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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1965

HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS UNITED STATES SENATE

EIGHTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

H.R. 10199

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, 1965, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1965

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1964

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

The subcommittee met, pursuant to call, at 10:08 a.m., in room S–126, the Capitol Building, Hon. Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Present: Senators Byrd and Bartlett.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

STATEMENTS OF WALTER N. TOBRINER, PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA; JOHN B. DUNCAN, COMMISSIONER; BRIG. GEN. C. M. DUKE, ENGINEER COMMISSIONER; SCHUYLER LOWE, DIRECTOR, DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL ADMINISTRATION; AND D. P. HERMAN, BUDGET OFFICER

TOTAL BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1965

Senator BYRD. The subcommittee will please come to order.

Today the subcommittee begins the hearings on the 1965 fund requirements for the District of Columbia government.

The total budget estimate is $357,702,300. This sum includes a supplemental estimate of $1,850,300 submitted in House Document 227 on February 13, 1964. The record will show at this point the supplemental request, House Document 227.

(The document referred to follows:)

[H. Doc. 227, 88th Cong., 2d sess.]

COMMUNICATION FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TRANSMITTING PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS IN THE AMOUNT OF $774,600 FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1964, AND AMENDMENTS TO THE BUDGET FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1965 IN THE AMOUNT OF $1,850,300

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, February 13, 1964.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress proposed supplemental appropriations in the amounts of $774,600 for the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1964, and amendments to the budget for the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1965 in the amount of $1,850,300.

The details of these requests, 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,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D.C., February 7, 1964.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration proposed supplemental appropriations for the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1964 in the amount of $774,600, and amendments to the budget for the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1965 in the amount of $1,850,300.

The proposed supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year 1964 are as follows:

"DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

"DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS

"OPERATING EXPENSES

"General Operating Expenses

"For an additional amount for 'General operating expenses', $23,270."

This proposed supplemental appropriation is for the payment of a subsidy, pursuant to law, to a transit company transporting schoolchildren at reduced rates.

"Health and Welfare

"For an additional amount for 'Health and welfare', $248,500."

This additional amount is to provide for a larger public assistance caseload than was anticipated in the 1964 estimates.

"Personal Services, Wage-Board Employees

"For pay increases and related retirement costs for wage-board employees, to be transferred by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to the appropriations for the fiscal year 1964 from which said employees are properly payable, $485,900, of which $3 ,600 shall be payable from the highway fund, $53,100 from the water fund, $33,040 from the sanitary sewage works fund, and $160 from the metropolitan area sanitary sewage works fund."

This proposed supplemental appropriation is for the cost in 1964 of wage-board rate increases granted pursuant to law.

"Settlement of Claims and Suits

"For the payment of claims in excess of $250, approved by the Commissioners in accordance with the provision of the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (45 Stat. 1160; 46 Stat. 500; 65 Stat. 131), $14,665."

This additional amount is for the payment of claims that have been settled by the Corporation Counsel and approved by the Commissioners.

"Repayment of Loans and Interest

"For an additional amount for 'Repayment of loans and interest', $2,265."

This additional amount is for the payment of interest on funds borrowed from the U.S. Treasury.

"Division of Expenses

"The sums appropriated in this title for the District of Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act for the fiscal year involved."

The proposed amendments to the budget for the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1965 are as follows:

"DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

"DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS

"OPERATING EXPENSES

Budget page (District of Columbia volume)	Heading	Original estimate	Revised estimate	Increase
29	General operating expenses	$19,369,000	$19,411,000	$42,000"

This amendment is to provide for the maintenance of additional space in the Ford Building which the District of Columbia proposes to utilize for office purposes.

Budget page (District of Columbia volume)	Heading	Original estimate	Revised estimate	Increase
30	Public safety	$69,358,000	$69,382,500	$24,500

This proposed amendment will provide for additional staff for the juvenile court to reduce the workload requiring the attention of the judges.

Budget page (District of Columbia volume)	Heading	Original estimate	Revised estimate	Increase
38	Personal services, wage-board employees (Insert the above new heading and following new paragraph immediately preceding the heading "Repayment of loans and interest":) *For pay increases and related retirement costs for wage-board employees, to be transferred by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to the appropriations for the fiscal year 1965 from which said employees are properly payable, $1,118,200, of which $75,400 shall be payable from the highway fund, $105,400 from the water fund, $68,300 from the sanitary sewage works fund, and $700 from the metropolitan area sanitary sewage works fund.*	----------	$1,118,200	$1,118,200

This additional amount is to provide for wage-board pay increases granted pursuant to law since preparation of the 1965 estimates.

Capital outlay

Budget page (District of Columbia volume)	Heading	Original estimate	Revised estimate	Increase
39	Capital outlay	$71,955,000	$72,620,600	$665,600
	Limitation on the amount available for construction services	(2,904,600)	(3,010,400)	(105,800)

This amendment is requested to enable the District to alter space in the Ford Building for use as offices, and for the purchase of a site and preparation of plans for a new junior high school.

These proposed appropriations for the District of Columbia have been carefully reviewed, and I recommend their submission to the Congress in the amounts specified.

Respectfully yours,

ELMER B. STAATS, *Acting Director.*

STATEMENT OF COMMISSIONER TOBRINER

Senator BYRD. Mr. Tobriner, we welcome you and your fellow Commissioners before the subcommittee this morning. You may begin your statement in any way you wish to present it.

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

The Commissioners appreciate the opportunity of appearing before you to testify on items included in the estimates of appropriations for the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and to request the inclusion of budget amendments transmitted in House Document No. 227, which the chairman has already directed to be included.

NEW OBLIGATION AUTHORITY

The budget estimates of new obligational authority for the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1965, as submitted to Congress in January of this year, amounted to $355,852,000. This consisted of $278,533,000 for operating expenses, $5,364,000 for repayment of loans and interest, and $71,955,000 for capital outlay. House Document No. 227 contains request for additional items amounting to $1,850,300 or a total of $357,702,300 to be considered by this committee.

A distribution of these requirements by funds is as follows:

[In thousands]

	Original budget	Budget amendments	Total
General fund	$299,574.5	$1,602.3	$301,176.8
Highway fund	29,764.6	75.4	29,840.0
Water fund	10,850.7	103.4	10,954.1
Sanitary sewage works fund	15,582.3	68.5	15,650.8
Metropolitan area sanitary sewage works fund	79.9	.7	80.6
Total	355,852.0	1,850.3	357,702.3

In addition to estimates from District funds, the estimates included Federal payments to the general fund, $54,800,000 ($50 million from the present authorization and $4.8 million proposed for later transmission contingent on the passage of authorizing legislation); water fund for the consumption of water, $2,047,000; and sanitary sewage works fund for sewer usage, $1,173,000; or a total of $58,020,000. The loans requested amount to $14,400,000, of which $8,600,000 is for the general fund, $800,000 for the highway fund, and $5 million for the sanitary sewage works fund.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO DISTRICT

In his special message on the District of Columbia budget for 1965, the President discussed many of the problems of the District. He

proposed to solve some of the long-range financial problems by the enactment of H.R. 4592, now pending before Congress. Title I, as the chairman undoubtedly knows, of this bill embodies the formula approach to the Federal payment, which is based on assessed value of real and personal property used exclusively by the Federal Government and the taxes to be derived if the Federal Government were treated as a private business. Under this formula, the Federal payment would be $54.8 million in 1965, $59.3 million in 1967, and $68.9 million in 1970.

FLEXIBLE DEBT LIMITATION

Title II of H.R. 4592 includes a flexible method for establishing a debt limitation for the general fund. This authorization would be the amount derived from a computation of 6 percent of the 10-year average of the combined assessed value of taxable real and personal property (including property owned and used by the Federal Government). The limitation would be $235 million in 1965 and $295 million in 1970. The amounts requested under both titles, of course, would be subject to annual approval by the Appropriations Committee.

ADDITIONAL TAXES PROPOSED

In addition, the President urges the enactment of H.R. 4598, which provides for additional District taxes. This bill with adjusted effective dates will provide additional revenues, as follows:

[In millions]

	Estimated yield	Estimated yield
1. Cigarette tax: Raise the cigarette tax rate from the present rate of 2 cents per standard pack to 3 cents per standard pack effective July 1, 1964	$1.8	$1.8
2. Sales and use tax: Make subject to the sales and use tax by eliminating the exemption effective July 1, 1964, of (1) gross receipts from the sale of cigarettes; and (2) gross receipts from the sale of local telephone service	1.8	1.8
3. Individual income tax: Impose for tax years beginning on and after Jan. 1, 1965, present individual income tax rates on taxable income brackets of $2,000 rather than on $5,000 taxable income brackets as at present	.9	3.6
Total	4.5	7.2

Concurrently with the enactment of H.R. 4598, it is the present intention of the Commissioners to increase the real estate tax from $2.50 to $2.70 per $100 of assessed valuation. This will yield approximately $5.4 million in 1965 and subsequent years.

FUNDS FOR DEFERRED FINANCING

The funds requested that are chargeable to the general fund amount to $301.2 million. An adjustment for deferred financing will decrease the funds required to $299 million. In addition, it will be necessary to finance reserves for indefinite appropriations amounting to $350,000 and to $3.4 million for salary increases. The President in his message on the Federal budget has endorsed the pending salary adjustment, will and has included funds to finance this potential obligation.

REVENUES SHORT OF REQUIREMENTS

The estimated revenues from current sources fall $14.7 million short of the amount required to finance the overall needs payable from the general fund. Also, the highway fund will require an additional $2 million or a total proposed from new revenues of $16.7 million.

PROPOSALS FOR FINANCING

In accordance with the pending legislation and the proposed increase in the real estate tax, it is proposed to finance the requirements from the general fund with $288.1 million from present sources, including the currently authorized Federal payment of $50 million, $9.9 million from pending new taxes ($4.5 million under H.R. 4598 and $5.4 million from increased real estate taxes) and $4.8 million from the increased Federal payment that will result from the application of the pending Federal formula.

FEDERAL LOAN

The amount of Federal loan required to complete the financing of the general fund amounts to $8.6 million. The estimates of revenue from present sources are based on projections made on December 10, 1963. Before the conclusion of these hearings a current estimate will be submitted to the committee.

FINANCING HIGHWAY FUND

The financing of the highway fund is contingent upon the congressional enactment of an increase in the gasoline tax from 6 to 7 cents per gallon. It is estimated that this will produce an additional $2 million of revenue each year. This additional tax will also provide the revenue to amortize the increase of the highway fund loan from $50.2 to $85.2 million and provide additional financing for the highway fund in subsequent years.

Mr. Chairman, to interpolate here for a moment, if I may, I wish to present to the committee the estimated surpluses in the various funds that are based on current information.

ESTIMATED SURPLUSES IN VARIOUS FUNDS

From the general fund, it is anticipated there will be a surplus of $25,000—I will give you this list. In the highway fund, there will be no—the regular account—there will be no surplus. In the highway fund, parking account, there will be $487,000 and a like sum of $487,000 from the water fund. The sanitary sewage works fund is estimated to have a surplus of $605,000 and the metropolitan area sanitary sewage works fund, a surplus of $27,000.

Congress gave much encouragement to the District last year. This shows in both the approval of greater revenue potential and the appropriation actions on the 1964 budget. Significant additions were made to the city's programs, particularly in the education and welfare areas.

TEACHER SITUATION

Due to the late date of the final appropriation action for fiscal 1964, we are able to report just the beginnings of progress in carrying out congressional decisions. However, on a most important item, we can say that by January 15 all but 80 of the 343 new teaching positions had been filled and by February 14, this number had been reduced to 41 unfilled positions.

Accordingly, the unusual teaching loads of last fall have tended to disappear. Staffing of positions in other areas is generally good, if somewhat slower than our recruitment of teachers. In other fields, procurement has moved well. In one item of interest we have placed our orders for all textbooks except for a $4,000 item. Textbook deliveries are already being made and we could expect 80 percent of the books to be in the schools by March 1.

During the past year we discussed with you in the budget hearings significant reorganizations of both the Departments of Public Welfare and Public Health. The Commissioners have now approved these reorganizations in final form. The Directors of these agencies are prepared to report progress during the course of the current hearings. Generally, the Commissioners can say each agency is acting promptly in starting to carry out the new actions approved by the Congress for fiscal year 1964.

The costs of District government continue to go up as is reflected in this budget. A significant part of the increases requested are of a mandatory nature. The educational and other social needs of the city do not decrease.

PROGRAMS ON POVERTY

Unfortunately some of the programs in existence have not reached their full potential in assisting and rehabilitating families in need and this is a primary reason that further improvements are being requested. We have discussed this with your committee for years and the members are well aware of the needs that exist. However, this year there is a newer and sharper focus. This occurred when the President in his state of the Union message asked for an attack on poverty throughout the country. He spoke of the millions of Americans who do not have the education, health, and job opportunities for a decent and respected place as productive citizens. He proposes to begin to break the circle of poverty by raising the educational, skill, and health levels of the younger generation, increasing their job opportunities and helping their families to provide a better homelife.

This approach to an attack on poverty can be used to accelerate the efforts of this city to do something about its problems in the next years, for even here there is unemployment and poverty, particularly concentrated in certain areas of the city. There are too many families with low incomes. Improvements in the quality of education has not proceeded as far as desired despite the significant gains of the past few years.

POVERTY IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The existence of poverty in this city is sharper by contrast. Census data on median income families shows the District to be the 5th highest in the 16 cities of its population class. But the same data also shows median family income of nonwhites to be below $4,000 per family in 4 of the District's 17 statistical areas. The best single indicator of the dimensions of the problem in the District was that 17.3 percent of the city's families had an income of less than $3,000 in 1960. (See the attached statement showing some of the socioeconomic characteristics of the District by statistical areas.)

METHODS OF ATTACK ON POVERTY

However, while this budget includes no formal presentation on the subject of poverty, there are many items in the budget that represent a distinct movement in the direction that an attack on poverty can be expected to take. Thus, there is a stress on improvement of both the quality and quantity of education, reflected in the requests for more teachers, counselors, librarians, and the desire to continue the Great Cities project in the downtown areas of the city.

The progress of neighborhood health centers, which will include medical care for the mentally ill and mentally retarded, supports the concept of the attack on poverty. Further improvements in the medical services available to the underprivileged are planned with particular emphasis on the preschool age group and the older segment of the community.

REDUCING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CASELOAD

In order to help more families achieve and maintain a status of self-care and self-support, additional staff is included in this budget to reduce the public assistance caseload for social workers in line with Federal standards. Continued efforts in reducing the population at Junior Village are reflected in the requests to increase rates paid to foster parents, to provide additional staff for the foster home program, and to expand the availability of day care within existing funds.

1963 LEGISLATION AFFECTING DISTRICT

During 1963, the Congress passed several acts that can be expected to affect the budget of the District of Columbia. Several in the field of education were discussed in President Johnson's message on the District of Columbia. While the legislation was approved too recently for specific items to be included in this budget, we have started the implementation required.

HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITIES ACT

Concerning the Higher Education Facilities Act, our staff has completed the necessary background study needed to request the U.S. Commissioner of Education for approval of an agency for the District of Columbia. We would expect some Federal funds might become available for public college facilities.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION ACT, 1963

Under the Vocational Education Act of 1963, the Congress authorized the establishment of a demonstration residential vocational school for the National Capital region. The District Public Schools are meeting with Health, Education and Welfare to discuss this further. Under other parts of the Act, Congress authorized the allotment of funds to individual States (including the District of Columbia) that can be used for the extension and improvement of current vocational education or the development of new programs. In order to qualify, the creation of a revised State agency will be required which is broadly representative of the public, the technical schools, management, and labor. Discussions are now being held with representatives of Health, Education, and Welfare to develop the requirements for this agency.

1963 AMENDMENT, MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING

Third, the 1963 amendments to the Manpower Development and Training Act have provided the means for expanding this program in the District of Columbia. Congress, by making substantial modifications in the qualifications of applicants for training has expanded this program to a greater number of young people by reducing the minimum age limit for participation from 19 to 17 years and allowing 25 percent youth participation as compared to 5 percent allowed previously.

Further, by allowing academic training to be included as part of the total project training, it should help bring into training projects applicants previously disqualified because of their functional illiteracy.

Continuation of 100 percent Federal financing through fiscal year 1965, means that the Commissioners were able to withdraw that 50–50 matching funds provided in the staff budget recommendations to the Commissioners. We expect, however, to meet the indicated congressional intent that one-third local financing be provided in 1966.

MENTAL RETARDATION PLANNING AMENDMENT, 1963

A fourth significant legislative act—at least as far as this city is concerned—is the Maternal and Child Health and Mental Retardation Planning Amendment of 1963. This legislation will provide a significant assistance in preventing and combating mental retardation and in improving the maternal and child health and crippled children's programs.

Discussions have been held by the Director of Public Health with the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and interested community organizations for the purpose of meeting the objectives of this legislation. The District's proposals under the legislation will be submitted to Health, Education, and Welfare in the near future.

Legislation was also enacted to provide assistance in combating mental retardation through Federal grants for construction of research centers and grants for construction of community health centers. Funds are requested in the capital outlay budget for preliminary planning for comprehensive community health centers.

INCREASES FOR 1965

The estimates for 1965 amounting to $357.7 million reflect an increase of $44.6 million over the appropriations to date for 1964, broken down as follows:

	Millions
Increased operating expenses	$18.1
Increased capital outlay	26.1
Increased repayment of loans and interest	.4
Total	44.6

The estimates achieve many objectives that have been long delayed. For example, the expansion of the capital outlay program will permit the construction of 7,000 school spaces and decrease the number of part-time classes. A site for a downtown library is again requested as well as an expansion of the storm water sewer program.

DELETED 1964 ITEMS REQUESTED

In operating expenses, many of the programs that were approved by the Senate in 1964 and eliminated by the conferees have been requested. These consist of such items as obtaining the standards for pupil-teacher ratios that were established many years ago by the Board of Education, expansion of social services to rehabilitate public assistance recipients, reduction of the population at Junior Village by the adjustment of board rates, and improved child welfare services.

The actual increase in operating expenses in 1965 over 1964 is $18.1 million. However, the elimination of items amounting to $1.4 million appropriated in 1964 and not required in 1965—nonrecurring items—reflects a gross increase of $19.5 million over the base for 1965. This is the amount of increases that will be justified before this committee.

ANALYSIS OF INCREASES

Although this appears to be a large increase, an analysis indicates the following categories of the increases:

	Total (in thousands)
Wage scale pay increase	$1,118
Annualization of positions and services approved for 1964	3,033
Annualization of 1964 classified pay increase	1,170
Within-grade advancements	1,636
Reallocations	109
Payment to U.S. courts	247
Pensions for policemen and firemen	881
Contributions to teachers retirement fund	301
Medical officers salary adjustment	167
Other mandatory increases	1,123
Staffing of new construction	1,174
Increased workload	5,305
Improved services	2,196
New services	1,040
Total	19,500

MANDATORY INCREASES

Senator BYRD. Of which it appears that about roughly $5 million would be mandatory?

Mr. TOBRINER. That is correct. I haven't totaled that, but I am sure you have done it more quickly than I could.

Most of the types of increases listed above are self-explanatory. However, a brief explanation of some of the other items may be helpful to the committee.

Other mandatory increases, which we have listed above as being $1,123,000, include such items as increased board rates more adequately to compensate for the cost of children now in foster homes, increased cost of library books, increased electrical energy, replacement of obsolete and wornout construction equipment and radios in the Department of Highways and Traffic, and additional telephone service, which we list as $5,305,000, which includes teachers and counselors for all school levels, services to place more children in their own or foster homes, board rates for new children in foster homes, increased coverage at welfare institutions, bridge maintenance and repair, staffing for courts, patient load increase at District of Columbia General, and positions for central administration of schools.

IMPROVED SERVICES

Under improved services, which we estimate to be $2,196,000, are included better guard coverage at correctional institutions, reduction in pupil-teacher ratios, improvement of school plant, reduction of caseloads in public assistance, greater area coverage for Youth Council, expansion of recreational facilities and improved lighting.

NEW SERVICES

Police cadet program, aid to children of unemployed parents, investigational staff for Commissioners, halfway house for mentally retarded, contribution to Downtown Progress, measles vaccination program, and librarians for public schools.

TOTAL AUTHORIZED POSITIONS

Based on present appropriations for 1964, there are a total of 28,432 positions authorized for the District of Columbia. For 1965 there is deducted 10 positions considered as nonrecurring, which leaves a net requested of 28,422 positions in 1964. The requests for 1965 include 1,121 new positions which would mean that the total requested authorized positions would be 29,543. A comparison of the new positions for 1965 with those allowed in recent years is as follows: 1964, 1,179 new positions; 1963, 1,024 new positions; and 1962, 893 new positions.

REQUIREMENTS FOR NEW POSITIONS

An analysis of the types of requirements for the new positions disclosed that 84 are necessary for staffing new buildings, 664 for workload increases, 239 for improved services, and 134 for new services. The principal recipients of the positions will be 465 for schools, 223 for welfare activities, 59 for corrections, 39 for health services, and 35 for police.

There are many more important aspects of the budget which will be discussed as we proceed with the justification.

I thank you, Mr. Chairman, and the members of your committee for your continuing interest in and concern with the problems of the District of Columbia.

Senator BYRD. Thank you, Mr. Tobriner, for a very, very good statement.

I am informed by Mr. Herman that the total for mandatory increases would be $11 million.

Mr. TOBRINER. Yes. I thought the five was a little low.

STATISTICAL TABLES

Senator BYRD. At this point, the record will include the various statistical tables presented in support of the 1965 budget request.

(The material referred to follows:)

Estimated financial condition, fiscal year 1965

[In thousands of dollars]

	General fund	Highway fund			Water fund	Sanitary sewage works fund	Metropolitan area sanitary sewage works fund	Total
		Regular account	Motor vehicle parking account	Total				
Estimated revenue availability:								
Surplus at beginning of year	2,502	6,159	494	6,653	1,555	440	72	11,222
Unexpended balance released	2,100	150	40	190	240	170		2,700
Revenues from present sources:								
Estimated collections	224,850	20,080	820	20,900	7,675	9,520	36	262,981
Federal payment	50,000				2,047	1,173		53,220
Federal loan	8,600	800		800		5,000		14,400
Total revenues from present sources	283,450	20,880	820	21,700	9,722	15,693	36	330,601
Revenues from proposed sources:								
Taxes	9,900	2,000		2,000				11,900
Federal payment	4,800							4,800
Total revenues from proposed sources	14,700	2,000		2,000				17,700
Total revenue availability	302,752	29,189	1,354	30,543	11,517	16,303	108	361,223
Estimated funds required:								
Original budget estimates:								
Operating expenses	253,837	12,220	836	13,056	7,294	4,266	80	278,533
Capital outlay	44,050	14,465	31	14,496	2,383	11,026		71,955
Repayment of loans and interest	1,687	2,213		2,213	1,173	291		5,364
Total original estimates	299,574	28,898	867	29,765	10,850	15,583	80	355,852
Amendments (H. Doc. 227):								
Operating expenses	937	75		75	103	68	1	1,184
Capital outlay	666							666
Total amendments	1,603	75		75	103	68	1	1,850
Total estimate of appropriation	301,177	28,973	867	29,840	10,953	15,651	81	357,702

Estimated financial condition, fiscal year 1965—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	General fund	Highway fund			Water fund	Sanitary sewage works fund	Metropolitan area sanitary sewage works fund	Total
		Regular account	Motor vehicle parking account	Total				
Estimated funds required—Continued								
Reserves:								
Indefinite appropriations	350	150		150	10	5		515
Salary increases	3,400	66		66	67	42		3,575
Total reserves	3,750	216		216	77	47		4,090
Total appropriations and reserves	304,927	29,189	867	30,056	11,030	15,698	81	361,792
1964 appropriations financed in 1965	6,700							6,700
1965 appropriations financed in 1966	−8,900							−8,900
Estimated funds required	302,727	29,189	867	30,056	11,030	15,698	81	359,592
Estimated surplus at end of year	25		487	487	487	605	27	1,631

Source: Department of General Administration, Budget Office, Feb. 11, 1964.

Summary of District of Columbia 1965 budget estimates (includes amendments to 1965 budget as contained in H. Doc. 227)

[Dollar amounts expressed in thousands]

Appropriation and agency	1964 appropriation		Nonrecurring		Transfer		1965 base		Increases [1]		1965 estimate [1]	
	Positions	Amount	Positions	Amount	Positions	Amount	Positions	Amount	Positions	Amount	Positions	Amount
General operating expenses:												
Executive office	67	$1,092.5		$254.2	−26	−$338.3	41	$500.0	5	$145.0	46	$645.0
General administration	711	7,558.4		28.6			711	7,529.8	23	636.2	734	8,166.0
General fund		7,393.9		28.6				7,365.3		619.8		7,985.1
Highway fund (regular)		84.0						84.0		12.0		96.0
Highway fund (parking)		50.2						50.2				50.2
Water fund		23.9						23.9		2.2		26.1
Sanitary sewage works fund		6.4						6.4		2.2		8.6
Regulatory and miscellaneous agencies:												
Alcoholic beverage control	28	241.7					28	241.7			28	241.7
Administration of parole laws	40	344.2		.2			40	344.0	2	28.0	42	372.0
Death investigations	17	153.0	1	.4			16	152.6	2	25.1	18	177.7
Administration of insurance laws	24	235.0		.7			24	234.3		10.3	24	244.6
Administration of wage, safety, and hour laws	22	200.7		.4			22	200.3	2	19.8	24	220.1
Filing and recording property and corporation papers	68	450.3		11.0			68	439.3	2	40.2	70	479.5
Public Utilities Commission	28	257.9		1.5			28	256.4		9.7	28	266.1
Planning and zoning	12	103.9		.3			12	103.6		3.9	12	107.5
Metropolitan Area Transit Commission		63.9						63.9		6.9		70.8
School transit subsidy		12.5		12.5								
Board of Appeals and Review				.3	+4	+39.1	4	38.8		.6	4	39.4
Commissioners' Youth Council				1.3	+11	+89.6	11	88.3	7	65.5	18	153.8
Office of Urban Renewal				13.4	+8	+152.5	8	139.1	5	28.5	13	167.6
Council on Human Relations				.2	+3	+35.1	3	34.9	4	32.4	7	67.3
Metropolitan Council of Governments						+25.0		25.0		32.9		57.9
General fund						+22.0		22.0		15.4		37.4
Highway fund (regular)						+3.0		3.0		1.5		4.5
Water fund										8.0		8.0
Sanitary sewage works fund										8.0		8.0
Total, regulatory and miscellaneous agencies	239	2,063.1	1	42.2	+26	+341.3	264	2,362.2	24	303.8	288	2,666.0
General fund		2,063.1		42.2		+338.3		2,359.2		286.3		2,645.5
Highway fund (regular)						+3.0		3.0		1.5		4.5
Water fund										8.0		8.0
Sanitary sewage works fund										8.0		8.0

See footnotes at end of table, p. 19.

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Summary of District of Columbia 1965 budget estimates (includes amendments to 1965 budget as contained in H. Doc. 227)—Continued

Appropriation and agency	1964 appropriation		Nonrecurring		Transfer		1965 base		Increases [1]		1965 estimate [1]	
	Positions	Amount	Positions	Amount	Positions	Amount	Positions	Amount	Positions	Amount	Positions	Amount
General operating expenses—Continued												
Occupations and professions	56	$471.8		$2.9			56	$468.9	2	$34.1	58	$503.0
Public Library	465	3,478.4		10.7			465	3,467.7	24	384.3	489	3,852.0
Veterans' affairs	12	111.8		2.8			12	109.0		3.0	12	112.0
Buildings and grounds	319	2,895.1	2	59.0	+17	+$157.6	334	2,993.7	12	247.3	346	3,241.0
General fund		2,865.1		59.0		+157.6		2,963.7		247.3		3,211.0
Highway fund (regular)		30.0						30.0				30.0
Surveyor	36	211.8					36	211.8		14.2	36	226.0
Total, general operating expenses	1,905	17,882.9	3	400.4	+17	+160.6	1,919	17,643.1	90	1,767.9	2,009	19,411.0
General fund		17,688.4		400.4		+157.6		17,445.6		1,734.0		19,179.6
Highway fund (regular)		114.0				+3.0		117.0		13.5		130.5
Highway fund (parking)		50.2						50.2				50.2
Water fund		23.9						23.9		10.2		34.1
Sanitary sewage works fund		6.4						6.4		10.2		16.6
Public safety:												
Corporation Counsel	113	1,065.5		5.5			113	1,060.0	9	132.0	122	1,192.0
General fund		1,018.1		3.9				1,014.2		109.8		1,124.0
Highway fund (regular)		44.0		.8				43.2		18.8		62.0
Water fund		1.7		.4				1.3		1.7		3.0
Sanitary sewage works fund		1.7		.4				1.3		1.7		3.0
Metropolitan Police	3,240	31,028.0		121.7	−17	−155.0	3,223	30,751.3	35	1,598.7	3,258	32,350.0
General fund		27,717.0		121.7		−251.0		27,344.3		1,598.7		28,943.0
Highway fund (regular)		3,200.0				+95.0		3,295.0				3,295.0
Highway fund (parking)		111.0				+1.0		112.0				112.0
Fire Department	1,458	15,362.5	1	24.7		−2.6	1,457	15,335.2	20	396.8	1,477	15,732.0
Civil defense	12	122.9		15.6			12	107.3	1	31.7	13	139.0
General fund		122.9		15.6				107.3		22.7		130.0
Highway fund (regular)										9.0		9.0
Courts:												
Juvenile court	127	982.5		4.6			127	977.9	20	224.0	147	1,201.9
Court of general sessions	215	1,872.1		10.4			215	1,861.7	8	142.3	223	2,004.0
Court of appeals	16	192.3		.5			16	191.8		8.8	16	200.6

Tax Court	3	40.4		.1			3	40.3		.7	3	41.0
U.S. courts		3,684.2		.5				3,683.7		247.3		3,931.0
Total, courts	361	6,771.5		16.1			361	6,755.4	28	623.1	389	7,378.5
Corrections	898	8,403.9		.8			898	8,403.1	59	757.9	957	9,161.0
Licenses and inspections	398	3,019.1		13.6			398	3,005.5	17	222.5	415	3,228.0
National Guard	25	198.2		.5			25	197.7		4.3	25	202.0
Total, public safety	6,505	65,971.6	1	198.5	−17	−157.6	6,487	65,615.5	109	3,767.0	6,656	69,382.5
General fund		62,613.2		196.9		−253.6		62,162.7		3,735.8		65,898.5
Highway fund (regular)		3,244.0		.8		+95.0		3,338.2		27.8		3,366.0
Highway fund (parking)		111.0				+1.0		112.0				112.0
Water fund		1.7		.4				1.3		1.7		3.0
Sanitary sewage works fund		1.7		.4				1.3		1.7		3.0
Education: Public Schools	7,315	63,860.6		103.7			7,315	63,756.9	465	4,850.1	7,780	68,607.0
Parks and recreation:												
Recreation Department	285	3,656.0					285	3,656.0	23	596.0	308	4,252.0
National Capital parks	602	3,813.5		11.1			602	3,802.4	17	191.6	619	3,994.0
General fund		3,788.5		11.1				3,777.4		191.6		3,969.0
Highway fund (regular)		25.0						25.0				25.0
National Zoological Park	211	1,597.4		13.2			211	1,584.2	7	136.8	218	1,721.0
Total, parks and recreation	1,098	9,066.9		24.3			1,098	9,042.6	47	924.4	1,145	9,967.0
General fund		9,041.9		24.3				9,017.6		924.4		9,942.0
Highway fund (regular)		25.0						25.0				25.0
Health and welfare:												
Vocational rehabilitation	66	498.2					66	498.2	29	223.8	95	722.0
Public health	[3] 3,746	46,909.5	2	250.0			3,744	46,659.5	39	1,713.5	3,783	48,373.0
Public welfare	2,705	23,118.4	1	118.2			2,704	23,000.2	223	3,400.8	2,927	26,401.0
Total, health and welfare	6,517	70,526.1	3	368.2			6,514	70,157.9	291	5,338.1	6,805	75,496.0
Highways and traffic:												
Department of Highways and Traffic	1,469	10,430.5		74.7		+285.0	1,469	10,640.8	34	906.1	1,503	11,546.9
General fund		3,942.4		42.2		+36.0		3,936.2		354.9		4,291.1
Highway fund (regular)		3,902.1		32.5		+2,381.0		6,250.6		551.2		6,801.8
Highway fund (parking)		2,586.0				−2,132.0		454.0				454.0
Motor vehicles (highway fund, regular)	220	1,759.2		28.4		−3.0	220	1,727.8	10	168.2	230	1,896.0
Motor Vehicle Parking Agency (highway fund, parking)	13	218.3		.3			13	218.0		2.1	13	220.1
Total, highways and traffic	1,702	12,408.0		103.4		+282.0	1,702	12,586.6	44	1,076.4	1,746	13,663.0
General fund		3,942.4		42.2		+36.0		3,936.2		354.9		4,291.1
Highway fund (regular)		5,661.3		60.9		+2,378.0		7,978.4		719.4		8,697.8
Highway fund (parking)		2,804.3		.3		−2,132.0		672.0		2.1		674.1

See footnotes at end of table, p. 19.

Summary of District of Columbia 1965 budget estimates (includes amendments to 1965 budget as contained in H. Doc. 227)—Continued

Appropriation and agency	1964 appropriation		Nonrecurring		Transfer		1965 base		Increases [1]		1965 estimate [1]	
	Positions	Amount	Positions	Amount	Positions	Amount	Positions	Amount	Positions	Amount	Positions	Amount
Sanitary engineering:												
Department of Sanitary Engineering	3,054	$18,838.6	3	$148.3		−$285.0	3,051	$18,405.3	15	$329.7	3,066	$18,735.0
General fund		10,228.0		56.6		−81.0		10,090.4		116.4		10,206.8
Highway fund (parking)		204.0				−204.0						
Water fund		4,207.8		83.3				4,124.5		78.1		4,202.6
Sanitary sewage works fund		4,166.0		8.4				4,157.6		88.1		4,245.7
Metropolitan area sanitary sewage works fund		32.8						32.8		47.1		79.9
Washington aqueduct (water fund)	336	3,012.5		2.8			336	3,009.7		45.3	336	3,055.0
Total, sanitary engineering	3,390	21,851.1	3	151.1		−285.0	3,387	21,415.0	15	375.0	3,402	21,790.0
General fund		10,228.0		56.6		−81.0		10,090.4		116.4		10,206.8
Highway fund (parking)		204.0				−204.0						
Water fund		7,220.3		86.1				7,134.2		123.4		7,257.6
Sanitary sewage works fund		4,166.0		8.4				4,157.6		88.1		4,245.7
Metropolitan area sanitary sewage works fund		32.8						32.8		47.1		79.9
Additional municipal expenses, inaugural ceremonies										283.0		283.0
Personal services, wage-scale employees										1,118.2		1,118.2
General fund										870.2		870.2
Highway fund (regular)										75.4		75.4
Water fund										103.4		103.4
Sanitary sewage works fund										68.5		68.5
Metropolitan area sanitary sewage works fund										.7		.7
Settlement of claims and suits		22.2		22.2								
Total, operating expenses, District of Columbia	28,432	261,589.4	10	1,371.8			28,422	260,217.6	1,121	19,500.1	29,543	279,717.7
General fund		237,922.8		1,214.5		−141.0		236,567.3		18,206.9		254,774.2
Highway fund (regular)		9,044.3		61.7		+2,476.0		11,458.6		836.1		12,294.7
Highway fund (parking)		3,169.5		.3		−2,335.0		834.2		2.1		836.3
Water fund		7,245.9		86.5				7,159.4		238.7		7,398.1
Sanitary sewage works fund		4,174.1		8.8				4,165.3		168.5		4,333.8
Metropolitan area sanitary sewage works fund		32.8						32.8		47.8		80.6

Repayment of loans and interest		4,989.8		4,989.8						5,364.0		5,364.0
General fund		1,875.1		1,875.1						1,687.0		1,687.0
Highway fund (regular)		1,841.7		1,841.7						2,213.0		2,213.0
Water fund		1,124.0		1,124.0						1,173.0		1,173.0
Sanitary sewage works fund		149.0		149.0						291.0		291.0
Capital outlay:												
Federal obligations		915.5		915.5						1,860.0		1,860.0
Public building construction		18,940.9		18,940.9						32,614.6		32,614.6
Public schools		15,626.0		15,626.0						26,026.0		25,026.0
Public Library		687.8		687.8						3,007.0		3,007.0
Recreation		378.0		378.0						1,130.0		1,130.0
Metropolitan Police										11.0		11.0
Fire Department		280.0		280.0						23.0		23.0
Public health		182.0		182.0						200.0		200.0
Corrections		259.2		259.2						852.0		852.0
Public welfare		1,128.1		1,128.1						947.0		947.0
Buildings and grounds		399.8		399.8						1,418.6		1,418.6
Highways and traffic		11,280.4		11,280.4						15,049.0		15,049.0
Motor Vehicle Parking Agency										31.0		31.0
Sanitary engineering		13,543.7		13,543.7						21,648.0		21,648.0
Washington aqueduct		1,856.0		1,856.0						1,418.0		1,418.0
Total, capital outlay		46,536.5		46,536.5						72,620.6		72,620.6
General fund		24,137.1		24,137.1						44,715.6		44,715.6
Highway fund (regular)		10,755.4		10,755.4						14,465.0		14,465.0
Highway fund (parking)										31.0		31.0
Water fund		2,970.0		2,970.0						2,383.0		2,383.0
Sanitary sewage works fund		8,674.0		8,674.0						11,026.0		11,026.0
Grand total, District of Columbia	28,432	313,115.7	10	52,898.1			28,422	260,217.6	1,121	97,484.7	29,543	357,702.3
General fund		263,935.0		27,226.7		−141.0		236,567.3		64,609.5		301,176.8
Highway fund (regular)		21,641.4		12,658.8		+2,476.0		11,458.6		17,514.1		28,972.7
Highway fund (parking)		3,169.5		.3		−2,335.0		834.2		33.1		867.3
Water fund		11,339.9		4,180.5				7,159.4		3,794.7		10,954.1
Sanitary sewage works fund		12,997.1		8,831.8				4,165.3		11,485.5		15,650.8
Metropolitan area sewage works fund		32.8						32.8		47.8		80.6

[1] Includes amendments in H. Doc. —:

Buildings and grounds	$42,000
Juvenile court	24,500
Personal services, wage-scale employees	1,118,200
Capital outlay:	
Buildings and grounds	323,600
Public schools	342,000
Total	1,850,300

[2] Includes 9 created for ADP.

Comparison of 1964 appropriation and 1965 budget estimates, all funds (includes amendments to 1965 budget as contained in H. Doc. 227)

[In thousands]

Appropriation and agency	1964 appropriation			1965 estimate [1]			Increases or decreases		
	Operating expenses	Capital outlay	Total	Operating expenses	Capital outlay	Total	Operating expenses	Capital outlay	Total
General operating expenses:									
Executive office [2]	$756	----------	$756	$645	----------	$645	−$111	----------	−$111
General administration	7,558	----------	7,558	8,166	----------	8,166	+608	----------	+608
General fund	(7,394)	----------	(7,394)	(7,985)	----------	(7,985)	(+591)	----------	(+591)
Highway fund (regular)	(84)	----------	(84)	(96)	----------	(96)	(+12)	----------	(+12)
Highway fund (parking)	(50)	----------	(50)	(50)	----------	(50)	----------	----------	----------
Water fund	(24)	----------	(24)	(26)	----------	(26)	(+2)	----------	(+2)
Sanitary sewage works fund	(6)	----------	(6)	(9)	----------	(9)	(+3)	----------	(+3)
Regulatory and miscellaneous agencies:									
Alcoholic beverage control	242	----------	242	242	----------	242	----------	----------	----------
Administration of parole laws	344	----------	344	372	----------	372	+28	----------	+28
Death investigations	153	----------	153	178	----------	178	+25	----------	+25
Administration of insurance laws	235	----------	235	245	----------	245	+10	----------	+10
Administration of wage, safety, and hour laws	201	----------	201	220	----------	220	+19	----------	+19
Filing and recording property and corporation papers	450	----------	450	479	----------	479	+29	----------	+29
Public Utilities Commission	258	----------	258	266	----------	266	+8	----------	+8
Planning and zoning	104	----------	104	107	----------	107	+3	----------	+3
Metropolitan Area Transit Commission	64	----------	64	71	----------	71	+7	----------	+7
School transit subsidy	12	----------	12	----------	----------	----------	−12	----------	−12
Board of Appeals and Review [2]	39	----------	39	39	----------	39	----------	----------	----------
Commissioners' Youth Council [2]	89	----------	89	154	----------	154	+65	----------	+65
Office of Urban Renewal [2]	152	----------	152	168	----------	168	+16	----------	+16
Council on Human Relations [2]	35	----------	35	67	----------	67	+32	----------	+32
Metropolitan Council of Governments [2]	25	----------	25	58	----------	58	+33	----------	+33
Total, regulatory agencies	2,403	----------	2,403	2,666	----------	2,666	+263	----------	+263
General fund	(2,400)	(---)	(2,400)	(2,646)	(---)	(2,646)	(+246)	(---)	(+246)
Highway fund (regular)	(3)	(---)	(3)	(4)	(---)	(4)	(+1)	(---)	(+1)
Water fund	(---)	(---)	(---)	(8)	(---)	(8)	(+8)	(---)	(+8)
Sanitary sewage works fund	(---)	---)	(---)	(8)	(---)	(8)	(+8)	(---)	(+8)
Occupations and professions	472	----------	472	503	----------	503	+31	----------	+31
Public library	3,478	688	4,166	3,852	3,007	6,859	+374	+2,319	+2,693
Veterans' affairs	112	----------	112	112	----------	112	----------	----------	----------
Buildings and grounds [2]	3,053	400	3,453	3,241	1,419	4,660	+188	+1,019	+1,207
General fund	(3,023)	(400)	(3,423)	(3,211)	(1,419)	(4,630)	(+188)	(+1,019)	(+1,207)
Highway fund (regular)	(30)	(---)	(30)	(30)	(---)	(30)	(---)	(---)	(---)
Surveyor	212	----------	212	226	----------	226	+14	----------	+14
Total, general operating expenses	18,044	1,088	19,132	19,411	4,426	23,837	+1,367	+3,338	+4,705

General fund	(17,847)	(1,088)	(18,935)	(19,180)	(4,426)	(23,606)	(+1,333)	(+3,338)	(+4,671)
Highway fund (regular)	(117)	(---)	(117)	(130)	(---)	(130)	(+13)	(---)	(+13)
Highway fund (parking)	(50)	(---)	(50)	(50)	(---)	(50)	(---)	(---)	(---)
Water fund	(24)	(---)	24)	(34)	(---)	(34)	(+10)	(---)	(+10)
Sanitary sewage works fund	(6)	(---)	(6)	(17)	(---)	(17)	(+11)	(---)	(+11)
Public safety:									
Corporation Counsel	1,066	----------	1,066	1,192	----------	1,192	+126	----------	+126
General fund	(1,018)	(---)	(1,018)	(1,124)	(---)	(1,124)	(+106)	(---)	(+106)
Highway fund (regular)	(44)	(---)	(44)	(62)	(---)	(62)	(+18)	(---)	(+18)
Water fund	(2)	(---)	(2)	(3)	(---)	(3)	(+1)	(---)	(+1)
Sanitary sewage works fund	(2)	(---)	(2)	(3)	(---)	(3)	(+1)	(---)	(+1)
Metropolitan Police [2]	30,873	----------	30,873	32,350	11	32,361	+1,477	+11	+1,488
General fund	(27,466)	(---)	(27,466)	(28,943)	(11)	(28,954)	(+1,477)	(11)	(+1,488)
Highway fund (regular)	(3,295)	(---)	(3,295)	(3,295)	(---)	(3,295)	(---)	(---)	(---)
Highway fund (parking)	(112)	(---)	(112)	(112)	(---)	(112)	(---)	(---)	(---)
Fire Department [1]	15,359	280	15,639	15,732	23	15,755	+373	−257	+116
Civil Defense	123	----------	123	139	----------	139	+16	----------	+16
General fund	(123)	(---)	(123)	(130)	(---)	(130)	(+7)	(---)	(+7)
Highway fund (regular)	(---)	(---)	(---)	(9)	(---)	(9)	(+9)	(---)	(+9)
Courts:									
Juvenile court	983	----------	983	1,202	----------	1,202	+219	----------	+219
District of Columbia Court of General Sessions	1,872	----------	1,872	2,004	----------	2,004	+132	----------	+132
District of Columbia Court of Appeals	192	----------	192	201	----------	201	+9	----------	+9
District of Columbia Tax Court	41	----------	41	41	----------	41	----------	----------	----------
U.S. courts	3,684	----------	3,684	3,931	----------	3,931	+247	----------	+247
Total, courts	6,772	----------	6,772	7,379	----------	7,379	+607	----------	+607
Corrections	8,404	259	8,663	9,161	852	10,013	+757	+593	+1,350
Licenses and inspections	3,019	----------	3,019	3,228	----------	3,228	+209	----------	+209
National Guard	198	----------	198	202	----------	202	+4	----------	+4
Total, public safety	65,814	539	66,353	69,383	886	70,269	+3,569	+347	+3,916
General fund	(62,359)	(539)	(62,898)	(65,899)	(886)	(66,785)	(+3,540)	(+347)	(+3,887)
Highway fund (regular)	(3,339)	(---)	(3,339)	(3,366)	(---)	(3,366)	(+27)	(---)	(+27)
Highway fund (parking)	(112)	(---)	(112)	(112)	(---)	(112)	(---)	(---)	(---)
Water fund	(2)	(---)	(2)	(3)	(---)	(3)	(+1)	(---)	(+1)
Sanitary sewage works fund	(2)	(---)	(2)	(3)	(---)	(3)	(+1)	(---)	(+1)
Education (public schools)	63,861	15,626	79,487	68,607	25,026	93,633	+4,746	+9,400	+14,146

See footnotes at end of table, p. 23.

Comparison of 1964 appropriation and 1965 budget estimates, oil funds (includes amendments to 1965 budget as contained in H. Doc. 227)—Continued

[In thousands]

Appropriation and agency	1964 appropriation			1965 estimate [1]			Increases or decreases		
	Operating expenses	Capital outlay	Total	Operating expenses	Capital outlay	Total	Operating expenses	Capital outlay	Total
Parks and recreation:									
Recreation Department	3,656	378	4,034	4,252	1,130	5,382	+596	+752	+1,348
National Park Service	3,814	----	3,814	3,994	----	3,994	+180	----	+180
General fund	(3,789)	(---)	(3,789)	(3,969)	(---)	(3,969)	(+180)	(---)	(+180)
Highway fund (regular)	(25)	(---)	(25)	(25)	(---)	(25)	(---)	(---)	(---)
National Zoological Park	1,597	----	1,597	1,721	----	1,721	+124	----	+124
Total, parks and recreation	9,067	378	9,445	9,967	1,130	11,097	+900	+752	+1,652
General fund	(9,042)	(378)	(9,420)	(9,942)	(1,130)	(11,072)	(+900)	(+742)	(+1,652)
Highway fund (regular)	(25)	(---)	(25)	(25)	(---)	(25)	(---)	(---)	(---)
Health and welfare:									
Vocational rehabilitation	498	----	498	722	----	722	+224	----	+224
Public health	46,910	182	47,092	48,373	200	48,573	+1,463	+18	+1,481
Public welfare	23,118	1,128	24,246	26,401	947	27,348	+3,283	−181	+3,102
Total, health and welfare	70,526	1,310	71,836	75,496	1,147	76,643	+4,970	−163	+4,807
Highways and traffic:									
Department of Highways and Traffic [2]	10,716	11,280	21,996	11,547	15,049	26,596	+831	+3,769	+4,600
General fund	(4,024)	(525)	(4,549)	(4,291)	(584)	(4,875)	(+267)	(+59)	(+326)
Highway fund (regular)	(6,238)	(10,755)	(16,993)	(6,802)	(14,465)	(21,267)	(+564)	(+3,710)	(+4,274)
Highway fund (parking)	(454)	(---)	(454)	(454)	(---)	(454)	(---)	(---)	(---)
Motor vehicles (highway fund, regular)	1,756	----	1,756	1,896	----	1,896	+140	----	+140
Motor Vehicle Parking Agency (highway fund, parking)	218	----	218	220	31	251	+2	+31	+33
Total, highways and traffic	12,690	11,280	23,970	13,663	15,080	28,743	+973	+3,800	+4,773
General fund	(4,024)	(525)	(4,549)	(4,291)	(584)	(4,875)	(+267)	(+59)	(+326)
Highway fund (regular)	(7,994)	(10,755)	(18,749)	(8,698)	(14,465)	(23,163)	(+704)	(+3,710)	(+4,414)
Highway fund (parking)	(672)	(---)	(672)	(674)	(31)	(705)	(+2)	(+31)	(+33)
Sanitary engineering:									
Department of Sanitary Engineering [2]	18,554	13,544	32,098	18,735	21,648	40,383	+181	+8,104	+8,285
General fund	(10,147)	(3,756)	(13,903)	(10,207)	(9,657)	(19,864)	(+60)	(+5,901)	(+5,961)
Water fund	(4,208)	(1,114)	(5,322)	(4,203)	(965)	(5,168)	(−5)	(−149)	(−154)
Sanitary sewage works fund	(4,166)	(8,674)	(12,840)	(4,245)	(11,026)	(15,271)	(+79)	(+2,352)	(+2,431)
Metropolitan area sanitary sewage works fund	(33)	(---)	(33)	(80)	(---)	(80)	(+47)	(---)	(+47)

Washington aqueduct (water fund)	3,012	1,856	4,868	3,055	1,418	4,473	+43	−438	−395
Total, sanitary engineering	21,566	15,400	36,966	21,790	23,066	44,856	+224	+7,666	+7,890
General fund	(10,147)	(3,756)	(13,903)	(10,207)	(9,657)	(19,864)	(+60)	(+5,901)	(+5,961)
Water fund	(7,220)	(2,970)	(10,190)	(7,258)	(2,383)	(9,641)	(+38)	(−587)	(−549)
Sanitary sewage works fund	(4,166)	(8,674)	(12,840)	(4,245)	(11,026)	(15,271)	(+79)	(+2,352)	(+2,431)
Metropolitan area sanitary sewage works fund	(33)	(---)	(33)	(80)	(---)	(80)	(+47)	(---)	(+47)
Additional municipal expenses, inaugural ceremonies				283		283	+283		+283
Personal services, wage-scale employees				1,118		1,118	+1,118		+1,118
General fund	(---)	(---)	(---)	(870)		(870)	(+870)		(+870)
Highway fund (regular)	(---)	(---)	(---)	(76)		(76)	(+76)		(+76)
Water fund	(---)	(---)	(---)	(103)		(103)	(+103)		(+103)
Sanitary sewage works fund	(---)	(---)	(---)	(68)		(68)	(+68)		(+68)
Metropolitan area sanitary sewage works fund	(---)	(---)	(---)	(1)		(1)	(+1)		(+1)
Settlement of claims and suits	22		22				−22		−22
Repayment of Federal obligations		915	915		1,860	1,860		+945	+945
Repayment of loans and interest [3]		4,990	4,990		5,364	5,364		+374	+374
General fund	(---)	(1,875)	(1,875)	(---)	(1,687)	(1,687)	(---)	(−188)	(−188)
Highway fund (regular)	(---)	(1,842)	(1,842)	(---)	(2,213)	(2,213)	(---)	(+371)	(+371)
Water fund	(---)	(1,124)	(1,124)	(---)	(1,173)	(1,173)	(---)	(+49)	(+49)
Sanitary sewage works fund	(---)	(149)	(149)	(---)	(291)	(291)	(---)	(+142)	(+142)
Grand total, District of Columbia	261,590	51,526	313,116	279,718	77,985	357,703	+18,128	+26,459	+44,587
General fund	(237,828)	(26,012)	(263,840)	(254,775)	(46,403)	(301,178)	(+16,947)	(+20,391)	(+37,338)
Highway fund (regular)	(11,475)	(12,597)	(24,072)	(12,295)	(16,678)	(28,973)	(+820)	(+4,081)	(+4,901)
Highway fund (parking)	(834)	(---)	(834)	(836)	(31)	(867)	(+2)	(+31)	(+33)
Water fund	(7,246)	(4,094)	(11,340)	(7,398)	(3,556)	(10,954)	(+152)	(−538)	(−386)
Sanitary sewage works fund	(4,174)	(8,823)	(12,997)	(4,333)	(11,317)	(15,650)	(+159)	(+2,494)	(+2,653)
Metropolitan area sanitary sewage works fund	(33)	(---)	(33)	(81)	(---)	(81)	(+48)	(---)	(+48)

[1] Includes amendments in H. Doc. 227:

Buildings and grounds:	
Operating	$42,000
Capital outlay	324,000
Juvenile court	25,000
Public schools (capital outlay)	342,000
Personal services, wage scale employees	1,118,000
Total	1,851,000

[2] For comparative purposes, the following recommended transfers within operating expenses for 1965 are being shown in the 1964 appropriation column:

From "Executive office" to "Regulatory and miscellaneous agencies":	
Board of Appeals and Review	$39,000
Commissioners' Youth Council	89,000
Office of Urban Renewal	152,000
Council on Human Relations	35,000
Metropolitan Council of Governments	25,000
From "Metropolitan Police" ($155,000) and "Fire Department" ($3,000) to "Department of Buildings and Grounds"	158,000
From "Department of Motor Vehicles" to "Regulatory and miscellaneous agencies" (Metropolitan Council of Governments)	3,000
From "Department of Sanitary Engineering" to "Department of Highways and Traffic"	285,000

[3] For convenience, this appropriation is shown in the "Capital outlay" column. However, for budgetary purposes, it is considered as a separate appropriation.

Statement of revenues of the general, highway (regular account), highway (motor vehicle parking account), water, sanitary sewage works, and metropolitan area sewage works fund of the District of Columbia, showing actual revenues for 9 fiscal years and estimates for the budget year

[In thousands]

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964 estimate [1]	1965 estimate [1]
GENERAL FUND										
Taxes:										
Property taxes:										
Realty	$42,420	$44,905	$45,572	$46,403	$51,402	$53,173	$58,909	$61,423	$64,100	$68,100
Personal tangible	7,783	8,045	8,422	8,356	8,288	8,878	9,366	9,767	10,200	10,500
Subtotal, property taxes	50,203	52,950	53,994	54,759	59,690	62,051	68,275	71,190	74,300	78,600
Sales and gross receipts:										
Alcoholic beverages	4,764	5,420	5,505	5,389	5,665	6,082	5,119			
Beer	659	751	719	780	756	783	615	9,298	9,600	9,900
Wine				547	620	655	452			
Cigarette	2,034	2,061	2,124	2,499	2,692	3,081	3,379	3,630	3,750	3,850
Insurance	2,352	2,336	2,426	2,568	2,717	2,975	3,151	3,270	3,500	3,700
Motor vehicle excise	2,403	1,970	1,770	1,915	2,109	2,077	2,298	2,569	2,750	2,800
Public utilities	6,406	6,537	7,286	7,176	7,758	8,515	9,155	9,669	10,125	10,600
Sales and use	19,531	20,384	20,177	21,134	22,517	22,871	25,695	35,640	38,350	41,000
Subtotal, sales and gross receipts	38,149	39,459	40,007	42,008	44,834	47,039	49,864	64,076	68,075	71,850
Income taxes:										
Individual income	7,207	17,162	21,607	22,837	25,434	26,454	27,888	29,311	32,250	34,250
Corporation franchise	7,497	7,542	8,044	7,583	8,828	8,594	8,694	11,355	9,000	9,200
Unincorporated business franchise	1,546	1,485	1,531	1,504	1,566	1,641	1,639	1,912	1,700	1,800
Subtotal, income taxes	16,250	26,189	31,182	31,924	35,828	36,689	38,221	42,578	42,950	45,250
Other taxes:										
Inheritance and estate	2,172	2,160	2,887	2,144	2,587	3,201	3,947	4,488	4,000	4,000
Real estate deed recordation tax							183	1,679	2,000	2,200
Motor vehicle registration	4,073	3,780	3,756	3,937	4,061	3,991	4,118	4,240	4,300	4,350
Licenses and other	3,260	4,187	3,816	3,835	3,704	3,920	4,061	4,075	4,300	4,300
Subtotal, other taxes	9,505	10,127	10,459	9,916	10,352	11,112	12,309	14,482	14,600	14,850
Total, taxes	114,107	128,725	135,642	138,607	150,704	156,891	168,669	192,326	199,925	210,550

Charges and miscellaneous:										
Charges for current service	3,642	3,749	3,770	4,418	4,503	4,805	5,747	5,639	6,000	6,000
Fines, escheats and forfeitures	2,303	2,332	2,315	2,547	2,943	2,967	3,272	3,856	4,150	4,500
Rents and royalties	314	140	131	120						
Police and firemen's retirement	1,137	1,204	1,371	2,052	1,857	2,132	2,242	2,465	2,825	3,000
Interest on investments	676	983	1,347	1,388	1,216	618	350	500	400	300
Other miscellaneous revenues	123	147	169	619	1,665	573	1,335	512	2,450	500
Total, charges and miscellaneous	8,195	8,555	9,103	11,144	12,184	11,095	12,946	12,972	15,825	14,300
Subtotal, general fund	122,302	137,280	144,745	149,751	162,888	167,986	181,615	205,298	215,750	224,850
Federal payment	18,000	20,000	20,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	30,000	30,000	37,500	50,000
Federal loan authorization					20,000	15,900	20,400	18,700	11,300	8,600
Total, general fund (from present sources)	140,302	157,280	164,745	174,751	207,888	208,886	232,015	253,998	264,550	283,450
Taxes										9,900
Federal payment										4,800
Total, general fund (from proposed sources)										14,700
Grand total, general fund	140,302	157,280	164,745	174,751	207,888	208,886	232,015	253,998	264,550	298,150
HIGHWAY FUND (REGULAR ACCOUNT)										
Gasoline tax	12,256	11,514	11,097	11,309	12,158	11,739	12,017	12,151	12,250	12,350
Licenses and other tax revenue	2,800	2,635	2,584	2,761	2,845	2,980	3,090	3,231	3,250	3,300
Charges and miscellaneous revenues	308	417	352	245	397	327	355	433	8,900	4,430
Interest on investments	159	262	383	230	138			29		
Subtotal, highway fund	15,523	14,828	14,416	14,545	15,538	15,046	15,462	15,844	24,400	20,080
Federal payment				432						
Federal authorization	6,000	5,400	6,481	5,500	13,100	3,500		1,600		800
Total, highway fund (regular account) (from present sources)	21,523	20,228	20,897	20,477	28,638	18,546	15,462	17,444	24,400	30,880
Taxes (from proposed sources)										2,000
Grand total, highway fund (regular account)	21,523	20,228	20,897	20,477	28,638	18,546	15,462	17,444	24,400	22,880
HIGHWAY FUND (MOTOR VEHICLE PARKING ACCOUNT)										
Parking meters	391	605	583	558	783	720	720	695	560	715
Public parking				158	140	141	114	101	100	95
New meters					10	17	21			
Interest on investments	24	34	55	48	97	126	109	130	10	10
Grand total, highway fund (motor vehicle parking account)	415	639	638	764	1,030	1,004	964	926	670	820

See footnotes at end of table, p. 26.

Statement of revenues of the general, highway (regular account), highway (motor vehicle parking account), water, sanitary sewage works, and metropolitan area sewage works fund of the District of Columbia, showing actual revenues for 9 fiscal years and estimates for the budget year—Continued

[In thousands]

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964 estimate [1]	1965 estimate [1]
WATER FUND										
Water service charges	$5,382	$4,946	$5,054	$5,379	$5,697	$5,723	$5,732	$6,167	$6,300	$6,325
Payment from Arlington County, Va.	265	489	689	349	1,066	788	837	991	998	1,005
Other charges and revenue	498	245	232	241	280	275	324	348	345	345
Interest on investments	76	2	3			2	1	3		
Subtotal, water fund	6,221	5,682	5,978	5,969	7,043	6,788	6,894	7,509	7,643	7,675
Federal payment for water consumed	1,302	1,814	1,751	1,732	1,532	1,661	1,855	1,938	1,924	2,047
Federal loan authorization	3,000	5,300	1,600		1,200					
Grand total, water fund	10,523	12,796	9,329	7,701	9,775	8,449	8,749	9,447	9,567	9,722
SANITARY SEWERAGE WORKS FUND										
Sewer service charges	2,627	2,445	2,480	3,065	3,369	3,382	3,397	4,129	4,350	4,375
Payment from Maryland		3,000	960	303	1,395	669	865	1,210	1,995	4,420
Payment from Virginia								51	78	120
Other charges and revenue	146	140	132	161	179	259	237	752	770	605
Interest on investments	29	80	108	43	19	12	5	2		
Subtotal, sanitary sewerage works fund	2,802	5,665	3,680	3,572	4,962	4,322	4,504	6,144	7,203	9,520
Federal payment for sewerage	590	744	753	697	686	872	898	961	944	1,173
Federal loan authorization	700		1,550			700	8,600	3,242	8,000	5,000
Grand total, sanitary sewerage works fund	4,092	6,409	5,983	4,269	5,648	5,894	14,002	10,347	16,147	15,693
METROPOLITAN AREA SEWERAGE WORKS FUND										
Sewer charges									13	36
Federal contribution							2,700	300		
Federal loan							22,500	2,500		
Grand total, metropolitan area sewerage works fund							25,200	2,800	13	36

[1] Based on official revenue estimates as of Dec. 10, 1963.

Source: Department of General Administration, Budget Office, Jan.. 14, 1963.

District of Columbia, 1965 increases by funds and categories (includes amendments to 1965 budget as contained in H. Doc. 227)

[Dollars in thousands]

	Positions	Amount
GENERAL FUND		
Required operating costs:		
Wage scale pay increase		$870
Within-grade advancements		1,503
Annualization of 1964 pay increase		1,080
Reallocations		109
Annualization of 1964 positions and services		3,001
Federal obligations		247
Police and fire pensions		881
Teachers' retirement and annuity fund		301
Medical officers' salary adjustment		167
Other (system book fund, price rises, etc.)		948
Total, required		9,107
Staffing and maintenance of new construction:		
New facilities	84	965
Annualization		135
Total, staffing	84	1,100
Workload	617	4,876
Total required to maintain present service	701	15,083
Improved services	237	2,096
New services	132	1,028
Total, general fund	1,070	18,207
HIGHWAY FUND (REGULAR ACCOUNT)		
Required operating costs:		
Wage scale pay increase		76
Within-grade advancements		85
Annualization of 1964 pay increase		38
Annualization of 1964 positions and services		28
Other (lighting for bridges, tunnels and freeways, equipment replacements, etc.)		139
Total, required		366
Workload	44	398
Total required to maintain present services	44	764
Improved services	2	61
New services	2	12
Total, highway fund (regular account)	48	837
HIGHWAY FUND (PARKING ACCOUNT)		
Required operating costs:		
Within-grade advancements		1
Annualization of 1964 pay increase		1
Total, required operating costs (highway fund, parking account)		2
WATER FUND		
Required operating costs:		
Wage scale pay increase		103
Within-grade advancements		43
Annualization of 1964 pay increase		33
Annualization of 1964 positions and services		2
Other		17
Total, required operating costs		198
Workload		9
Total required to maintain present services		207
Improved services		31
Total, water fund		238

District of Columbia, 1965 increases by funds and categories (includes amendments to 1965 budget as contained in H. Doc. 227)—Continued

[Dollars in thousands]

	Positions	Amount
SANITARY SEWAGE WORKS FUND		
Required operating costs:		
Wage scale pay increase		68
Within-grade advancements		4
Annualization of 1964 pay increase		18
Annualization of 1964 positions and services		2
Other		19
Total, required operating costs		111
Staffing and maintenance of new construction: Annualization		27
Workload	3	22
Total required to maintain present services	3	160
Improved services		8
Total, sanitary sewage works fund	3	168
METROPOLITAN AREA SANITARY SEWAGE WORKS FUND		
Required operating costs: Wage-scale pay increase		1
Staffing and maintenance of new construction: Annualization		47
Total required to maintain present services (metrpolitan area sanitary sewage works fund)		48
ALL FUNDS		
Required operating costs:		
Wage-scale pay increase		1,118
Within-grade advancements		1,636
Annualization of 1964 pay increase		1,170
Reallocations		109
Annualization of 1964 positions and services		3,033
Federal obligations		247
Police and fire pensions		881
Teachers' retirement and annuity fund		301
Medical officers' salary adjustment		167
Other		1,123
Total, required		9,785
Staffing and maintenance of new construction:		
New facilities	84	965
Annualization		209
Total, staffing	84	1,174
Workload	664	5,305
Total required to maintain present service	748	16,264
Improved services	239	2,196
New services	134	1,040
Grand total, all funds	1,121	19,500

Summary of authorized positions, 1961–64 and 1965 estimates (includes amendments in H. Doc. 227)

	Authorized positions				Adjustments		Increases	1965 estimate
	1961	1962	1963	1964	Abolished positions	Transfers		
General operating expenses:								
Executive office	68	64	68	67	----------	−26	5	46
Department of General Administration	684	700	712	711	----------	----------	23	734
Regulatory and miscellaneous agencies:								
Alcoholic beverage control	28	28	28	28	----------	----------	----------	28
Administration of parole laws	38	39	39	40	----------	----------	2	42
Death investigations	17	17	17	17	1	----------	2	18
Administration of insurance laws	24	24	24	24	----------	----------	----------	24
Administration of wage, safety, and hour laws	22	22	22	22	----------	----------	2	24
Filing and recording property and corporation papers	66	67	68	68	----------	----------	2	70
Public utilities	30	30	30	28	----------	----------	----------	28
Planning and zoning	11	12	12	12	----------	----------	----------	12
Board of Appeals and Review [1]	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	4	----------	4
Commissioners' Youth Council	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	11	7	18
Office of Urban Renewal [1]	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	8	5	13
Council on Human Relations [1]	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	3	4	7
Total, regulatory and miscellaneous agencies	236	239	240	239	1	+26	24	288
Occupations and professions	55	58	56	56	----------	----------	2	58
Public library	413	431	436	465	----------	----------	24	489
Veterans' affairs	16	16	16	12	----------	----------	----------	12
Buildings and grounds	303	303	297	319	2	+17	[2] 12	346
Surveyor	39	36	36	36	----------	----------	----------	36
Total, general operating expenses	1,814	1,847	1,861	1,905	3	+17	90	2,009
Public safety:								
Corporation Counsel	99	103	111	113	----------	----------	9	122
Metropolitan Police	2,933	3,067	3,132	3,240	----------	−17	35	3,258
Fire Department	1,189	1,194	1,278	1,458	1	----------	20	1,477
Civil Defense	10	10	10	12	----------	----------	1	13
Courts:								
Juvenile	103	105	120	127	----------	----------	[3] 20	147
General sessions	211	211	213	215	----------	----------	8	223
Appeals	15	16	16	16	----------	----------	----------	16
Tax	3	3	3	3	----------	----------	----------	3
Total, courts	332	335	352	361	----------	----------	28	389
Corrections	851	872	887	898	----------	----------	59	957
Licenses and Inspections	375	400	398	398	----------	----------	17	415
National Guard	25	25	25	25	----------	----------	----------	25
Total, public safety	5,814	6,006	6,193	6,505	1	−17	169	6,656
Education	6,436	6,632	6,936	7,315	----------	----------	465	7,780
Parks and recreation:								
Recreation Department	271	279	283	285	----------	----------	23	308
National Park Service	602	602	602	602	----------	----------	17	619
National Zoological Park	197	205	210	211	----------	----------	7	218
Total, parks and recreation	1,070	1,086	1,095	1,098	----------	----------	47	1,145
Health and welfare:								
Vocational rehabilitation	47	50	51	66	----------	----------	29	95
Public health	3,382	3,556	3,689	[4] 3,746	2	----------	39	3,783
Public welfare	1,988	2,061	2,366	2,705	1	----------	223	2,927
Total, health and welfare	5,417	5,667	6,106	6,517	3	----------	291	6,805

See footnotes at end of table, p. 30.

Summary of authorized positions, 1961–64 and 1965 estimates (includes amendments in H. Doc. 227)—Continued

	Authorized positions				Adjustments		Increases	1965 estimate
	1961	1962	1963	1964	Abolished positions	Transfers		
Highways and traffic:								
Department of Highways and Traffic	1,314	1,418	1,449	[5] 1,469	----------	----------	[6] 34	1,503
Motor vehicles	199	211	219	220	----------	----------	10	230
Motor Vehicle Parking Agency	14	14	13	13	----------	----------	----------	13
Total, highways and traffic	1,527	1,643	1,681	1,702	----------	----------	44	1,746
Sanitary engineering:								
Department of Sanitary Engineering	2,960	3,023	3,045	3,054	3	----------	15	3,066
Washington aqueduct	325	325	336	336	----------	----------	----------	336
Total, sanitary engineering	3,285	3,348	3,381	3,390	3	----------	15	3,402
Grand total	25,363	26,229	27,253	28,432	10	----------	1,121	29,543

[1] Positions formerly shown under "Executive office."
[2] Includes 1 position requested in H. Doc. No. 227.
[3] Includes 2 positions requested in H. Doc. No. 227.
[4] 9 positions created within existing funds for an automatic data processing system.
[5] Includes 11 positions created from capital outlay funds.
[6] Includes 5 positions requested from capital outlay funds.

Some socioeconomic characteristics of statistical areas

Statistical area	Population	Median family income		Percent of unemployment		Population by percent		Percent of population with less than 8 years education [1]		Percent of families with income less than $3,000 per year		Condition of housing, percent of total units deteriorating and dilapidated
		Total	Nonwhite	Total	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	Total	Nonwhite	
Central core area:												
6	53,243	$4,881	$4,226	4.4	5.4	36.8	63.2	22.7	33.7	25.5	31.3	10.1
7	42,689	3,485	3,418	7.1	7.6	7.5	92.5	48.5	51.0	41.0	42.1	35.5
8	34,457	5,700	3,786	3.1	6.2	74.6	25.4	13.4	41.3	23.1	35.8	6.9
9 [2]	27,241	4,480	3,416	6.7	8.7	51.8	48.2	29.1	43.5	29.6	41.1	25.9
10	37,488	4,436	4,196	7.0	7.4	22.2	77.8	37.4	39.5	27.7	29.4	27.4
12	52,283	5,959	4,694	4.4	7.2	51.1	48.9	16.7	17.6	15.5	24.1	5.8
15	51,874	4,727	4,706	7.4	7.9	10.5	89.5	38.3	39.7	23.3	22.4	25.0
Outer city area:												
1	51,594	11,473	----------	1.8	----------	96.6	3.4	6.1	----------	6.2	----------	2.8
2	56,319	11,841	10,000	1.6	.1	95.1	4.9	5.4	6.4	5.9	2.6	1.2
3	54,438	7,191	7,108	2.9	3.8	54.5	45.5	16.0	17.1	9.9	7.8	6.2
4	58,906	5,337	5,052	4.2	4.9	29.3	70.7	22.2	27.7	18.8	19.9	8.2
5	31,611	5,299	5,124	4.1	4.5	16.0	84.0	25.5	27.0	22.0	22.7	7.3
11	42,171	5,839	3,522	2.8	6.7	91.2	8.8	12.8	18.1	12.4	39.2	5.7
13	36,614	5,917	5,244	4.0	4.4	36.8	63.2	18.9	20.5	14.5	17.9	2.7
14	43,860	4,927	4,916	5.3	5.3	1.1	98.9	24.1	24.1	21.4	21.3	11.0
16	37,959	5,296	5,136	4.4	4.8	18.1	81.9	24.8	26.4	15.7	16.2	7.4
17	40,590	7,945	7,850	3.0	3.6	51.4	48.6	12.7	13.9	6.2	6.3	3.9
Total, District of Columbia	[3] 736,956	5,993	4,800	4.0	5.7	45.2	54.8	21.2	31.2	[4] 17.3	[5] 23.7	10.3

[1] Population 25 years old and over.

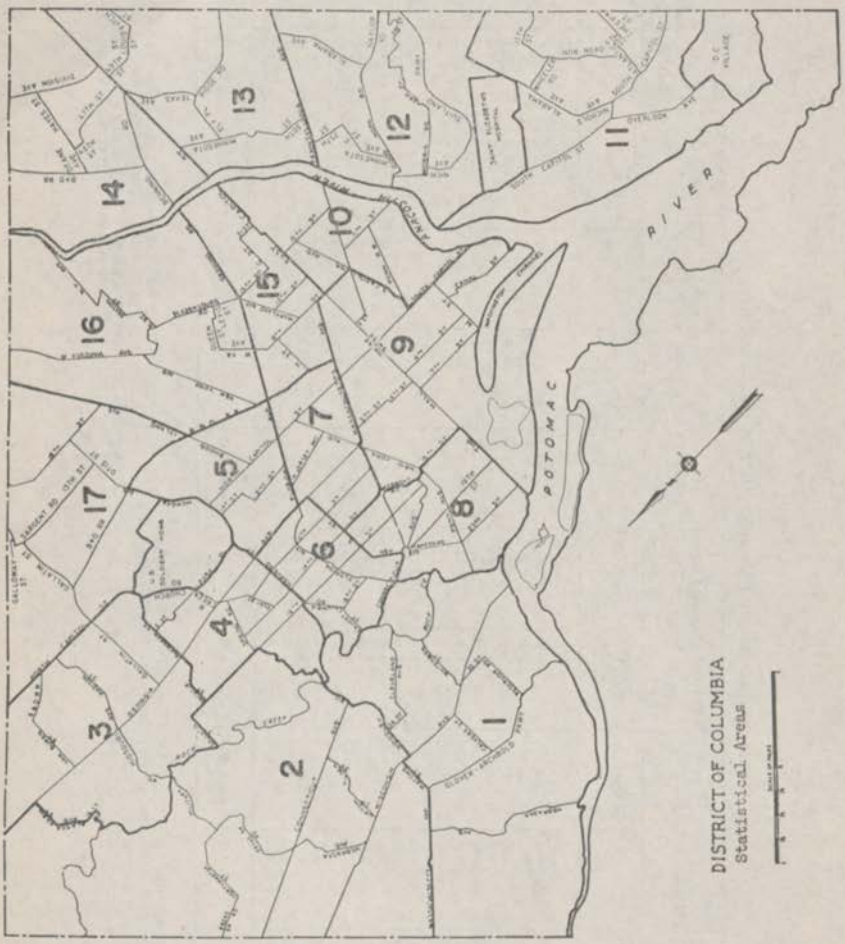
[2] The socioeconomic characteristics of statistical area 9 have been radically altered since the 1960 census data were collected, as a result of the continuing progress of the Southwest urban renewal area which makes up a large portion of the statistical area.

[3] Total statistical areas do not equal total District because institutional tracts are excluded.

[4] Equal to 30,077 families.

[5] Equal to 21,614 families.

Source: Data from District of Columbia Department of Public Health, "Social and Economic Characteristics of District of Columbia Statistical Areas," Apr. 1, 1960, based on 1960 census, separate area data do not include about 4,500 nonwhite for which data was not available by statistical area of which about 3,000 were in areas 1 and 2.


DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Statistical Areas
POTOMAC
RIVER
1
2
3
4
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17

GENERAL FUND REQUIREMENTS ABOVE REVENUES

Senator BYRD. As I understood your statement, Mr. Tobriner, the budget request insofar as the general fund is concerned would amount to $14.7 million over and above the revenues presently estimated?

Mr. TOBRINER. That is correct, sir.

Senator BYRD. So the full budget request, therefore, is contingent upon passage of various legislative measures, which would include H.R. 4598, to provide for additional District taxes, and H.R. 4592, which would provide for an increased Federal payment.

SOURCES OF FINANCING REQUESTS

Mr. TOBRINER. That is partially true, Mr. Chairman. If this legislation is not passed, there are other means of financing the full budget within authorized expenditures; namely, by an increase in the loan authority to the extent of $14.7 million for the general fund and approximately, $2 million-plus for the highway fund, which would be contingent, however, upon an increase of the gasoline tax from 6 to 7 cents.

REVENUES CONTINGENT ON NEW LEGISLATION

Senator BYRD. And that would be contingent upon passage by the Congress of legislation; would it not?

Mr. TOBRINER. That is the increase in the gasoline tax; yes, sir. Perhaps I should correct my statement somewhat, Mr. Chairman, if I may. The increase of $2 million for the highway fund is within the current borrowing authority of the highway fund, but the increase in the further borrowing authority of the highway fund would be contingent upon the passage of the increased gasoline tax legislation by the Congress.

Senator BYRD. It is not the intention of the Commissioners to increase the real estate tax unless H.R. 4598 is passed by the Congress?

Mr. TOBRINER. That is the present thinking of the Commissioners. However, they would not be precluded, in the absence of such passage, from increasing the real estate tax if other events necessitate it.

TAX SITUATION

Senator BYRD. For the record, Mr. Tobriner, when was the last increase in the real estate tax and what was the amount?

Mr. TOBRINER. The amount was from $2.30 to $2.50 per $100 assessed valuation, and the year was, I think, 1961–62.

Senator BYRD. Would you file for the record, please, Mr. Tobriner, the comparable tax in the metropolitan area?

Mr. TOBRINER. I would be very glad to.

Senator BYRD. And the assessed value basis?

Mr. TOBRINER. Yes, sir.

(The information referred to follows:)

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 percent of market value.

Maryland rates.—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 46.0 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 tenants' 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 foods 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; other 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; 33 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.

Cigarette

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 $1.10 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. Two 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 1 9/16 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.

Personnel 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 residents 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 3,700 pounds. Trucks, trailers, and buses 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.

Senator BYRD. File for the record comparable tax rates in the metropolitan area with regard to cigarette tax, sales and use tax, individual income tax.

Mr. TOBRINER. Yes, sir.

(The information referred to follows:)

THE EFFECT ON TAX COMPARISONS IN THE WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA OF PROPOSED CHANGES IN DISTRICT TAX

Cigarette tax

Jurisdiction	Tax rate
District of Columbia:	
Present	$0.02
Proposed	.03
Maryland	.06
Virginia	.03

Sales and use tax

GROSS RECEIPTS FROM THE SALE OF CIGARETTES

Jurisdiction	Tax rate (percent)
District of Columbia:	
Present	Exempt
Proposed	3
Maryland	3
Virginia	None

GROSS RECEIPTS FROM SALE OF LOCAL TELEPHONE SERVICE

District of Columbia:	
Present	Exempt
Proposed	3
Maryland	Exempt
Virginia	None

Individual income tax

	Personal exemptions	Individual rates
District of Columbia:		
Present	Single $1,000 Married $2,000 Dependent $500	1st $5,000, 2.5 percent; next $5,000, 3 percent; next $5,000, 3.5 percent; next $5,000, 4 percent; next $5,000, 4.5 percent; over $25,000, 5 percent.
Proposed	Unchanged	1st $2,000, 2.5 percent; next $2,000, 3 percent: next $2,000, 3.5 percent; next $2,000, 4 percent; next $2,000, 4.5 percent; over $10,000, 5 percent.
Maryland:		
Present	Single $800 Married $1,600 Dependent $800	1st $500 of net investment income 3 percent; balance of net investment income, 5 percent. Income, other than investment income 3 percent.
Proposed	Unchanged	Income, other than investment income, 4 percent.
Virginia: Present	Single $1,000 Married $2,000 Dependent $200	1st $3,000, 2 percent; next $2,000, 3 percent; Over $5,000, 5 percent.

Real estate

Jurisdiction	Current tax rate per $100 of assessed value	Composite ratio of assessed value to market value for all types of property [1]	Tax rate adjusted to reflect assessment practices
District of Columbia:		*Percent*	
Present	$2.50	55	$1.3750
Proposed	2.70		1.4850
Maryland:			
Montgomery County	3.37	52	1.7524
Prince Georges County	3.00	53	1.5900
Virginia:			
Alexandria	3.13	44	1.3772
Arlington County	3.87	34	1.3158
Fairfax County	3.75	34	1.2750
Fairfax City	3.95	34	1.3430
Falls Church	3.15	45	1.4175

[1] Composite ratio of assessed value to market value for all types of property based on best information available.

Motor fuel tax

Jurisdiction	Tax rate
District of Columbia:	
Present	$0.06
Proposed	.07
Maryland:	
Present	.06
Proposed	.07
Virginia: Present	.07

TAX-EXEMPT PROPERTY IN DISTRICT

Senator BYRD. What is the percent of tax-exempt holdings in the District of Columbia?

Mr. TOBRINER. May I ask Mr. Herman for that? By area or by value, or both?

Senator BYRD. By both. I believe we included both last year.

Mr. Lowe?

Mr. LOWE. Mr. Chairman, the total tax-exempt holdings in the District of Columbia amount to 54.1 percent of the land area of the city and 45.7 percent of the total assessed valuation in the city. Conversely, the total taxable is 45.9 percent of the land area and 54.3 percent of the total assessed value.

Senator BYRD. May we include this table in the record, Mr. Lowe?

Mr. LOWE. Yes, sir.

(The material referred to follows:)

Real estate assessments, District of Columbia taxable, exempt, and totals, fiscal year 1964

	Total acres	Land value	Improvements	Total value	Tax	Percent of land area	Percent of land value	Percent of total value	Number of items
	Taxable property								
Total, taxable	14,120.4986	$842,285,541	$1,683,189,953	$2,525,475,494	$63,137,245	45.9	51.5	54.3	145,734
	Exempt property								
United States	13,271.8999	634,862,496	857,018,740	1,491,881,235	37,297,031	43.1	38.9	32.0	4,995
District of Columbia	1,245.9176	51,901,768	179,617,020	231,518,788	5,787,970	4.1	3.2	5.0	1,492
Other exempt:									
Religious	609.3453	25,332,380	106,188,890	131,551,270	3,288,782				
Educational	592.6165	25,209,450	77,097,345	102,306,795	2,557,670				
Foreign government	185.8337	10,199,053	22,909,100	33,198,153	829,954				
Charitable	174.7896	6,683,648	13,847,800	20,531,448	513,286				
Cemeteries	357.5379	7,021,935	475,600	7,497,535	187,438				
Hospitals	131.6167	8,514,669	40,691,000	49,205,669	1,230,142				
Libraries	1.6184	448,145	2,687,933	3,136,078	78,402				
Miscellaneous	71.7914	21,433,447	35,845,118	57,278,565	1,431,964				
Total, other exempt	2,125.1525	104,872,727	299,832,786	404,705,513	10,117,638	6.9	6.4	8.7	2,748
Total, exempt	16,642.9700	791,636,991	1,335,468,546	2,128,105,537	53,202,639	54.1	48.5	45.7	9,235
	Grand total								
Total, taxable and exempt	30,763.4686	1,633,922,532	3,019,658,499	4,653,581,031	116,339,884	100.0	100.0	100.0	154,969

TAXES LOST THROUGH FEDERAL HOLDINGS

Senator BYRD. What is the amount of taxes being lost to the District government by virtue of the Federal properties, nontaxable Federal properties located in the District?

Mr. LOWE. If taxed, all of the Federal properties in the District would pay a tax of $37,297,031, based on the current fiscal year rate of $2.50 per $100 of assessed value. That, incidentally, covers 43.1 percent of the land area and is equivalent to 32 percent of the total taxable value in the District.

Senator BYRD. Senator Bartlett, do you have any questions at this point?

Senator BARTLETT. How much of the tax-exempt property is owned by the Federal Government, what percentage?

Mr. LOWE. Well, let me see. Roughly 75 percent of the total exempt property is owned by the Federal Government.

Senator BARTLETT. Twenty-five percent, then, is exempt for other reasons?

Mr. LOWE. Yes, sir; of the total exempt from taxes.

Senator BARTLETT. Do you have any notion of how that 25 percent compares with——

Mr. LOWE. Yes; we have broad categories of breakdown, Senator. The District of Columbia itself—now, these percentages I am using are of the overall assessed value of the city. The District of Columbia itself owns 5 percent of the total tax-exempt property. That is school buildings, office buildings, but not streets or sidewalks or alleys.

OTHER TAX EXEMPT CATEGORIES

The other categories, such as religious, private educational, foreign government, charitable, cemeteries, hospitals, libraries, and so forth, amount to 8.7 percent of the overall total value, and just illustrative of one or two of those, this table that the chairman asked to be put in the record has this breakdown.

The religious group, for example, if taxed, would pay $3,288,000 in taxes. The foreign governments, if taxed, would pay $829,000 on their properties. Libraries would be $78,000, being the smallest of the several categories that are listed there

Senator BARTLETT. Do you have any notion how these 25-percent exemptions compare with exemptions in other metropolitan areas?

Mr. LOWE. Our finance officer is here. Let us see if he can give us any comments on that.

STATEMENT OF KENNETH BACK, FINANCE OFFICER

TAX EXEMPTION IN OTHER CITIES

Mr. LOWE. This is Mr. Back.

Mr. BACK. I don't have any figures, but we are here because this is an area where tax-exempt institutions tend to congregate. We have more exempt properties, I expect, in every category, than any other city I know of.

Senator BARTLETT. Far more, would you suggest? Perhaps you can furnish some information.

Mr. BACK. It is difficult to get it from other cities. We tried several years ago and many cities don't even assess their property. We made a survey about 4 or 5 years ago where we asked every city of our classification. From some we got some information we could use; mostly we did not. It is difficult. We tried to get some interpretation from the information we did get, but from all indications, we are much ahead of other cities in the amount of exempt properties.

Senator BARTLETT. I will let that suffice. I know these precise figures are pretty hard to come by.

Mr. BACK. Yes; they are.

Senator BARTLETT. I think that is all.

AMOUNT OF FEDERAL AID, 1964 FISCAL YEAR

Senator BYRD. Mr. Herman, what is the amount, what is the total amount of Federal aid for which the city qualified in fiscal year 1964?

Mr. HERMAN. Mr. Lowe would have that.

Mr. LOWE. Mr. Chairman, we have this in selected categories. Our estimate for this year, starting with the highway program—excuse me. In the health field, we are estimating $1,011,000 this year.

Senator BYRD. Did you understand my question? I asked for the total amount of Federal aid for which the city qualified in fiscal year 1964.

Mr. LOWE. That is the current fiscal year.

Senator BYRD. But you are not giving me the total.

Mr. LOWE. I am sorry, sir; I said I didn't have a total, I would have to give you the individual items at the moment and then we will—or if you can give us a moment, we can total it. A complete report covering all categories will be submitted, as we did last year.

Senator BYRD. That is perfectly all right; I am sorry.

Mr. LOWE. In the health field, $1,011,000; in welfare, $9,440,000; in education, $1,011,000; in mass transportation, $128,000; civil defense, $91,000; and then in Federal aid to the highway program, the latest estimate we have is $25 million.

In urban renewal, $2,260,000. I think Mr. Herman has been adding. We should have a rough total in a moment.

Mr. HERMAN. $38,941.000,

COMPARISON WITH PRIOR YEARS

Senator BYRD. That is down some from what it was the year before, isn't it?

Mr. LOWE. Yes; I think it is in one or two categories. I believe the highway advance, for example, was actually $31,121,000 last year; welfare is down from $9,895,000 to the $9,440,000 figure that I gave you. Health is down approximately $500,000 as the most significant.

Let me see; the urban renewal one—well, the urban renewal was up somewhat.

Senator BYRD. What was the total for the year before? Just from memory, I though it was a little over $50 million.

Mr. LOWE. Here again, I will have to give individual amounts: in 1962, the health component was $1,567,000; the welfare, $10,728,000; education, $1,083,000; nothing on mass transportation. Civil defense was $93,000. Federal aid, $19,334,000, which was a good bit lower than either 1963 actual or 1964 estimated.

Urban renewal was much larger than the other figures I gave you, being $11,987,000. That would be $44,792,000 for fiscal year 1962. Those are the actual figures.

Senator BYRD. Senator Bartlett has a question.

ANNUALIZING OF POSITIONS

Senator BARTLETT. I just would like to know what "annualization" means.

Mr. TOBRINER. Maybe these technicians can give you a better definition than I.

Mr. HERMAN. Annualization means when a position is appropriated for part of the year, additional funds are required to put it on a full year basis. In other words, if a position was appropriated for 6 months of fiscal 1964, funds for an additional 6 months in the next fiscal year is required to finance it for a full year.

Senator BARTLETT. It is a good word. The Pentagon has not adopted it yet.

Senator BYRD. Any further questions, Senator Bartlett?

COMBATING MENTAL RETARDATION

Senator BARTLETT. I suppose we will have more detailed testimony on this later, but I was a bit curious to know what will happen after these Federal grants for construction of research centers and grants for construction of community health centers have been made and the money has been used. What happens then within these buildings to combat mental retardation?

Mr. TOBRINER. Dr. Grant is here.

Senator BARTLETT. Well, we won't go into that now.

Mr. TOBRINER. I would say, sir, that the District must be prepared after the plants have been erected and put into operation to operate those centers, together with such Federal grants as may be then available.

Dr. Grant, who is the head of our Health Department, has made extensive researches into the best type of mental plant and the best type of care to be provided and, additionally, we are consulting with experts in the field so that we hope to have here a model for mental health and retardation centers.

Senator BARTLETT. I hope to ask more questions of Dr. Grant.

Mr. TOBRINER. Good, sir.

FEDERAL GRANTS TO DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Senator BYRD. At this point in the record, we will include tables from pages 138 and 139 of last year's hearings, which indicate the total for Federal grants in aid to the District of Columbia for the years 1959 through 1963.

(The information referred to follows:)

Federal grants-in-aid to the District of Columbia (receipts)

District agency and/or program	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964 estimate	Year of origin
1. Public schools:							
(a) Veterans	$2,380	$7,771	$7,771	$5,220	$4,745	$3,785	1959
(b) Vocational education (George-Barden)	126,027	129,814	138,653	130,481	120,338	129,502	(1)
(c) National defense education	37,361	234,767	201,401	221,563	136,182	116,203	1959
(d) Civilian defense adult education				7,603	31,112	28,991	1962
(e) Capitol Page School	61,915	62,500	64,100	67,900	68,365	79,883	(2)
(f) School lunch program	580,507	636,522	593,288	680,741	712,074	680,000	1959
Total, public schools	808,190	1,071,374	1,005,213	1,113,508	1,072,816	1,038,424	
2. Public health:							
(a) Tuberculosis control	36,280	37,101	37,405	32,948	30,863	26,700	1945
(b) Cancer control	9,740	9,657	26,022	26,354	26,514	25,000	1948
(c) Mental health control	25,871	40,981	41,021	66,597	66,796	65,000	1948
(d) Mental health planning					50,000	50,000	1963
(e) General health	51,269	51,046	57,163	42,603	42,105	39,100	1936
(f) Chronically ill				40,000	65,899	60,000	1962
(g) Maternal and child health	256,114	229,618	241,713	321,539	289,795	282,256	1942
(h) Crippled children	184,357	198,402	241,217	291,840	263,656	274,737	1942
(i) Venereal disease	77,746	54,817	46,127	45,240	60,824	62,235	1950
(j) Hospital construction		369,580	25,920				1948
(k) Water pollution	24,188	24,081	26,403	39,731	35,750	25,666	1950
(l) Heart disease	16,597	32,779	34,181	47,041	69,115	61,500	1950
(m) Tuberculosis control project					22,107	96,072	1963
(n) Mouth guard program					4,000		1963
(o) Physical therapy demonstration					19,262	4,000	1963
(p) Psychological training				9,240	9,720	14,580	1962
(q) Mental health		55,000	55,000	55,000			1960
(r) Old age assistance, medical care			31,550	126,267	158,567	180,000	1961
(s) Medical assistance for the aged					37,725	884,000	1963
(t) Radiological health						15,000	1964
(u) Nursing home care						85,000	1964
(v) Vaccination assistance program						159,745	1964
(w) Rheumatic fever	1,283	1,283	1,283	1,283	1,283	1,283	1959
(x) Antibodies				2,000	2,000	2,000	1962
(y) Resident births				3,000	3,000	3,000	1962
Total, public health	683,445	1,104,345	865,005	1,150,683	1,258,981	2,416,874	

See footnotes at end of table, p. 47.

Federal grants-in-aid to the District of Columbia (receipts)—Continued

District agency and/or program	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964 estimate	Year of origin
3. Public welfare:							
(a) Old-age assistance	$1,736,041	$1,552,301	$1,716,236	$1,956,976	$1,995,642	$2,082,232	1936
(b) Aid to families with dependent children	4,133,073	4,839,759	6,091,602	6,716,427	5,190,348	5,531,093	1936
(c) Aid to the blind	116,143	122,011	121,008	102,368	144,203	120,860	1936
(d) Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	1,276,712	1,381,304	1,539,763	1,494,862	1,803,672	2,011,162	1950
(e) Medical assistance for the aged					100,000	888,887	1963
(f) Assistance to repatriates			196	4,575	1,550		1961
(g) Aid to Cuban refugees				1,573	19,141	19,483	1962
(h) Children's Bureau	40,000	70,306	78,896	89,181	123,273	117,102	1936
Total, public welfare	7,301,969	7,965,681	9,547,781	10,365,962	9,377,829	10,770,819	
4. Vocational rehabilitation:							
(a) Support of vocational rehabilitation services	235,974	229,328	227,958	223,802	303,535	544,459	1954
(b) Residential training project			20,600	22,463	56,270	32,000	1961
(c) Disability determinations (OASI)	54,373	55,081	71,785	90,102	103,960	111,964	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	4,000	1961
(i) Short term rehabilitation of OASI applicants						40,400	1964
(j) Mobility training for the blind						10,600	1964
(k) Organized program of vocational training						5,700	1964
(l) Register of the blind						5,000	1964
Total, vocational rehabilitation	290,347	284,409	324,093	342,992	476,040	754,123	
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	5,006,756	1938
(b) Interstate System	13,687,500	24,651,125	17,659,620	21,461,344	34,412,400	37,280,100	1957
Total, highways and traffic	21,212,658	29,954,640	22,717,126	25,981,542	39,288,606	42,286,856	
6. Civil defense:							
(a) Personnel and administration			21,458	68,355	79,047	91,300	1961
(b) Equipment	32,153	4,971		15,317	4,564	12,000	1952
Total, civil defense	32,153	4,971	21,458	83,672	83,611	103,300	
7. Sanitary engineering:							
(a) Waste treatment works construction	249,200	332,046	384,579	117,447	606,295	600,000	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	600,000	

8. Urban renewal:							
(a) Community renewal program					101,660	93,800	1963
(b) Adams-Morgan 314 demonstration project	50,000	44,663	8,273	9,672	5,000	7,512	1959
Subtotal, urban renewal	50,000	44,663	8,273	9,672	106,660	101,312	
Relocation grant (amounts drawn by District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency from HHFA) [3]	351,298	178,983	221,844	195,472	49,072	224,067	1958
Federal capital grant (amounts drawn by District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency against Federal ⅔ share of net project costs)[4]	10,527,507	517,768	1,158,949	4,153,342	2,128,000	2,390,933	1955
Total, urban renewal	10,928,805	741,414	1,389,066	4,358,486	2,283,732	2,716,312	
9. Downtown internal transit circulation study					32,000	68,000	1963
10. White House Conference on Aging		30,000					1960
11. Manpower development and training					816,944	600,000	1963
12. Juvenile delinquency control					100,767		1963
Grand total	41,506,767	41,488,880	38,954,321	43,514,292	55,697,621	61,354,708	

[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 (South west area B, Southwest area C, Southwest area C-1, Columbia Plaza, Northeast, 1). The Federal Government is responsible by contract for ⅔ of the new project costs of the local urban renewal program. The amounts shown above are advances made by NNFA to RLA against this ⅔ obligation. These amounts received will be subtracted from the ⅔ net project costs at project completion.

Senator BYRD. For fiscal year 1963, the total Federal grants-in-aid to the District of Columbia amounted to $54,853,442.

Would you please bring the table up to date, Mr. Lowe?

Mr. LOWE. Yes, sir.

(The material referred to follows:)

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		55,000	55,000	55,000		1960
(r) Old age assistance, medical care			31,550	126,267	158,767	1961
(s) Medical assistance for the aged					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	102,268	144,203	1936
(d) Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	1,276,712	1,381,304	1,539,763	1,494,862	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) Employees 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

See footnotes at end of table, p. 50.

Federal grants-in-aid to the District of Columbia—Continued

District agency and/or program	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	Year of origin
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 ⅔ 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 ⅔ of the new project costs of the local urban renewal program. The amounts shown above are advances made by NNFA to RLA against this ⅔ obligation. These amounts received will be subtracted from the ⅔ net project costs at project completion.

REDUCING POPULATION AT JUNIOR VILLAGE

Senator BYRD. Mr. Tobriner, I want to pay my compliments to your statement, particularly with reference to that portion on page 8 in which you say that continued efforts in reducing the population at Junior Village are reflected in the request on increase in board rates paid to foster parents, to provide additional staff for the foster home program and to expand the availability of day care with existing funds, particularly with reference to the first two portions of that statement—the first two items.

Mr. TOBRINER. Yes, sir.

INCREASE IN FOSTER CARE RATES

Senator BYRD. Last year the Senate, of course, attempted to increase the foster home board rate above the amounts provided in the budget request and also to increase the number of social workers in the child welfare division. Because these items were not in the budget as submitted by the President, the other body would not go along with the increases provided in the Senate-passed bill. I want to compliment you and your fellow Commissioners and the Department of Welfare on the excellent job that has been done with regard to keeping the population of Junior Village certainly within reasonable limits, and actually showing a decrease there. I think this reflects the additional workers provided in the Child Welfare Division the previous year and possibly also reflects the increase in board rates for foster home care.

Certainly, the Department has placed increased emphasis upon this problem and with the additional tools which were provided in the previous year, the Department has now begun to realize certain of the benefits of those increases in personnel and appropriations. I think that Mr. Brewer has already reversed the trend at Junior Village.

Mr. TOBRINER. We note that for the first time, there is a decrease in the population.

INCREASED PERSONNEL, CHILD WELFARE

Senator BYRD. Yes; and I am glad that you are asking for the additional increased personnel in the Child Welfare Division and for the additional moneys to increase the board rate. I believe that with these extra incentives and tools, the Department will certainly be able to proceed in the direction of a continuing reversal of the trend there and get the population down to the hard core, and this is our goal.

I am also pleased to note on page 11 of your statement, Mr. Tobriner, that you are requesting additional positions in the Department of Education so that you might reach the desired standard pupil-teacher ratio in the schools.

Senator Bartlett, do you have anything at this point?

Senator BARTLETT. Just to ask this:

REAL ESTATE TAX IN EASTERN CITIES

Recognizing the fact that a true comparison is not possible, I was wondering what the real estate tax might be in other eastern cities? I note your intention to raise the tax from $2.50 to $2.70 per $100 of assessed valuation.

Mr. TOBRINER. Senator, that increase would be made, in all probability, only if Congress passed legislation authorizing other tax increases which I have detailed in this statement.

Senator BARTLETT. But assuming this is done, how would this tax compare with New York's, Baltimore's, Philadelphia's, or any other city's?

Mr. TOBRINER. In order to answer that, you would have to know first, the rate and second, the assessment in relation to fair market value. Now, our rate here, as we have indicated, is $2.50 per $100. Our composite assessed value in relation to fair market value is 55 percent. If I may ask Mr. Back, who has some figures in all probability from other cities, he will be able to give you those comparisons.

Senator BARTLETT. I will try to simplify my question since there are so many imponderables here, too. Is this a high, medium, or low real estate tax rate, sir?

Mr. BACK. It is a low real estate tax, sir, if you compare it with other large cities, as you did, New York, Boston, Baltimore, and so on.

If we compare our taxes with taxes in cities of comparable size, we are just about in the middle. We are in competition for people in business and so on with our surrounding areas. We are not considered a high tax area so far as the metropolitan area is concerned.

CIGARETTE TAX

Senator BARTLETT. Is this further assault on cigarettes, which are bearing an intolerable burden now for other reasons, to be made whether or not the legislation is passed?

Mr. TOBRINER. No; we have to have the legislation in order to make what the Senator describes as an assault on cigarettes. I may say, sir, that this assault is not motivated by the current medical report, since we also asked for it last year before any report came out.

Senator BARTLETT. It is well to have this on the record.

FIRMNESS OF 1965 ESTIMATE FOR CIGARETTE TAXES

Senator BYRD. Your 1964 estimate for cigarette taxes is $3 million as compared to $3,750,000 for 1965. Is this still a firm estimate in the light of the reported cutback in the sale of cigarettes?

Mr. LOWE. Is our cigarette tax receipt estimate for the current year and next year still the same in view of the medical reports?

Mr. BACK. We have not yet changed the estimates. I think we are going to have to change the estimates, because collections are not up to where we anticipated they would be. But we have not as yet changed the estimates back.

Senator BARTLETT. In that connection, I read in the paper yesterday that Illinois collected in January 1964 $500,000 less than in January 1963. Have you any figures relating to the District?

Mr. BACK. Yes; I have the figures for the District.

For January, in the District of Columbia, we collected $267,000 on cigarette tax. For the same month last year, we collected exactly $267,000.

Senator BARTLETT. I took up the slack.

Mr. BACK. Our estimate is not living up to expectations at this point. Just how much the cigarette consumption will drop off is pretty difficult to say and just when it will drop off is difficult to say.

Senator BYRD. Do you feel that you can give the committee a fairly firm estimate within the next few days, Mr. Tobriner?

Mr. TOBRINER. I would not be able to answer that.

What is your opinion, Mr. Back?

Mr. BACK. Well, I think so. I think we are going to have to reduce this estimate slightly, but it won't be significant in total dollars.

Senator BYRD. If you will, please.

(The information referred to follows:)

REVISED CIGARETTE TAX ESTIMATE

The District cigarette tax had been estimated to yield $3,750,000 in fiscal 1964 and $3,850,000 in fiscal 1965 on December 10, 1963. One month later, the Surgeon General of the United States released a report linking cigarette smoking to lung cancer. The report is widely expected to result in a decline in cigarette consumption which will ultimately be reflected in tax collections. Cigarette tax collections in January 1964 matched those of January 1963. The report apparently had no immediate effect on our cigarette tax collections. On the other hand, cigarette tax collections for October, November, and December showed a slight decline compared with collections in the same months of the previous year. Wholesalers in the District who purchase cigarette tax impression in advance of sales to retailers and consumers may have anticipated the effects of the foregone conclusions of the report in advance of its issuance. In view of the lack of growth in cigarette tax collections thus far in fiscal 1964 and the anticipated dampening effect of the report on cigarette consumption in the future, the District cigarette tax estimates for fiscal 1964 and 1965 have been reduced by $100,000 and $150,000, respectively. Accordingly, the cigarette tax estimates are now $3,650,000 for fiscal 1964 and $3,700,000 for fiscal 1965.

ESTIMATE ON REALTY TAXES

Senator BYRD. Your revenue estimate in realty taxes for 1964 is $68.1 million, or an increase of $4 million over the 1964 estimate. To what do you attribute that increase?

Mr. TOBRINER. This, sir, I would say is due to two things: First, the reassessment of properties, which, as you know, proceeds on a 4-year cycle, and secondly, a tremendous increase in the erection of buildings here, particularly office and apartment buildings in the central city.

JUSTIFICATION FOR A 1965 UNBALANCED BUDGET REQUEST

Senator BYRD. Why did you submit an unbalanced budget to the Congress?

Mr. TOBRINER. Sir, the budget, in a sense, is really not an unbalanced budget. It is a balanceable budget from existing authorizations. Without the legislation upon which this balanced budget is based, we still, as I indicated earlier, could balance the budget by an increase in the borrowing authority. This would require action by this committee to increase the amount requested in the budget for loans.

We felt additionally and fundamentally that this budget represented the fair needs of the District of Columbia. For that reason, we submitted it in its present form.

STATUS OF PENDING REVENUE BILLS

Senator BYRD. What is the status of the bills pending consideration of the Congress, H.R. 4592 and H.R. 4598?

Mr. TOBRINER. The bills—4592, which is the Federal formula bill—have been introduced, I believe, in both Houses but there has been no action by either committee this year on those bills.

As far as the other bill relating to increased taxes—I do not believe that has been introduced in the Senate, only in the House, as it naturally would have been. We have received no report on it from the committee.

TEMPORARY TEACHERS EMPLOYED UNDER 1964 AUTHORIZATION

Senator BYRD. Mr. Tobriner, I note that you had filled 301 of the 343 new teaching positions by February 14. Would you know just offhand whether these positions are filled on a temporary basis or on a permanent basis?

Mr. TOBRINER. Mr. Riecks is here. My recollection is that most of them are temporary teachers; that is, teachers who do not qualify for permanent appointment.

May I ask Mr. Riecks?

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

STATEMENT OF JOHN M. RIECKS, DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

TEMPORARY TEACHERS

Mr. RIECKS. That is correct.

Senator BYRD. Mr. Riecks, will you tell us what percent of the additional teachers are temporary teachers?

Mr. RIECKS. What percent of the additional teachers?

Senator BYRD. Yes; I understand that about one-third of the teaching positions have been filled with temporary teachers. What percent of the new positions allowed last year have been filled by temporary teachers?

Mr. RIECKS. Practically 100 percent, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. About 100 percent?

Mr. RIECKS. Yes, sir.

RENTAL FOR PUBLIC SPACE ON STREETS

Senator BYRD. Senator McIntyre wishes to ask the following question:

S. 1975 would authorize the Commissioners to collect rent for public space along streets in the District. A citizens' planning association recently testified that the revenue gained from rents of sidewalk cafes,

subterranean vaults, parking areas, and used-car lots might be as much as $1 million per year. Does this submission reflect any such estimate?

Mr. TOBRINER. This submission does not reflect anticipated revenue from prospective legislation authorizing the Commissioners to charge rent for public space.

Senator BYRD. Senator McIntyre could not be here this morning because he had difficulty getting a flight out of Boston.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA STADIUM

Do you have any comment concerning the District of Columbia Stadium, Mr. Tobriner?

Mr. TOBRINER. As to the financial operations of the stadium?

Senator BYRD. Yes.

Mr. TOBRINER. Sir, the stadium, as has been indicated generally in the press and otherwise, is far from earning its own way. We have included in this year's budget sufficient funds virtually to pay the entire service charge on the issued bonds. It is my opinion that even if we had winning teams in football and in baseball, the stadium would not pay its own way.

Perhaps the situation was overstated by those who were eager to have the stadium here, but I believe that that is pardonable in view of the fact that it is, in a sense, a national rather than a local stadium and serves to bring tremendous business into the city, which, of course, cannot be calculated in determining whether the stadium, of its own self, pays its way.

Senator BYRD. How much is included in the request for the District of Columbia Stadium?

Mr. HERMAN. They have absorbed about $200,000, Mr. Tobriner.

Mr. TOBRINER. We will supply that with accuracy for the record.

Mr. HERMAN. It is $671,000, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. Does this not compare with about $856,000 for last year?

Mr. HERMAN. $830,000, I believe it was. I think the annual cost in interest is $830,000. We did have $856,000, because there was a little carryover, required to be paid for the last year.

OPERATING EXPENSES AND REVENUES OF STADIUM

Senator BYRD. Would you include in the record, please, a statement of the operating expenses and the revenues, including the concessions and so forth?

Mr. TOBRINER. Yes, sir.

(The information referred to follows:)

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA ARMORY BOARD FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA STADIUM, JUNE 30, 1963

By authority of the act of Congress known as the District of Columbia Stadium Act of 1957, as amended (Public Law No. 85-300, approved Sept. 7, 1957; No. 85-561, approved July 28, 1958; and No. 86-378, approved Sept. 23, 1959), the District of Columbia Armory Board, created by the act of Congress entitled, "An Act to establish a District of Columbia Armory Board and for other purposes" (Public Law No. 80-605, approved June 4, 1948), unanimously resolved on June 20, 1960:

"In order to provide the people of the District of Columbia with a stadium suitable for holding athletic events and other activities and events of a nature requiring such a facility, the Board hereby determines to construct a stadium with a maximum seating capacity of 50,000 on the East Capitol Street site in the District of Columbia (a 180-acre area bounded by Benning Road, Oklahoma Avenue, Kingman Lake, 19th Street, and the District of Columbia General Hospital); and thereafter to maintain and operate the same together with the motor vehicle parking lots and areas provided pursuant to the District of Columbia Stadium Act of 1957 in connection therewith, in accordance with and in order to carry out the purposes of the Stadium Act."

In accordance with section 4 of the Stadium Act, negotiable bonds were issued by the Board. These bonds are identified as the "4.20 Percent Stadium Bonds of 1970–79" and were issued by the Armory Board in the amount of $19,800,000 to cover the following estimated costs:

Preliminary engineering and economic surveys	$27, 500. 00
Construction of the stadium:	
Basic contract cost	14, 247, 187. 50
Other estimated costs	1, 319, 812. 50
Construction contingencies	600, 000. 00
Total	16, 167, 000. 00
Miscellaneous equipment and furnishings	101, 500. 00
Engineering and administration costs	570, 000. 00
Operation and maintenance costs for 1 year after construction	485, 000. 00
Bond interest payable prior to 1 year after construction	2, 292, 000. 00
Other items and contingencies	157, 000. 00
Total	19, 800, 000. 00

Pursuant to section 10 of the District of Columbia Stadium Act of 1957, as amended, the Armory Board is herewith making its sixth annual report in accordance with said section. Attached hereto are the Armory Board's financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1963.

The Armory Board recommends that future control of the District of Columbia Stadium be maintained in its present status for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965.

Respectfully submitted.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ARMORY BOARD,
FRANCIS J. KANE, *Chairman.*
WALTER N. TOBRINER, *Member*
(President, District of Columbia Board of Commissioners).
Maj. Gen. W. H. ABENDROTH, *Member*
(Commanding General, District of Columbia National Guard).

EXHIBIT A

Statement of earned income and expenditures, District of Columbia Stadium operating fund, June 30, 1963

Operating income:					
Rental income:					
Pro Football, Inc.			$179,632.01		
The Senators, Inc.			83,225.80		
George Washington University			19,212.68		
Others			19,749.83		
				$301,820.32	
Rental services				23,232.42	
Food concession income				141,328.09	
Parking income				187,189.25	
Advertising income:					
Scoreboard and clock			$47,000.00		
Display advertising			4,715.52		
				51,715.52	
Telephone commissions				676.14	
Miscellaneous income				20.00	
Total operating income					$705,981.74
Operating expenses:	*Regular payroll*	*Overtime (for events)*	*Total*		
Salaries and services:					
Manager	$8,493.06	0	$8,493.06		
Assistant manager	6,229.20	0	6,229.20		
Clerical staff	9,993.87	$2,790.22	12,784.09		
Engineering	55,136.68	21,217.07	76,353.75		
Electrical	18,118.11	11,913.57	30,031.68		
Total salaries	97,970.92	35,920.86	133,891.78		
Annual leave expense			3,818.53		
Payroll retirement contributions			6,681.07		
Payroll life insurance contributions			333.24		
Payroll health insurance contributions			1,029.98		
Total			145,754.60		
Professional and secretarial services			3,702.38		
Guard service			18,960.00		
Janitor service			916.02		
Total salaries and services				$169,333.00	
Administrative expenses:					
Advertising expenses			$5,650.62		
Telephone and telegraph			3,586.08		
Insurance			13,029.60		
Office supplies and expense			703.24		
Printing and stationery			276.21		
Freight			349.20		
Miscellaneous expenses			5.00		
				23,599.95	
Operating and maintenance expenses:					
Ground rent			100.00		
Stadium repairs and maintenance			10,492.82		
Equipment repairs and maintenance			996.80		
Supplies and expense			15,955.32		
Cleaning expense			20,360.86		
Grounds maintenance			67,233.30		
Public address sytem expense			539.50		
Electricity and water expense			30,680.61		
Fuel oil			7,514.07		
Game and event expenses			4,273.11		
Seating conversion expense			33,750.00		
				191,896.39	
Parking expenses				77,752.07	
Loss on fixed assets				1,359.37	
Total operating expense					463,940.78
Net operating profit before interest charges and stadium depreciation expense					242,040.96
Deduct:					
Net interest charges:					
Interest on 4.20 percent stadium bonds			$832,995.96		
Interest on scoreboard and clock			20,143.50		
Bond handling fees			661.35		
				$853,800.81	
Less interest income on investments				10,700.23	
Total net interest charges					843,100.58
Net loss before depreciation on stadium					601,059.62
Deduct:					
Depreciation on stadium [1]				$386,948.34	
Depreciation on furniture [1] and equipment				47,477.74	
					434,426.08
Net operating loss, after interest charges and depreciation					1,035,485.70

[1] Depreciation is a noncash expense.

EXHIBIT B

District of Columbia Stadium operating fund balance sheet, June 30, 1963

ASSETS

Current assets:				
Cash			$23,918.83	
Accounts receivable			62,741.95	
Prepaid insurance			4,711.31	
Total current assets				$91,372.09
Fixed assets:	*Cost*	*Allowance for depreciation*	*Book value*	
Scoreboard and clock	$412,000.00	$61,800.00	$350,200.00	
Stadium capital improvements	1,329.41	3.80	1,325.61	
Parking lot improvements	578.19	11.56	566.63	
Stadium equipment	11,310.59	1,439.85	9,870.74	
Office furniture and equipment	4,264.70	346.87	3,917.83	
Total	429,482.89	63,602.08	365,880.81	365,880.81
Other assets:				
Deposit with Manufacturers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.				34,712.00
Total assets				491,964.90

LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL

Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	$27,430.81	
Armory operation payable (working capital fund)	25,863.59	
Stadium construction fund payable	888,547.34	
Accrued salaries payable	7,122.25	
Accrued annual leave payable	8,153.62	
		957,117.61
U.S. Treasury loan payable: 4.2 percent stadium bond interest payment loan [1]		831,600.00
Long-term liabilities: Contract payable, scoreboard and clock [2]		344,118.50
Total liabilities		2,132,836.11
Capital:		
Operating fund deficit	$605,385.51	
Net operating loss (exhibit A)	1,035,485.70	
		1,640,871.21
Total liabilities and capital		491,964.90

[1] The U.S. Treasury loan can be liquidated from District of Columbia government funds when stadium funds are not available. Therefore, although this loan appears as a liability of the stadium fund, it will not necessarily be repaid from stadium operating receipts.

[2] This contract provides for periodic curtailment of the outstanding balance from advertising revenues derived from scoreboard advertising, to the extent such revenues are sufficient.

EXHIBIT C

District of Columbia Stadium construction fund balance sheet, June 30, 1963

ASSETS

Current assets:				
Stadium operating fund receivable			$888,547.34	
U.S. Treasury bills, investment (maturity value)			150,000.00	
				$1,038,547.34
Fixed assets:	*Cost*	*Allowance for depreciation*	*Book value*	
Stadium equipment	$50,075.06	$6,308.29	$43,766.77	
Office furniture and equipment	1,279.46	282.80	996.66	
Total	51,354.52	6,591.09	44,763.43	44,763.43
Capitalized costs (stadium):				
Preliminary planning and survey		27,500.00		
Architectural and engineering		683,868.90		
Stadium construction		17,266,015.58		
Seating installation		634,511.16		
Miscellaneous construction		37,950.90		
Execution and administration of contracts		87,498.58		
Miscellaneous administrative costs		29,601.25		
			18,766,946.37	
Net interest on 4.20-percent bonds			581,486.76	
Total			19,348,433.13	
Less allowance for depreciation			580,422.51	
				18,768,010.62
Deferred charges: Unamortized bond issuance cost				49,828.40
Total assets				19,901,149.79

District of Columbia Stadium construction fund balance sheet, June 30, 1963—Con.

LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities:		
Accrued interest payable (4.20-percent stadium bonds)	$66,990.00	
Armory operation payable (working capital fund)	6,821.13	
		$73,811.13
Long-term liabilities: 4.20-percent stadium bonds, due 1970-79		19,800,000.00
Deferred credits:		
Unamortized premium on 4.20-percent bonds	$26,907.40	
Unamortized discounts on investments	431.26	
		27,338.66
Total liabilities		19,901,149.79

NOTE.—There are 7 cases pending with the District of Columbia Contract Appeals Board representing claims by McCloskey & Co., prime construction contractor of the stadium. The total claims amount to $1,011,868 including 2 claims with no stated amounts (see schedule I attached).

SCHEDULE I

District of Columbia Stadium construction fund, June 30, 1963

SCHEDULE OF CLAIMS PENDING, STADIUM CONSTRUCTION (CONTINGENT LIABILITIES)

The following claims of McCloskey & Co. (prime construction contractor) are currently pending with the District of Columbia Contract Appeals Board:

CAB No. 90—Claim for cost allegedly incurred due to extra pile driving	$24,362.00
CAB No. 103—Claim for time extension. No money involved	0
CAB No. 107—Claim for costs relating to erection of portable stands. No amount stated	
CAB No. 124—Claim for cost incurred in connection with moveable stands. No amount stated	
CAB No. 161—Claim relating to installation of flexible bus ducts	19,058.00
CAB No. 175—Claim relating to the replacement of a waterline	13,448.00
CAB No. 206—Claim relating to acceleration of work	955,000.00
Total contingent liabilities	1,011,868.00

DOWNTOWN CENTRAL LIBRARY

Senator BYRD. Incidentally, concerning the downtown library, Mr. Tobriner, I understand that you are renewing the request for this item.

Mr. TOBRINER. We are, sir.

Senator BYRD. Do you still have in mind the same site?

Mr. TOBRINER. In the approximate area of Ninth and G Streets. This seems to be, from the reports of experts, to be an ideal location for a central library.

Senator BYRD. Do you have any of the reports of experts that you can submit for the record on this?

Mr. TOBRINER. Yes; we do. We have a report from Booz, Allen & Hamilton, which the library trustees acquired.

Mr. LOWE. Downtown Progress has also concurred wholeheartedly in this site. We will look up and see what official statements they may have made on it and include that, too.

(The information referred to follows:)

EXCERPT FROM THE BOOZ, ALLEN, & HAMILTON REPORT REGARDING THE NEED FOR A NEW CENTRAL LIBRARY BUILDING FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEM, WASHINGTON, D.C.

IX. SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This report has traced the development of the District of Columbia's library system from its beginnings around the turn of this century to the present time. It also has assessed the adequacy of the present central library and projected the needs for library services in the Washington area to 1980.

A brief summary of the conclusions of the report will serve to clarify the basic findings and recommendations explained at greater length in other parts of the report.

1. Present central library facilities are inadequate

It is easy to look at the present facilities of the District central library and see that they are crowded, inefficiently arranged, and poorly located. But the degree of disparity between present and optimum facilities cannot be understood until a more objective analysis is made. An objective approach to this problem also explains why past attempts to secure new facilities have failed and why a more systematic process must be applied in the future.

(1) *Present central library facilities fall short of recognized standards of adequacy.*—The present central library facilities are inadequate when compared with modern libraries or with accepted standards for size, arrangement, or location. Briefly, these are the conclusions developed in this respect:

Size: Present facilities contain about one-fourth the square footage they need. The present facilities have about 77,000 square feet of space. They need about 215,000 square feet to undertake just those activities in which they are now engaged, and would require 265,000 square feet for a full range of library activities.

Arrangement: Central library activities are now in two buildings separated by about 1 mile of heavily traveled streets. Additional activities which should be in the central library are spread out among several branches. This separation of naturally related activities leads to losses in staff time, effective control, and efficient coordination.

(2) *Past attempts to secure new facilities have been either poorly conceived or inadequate compromises.*—A truly comprehensive study of the library problem has not been developed previously. To friends of the library, such a study has seemed superfluous because a new structure was so obviously needed. To these people the only question was what type of new building is necessary. To others, however, the need for a new central library was not so obvious. These conflicting views have led to unfortunate results in the past when attempts have been made to obtain a new library. The failure to make a comprehensive study of Washington's particular library needs undoubtedly accounts to a certain extent for the unfortunate structure proposed for 499 Pennsylvania Avenue 20 years ago. The completion of that structure would have resulted in a costly, inefficiently arranged and improperly located structure which would not have met the actual needs of the Washington area for central library services.

The proposed U-shaped building at Mount Vernon Square was a compromise effort to obtain needed space. The plan was not a satisfactory solution to the library problem.

(3) *Plans must be based on sound operational and space standards.*—The space allocations developed in this report, culminating in the conclusion that a new building must have at least 400,000 square feet, are based upon detailed analyses of the present and future organization and operation. Opinion decisions have been kept to a minimum. The space needs of each type of worker, class of equipment, category of library user and book location have been applied to the ultimate requirements of 1980. The standards utilized in the study were, in each instance, based on the experiences of libraries throughout the country over a period of many years.

2. A new central library building is urgently needed now

A new central library building in the District is 30 years overdue. As early as 1930, the problem had become so serious it was necessary to undertake plans to move several of the activities into other quarters. That a new building of adequate size is needed is, in our judgment, irrefutable. Action should be taken as soon as possible to develop plans, select a site and construct the building described in the following pragraphs.

As serious as the problem is now, it will not improve by being ignored. The Washington area will continue to grow to a population of at least 3 million by 1980. The District itself will recover from its present slump and develop to a 1980 population of 850,000. Improved transportation, urban renewal and revitalization of the commercial area all indicate a continued increase in daytime activity in metrocenter. The changes that are obviously on the way all mean an increase in potential need and demand for central library services.

Nor will delay mean a lower cost. Experience has shown that construction costs do not decline. The top building cost for the proposed structure in 1961 of $12 million may prove too low in just a few years.

Following are the specific proposals.

(1) *The new building should contain at least 400,000 square feet of space.*—The detailed analysis of operations and facilities concluded that the proposed structure would need 403,418 square feet of space. This total includes all functional and building requirements.

(2) *The new building should be modern, functional and expansible.*—A new library should not add another monument to the Washington scene. It must be built as a service unit flexible enough to serve the area's future needs as well as those of today. This will require a modern, functional structure providing the maximum flexibility for internal organization. At least one additional floor should be provided for eventual overall expansion upward. This floor could be utilized by some agency of the District or Federal Government until the library actually needs it. In short, the same principles should be applied in constructing a library as are used in the design of any modern, functional department store or office building.

(3) *The new building should be located in the heart of the business district.*—Like any other service unit, the library should be located where it can provide the most service. In the case of a central library, this location is the heart of the business district. At this location it will be convenient to the thousands of people who work, shop, and live in the downtown area. Even a great additional cost in site acquisition over a more isolated area would be well worth the great increase in use resulting from a downtown location.

3. The Capital's library should symbolize the Nation's respect for intellectual and cultural institutions

The District of Columbia should be a model of effective municipal service. As the Nation's Capital, it is a showcase to the rest of the world. No foreign delegation of officials or visitors fails to include Washington on its itinerary, and many of these groups visit the central library. To the thousands of visitors making this trip each year, with their great respect for knowledge and cultural institutions, the District's central library must be a puzzling sight. It is hard indeed to believe that this obsolete, overcrowded building, located in the heart of the city's worst slum, is the District's contribution to the intellectual improvement of the citizenry of the Nation's Capital.

RESOLUTION

Whereas the District of Columbia government has requested the National Capital Downtown Committee, Inc., referred to hereafter as Downtown Progress, to administer a study of the central library facilities in the District of Columbia; and

Whereas Downtown Progress had engaged the firm of Booz, Allen & Hamilton to conduct the study; and

Whereas the study which took some 3 months to complete has been carefully reviewed and analyzed by a special subcommittee of the executive committee of the Board of Downtown Progress; and

Whereas this subcommittee finds that this study, which recommends that a new central library to serve the Washington metropolitan area be provided in downtown Washington, is comprehensive, thorough, and competently done: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by Downtown Progress: (1) that there is an urgent need for a new District of Columbia central library; (2) that to assure the maximum service to the entire metropolitan area the library be located in the heart of downtown on a site having a high accessibility to mass transportation; (3) that the programing of site and building should assure a facility expandable to at least 400,000 square feet in order to meet the community needs of 1980.

NOVEMBER 16, 1961.

PREVENTION OF RIOTS

Senator BYRD. Is the city continuing to take all necessary precautions for the prevention of riots such as occurred at the District of Columbia Stadium the year before last?

Mr. TOBRINER. I think, sir, the climate of personal relations here has changed materially in the last year. The Police Department is

always on the lookout for information concerning possible frictions and possible riots. I must say that during the past year, we have had none, fortunately, and we do take precautions whenever there is a possibility of such a thing occurring.

Federal Payment to the District

Senator Byrd. The budget requests a provision of Federal payment of $54.8 million?

Mr. Tobriner. Yes; it is based on the Federal formula being enacted.

Senator Byrd. The Federal payment for the present fiscal year was $40 million; was it not?

Mr. Tobriner. $37.5 million.

Senator Byrd. $37.5, yes. That was a compromise figure between the two Houses?

Mr. Tobriner. Yes, sir.

Senator Byrd. Between $45 million, I believe, as passed by the Senate; was it not?

Mr. Duncan. Yes, sir; $45 million by the Senate.

Mr. Lowe. And $30 million passed by the House under the "A" budget.

Senator Byrd. Well, we will get into the details as we go along, of course.

I might have one further question at this point.

Present Vacancies

You have at the present time a net of 28,422 positions.

Mr. Tobriner. Yes, sir.

Senator Byrd. Do you have any figures concerning the vacancies that you presently have?

Mr. Lowe. We do not have that report compiled at this date, sir. I think most of the individual departments have it for their departments. What we don't have is a consolidation.

Senator Byrd. We will make the usual request, Mr. Herman. Let us have a breakdown of the number of positions in each department and the number of vacancies in each department.

(The information referred to follows:)

Positions and vacancies in each department

Appropriation and agency	1964 base positions		1964 approved positions		Total positions		As of—
	Authorized	Vacant	Authorized	Vacant	Authorized	Vacant	
General operating expenses:							
Executive office	67	3	.....	.....	67	3	Jan. 3, 1964
Department of General Administration	705	16	6	6	711	22	Feb. 1, 1964
Regulatory agencies:							
Alcoholic Beverage Control	28	2	.....	.....	28	2	Feb. 17, 1964
Administration of Parole Laws	39	3	1	.....	40	3	Feb. 18, 1964
Death Investigations	17	1	.....	.....	17	1	Do.
Administration of Insurance Laws	24	3	.....	.....	24	3	Do.
Administration of Wage, Safety, and Hour Laws	22	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	Do.

Positions and vacancies in each department—Continued

Appropriation and agency	1964 base positions		1964 approved positions		Total positions		As of—
	Authorized	Vacant	Authorized	Vacant	Authorized	Vacant	
General operating expenses—Con.							
Regulatory agencies—Con.							
Filing and Recording Property and Corporation Papers	68	3	----	----	68	3	Feb. 17, 1964
Public Utilities Commission	28	2	----	----	28	2	Feb. 19, 1964
Planning and Zoning	12	1	----	----	12	1	Feb. 18, 1964
Total, regulatory agencies	238	15	1	----	239	15	
Department of Occupations and Professions	56	1	----	----	56	1	Jan. 31, 1964
Public Library	436	5	29	29	465	34	Do.
Department of Veterans' Affairs	12	----	----	----	12	----	Feb. 17, 1964
Department of Buildings and Grounds	297	12	22	22	319	34	Jan. 31, 1964
Office of the Surveyor	36	5	----	----	36	5	Do.
Total, general operating expenses	1,847	57	58	57	1,905	114	
Public safety:							
Corporation Counsel	111	3	2	1	113	4	Feb. 18, 1964
Metropolitan Police	3,132	7	108	92	3,240	99	Feb. 17, 1964
Fire Department	1,278	10	180	----	1,458	10	Feb. 16, 1964
Office of Civil Defense	10	1	2	2	12	3	Jan. 31, 1964
Courts:							
Juvenile Court	120	6	7	3	127	9	Feb. 17, 1964
Court of General Sessions	213	3	2	1	215	4	Jan. 31, 1964
Court of Appeals	16	----	----	----	16	----	Feb. 17, 1964
Tax Court	3	----	----	----	3	----	Feb. 19, 1964
Total, courts	352	9	9	4	361	13	
Corrections	887	41	11	3	898	44	Feb. 18, 1964
Licenses and Inspections	398	10	----	----	398	10	Feb. 14, 1964
National Guard	25	----	----	----	25	----	Jan. 31, 1964
Total, public safety	6,193	81	312	102	6,505	183	
Education: Public schools	6,926	23	389	52	7,315	75	Feb. 19, 1964
Parks and recreation:							
Recreation Department	283	4	2	1	285	5	Jan. 31, 1964
National Capital Parks	602	16	----	----	602	16	Do.
National Zoological Park	210	14	1	----	211	14	Feb. 17, 1964
Total, parks and recreation	1,095	34	3	1	1,098	35	
Health and welfare:							
Vocational Rehabilitation	51	7	15	5	66	12	Feb. 18, 1964
Public Health	3,661	136	85	59	3,746	195	Jan. 31, 1964
Public Welfare	2,341	203	364	190	2,705	393	Feb. 18, 1964
Total, health and welfare	6,053	346	464	254	6,517	600	
Highways and traffic:							
Department of Highways and Traffic:							
(Operating expenses)	763	27	13	9	776	36	Jan. 31, 1964
(Capital outlay)	686	107	7	4	693	111	Do.
Subtotal, Department of Highways and Traffic	1,449	134	20	13	1,469	147	Do.
Department of Motor Vehicles	219	13	1	1	220	14	Do.
Motor Vehicle Parking Agency	13	1	----	----	13	1	Do.
Total, highways and traffic	1,681	148	21	14	1,702	162	
Sanitary engineering:							
Department of Sanitary Engineering	3,045	107	9	7	3,054	114	Do.
Washington Aqueduct	336	36	----	----	336	36	Do.
Total, sanitary engineering	3,381	143	9	7	3,390	150	
Grand total	27,176	832	1,256	487	28,432	1,319	

STATEMENT OF HENRY HUBBARD, PERSONNEL OFFICER

Racial Composition of New Positions

Senator Byrd. What percent of the positions are filled by white and what percent are filled by nonwhite persons?

Mr. Tobriner. The percentage is fairly equal; I believe about 49 percent Negro and 51 percent white at the last count. We can give that to you accurately.

Mr. Hubbard. I had, as of the end of the last fiscal year, 49.3 percent.

Senator Byrd. Would you identify yourself for the record?

Mr. Hubbard. Henry Hubbard, personnel officer. There were 49.3 percent Negro based on a survey made as of the end of the last fiscal year, June 30, 1963. We have not yet made a similar survey this year.

Senator Byrd. How does that compare with the previous year, Mr. Hubbard?

Mr. Hubbard. It is up. I don't remember the exact percentage. It is up slightly more than 1 percent. I will be glad to supply it for the record.

Senator Byrd. Very well, you can supply that for the record.

(The information referred to follows:)

It was up 1.2 percent from June 1962.

Racial Composition of District of Columbia Personnel

Senator Byrd. Mr. Herman, while we are on this subject of white and nonwhites in positions in the District of Columbia, supply for the record a table showing the number of whites and the number of nonwhites in each of the departments of the District of Columbia government.

Mr. Lowe. Mr. Chairman, this report that the personnel officer just referred to is a very comprehensive report covering all District agencies. That will bracket what you have just requested.

Senator Byrd. Very well.

(The information referred to follows:)

Report on Manpower Statistics in the Municipal Government of the District of Columbia, as of June 30, 1963

This report, which in previous years was entitled "Manpower Utilization Report," indicates the number of Negroes employed in the District government, as of June 30, 1963. Information regarding numbers of promotions during the year is also included.

Of the 26,391 filled full-time positions in the District government on June 30, 1963, 49.3 percent were held by Negroes. One year ago 48.1 percent of the positions were occupied by Negroes.

Compared with the previous year, the percentage of Negro employees has increased for classified (GS) positions, uniformed firemen and policemen, professional and administrative positions in the public schools, and stipend positions. There was a slight decrease in the percentage of Negroes in wage board positions.

The following tables provide specific information regarding the number of Negroes employed under the different pay systems and in various grade levels. Tables I and IV provide comparative percentages with last year's report.

TABLE I.—*Summary: District government positions, 1962 and 1963*

	Total number of employees, 1962	Total number of employees, 1963	Occupied by Negroes			
			Number, 1962	Number, 1963	Percent of total employees in category	
					1962	1963
Classification Act	9,801	10,102	3,812	4,092	38.9	40.5
Wage board	6,382	6,508	4,356	4,432	68.3	68.1
Uniformed firemen	1,201	1,375	159	189	13.2	13.7
Uniformed policemen	2,840	2,859	434	469	15.3	16.4
Professional and administrative (public schools, Teachers' Salary Act)	5,077	5,301	3,514	3,812	69.2	71.9
Stipend [1]	252	246	27	29	10.7	11.8
Total	25,553	26,391	12,302	13,023	48.1	49.3

[1] These are training positions in the Department of Public Health, consisting of medical residents and interns, and student nurses.

TABLE II.—*Classification Act positions and promotions*

Grade	Number of employees	Number of Negro employees	Number of promotions	Number of Negroes promoted
GS–18	3	0	1	0
GS–17	7	0	2	0
GS–16	30	3	10	2
GS–15	109	10	60	9
GS–14	161	16	54	11
GS–13	179	11	47	3
GS–12	317	33	72	11
GS–11	480	58	80	12
GS–10	152	49	62	28
GS–9	821	228	178	27
GS–8	369	79	84	19
GS–7	1,407	479	218	76
GS–6	1,189	290	135	51
GS–5	1,253	505	270	103
GS–4	1,480	839	236	119
GS–3	1,365	886	118	77
GS–2	753	581	14	9
GS–1	27	25	1	1
Total	10,102	4,092	1,642	558
Last year's total	9,801	3,812	(1)	(1)

[1] Not available.

TABLE III.—*Wage board positions and promotions*

Grade	Number of employees	Number of Negro employees	Number of promotions	Number of Negroes promoted
WB-18	7	0	0	0
WB-17	21	0	3	0
WB-16	72	3	6	1
WB-15	109	2	17	0
WB-14	226	25	31	3
WB-13	325	51	48	12
WB-12	338	101	39	10
WB-11	217	75	42	11
WB-10	360	201	49	26
WB-9	278	138	67	24
WB-8	391	290	81	51
WB-7	236	165	31	13
WB-6	538	471	84	69
WB-5	435	286	127	54
WB-4	481	441	64	53
WB-3	1,496	1,354	43	36
WB-2	876	744	11	10
WB-1	102	85	1	1
Total	6,508	4,432	744	374
Last year's total	6,382	4,356	(1)	(1)

[1] Not available.

TABLE IV.—*Grouped data, 1962 and 1963*

POSITIONS SUBJECT TO CLASSIFICATION ACT

Grade range	Number of employees 1962	Number of employees 1963	Number of Negro employees 1962	Number of Negro employees 1963	Percent of positions occupied by Negroes	
					1962	1963
GS-1 to 4	3,671	3,625	2,225	2,331	60.6	64.3
GS-5 to 11	5,427	5,671	1,532	1,688	28.2	29.8
GS-12 to 18	703	806	55	73	7.8	9.1
Total	9,801	10,102	3,812	4,092	38.9	40.5
WAGE BOARD POSITIONS						
WB-1 to 4	2,918	2,955	2,587	2,624	88.7	88.8
WB-5 to 11	2,396	2,455	1,596	1,626	66.6	66.2
WB-12 to 18	1,068	1,098	173	182	16.2	16.6
Total	6,382	6,508	4,356	4,432	68.3	68.1

TABLE V.—*Uniformed firemen positions and promotions*

Class	Title	Number of employees	Number of Negroes	Number of promotions	Number of Negroes promoted
10	Fire Chief	1			
9	Deputy Fire Chief, Fire Marshal, Superintendent of Machinery or equivalent	8		1	
8	Battalion Fire Chief, Deputy Fire Marshal, Assistant Superintendent of Machinery or equivalent	33		8	
7	Captain or equivalent	56	1	9	
6	Marine Engineer and Pilot	6		2	
5	Lieutenant or equivalent	115	9	13	
4	Sergeant or equivalent	73	5	54	5
3	Assistant Marine Engineer	1			
2	Inspector	28	4	3	
1	Private	1,054	170		
	Total	1,375	189	90	5
	Last year's total	1,201	159	(1)	(1)

[1] Not available.

TABLE VI.—*Uniformed policemen positions and promotions*

Class	Title	Number of employees	Number of Negro employees	Number of promotions	Number of Negroes promoted
10	Chief of Police	1			
9	Deputy Chief	11		1	
8	Inspector	14		6	
7	Captain	44		7	
5	Lieutenant	83	3	16	
4c	Motorcycle sergeant	8		1	
4b	Detective sergeant	76	7	13	1
4a	Sergeant	131	6	17	
3	Detective	135	24	23	4
1c	Motorcycle private, technician II, and station clerk	221	13	32	3
1b	Plainsclothesman and Technician I	130	21	19	2
1a	Private	2,005	395		
	Total	2,859	469	135	10
	Last year's total	2,840	434	(1)	(1)

[1] Not available.

TABLE VII.—*Professional and administrative positions and promotions in the public schools (under Teachers' Salary Act)*

Teachers' Salary Act positions	Number of employees	Number of Negro employees	Number of promotions	Number of Negroes promoted
Class 1	1			
Class 2	1		1	
Class 3	10	4	2	1
Class 4	1			
Class 5	5	2	3	2
Class 6	160	85	14	9
Class 7	3	3		
Class 8	109	57	12	10
Class 9	3	2		
Class 10	2	1		
Class 11	22	13	6	6
Class 12	6	4		
Class 13	32	24	4	4
Class 14				
Class 15	4,946	3,617		
Total	5,301	3,812	42	32
Last year's total	5,077	3,514	(1)	(1)

[1] Not available.

TABLE IX.—*Summary of District Government positions by salary grouping* [1]

Salary grouping	Number of employees	Number of Negro employees	Salary grouping	Number of employees	Number of Negro employees
$18,000 to $20,000	11		$6,000 to $6,999	1,975	376
$16,000 to $17,999	33	3	$5,000 to $5,999	12,161	5,464
$14,000 to $15,999	119	14	$4,000 to $4,999	4,683	2,853
$12,000 to $13,999	181	16	$3,000 to $3,999	4,538	3,498
$11,000 to $11,999	344	98	$2,000 to $2,999	460	421
$10,000 to $10,999	159	60	$1,000 to $1,999		
$9,000 to $9,999	422	37	Below $1,000 [2]	83	3
$8,000 to $8,999	720	87			
$7,000 to $7,999	502	93	Total	26,391	13,023

[1] In order to be consistent with previous years' reports this summary includes positions in the following pay systems: Classification Act, wage board, police and fire, Teachers' Salary Act, and stipends. It does not include the District of Columbia Board of Commissioners, judges, District of Columbia National Guard Commanding General, or a small number of other positions not under the above pay systems. Employees were included in the salary grouping on the basis of the entrance salary of their grade or class rather than upon their actual salary.

[2] These employees are student nurses, with a stipend of $934 per annum.

TABLE X.—*District government employment figures by departments and agencies, June 30, 1963*

Department	Total Number of employees	Total number of Negro employees	Percent total positions occupied by Negroes
Alcoholic Beverage Control Board	27	8	29.6
Board of Appeals and Review	4	0	0
Board of Library Trustees	399	151	37.8
Board of Parole	33	15	45.5
Buildings and Grounds	820	357	43.5
Civil Defense	18	6	33.3
Commissioners' Youth Council	11	7	63.6
Coroner	16	3	18.8
Corporation Counsel	106	12	11.3
Corrections	895	120	13.4
Council on Human Relations	4	2	50.0
Court of Appeals	12	1	8.3
Executive offices	38	10	26.3
Fire	1,426	193	13.5
General Administration	723	124	17.2
Highways and Traffic	1,364	415	30.4
Insurance	22	0	0
Juvenile court	117	68	58.1
Licenses and Inspections	384	39	10.2
Minimum Wage and Industrial Safety Board	22	4	18.2
Motor Vehicle Parking Agency	15	1	6.7
Motor Vehicles	212	66	31.1
National Guard	26	10	38.5
Occupations and Professions	51	16	31.4
Police	3,150	625	19.8
Public Health	3,534	2,018	57.1
Public Information Unit	5	0	0
Public schools	6,913	4,882	70.6
Public Utilities Commission	27	5	18.5
Public Welfare	2,190	1,607	73.8
Recorder of Deeds	66	57	86.4
Recreation	277	171	61.7
Sanitary Engineering	3,131	1,919	61.3
Surveyor's Office	36	2	5.6
Tax Court	2	0	0
Unemployment Compensation Board	217	77	35.5
Urban Renewal, Office of	8	3	37.5
Veterans' Affairs	12	1	8.3
Vocational Rehabilitation	67	28	41.8
Zoning Commission	11	0	0
Total	26,391	13,023	49.3
Last year's total	25,553	12,302	48.1

NOTE.—In order to be consistent with previous years' reports this summary includes positions in the following pay systems: Classification Act, wage board, police and fire, Teachers' Salary Act, and stipends. It does not include the District of Columbia Board of Commissioners, judges, District of Columbia National Guard Commanding General, or a small number of other positions not under the above pay systems.

TABLE XI

GENERAL SCHEDULE EMPLOYEES - JUNE 30, 1963

N = Negro
O = Other than Negro

	GS-18		GS-17		GS-16		GS-15		GS-14		GS-13		GS-12		GS-11		GS-10		GS-9		GS-8		GS-7		GS-6		GS-5		GS-4		GS-3		GS-2		GS-1	
	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O
A.B.C. Board							1	2								2			1			6	2	7		1		1	3				1			
Board of Appeals & Review																						1				1		1		1						
Board of Library Trustees						1				1		2		6	1	30		7	2	40	14	24	13	20	4	3	17	23	3	15	23	57	12	10	1	1
Board of Parole								1		1			2	2	1		4	7	1	2					2	2	4	2	1	1						
Buildings & Grounds						2		1		7	1	8		17	1	14		1	4	24		1	3	7	1	4	2	15	4	8	6	10	46	23		
Civil Defense								1		1				1	1	2		2								2	1	3	2							
Comm. Youth Council														1	2	1			1	2			1		1		1				1					
Coroner								1	2	1														1		1		9	1							
Corporation Counsel		1			1	4		5		8	1	6	1	5		9			3	10		2	1	14		9	2	17	1	2		2				
Corrections				1		1		3	1	9	1	10	4	13	5	17	4	13	4	40	1	38	16	18	80	371	3	5		13		1				
Office of Director				1		1										1								2												
D.C. Jail								1		2		2	1	1		1		3		4		12	6	25	22	70	2									
Institutions								2	1	7	1	8	3	12	5	15	4	10	4	36	1	26	10	91	58	301	1	5		13		1				
Council on Human Relations										1			1												1									1		
D.C. Court of Appeals												1				1				4		3				2							1		
D.C. National Guard																1				1		1		1	1	2	2	3	2	3		2	4	2		
Executive Offices								1	1	2		2		1		1		1	1	4		1		5	1	8		1	3	1	3					
Fire Department										1				1						2		4		2		6		10				1				
General Administration		1		1		4		15		17		30	1	35		71		4	3	58		16	5	46	4	70	8	129	36	38	27	23	11	1		
Highways and Traffic				1		1		5		12		17	1	61	4	75		1	6	91	1	5	10	104	6	44	13	136	12	112	18	67	10	3		
Insurance						1		2				1		2		6				5		1		1				3								

TABLE X:

GENERAL SCHEDULE EMPLOYEES - JUNE 30, 1963 - continued

N = Negro
O = Other than Negro

	GS-18		GS-17		GS-16		GS-15		GS-14		GS-13		GS-12		GS-11		GS-10		GS-9		GS-8		GS-7		GS-6		GS-5		GS-4		GS-3		GS-2		GS-1	
	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O
Juvenile Court								1		1		2	2	4	3	2	3	2	24	12		3	2	3	1	3	7	4	19	8	6	4	1			
Licenses & Inspections				1		1		2		5		6		16		17		7	1	19	4	50	13	136		17	1	16	8	33	8	13	2	6		
Min. Wage & Ind. Safety										2					1	4			1	9			1			1		2	1						
Motor Veh. Park. Agency										1				1				1		1				1				2				4	1	3		
Motor Vehicles								1		1				5		3		2		6	2	9		10	3	57	14	20	21	26	26	6				
Occupations & Professions								1				2		1		4				3		4		3	1	3	2	6	9	4	3	4				
Police Department														2				1						5		16	1	23	11	34	48	29	57	13	1	
Public Health		1		2	1	7	7	42	10	49	6	39	10	43	14	87	25	20	47	78	23	66	120	194	50	124	82	114	339	89	336	85	229	67	23	1
Admin. & Bureaus		1		1		4	2	20	4	30	3	24	9	33	8	33	19	11	23	29	4	24	34	107	27	46	32	48	48	51	60	30	57	23	16	
Glenn Dale						1	1	3	4	6	1	4	1		1	5	1	2	4	9	2	3	9	28	1	46	4	11	19	11	54	15	84	7		
D.C. General				1	1	2	4	19	2	13	2	11		10	5	49	5	7	20	40	17	39	77	59	22	32	46	55	272	27	222	40	88	37	7	1
Public Information Unit												1								1		1				2									
Public Schools										1		1	1	5	1	7	1	6	1	4	2	7	33	25	34	31	95	54	42	51	37	21				
Public Utilities Comm.					1	1				2		4		1						2		1		4	1	3	1	3	1	1						
Public Welfare						2		4	1	13	2	11	8	25	15	30	5	7	113	85	6	11	188	102	41	22	223	57	267	71	271	47	174	7		
General Admin.					2		2			4	2	4	4	12	11	26	4	2	52	54	1	3	121	61	5	10	23	5	87	22	66	11	24	1		
Children's Center							1			6		4	4	9	3	3	1	4	15	12	4	3	39	22	27	9	125	28	110	33	72	19	75	4		
D.C. Village							1	1	2		2		3				1	3	14		3	10	14	3	1	2	6	22	12	59	13	56	1		
Junior Village									1						1	1			3	3		1	13	3	6	1	53	11	36	1	16	3	19			
Temporary Home for Soldiers & Sailors																				1													0		
Receiving Home For Children												1		1							1	1	5	2		1	20	7	12	2						
Municipal Lodging Home																				1									1		1				

TABLE XI

GENERAL SCHEDULE EMPLOYEES - JUNE 30, 1963 - continued

N = Negro
O - Other than Negro

	GS-18		GS-17		GS-16		GS-15		GS-14		GS-13		GS-12		GS-11		GS-10		GS-9		GS-8		GS-7		GS-6		GS-5		GS-4		GS-3		GS-2		GS-1	
	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O
Recorder of Deeds							1					2			1	1			1				1		5	2	7	1	10		20	1	10	2		
Recreation						1	1					6	1	1	6	4	6	5	12	8	25	14	63	32	47	23		4	2	7		1	1			
Sanitary Engineering				1		1		6		6		10		19		25		3		49	1	9	2	50	1	34	6	59	6	79	21	83	8	28		
Admin. Offices				1		1		1		2		3		4		3				6		3		9		6	2	22	2	40	14	28	2	2		
Planning, Design and Engineering								1		2		3		5		8				13			1	15	1	6	2	14		10		6	1	3		
Construction and Repair Div.								1				2		5		3				22		1		22		17	1	15	1	11	3	19	3	17		
Sanitation								1		1				1		4				5	1	5		1		2		1		6		4		4		
Sewer Operations								1		1		1		1		5		2		1			1	1		2	1	3	3	6	4	14	2	1		
Water Operations								1				1		3		2		1		2				2		1		4		6		12		1		
Surveyor's Office										1				1						2		1		6		4	1	7	1	6		5		1		
Tax Court																		1								1										
Unempl. Comp. Board								1		2		5		8		4		3		18		10	3	23	5	24	9	15	20	12	26	11	13	4		
Urban Renewal								1				1	1		1	1				1						1	1									
Veterans' Affairs								1				1								4				2				1		1	1	1				
Vocational Rehab.								1	1					6	1	3	1	8	2	7		1	2	6		2	2		14	3	5	1		1		
Zoning Commission								1						1				1		1						3		2		2						
Totals	0	3	0	7	3	27	10	99	16	145	11	168	33	284	58	422	49	103	228	593	79	290	479	928	290	898	505	748	839	641	899	479	581	172	25	2

Total Negroes - 4092
Total Other than Negro - 6010

TABLE XII

WAGE BOARD EMPLOYEES - JUNE 30, 1963

N = Negro
O = Other than Negro

	WB-18		WB-17		WB-16		WB-15		WB-14		WB-13		WB-12		WB-11		WB-10		WB-9		WB-8		WB-7		WB-6		WB-5		WB-4		WB-3		WB-2		WB-1	
	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O
A.B.C. Board																																		
Board of Appeals & Review																																		
Board of Library Trustees								1		1	1	2	1	1	1		2		4		7				15	1	20	2	4		6			
Board of Parole																																		
Buildings & Grounds		2		2		8		3		23	4	59	22	49	2	28	18	30	4	2	6	18	8	4	14		20	21	17	6	86	55	48	5	40	6
Civil Defense																															2			
Comm. Youth Council																																		
Coroner																																		
Corporation Counsel																												2						
Corrections			9		13		38		31		11		5				1	11			4													
Office of Director																																		
D.C. Jail					1		1		3																									
Institutions			9		12		37		28		11		5				1	11			4													
Council on Human Relations																																		
D.C. Court of Appeals																																		
D.C. National Guard																														1				
Executive Offices																												1						
Fire Department							4		10		3		1				2	1	2				1											
General Administration			1		1	2	5	1		1	2	2	1					2	5	2		1	5	2	2	2	7		1		1		2	1		
Highways and Traffic			3	1	7		6	11	28	20	49	30	20	15	27	30	21	22	11	10	8	29	4	51	54	36	5	2	10	77	1				
Insurance																																		

CHART XII

WAGE BOARD EMPLOYEES - JUNE 30, 1963 - continued

N = Negro
O = Other than Negro

	WB-18		WB-17		WB-16		WB-15		WB-14		WB-13		WB-12		WB-11		WB-10		WB-9		WB-8		WB-7		WB-6		WB-5		WB-4		WB-3		WB-2		WB-1	
	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O
Juvenile Court																																				
Licenses & Inspections																											1		1							
Min. Wage & Ind. Safety																																				
Motor Veh. Park. Agency																																				
Motor Vehicles																																				
Occupations & Professions																											1									
Police Department							1				1	8		1			2			1			14	1	1				1			19				
Public Health						3		6	3	17	3	43	12	17	8	2	21	4	6	20	15	3	6	5	29	8	53	10	107	6	176	20	195	32	33	5
Admin. & Bureaus														1		1		1						2	13	1	15	2	7		8		10	18	1	5
Glenn Dale						1		2	2	7	3	25	5	3	5		6	1	2	5	12	1	5	1	6	1	17	3	6	1	78	7	76	1	7	
D.C. General						2		4	1	10		18	7	13	3	1	15	2	4	15	3	2	1	2	10	6	21	5	94	5	90	3	109	13	25	
Public Information Unit																																				
Public Schools					1	2		3	1	1	4	13	7	18	15	19	51	36	43	31	30	21	81	33	43	12	71	27	23	5	46	20	395	82	12	6
Public Utilities Comm.																													1							
Public Welfare					1	1		3	5	11	2	8	8	15	16	9	18	5	8	12	16	4	2	2	28	7	38	5	45	2	39	2	67	3		
General Admin.															1										2				2		5					
Children's Center					1	1		1	3	8		5	3	11	9	7	6	2	4	9	2	2	1	1	18	7	17	3	23	1	18	2	13	1		
D.C. Village								2	2	3	2	3	4	4	4	2	9	2	3	3	9	2	1	1	8		15	1	2		14		42	2		
Junior Village													1		2		1				1						6	1	18	1	1		12			
Temporary Home for Soldiers & Sailors																			1		2										1					
Receiving Home for Children																	2	1			1															
Municipal Lodging Home																					1															

TABLE XII

WAGE BOARD EMPLOYEES - JUNE 30, 1963 - continued

N = Negro
O - Other than Negro

	WB-18		WB-17		WB-16		WB-15		WB-14		WB-13		WB-12		WB-11		WB-10		WB-9		WB-8		WB-7		WB-6		WB-5		WB-4		WB-3		WB-2		WB-1	
	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O
Recorder of Deeds																													1							
Recreation																													5				2			
Sanitary Engineering		5		6		34		37	4	79	15	76	19	109	18	57	56	49	44	61	206	42	20	19	288	23	41	79	229	11	919	54	15	9		
Admin. Offices														1				4											6				2			
Planning, Design and Engineering																																				
Construction and Repair		1		1		2		10		3	2	4					9	4	1		11		8	2	40		6	2	22		52					
Sanitation Division						2		4		13	1	22	8	48	4	13	8	24	17	2	159	23	2	4	124	4	9	32	187	5	782	18	6	2		
Sewer Operations		2		3		21		14	4	38	8	17	10	38	10	28	34	14	10	39	24	18	6	5	67	10	10	33	11	4	63	26	5	7		
Water Operations		2		2		9		9		25	4	33	1	22	4	16	5	3	16	20	12	1	4	8	57	9	16	12	3	2	22	10	2			
Surveyor's Office																																				
Tax Court																																				
Unempl. Comp. Board																																	1			
Urban Renewal																																				
Veterans' Affairs																																				
Vocational Rehab.																																				
Zoning Commission																																				
TOTALS	0	7	0	21	3	69	2	107	25	201	51	274	101	237	75	142	201	159	138	140	290	101	165	71	471	67	286	149	441	40	1354	142	744	132	85	17

Total Negroes - 4432
Total Other Than Negro - 2076

TABLE XIII

PROMOTIONS - GENERAL SCHEDULE - 1963

N = Negro
O = Other than Negro

	GS-18		GS-17		GS-16		GS-15		GS-14		GS-13		GS-12		GS-11		GS-10		GS-9		GS-8		GS-7		GS-6		GS-5		GS-4		GS-3		GS-2		GS-1	
	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O
A.B.C. Board																					1						1							
Board of Appeals & Review																					1													
Board of Library Trustees																			5	4		2		2		4	1	2	2	2	1			
Board of Parole																	7	8								1								
Buildings & Grounds									1		2		3	1	3		1	2	4		1	2	4	1	1		1	1	1	2				
Civil Defense									1				1				1								1	1	1							
Comm. Youth Council														1					1															
Coroner							1																				3							
Corporation Counsel					1	3			2				1						2	7		1			1		2		1					
Corrections						1			2		1		1	4	4	5	4	7	1	9		8	5	16		4		1		1		1			
Office of Director						1																												
D.C. Jail									1		1			1		1		1		1		2	3	1		1								
Institutions									1				1	3	4	4	4	6	1	8		6	2	15		3		1		1		1			
Council on Human Relations													1																					
D.C. Court of Appeals																			4							1								
D.C. National Guard																											1							
Executive Offices																			1				1	1	1	2			1					
Fire Department																										1								
General Administration								4		2		16	1	13		16			1	19		6	2	9	3	10	2	25	10	20	1	1	1		
Highways and Traffic								2		3		5	1	6	4	18		1	3	30		1	2	43	5	13	4	46	3	21		1			
Insurance											1					2				1								1							

TABLE XIII

PROMOTIONS - GENERAL SCHEDULE - 1963 (continued)

N = Negro
O = Other than Negro

	GS-18		GS-17		GS-16		GS-15		GS-14		GS-13		GS-12		GS-11		GS-10		GS-9		GS-8		GS-7		GS-6		GS-5		GS-4		GS-3		GS-2		GS-1	
	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O
Juvenile Court							1												1		1		2		1		2	2	5	1						
Licenses & Inspections				1			1		1		3		6		3		2		6	1	9	2	14		2	1	3	2	9	1						
Min. Wage & Ind. Safety																						1												
Motor Veh. Park. Agency																																		
Motor Vehicles																	1		1		3		4		7	7	3	5	4	1						
Occupations & Professions															1										1		3	1		1	1					
Police Department																							2		2	1	12	2	8	1		1				
Public Health		1		1	1	4	8	36	9	27	3	11	2	13		7	12	7	7	20	9	25	38	26	8	10	19	18	54	12	41	9	5	1	1	
Admin. & Bureaus		1		1		2	3	13	4	16	2	9	1	9		5	9	3	4	15	4	11	22	18	4	4	12	11	10	8	7	3	4	1	1	
Glenn Dale							1	2	2	4	1	2	1							1			1	2			1	1	1	2	3	1				
D.C. General					1	2	4	21	3	7				4		2	3	4	3	4	5	14	15	6	4	6	6	6	43	2	31	5	1			
Public Information Unit																																				
Public Schools														1			1	2		1	1		2	1	3	3	4	8	7	7						
Public Utilities Comm.																				1					1			1	1						
Public Welfare									1	3		1	4	1	2	4	3		7	4		1	6	1	9	1	52	7	15	4	24	1				
General Admin.													1		2	4	3		6				6		3		5		13		8	1				
Children's Center										1			3	1						1				1	5	1	23	7		4						
D.C. Village									1	2		1							1	1		1					1		2							
Junior Village																				2					1		22				16					
Temporary Home for Soldiers and Sailors																																				
Receiving Home for Children																											1									
Municipal Lodging Home																																				

TABLE XIII

PROMOTIONS - GENERAL SCHEDULE - 1963 (continued)

N = Negro
O = Other than Negro

	GS-18		GS-17		GS-16		GS-15		GS-14		GS-13		GS-12		GS-11		GS-10		GS-9		GS-8		GS-7		GS-6		GS-5		GS-4		GS-3		GS-2		GS-1	
	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O
Recorder of Deeds							1																								1			
Recreation													2			1		2	1	3	1	10	6	17	5		1		2			1		
Sanitary Engineering								3		1		2		3		8		1		17	1	6	1	10		16	1	25	2	22	2	26		4		
Admin. Offices								1				1		1		2				1				3		4		9	2	9	2	1				
Planning Design and Eng.														1		3				2			1	4		4		2		4		4				
Construction and Repair								1						1						9				3		7	1	10		5		14				
Sanitation																3				4	1	6						1		2		1		1		
Sewer Operations								1		1		1														1		2		1		2				
Water Operations																		1		1								1		1		4		3		
Surveyor's Office																				1		1		3		2	1	2	1							
Tax Court																		1																		
Unemplo. Comp. Board												1		7		1		1		14				2		1	2			6		1				
Urban Renewal								1				1																								
Veteran's Affairs																														1						
Vocational Rehab.								1	1					1				1	1	4							1									
Zoning Commission								1																						1						
TOTALS	0	1	0	2	2	8	9	51	11	43	3	44	11	61	12	68	28	34	27	151	19	65	76	142	51	84	103	167	119	117	77	41	9	5	1	0

Negroes - 558
Other than Negro - 1,084

TABLE XIV

PROMOTIONS - WAGE BOARD 1963

N = Negro
O = Other than Negro

	WB-18		WB-17		WB-16		WB-15		WB-14		WB-13		WB-12		WB-11		WB-10		WB-9		WB-8		WB-7		WB-6		WB-5		WB-4		WB-3		WB-2		WB-1	
	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O
A.B.C. Board																																		
Board of Appeals & Review																																		
Board of Library Trustees											1																1							
Board of Parole																																		
Buildings and Grounds						1		2		7	2	9	1	5		4	1		1	1	1	8		1	2		5	9	2	2	10	2			
Civil Defense																																		
Comm. Youth Council																																		
Coroner																																		
Corporation Counsel																																		
Corrections				1		2		4		4		2					1		2															
Office of Director																																		
D.C. Jail																																		
Institutions				1		2		4		4		2					1		2							1								
Council on Human Relations																																		
D.C. Court of Appeals																																		
D.C. National Guard																																		
Executive Offices																																		
Fire Department										1																								
General Administration									1		1												1											
Highways and Traffic				1				3		2	1	3	1	1	1	4		1	6	3	1	2	1	1	9		6		1					
Insurance																																		

TABLE XLV

PROMOTIONS - WAGE BOARD 1963 (continued)

N = Negro
O = Other than Negro

	WB-18		WB-17		WB-16		WB-15		WB-14		WB-13		WB-12		WB-11		WB-10		WB-9		WB-8		WB-7		WB-6		WB-5		WB-4		WB-3		WB-2		WB-1	
	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O
Juvenile Court																																		
Licenses & Inspections																																		
Min. Wage & Ind. Safety																																		
Motor Veh. Park. Agency																																		
Motor Vehicles																																		
Occupations & Professions																																		
Police Department																									1									
Public Health							2	1	3	1	4	1	1	2		7	2	2	11	4	1		2	8	1	13	3	16	2	20	1	9	1	1	
Admin. & Bureaus																								2		4		1		1	1	1	1	1	
Glenn Dale							1	1	3	1	2		1	2		5	1	1	5	4	1			4	1	7	3	2	1	3					
D.C. General							1				2	1				2	1	1	6				2	2		2		13	1	16		8			
Public Information																																		
Public Schools											4		1	1	2	5	3	7	5	7	2	8	5	13	4	15	7	7	1	6	3			
Public Utilities Comm.																																		
Public Welfare					1		1				2				4		3				1			1		4		2	1					
General Admin.															1									1										
Children's Center					1										3		3									2		2	1					
D.C. Village							1				2									1						2								
Junior Village																																		
Temporary Home for Soldiers & Sailors																																		
Receiving Home for Children																																		
Municipal Lodging Home																																		

TABLE XIV

PROMOTIONS - WAGE BOARD 1963 (continued)

N = Negro
O = Other than Negro

	WB-18		WB-17		WB-16		WB-15		WB-14		WB-13		WB-12		WB-11		WB-10		WB-9		WB-8		WB-7		WB-6		WB-5		WB-4		WB-3		WB-2		WB-1	
	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	N	O
Recorder of Deeds																																		
Recreation																															1			
Sanitary Engineering				1		2		5	1	11	4	14	7	21	3	21	10	16	8	21	37	17	3	9	35	10	10	54	25	5		1				
Admin. Offices																													1							
Planning, Design & Eng.																																				
Construction & Repair																							1	2					1							
Sanitation Division						1	2	2		2		4	5	3	1	10	5	11	5		34	9	1	5	22		3	25	20	2					
Sewer Operations				1		1			1	3	3	1	2	7	1	8	4	4	2	16	3	7	1		9	3	1	25	2	3						
Water Operations								3		6	1	9		11	1	3	1	1	1	5		1	1	3	2	7	6	4	1			1				
Surveyor's Office																																				
Tax Court																																				
Unempl. Comp. Board																																				
Urban Renewal																																				
Veteran's Affairs																																				
Vocational Rehab.																																				
Zoning Commission																																				
TOTALS	0	0	0	3	1	5	0	17	3	28	12	36	10	29	11	31	26	23	24	43	51	30	13	18	69	15	54	73	53	11	36	7	10	1	1	0

Negroes - 374
Other than Negro - 370

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF DISTRICT

Senator BYRD. Mr. Tobriner, what was the estimated population of the District of Columbia as of the end of the calendar year; can you tell us?

Mr. TOBRINER. Well, as the Senator will remember, the 1960 figure was 763,000, I believe. The current is about 780,000.

Mr. LOWE. I think that is about it.

Mr. TOBRINER. This is very rough, Mr. Chairman, but the current estimate is about 780,000.

Senator BYRD. Could you get us something more specific, Mr. Lowe?

Mr. LOWE. Yes, sir; we will do so.

(The information referred to follows:)

DISTRICT POPULATION

The estimated population of the District of Columbia, July 1, 1962, was 791,900 according to projections made by the District of Columbia Department of Public Health.

Senator BYRD. Mr. Tobriner, do you have anything further just now?

Mr. TOBRINER. I do not; thank you, Mr. Chairman.

STATUTORY LOAN AUTHORITY, SUM APPROPRIATED AND DRAWN

Senator BYRD. Would you submit for the record a statement reflecting the statutory loan authority, the sums appropriated thus far, the sums actually drawn from the U.S. Treasury, and the 1965 estimates?

Mr. TOBRINER. Yes, sir.

(The information referred to follows:)

Statement of loans

Fund	Loan authorized	Loan appropriations through fiscal year 1964	Loan appropriations requested, fiscal year 1965	Cash borrowed from U.S. Treasury through Jan. 31, 1964	Estimated cash borrowing	
					Feb. 1, 1964, through June 30, 1964	Fiscal year 1965
General	$175,000,000	$86,300,000	$8,600,000	$17,000,000	$15,000,000	$15,000,000
Highway (regular)	50,250,000	44,938,100	800,000	37,000,000	1,938,000	6,000,000
Water	35,000,000	31,080,000	----------	21,650,000	3,500,000	3,600,000
Sanitary sewage works	32,000,000	24,842,000	5,000,000	6,350,000	7,600,000	3,500,000
Metropolitan area sanitary sewage works	25,000,000	25,000,000	----------	19,750,000	1,700,000	3,550,000

Senator BYRD. Mr. Duncan, do you have anything you would like to add?

Mr. DUNCAN. I think not, Mr. Chairman, for the time being.

Senator BYRD. General Duke, do you have something?

General DUKE. No, sir; Mr. Chairman, I think not.

GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES

Senator BYRD. All right. We thank you again, Mr. Tobriner. The first appropriation item relates to general operating expenses.

1964 ESTIMATE

The 1964 estimate is $19,411,000. This sum is an increase of $1,767,950 over the 1964 adjusted base. Included in the increase are funds for 90 additional positions. The appropriation summary filed in support of this appropriation will be made a part of the record at this point.

(The summary referred to follows:)

GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES

Appropriation summary

1963 appropriation (including $413,500 contained in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1963, Public Law 88–25)	$16, 387, 750
1964 appropriation	17, 882, 878
Comparative transfer from "Public safety"	+157, 600
Comparative transfer from "Highways and traffic"	+3, 000
Decreases	−400, 428
1964 adjusted (1965 base)	17, 643, 050
Increases: In budget	1, 725, 950
Amendment, H. Doc. No. 227	42, 000
Total estimate for 1965	19, 411, 000

Analysis by activity

Agency	1963 obligations (actual)	1964 allotment	Transfer	Decreases	1964 adjusted (1965 base)	Increases	1965 estimate
1. Executive Office	$766, 290	$1, 092, 480	−$338, 330	$254, 215	$499, 935	$145, 065	$645, 000
2. General Administration	6, 935, 267	7, 558, 373		28, 644	7, 529, 729	636, 271	8, 166, 000
3. Regulatory and miscellaneous agencies	1, 905, 098	2, 063, 130	+341, 330	42, 278	2, 362, 182	303, 818	2, 666, 000
4. Occupations and Professions	447, 000	471, 813		2, 896	468, 917	34, 083	503, 000
5. Public Library	3, 192, 933	3, 478, 395		10, 615	3, 467, 780	384, 220	3, 852, 000
6. Veterans' Affairs	116, 821	111, 800		2, 780	109, 020	2, 980	112, 000
7. Buildings and grounds	2, 635, 410	2, 895, 087	+157, 600	59, 000	2, 993, 687	[1] 247, 313	3, 241, 000
8. Office of Surveyor	204, 000	211, 800			211, 800	14, 200	226, 000
Total	16, 202, 819	17, 882, 878	+160, 600	400, 428	17, 643, 050	1, 767, 950	19, 411, 000

[1] Includes $42,000 in H. Doc. No. 227.

Analysis by funds

Fund	1963 obligations (actual)	1964 allotment	Transfer	Decreases	1964 adjusted (1965 base)	Increases	1965 estimate
General fund	$16, 011, 519	$17, 688, 378	+$157, 600	$400, 428	$17, 445, 550	$1, 734, 050	$19, 179, 600
Highway fund:							
Regular	113, 000	114, 000	+3, 000		117, 000	13, 500	130, 500
Motor vehicle parking	48, 000	50, 200			50, 200		50, 200
Water fund	23, 900	23, 900			23, 900	10, 200	34, 100
Sanitary sewage works fund	6, 400	6, 400			6, 400	10, 200	16, 600
Total	16, 202, 819	17, 882, 878	+160, 600	400, 428	17, 643, 050	1, 767, 950	19, 411, 000

Senator BYRD. All right, Mr. Herman; who is your first witness covering the $645,000 estimate of the Executive Office?

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

STATEMENT OF GEOFFREY M. THORNETT, SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY

Mr. HERMAN. The first witness is Mr. Thornett.
(The allotment summary for the Executive Office follows:)

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

Allotment summary

1963 allotment (including $4,978 contained in the Supplemental Appropriation Act of 1963, Public Law 88-25	$796,778
1964 allotment	1,092,480
Transfers	−338,330
Decreases	−254,215
1964 adjusted (1965 base)	499,935
Increases	145,065
Total estimate for 1965	645,000

Analysis by activity

Activity	1963 obligations (actual)	1964 allotment	Transfers	Decreases	1964 adjusted (1965 base)	Increases	1965 estimate
1. Board of Commissioners:							
A. Commissioners Offices	$179,943	$200,526		$1,446	$199,080	$47,500	$246,580
B. Redevelopment Land Agency	3,860	3,860			3,860	140	4,000
C. District of Columbia Apprenticeship Council	2,522	3,000			3,000		3,000
D. Public Information Unit	43,499	49,387		255	49,132	12,563	61,695
E. National Capital Downtown Committee, Inc.	60,000					60,000	60,000
F. Washington Convention and Visitors Bureau	50,000	35,000			35,000	15,000	50,000
G. Board of Appeals and Review	30,425	39,148	$39,148				
Total, activity 1	370,249	330,921	39,148	1,701	290,072	135,203	425,275
2. Office of the Secretary	171,667	189,198		2,964	186,234	7,862	194,096
3. Board of Elections		250,000		249,550	450		450
4. District of Columbia Civil War Centennial Commission	20,886	23,179			23,179	2,000	25,179
5. Commissioners Youth Council	74,030	89,597	89,597				
6. Urban renewal	72,611	152,463	152,463				
7. Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments	31,607	22,000	22,000				
8. Council on Human Relations	25,240	35,122	35,122				
Total, Executive Office	766,290	1,092,480	338,330	254,215	499,935	145,065	645,000

Analysis by funds.—General fund.
The total increase requested is distributed as follows:

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

A. *Commissioners offices.*—

	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Within-grade advancement		$2,928	$199		$3,127
Printing				$1,000	1,000
Annualization of pay increase		4,273			4,273
GS-15, attorney investigator	1	15,111	1,099	250	16,460
GS-13, attorney investigator	1	11,440	860	250	12,550
GS-7, secretary	1	5,674	466	250	6,390
Equipment				3,700	3,700
Total increase	3	39,426	2,624	5,450	47,500

B. *Redevelopment Land Agency.*—Intermittent (Board members), $140.
C. *District of Columbia Apprenticeship Council.*—No increase requested.
D. *Public Information Unit.*—

	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
GS-7, information specialist	1	$5,803	$395	$400	$6,598
GS-4, clerk	1	4,222	287	500	5,009
Annualization of 1964 pay increase				956	956
Total increase	2	10,025	682	1,856	12,563

E. *National Capital Downtown Committee, Inc.*—Feasibility studies for new development (other contractual services), $60,000.
F. *Washington Convention and Visitors Bureau.*—Promotional literature (other contractual services), $15,000.
G. *Board of Appeals and Review.*—No increases requested.
Office of the Secretary.—

	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Equipment				$4,002	$4,002
Annualization of 1964 pay increase		$3,860			3,860
Total		3,860		4,002	7,862

Board of Elections.—No increases requested.
District of Columbia Civil War Centennial Commission.—Printing and postage, $2,000.

BUDGET REQUEST

Senator BYRD. Mr. Thornett, would you give your full name and present your statement, please sir?

Do you have a prepared statement, Mr. Thornett?

Mr. THORNETT. I have a very brief prepared statement, sir.

Senator BYRD. The statement will be included in the record. You may proceed to touch the highlights of it, if you wish.

Mr. THORNETT. Without reading the statement, you mean?

Senator BYRD. Proceed in any manner you desire.

Mr. THORNETT. Well, the statement states that I am the secretary to the Board of Commissioners and I am appearing here in connection

with the 1965 requests for the Commissioners' offices and the office of the secretary, which are integral units of the executive office of the government of the District of Columbia.

TOTAL INCREASE

The total increase of $47,500 included in this budget for the Commissioners' offices includes funds for within-grade advancements, printing, annualization of 1964 pay increase, three positions for a special investigation staff and funds to replace existing outmoded equipment. The major item in this total, in the amount of $35,400, is requested to provide the Commissioners with the staff to conduct inspections, investigations, and surveys and studies when and as deemed appropriate by the Commissioners.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY

The increases requested for the Office of the Secretary include funds for the purchase of equipment to replace outmoded, and in a few instances, unserviceable items such as furniture, typewriters, and miscellaneous office machines. Also, included are funds to annualize the 1964 pay increase.

The overall budget for the executive office includes requests for funds for other units under the control of the Commissioners, and will be justified by the respective heads of those units.

Senator BYRD. This is a repetition of the request submitted last year, is it not?

Mr. THORNETT. That is correct.

COMMISSIONER'S INVESTIGATIVE PROGRAM

Senator BYRD. Insofar as the investigator positions are concerned.

Mr. THORNETT. It is a request for reconsideration.

Senator BYRD. What was the amount requested last year?

Mr. THORNETT. I think it was the same amount, $35,400. One GS–15, one GS–13, and one GS–7 secretary.

Senator BYRD. I believe last year was the first year that this request had been submitted.

Mr. THORNETT. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. Do you feel that the positions are fully justified and has the passage of time since we discussed this matter last year substantiated your feelings and reinforced your opinion concerning the need for these additional positions?

Mr. THORNETT. Well, I think the Commissioners consider this item of special interest to them and will furnish them with a staff which will provide continuous surveillance over the activities and the current conduct of District employees and will insure a high level of efficiency and ethical conduct and performance, and that they will receive and inquire into complaints which are now received by the District, but more or less have to be referred to the departments concerned for a report.

NEED FOR INVESTIGATION

I am sure the Commissioners feel very strongly that this would be a great aid to them in keeping abreast of everything that goes on in the District.

Senator BYRD. You don't think that the internal audit in the General Accounting Office constitutes efficient tools with which to do this kind of work?

Mr. THORNETT. Well, I think the Commissioners feel that the existing staff groups are furnishing a high degree of services to the Board of Commissioners in the management and administration of their duties, but they also feel that they do not presently have a confidential staff to investigate District employees regarding such matters as questions of fidelity and infractions of the Commissioners' policies on conflict of interests and other things.

Senator BYRD. Mr. Tobriner, would you like to comment on this item?

Mr. TOBRINER. I would repeat, Mr. Chairman, my testimony of last year. While the GAO does furnish fine and detailed service, nevertheless, the GAO is not at our beck and call.

There are many—I won't say many things, but there are a number of things in the District Building on which we get reports and rumors that it would be very desirable that our own confidential agents could run down. We might have—I don't say this with any great assurance—we might have prevented the so-called goldbricking among the watermeter readers. We might have been able to prevent at an earlier stage the hackers using District time for their own personal gain. This is the type of thing that we would like to do at a relatively small cost. Our feeling is that—I have heard this phrase used time and time again before appropriations committees—but I do feel that it might well pay for itself.

COST OF PRINTING, 1963

Senator BYRD. How much was spent for printing in the past fiscal year?

Mr. THORNETT. Twenty-two—excuse me. The amount we spent was $2,879.58.

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

Mr. THORNETT. In 1962? I haven't that figure. I will furnish it for you.

Senator BYRD. So you are asking for a $1,000 increase.

Mr. THORNETT. Yes, sir. We have also had an increase in the wage rates of the printers which was passed last November, which is part of the increase and the other is because of the increasing demands for pamphlets and other printed matter by Federal, State, and other agencies.

Senator BYRD. Do you think these might justify an increase of approximately one-third in the item?

Mr. THORNETT. We have spent—I don't have the figures we have spent this year. We haven't gotten all of our bills in.

Senator BYRD. I thought you said $2,800.

Mr. THORNETT. That was for fiscal 1963, last year.

Senator BYRD. Then it was up some this past year?

Mr. THORNETT. I would say that we have had an increasing demand

Senator BYRD. Submit the figures for the record.

Mr. THORNETT. Yes, sir.

(The information referred to follows:)

Following is a statement of obligations for printing in the Commissioners' offices for the fiscal years indicated:

	Fiscal year 1962 obligations (actual)	Fiscal year 1963 obligations (actual)	Fiscal year 1964 obligations [1]
Commissioners' offices	$1,682.48	$2,879.58	$455.47

[1] Actual obligations to date Feb. 17, 1964.

The employees in the duplicating room in the District Building and in the Printing Division at 210 John Marshall Place are under the Printing Wage Board. The approximate percentage of wage increases paid since 1959 are indicated below:

1959: 8 cents per hour or 3.5 percent.
1960: 11 cents per hour or 4.7 percent.
1961: 11 cents per hour or 4.3 percent.
1962: 10 cents per hour or 3.8 percent.
1963: 12 cents per hour or 4.2 percent.

Fiscal Year 1964 Equipment Allowance

Senator Byrd. How much money was allowed for equipment last year? When I say last year, I mean fiscal year 1964.

Mr. Thornett. I have not got that figure right here, sir, the allotment, but I will furnish it for the record.

Senator Byrd. All right; supply that for the record.

Supply also the amount allowed for fiscal year 1963.

Mr. Thornett. Yes, sir.

(The information referred to follows:)

Following is a statement of amount allowed in the Commissioners, offices for equipment for the fiscal years indicated:

Commissioners offices:
Fiscal year 1962 ..... $600
Fiscal year 1963 600
Fiscal year 1964 600

No personnel especially for work

Senator Byrd. Mr. Tobriner, do you have anybody at the present time detailed to do the work that you would anticipate would fall within the responsibilities of the requested investigators?

Mr. Tobriner. No, sir. We call on, at various times, the Police Department, the Internal Audit, and such other agencies as we feel might be peculiarly fitted to investigate the job at hand.

Senator Byrd. Mr. Thornett, are there any other items now that come within your jurisdiction? You talk about printing, investigators, and equipment.

Mr. Thornett. No, sir; not under the Commissioners' offices. I have an item of equipment for the Secretary's office, $4,002.

Secretary's Office

Amount Requested

Mr. Herman. That appears at page 1–20, Mr. Chairman, if you care to take it up at this time.

Mr. Thornett. Do you want to skip it?

Senator Byrd. $4,002?

Would you justify this item, Mr. Thornett?

Mr. THORNETT. The amount requested for the Office of the Secretary is to replace with modern and better office equipment old and outmoded equipment with which the office is furnished now. I would like to point out that this office is visited daily by citizens seeking information on all facets of the District government and also by Government officials and employees on official business.

FUNDS FOR EQUIPMENT

We have a breakdown of the equipment in the office showing the estimated purchase price of the items as of January 24, 1964: three desks, four chairs, typewriters, a bookcase, and a copying machine.

Senator BYRD. Have any requests for moneys to replace equipment been made within the last 2 years?

Mr. THORNETT. I think not, sir. That is the reason we are requesting this.

PREPARED STATEMENT

Senator BYRD. Mr. Thornett, you can file a statement which will, in a little more detail, support the request.

(The statement referred to follows:)

JUSTIFICATION FOR EQUIPMENT—OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

The amount of $4,002 requested for the Office of the Secretary is to purchase equipment which is considered necessary to give a more modern appearance to the office as well as to promote greater efficiency in its varied operations.

I would like to point out that for the fiscal years 1962, 1963, and 1964, the Office of the Secretary requested no funds for replacing heavily worn equipment or to provide new furniture such as desks, chairs, and related incidentals. Many of these items have become unserviceable and shabby. A substantial amount of the present office furniture and equipment now in use was obtained from surplus supplies over the years, in many cases being articles discarded by other departments in the Federal or District Government.

Specific items that are desired are bookshelves for the office's reference library relating primarily to codes and regulations, lawbooks, out-of-town code regulations of other municipalities, etc. It would also be most desirable to replace some of the electric typewriters which have seen heavy service. Also, a minimum number of modern desks and chairs would help to improve the appearance of the office which is a hub for the many District of Columbia government activities and constantly visited by citizens and leading business and professional men seeking information and other services, and Federal Government and District officials on official business.

Due to the increasing volume of miscellaneous material which this office is called upon to reproduce, not only to carry out its immediate duties and responsibilities but in many cases for the offices of the Commissioners and other departments in the District government, a reproduction machine could be readily used to replace the one presently in service which has become obsolescent, inadequate, and uneconomical to operate. This machine was purchased in 1959. Reproduction machines of this type are a necessity in an office which is required to produce a heavy volume of copy material, which could not possibly be done manually within regular hours by the present working personnel.

In addition to the items mentioned above, the office has improved its methods of operation considerably with the installation of a Justowriter machine which is used to compose all of the copy for the District of Columbia Register as well as Commissioners' orders or regulations, record entries in minute books, and multiple letterwriting, and for many other labor-saving operations. A new Justowriter is needed to take care of the vast volume of new codes and regulations which are in the process of being produced during the current year. This Justowirter is much speedier and more economical than regular printing processes.

It is felt that with the items requested in this 1965 budget the office could do a better job more economically and expeditiously.

Following is a statement of the amount requested by the Office of the Secretary for equipment for the fiscal years indicated:

Fiscal year 1962	------
Fiscal year 1963	------
Fiscal year 1964	------
Fiscal year 1965	$4,002

Senator BYRD. Do you have any further requests, Mr. Thornett?

Mr. HERMAN. The Board of Elections, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Thornett and Mr. Noll are going to handle that.

Do you want to take it at this time, Mr. Chairman?

Senator BYRD. Yes.

BOARD OF ELECTIONS

STATEMENT OF MR. DANIEL F. NOLL, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

FISCAL YEAR 1965 ESTIMATES

Mr. NOLL. I am Daniel F. Noll, Executive Secretary to the Board of Elections. I believe that all we have involved at this time is a matter of about $450 for Board meetings after December 31. You may recall that our appropriation of $250,000 was to run through December 31.

I believe now in 1965 they have taken away all but $450 of that money from the 1964 budget. This is to cover about six meetings from January 1 to June 30, 1965.

Senator BYRD. How much has been spent already?

Mr. NOLL. Well, on our first field registration, we spent about $20,000, the first of five to be held before the May primary election. We don't have figures on our other central office expenditures up to date because we just got going. Money was available for the first time December 30. As you may recall, we had no money left over as continuing funds and we do not have the figures in there. We have figures on registration, which show that we have a very high early interest and that we now have 55,000 people registered. As of 1956, the only comparable figure when we were starting out from scratch with registration, as of approximately February 18, we had 2,000 people registered. Today we have over 55,000.

QUESTION OF ABSORBING CUT

Senator BYRD. Don't you feel you could absorb this small item? It only represents about one five-hundredths of the total appropriated.

Mr. NOLL. All funds, with the exception of this $450 have been reflected as nonrecurring. We have no other funds.

Mr. HERMAN. Mr. Chairman, their appropriation runs out December 31, 1965. It is an 18-month appropriation. It is just a continuing amount to pay for the Board of Election Members. So actually, it has all been taken away except the $450.

Senator BYRD. Mr. Noll, do you have anything else you would like to submit in justification of this item?

Mr. NOLL. Well, we have, the Executive Office has absorbed in the past these Board of Elections meetings and it becomes quite a burden. It is set out now as a separate item of $450. We may have 8 meetings or 12 meetings, we don't know in advance how many we are going to have.

Senator BYRD. Are you here to testify on any other item, Mr. Noll?

Mr. NOLL. No.

Senator BYRD. Thank you.

Mr. HERMAN. Our next witness is Mr. Phil A. Doyle, Executive Director of the Redevelopment Agency. It appears at page 1–9, Mr. Chairman.

REDEVELOPMENT LAND AGENCY

STATEMENT OF PHIL A. DOYLE, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

AMOUNT REQUESTED

Mr. DOYLE. The item is, I believe, $4,100 to pay members of the board of directors—it is $4,000—of the District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency. The board members attend possibly 30 meetings a year, 24 of them regularly scheduled and 6 special meetings. They are compensated at the rate of $20 a day. It is work for the Agency.

They occasionally have to attend meetings for public hearings on the sale of land or other items of work which require public hearing.

They occasionally come with me or some other member of the staff to conferences with other governmental agencies. This is a necessary cost of the board of directors.

I might say that this is the only monetary item included in the budget directly for the Redevelopment Land Agency. The projects themselves are financed with Federal funds and with local grants-in-aid furnished by the District government.

USE OF BELL SCHOOL FOR INVESTIGATORS

Senator BYRD. Mr. Doyle, are the welfare investigators going to be permitted to continue using the Bell School for a period of another, let's say, 3 years, in view of the fact that the request was not included in the budget for additional investigators and to the extent that 100 percent of the cases at intake would be investigated?

Mr. DOYLE. I think we had originally discussed the possibility of using that building for that purpose until the end of 1966. At that time, as you and I discussed, we had hoped that the budget could include an appropriation so that we could receive the cost to us of an amount of money which would defray our interest on money borrowed for acquisition of that property and find some way to relieve us of paying the taxes on it.

I think that was omitted from last year's budget and I don't know whether an item is included in this year's budget for it.

It is not a matter of very great importance, but if we incur those costs, they are recurring costs which have no direct relationship to the urban renewal program and I presume that the General Accounting Office, when it makes its audit, will criticize us severely for mismanagement.

Senator BYRD. The Senate included this money last year but the House did not accede to our request in conference. Consequently, it was not included in the bill finally enacted.

As you have indicated, we had asked that the investigators be permitted to continue to use the Bell School until the end of calendar year 1966.

Mr. DOYLE. 1966, yes.

INVESTIGATIONS AT INTAKE

Senator BYRD. I believe we had hoped that the investigators could proceed with investigating 100 percent of the cases at intake, whereas at the present time, they are investigating only 50 percent. Management team surveys recommended that the investigators investigate 100 percent of the cases at intake.

Mr. Commissioner, is there a request in this budget for additional investigators to provide for handling 100 percent of the cases at intake?

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Chairman, I am fairly certain that there is not.

Senator BYRD. So, based on the budget request, it would indicate that you intend to proceed with investigating 50 percent of the cases at intake unless the Department should decide in its wisdom to investigate 75 percent, we will say, and reduce the number of cases included in the audit review.

Mr. DUNCAN. That is correct, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. This would be the case and we would have to extend the overall investigation over a longer period than was originally anticipated in order to complete the audit review.

Well, at any rate, what shall we do about this item, Mr. Duncan?

Was a request included in the budget for moneys with which to pay the Redevelopment Land Agency for taxes otherwise lost?

Mr. DUNCAN. No, sir; there is not.

Senator BYRD. Where does this leave us, Mr. Doyle? Does this mean the investigators are going to have to use some other facility than that of the Bell School?

Mr. DOYLE. Well, we certainly would like to cooperate and not cause the District of Columbia government any difficulty.

INVESTIGATORS QUARTERS AFTER BELL SCHOOL RAZING

It would seem to me that there ought to be a way that if the building could be used until a point where, to carry out our own work, we have to tear it down—as a matter of fact, we cannot, under the rules of the Federal Government, close out that project unless ultimately, we know what we are going to do with that building, either sell the land and the building to the District of Columbia or clear the building and sell the land to somebody else, make some final disposition of that land. I think we could carry it through 1966 without delaying the completion of project, the financial closeout of the project, and I would be glad to take it up with the Federal agency to see whether, in this circumstance, they would give us some sort of a waiver in the sense of actually increasing project cost, which we would not do by letting the building be used without any income to us. I think it would have been simpler if that income could be provided to us.

Senator BYRD. How much is involved?

COSTS INVOLVED IN USE OF BUILDING

Mr. DOYLE. I can't remember the figure. I didn't bring it with me this morning, Senator Byrd.

Senator BYRD. Wasn't it about $18,000?

Mr. DOYLE. Something of that nature, the combination of the tax plus the cost of borrowed money.

Mr. HERMAN. I think that it amounted to $21,000 a year, Mr. Chairman..

Mr. DOYLE. I can give you that exactly.

Senator BYRD. Mr. Doyle, would you then submit the exact amount?

Mr. DOYLE. Yes.

Senator BYRD. And proceed, if you will, to discuss this with the appropriate officials and then submit for the record a report as to what action is taken in this regard and report as to the length of time the investigators may continue to use the Bell School.

If you could let us have that before we close out our hearings so that we will know whether or not you have been able to make arrangements——

Mr. DOYLE. Yes, sir.

(The material referred to follows:)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA REDEVELOPMENT LAND AGENCY,
Washington, D.C., February 20, 1964.

Hon. ROBERT C. BYRD,
Chairman, U.S. Senate, Subcommittee on District of Columbia Appropriations, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BYRD: As promised during my testimony at the hearing on Monday, February 17, 1964, regarding the District of Columbia budget for fiscal year 1965, this is to inform you that $21,811.14 is the annual cost to the District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency of taxes and interest charges on funds borrowed to purchase the Bell School site and certain adjacent lots which the District wants to use for parking automobiles.

Although I have not had time to discuss the question with representatives of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, I presume that Agency would not object to our incurring these additional costs if it is clear that it is the intention of Congress that we permit the District of Columbia to use the facility until it is essential that we demolish it to complete the project. On that assumption, we know of no reason why the District of Columbia could not use the building until the end of calendar year 1966.

As I believe you agree with me, it would be much more satisfactory to all concerned if the District budget could include a sum to compensate us for our annual costs.

Sincerely,

PHIL A. DOYLE,
Executive Director.

Senator BYRD. Mr. Doyle, do you have anything further this morning?

Mr. DOYLE. That is all I have, thank you.

Mr. HERMAN. Our next witness is Mr. John R. Evans, Chairman, District of Columbia Apprenticeship Council.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPRENTICESHIP COUNCIL

STATEMENT OF JOHN R. EVANS, CHAIRMAN

AMOUNT REQUESTED

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Chairman, my name is John R. Evans, I am chairman of the District of Columbia Apprenticeship Council. We are asking for the same amount in the appropriations, $3,000.

Senator BYRD. What page is this on, Mr. Herman?

Mr. HERMAN. 1–10, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. Would you proceed to justify the request, Mr. Evans?

USE OF REQUESTED FUNDS

Mr. EVANS. Yes, sir. I am the chairman and labor member of the Council. The money is used mostly to pay the members who attend the meetings. They receive by law $10 per meeting. We generally have four meetings per year, but in recent years, we have had to have special meetings for special occasions and so forth.

Also, the money is used for printing and office supplies and so forth and then we also have many invitations and requests to attend conferences on apprenticeship throughout the country. We generally try to get one member to attend if possible. That money is for transportation and per diem.

Senator BYRD. How much of the $3,000—how much of the $2,522—I suppose that is right.

Mr. EVANS. That was used last year.

1964 APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES

Senator BYRD. How much was appropriated last year?

Mr. EVANS. $3,000.

Senator BYRD. And you used $2,522?

Mr. EVANS. That is correct.

Senator BYRD. Why do you feel that you need $3,000 this year, in view of that?

PRESENT NEED FOR FUNDS

Mr. EVANS. Well, in view of that, the members of our committee are made up of labor members and employers. Sometimes they are very busy and cannot get away. Some years, we have biennial conferences and some are annual conferences. It seems that the biennial conferences all fall in the same time.

This year, I think there will be 3 biennial conferences, plus about 10 others that we will be invited to. We get information from those people and we also give them information on apprenticeship.

If you will note, we have in ratio the leading apprenticeship council in the country. As a matter of fact, when we started in 1946 on the Bridges-Randolph Act, there were only two hundred and I think seventy-some apprentices in the District. Now we have 2,114. We also have to supervise them and see that they are properly trained. That is why we are particularly interested, to see that they get the best training possible and we have the best methods possible and we know what is going on at all times.

Senator BYRD. How much have you obligated thus far in fiscal year 1964?

AMOUNT OBLIGATED FOR 1964

Mr. EVANS. I do not have that figure, but I would say offhand that of the $3,000, we have obligated about $2,800. However, we have four—no, five—very important conferences coming up and we also will have many meetings.

Senator BYRD. Would you supply for the record the amount that you have obligated thus far, the exact amount?

Mr. EVANS. How much we want this year?

Senator BYRD. No; you indicated that you could not say exactly how much had been obligated thus far. Would you supply that for the record?

Mr. EVANS. Oh, yes, certainly.

MEMBERS OF APPRENTICESHIP COUNCIL

Senator BYRD. Also supply for the record the names of the members of the present Council.

Mr. EVANS. I can give them to you right now, if you want, sir.

Senator BYRD. Supply them for the record.

(The information referred to follows:)

The District of Columbia Apprenticeship Council has spent for travel to date the sum of $325.20 and has obligated for travel to June 30, 1964, $1,823.86, for a total of travel funds for fiscal year 1964 of $2,149.06. Of the intermittent expenses for board members, the sum of $200 has been spent to date and has obligated for fiscal year 1964, $420 for a total of $620.

The total expenses for travel and intermittent are $2,769.06.

The names of the present members of the District of Columbia Apprenticeship Council are:

John R. Evans, Chairman.
Malcolm C. MacKinnon, Vice Chairman.
William W. Morgan, labor member.
William F. Nelson, management member.
Robert L. Wearring, labor member.
Clarence E. Harlowe, management member.

Senator BYRD. How are they appointed?

Mr. EVANS. They are appointed by the Commissioners.

Senator BYRD. Anything else you want to add?

Mr. EVANS. No, sir; unless you have some questions.

Senator BYRD. No.

Mr. EVANS. Thank you very much.

Mr. HERMAN. Next witness is Mr. Truman Keesey, public information officer. That appears at page 1–12.

PUBLIC INFORMATION UNIT

STATEMENT OF TRUMAN KEESEY, PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER

COMPLAINTS RECEIVED

Senator BYRD. Mr. Keesey, do you have a prepared statement?

Mr. KEESEY. No, we have no prepared statement. Our request is based on some information which we have been able to tally, some we have not, since our inception. We have had a progressive increase in number of complaints running across the board, some for lack of

servicing, some for conduct of various District government employees, some who come into our office complaining about the runaround. Then we have had a rather continuing complaint of the inability of representatives of the various news media—press, radio, television, and wire services—to get through the switchboard to contact us in relation to our daily work sometimes.

SEPARATE COMPLAINTS SERVICE

As I said, this has been a rather continuing one, so it has been thought that if a separate service could be set up with a limited number of personnel, with certain numbers on the telephone set aside to receive complaints and calls for information and referrals, this would relieve the switchboard generally for the conduct of routine business.

INFORMATION OPERATION IN OTHER CITIES

We have studied the Philadelphia operation which was set up when the senior Senator from Pennsylvania was mayor of that city. I have observed it on the scene and we have collected some information in relation to their operation if you would like to see it. The first tally is in relation to the kind of complaint, the number of information calls, and so forth, that they have received. I have that report and the forms they use for complaints.

The city of Chicago has a comparable service but they have gone beyond Philadelphia in that they have a field unit which goes into the various wards and precincts of the city to collect complaints and requests for information directly from the neighborhoods of the city.

AMOUNT REQUESTED

The two people that we are requesting are (1) an information specialist who, of course, would receive and list the calls, or visits, as the case may be; and (2) a clerk to take care of the clerical work, typing and so forth. The total for those two jobs would be $12,563.

Incidentally, in Philadelphia, which started this operation in 1952—they started, of course, with a smaller budget than they have now, but at present, they have 11 positions with a total for salaries at $61,389 and then a smaller sum for supplies and materials and so forth, totaling $62,759.

Senator BYRD. So they are going to spend the same amount for salaries on 11 positions as you are going to spend on 7.

Mr. KEESEY. No. The city of Philadelphia has two separate units: the office of city representative which compares with the Public Information Unit of the District of Columbia government and the mayor's office of information and complaints.

The office of city representative has a staff of 21 and a budget of $262,681 (1962). The Public Information Unit has a staff of five and a budget of $58,082.

The mayor's office of information and complaints has a staff of 11 and a budget of $62,759. We are asking for only two positions totaling $12,563.

FUNCTIONS OF PUBLIC INFORMATION UNIT

Senator BYRD. What are some of the functions of this public information unit?

Mr. KEESEY. Our functions include those of collecting and disseminating information for the whole of the District of Columbia government.

Senator BYRD. What type of information do you have?

Mr. KEESEY. Our objective is to realize the maximum coverage of the District of Columbia government events and hence achieve the maximum impact. In order to do so we begin with a weekly schedule of events which we send the preceding week to all media. This enables the various media, in advance, to plan their coverage of the District of Columbia events. The Public Information Unit also covers—sometimes with stills or movies, as well as narrative, which is sent to all media.

Many times we have been the only ones covering a District of Columbia event in which there is public interest.

Last year we handled the promotion of the recruitment of the 180 additional firemen: the promotion of social workers for the Welfare Department; worked on the stay-in-school program and other programs beneficial to the community.

For example, last year we had a public hearing on the setting up of a halfway house. Some of the media covered that. Other media that did not cover it called us and asked for information with relation to that meeting. We cover the proclamations issued by the Board of Commissioners—cover them pictorially, along with the text that we send. Some other events, such as some of the registrations of voters, we have covered with motion picture film for the studios. We usually work out our operations with representatives of the various media.

NO DUPLICATION OF PRIVATE WORK

For example, just as here today you will find most local television studios represented, so unless requested, we are not covering. We don't duplicate this work, we complement it. Sometimes the representatives of media will call us and ask us about covering a certain event which we cover and they do not. We will provide stills or movies, as the case may be, of such events.

We find that some of the events we cover in the District of Columbia government, they are not interested in because they consider them routine. If we do not cover them, these events remain uncovered.

Senator BYRD. Why should they be covered if they are routine and not of interest to the news media?

Mr. KEESEY. There are two aspects; first for the District of Columbia record and, second, because individuals who take their time to come here representing community organizations and sometimes just representing themselves feel that it is important to them, if you have a proclamation, say, Education Week. Then the pictures we take are available to any media that may want them, such as television, press, or publications and also to the individuals. The individuals who, as I say, take their time to come to the District Building like to have copies of pictures taken with the Commissioners.

Senator BYRD. How much of the increase is for the additional two positions?

Mr. KEESEY. $12,563. That is the only increase we are asking, it is the only one we have asked for for several years.

Senator BYRD. $956 is for annualization of 1964 pay increases. So if you didn't get the additional two positions, you would have to have that; wouldn't you?

Mr. KEESEY. Yes, sir.

HANDLING RELEASES OF THE INDIVIDUAL DEPARTMENTS

Senator BYRD. Where is the line of demarcation insofar as releases by the various District of Columbia departments are concerned?

Mr. KEESEY. Most of the District of Columbia departments do not have the people that do the kind of work we do. When we were originally set up, we were set up to provide the services we provide to the whole of District of the Columbia government. Those agencies who feel that they have something they would like to have us release and distribute, be it a press release per se—incidentally, we send it to all media—press, radio, television, wire service—if it has a national aspect to it, then we send it tc wire services and networks and national magazines. So that those agencies in the District of Columbia government who desire our services, we provide them.

PRESENT POSITIONS

Senator BYRD. How long have you had five positions?

Mr. KEESEY. As I recall since 1960 or 1961. As I say, we have requested practically nothing in terms of positions and this, as I indicated, is based upon the continuing increase in the number of complaints and requests for information which we, with our limited number of five, are not equipped to handle.

Senator BYRD. Do you have any vacancies at the present time?

Mr. KEESEY. No, sir.

TYPE OF COMPLAINTS

Senator BYRD. You have mentioned complaints. What do you mean by that?

Mr. KEESEY. Complaints sometimes in relation to conduct of some District of Columbia employees who operate in the field, complaints from individuals who come in or may call in about some of the services. I am not saying that these are justified. I am indicating that we receive them as complaints. I think some of the most pathetic are those who are elderly people who may have gone to the District of Columbia government office and didn't get the information they sought and somehow or other came to our office. What we usually do is ask them to sit down, find out what they want and then check it out with the appropriate office.

Some of these individuals are elderly, some are ill, and some are of rather limited finances, so that even the price of a bus ride up the avenue from the District Building to the Municipal Center is somewhat of a hardship. We have had them like that. There are not many, but we have had them and they are pathetic.

LOCATION OF UNIT

Senator BYRD. Where is your unit located?

Mr. KEESEY. We have two separate locations. Our headquarters office is in the District Building. Three of us are stationed there.

Then we have the laboratory for our film work in the Municipal Center. The laboratory was set up there a long time before our unit was established. The laboratory is located where it is for the reason that the temperatures are conducive to the maintenance of film in good condition.

GRADES AND TITLES OF POSITIONS IN THE UNIT

Senator BYRD. What are the titles and grades of the five positions you presently have and the two positions being requested?

Mr. KEESEY. Yes, sir; starting at the top, I am public information officer, a GS–13. We have a GS–9 photographer; a GS–8 photographer; a GS–6 photographer; and a GS–6 secretary.

I should tell you that a GS–9 photographer has writing talents so that we call him to the District Building to assist in the preparation of releases for press, radio, television, and magazines.

Now, with regard to the two new positions I indicated that the one would be a GS–7 information specialist who would function as a receptionist to recieve and list complaints and requests for information, and so forth.

The other would be a GS–4 at $5,009, to help with the clerical and stenographic work.

Senator BYRD. You do not presently have a clerk?

Mr. KEESEY. No, sir.

Senator BYRD. Do you presently have an information specialist?

Mr. KEESEY. No, sir; not as such. Two of our five; including one presently classified as photographer are doing the work of information specialists. Hence I have requested an audit of the units positions.

Senator BYRD. All right, Thank you.

Mr. Herman?

Mr. HERMAN. Our next witness is Admiral Colclough, chairman, Executive Committee of the National Dowtown Committee. Page 1–14.

NATIONAL CAPITAL DOWNTOWN COMMITTEE, INC.

STATEMENT OF ADM. O. S. COLCLOUGH, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE; AND KNOX BANNER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

HISTORY OF PROJECT

Senator BYRD. Admiral Colclough, would you like to proceed?

Admiral COLCLOUGH. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I have a brief statement, but I could summarize it if you would rather.

Senator BYRD. Whichever you wish.

Admiral COLCLOUGH. Then I shall read it. It is rather short, sir.

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 $800,000 in an action plan which will lead to the revitalization of the downtown of the Nation's Capital.

In addition, we have begun our third fund raising campaign so that the total private funds paid and pledged to date now exceed $1 million 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.

ESTIMATES, 1965

Accordingly, our organization welcomes the proposal by the District Commissioners to include $60,000 within its budget for the support of continuing studies, implementing the action plan.

ACTION PLAN OF DOWNTOWN COMMITTEE

The action plan envisions $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 from this area 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.

INCREASING DOWNTOWN TAX BASE

Mr. Chairman, if I might at this point, I would like to sumit for the record a memorandum within our Downtown Progress organization which is devoted directly to the increasing downtown tax base.

Senator BYRD. This will be included in the record.

Admiral COLCLOUGH. Thank you, sir.

(The information referred to follows:)

DOWNTOWN PROGRESS,
NATIONAL CAPITAL DOWNTOWN COMMITTEE, INC.,
September 24, 1963.

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

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 a 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 assessments for improvements. 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	1,061,000	20,678,000

NOTE.—$20,678,000 minus $1,061,200 equals $19,616,800 increase.

USE OF FUNDS APPROPRIATED

Admiral COLCLOUGH. Accordingly, the modest request on the part of the District of Columbia for a total of $60,000 to be added to the substantial funds being expended by the business community for planning and action purposes should, we feel, have your approval.

As you are aware, four times previously this subcommittee has approved funds in support of our organization's activities and objectives. These funds are to be used to prepare prelimnary 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 Seventh and Ninth 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.

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.

Thank you.

Senator BYRD. Thank you, Dean Colclough.

THE 1964 REQUEST DENIED

No request was made for an appropriation last year?

Admiral COLCLOUGH. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. Was there a request?

Admiral COLCLOUGH. Yes, sir; there was.

Senator BYRD. Did we appropriate any money for this?

Mr. HERMAN. No, sir.

Senator BYRD. But there was a request?

Admiral COLCLOUGH. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. The Congress appropriated moneys for this the year before?

Mr. HERMAN. Oh, yes; for several years before this——

Admiral COLCLOUGH. The 4 previous years.

PREVIOUS YEARS' APPROPRIATIONS

Senator BYRD. What were the amounts appropriated for each of the 4 years?

Admiral COLCLOUGH. Last year it was $48,000 we requested.

Mr. BANNER. It was $50,000 for the preceding year. The total for the 4 years, approximately $133,000. They are listed right here.

Mr. HERMAN. 1960 was $9,500, Mr. Chairman. 1961 was $24,100.

Mr. BANNER. I might say, actually $60,000 was appropriated, but we did not spend all that.

EXPENDITURES BY COMMITTEE

Mr. HERMAN. That is right; 1962 was $50,000 expended and 1963 was $60,000. Of course, in 1964 nothing was appropriated.

Senator BYRD. Was the full amount appropriated expended?

Mr. BANNER. In 2 years we spent slightly less. We spent about 8 to 10 times as much of our own funds at the same time.

Admiral COLCLOUGH. Not only that, Mr. Chairman, but also in using these funds, we furnish all the staff work to supervise the expenditure of funds. In other words, we do not pay our own staff or our overhead from the appropriation. A great deal of it has been used to make very important studies in which we contract with outside firms, and we have chosen the studies mainly because of their being of dual interest to the Downtown Progress and the District of Columbia government.

TABLE OF FUNDS APPROPRIATED

Senator BYRD. Submit for the record the amount of moneys appropriated and the amount expended for each year in which the District of Columbia government has participated.

Admiral COLCLOUGH. Yes, sir.

(The information requested follows:)

Amount of moneys appropriated and amount for each year in which the District of Columbia government has participated

Year	Appropriated	Expended
1960	$9,500.00	$9,500.00
1961	24,100.00	19,653.00
1962	50,000.00	42,591.45
1963	60,000.00	60,000.00
Total	143,600.00	131,744.45

LOCAL CONTRIBUTIONS

Senator BYRD. What other agencies participate in this operation? I believe you indicated that this appropriation would constitute about one-tenth, did you not, of the total moneys——

Mr. BANNER. The total moneys expended so far; yes, sir.

Admiral COLCLOUGH. The rest are all contributions.

Senator BYRD. Of local businessmen?

Admiral COLCLOUGH. Yes; on a pledged basis. As my statement reveals, that is one-third. Our drive has been quite successful.

Senator BYRD. Would you provide for the record the amounts contributed over and above the congressional appropriations for each of the years in which the District of Columbia government has participated?

Admiral COLCLOUGH. Yes, sir.

(The information referred to follows:)

Business contributions over and above contributions for each of the years in which the District of Columbia government participated

Year	*Business contribution*
1960	$260,067.50
1961	262,855.00
1962	215,360.50
1963	199,882.25
Total	938,165.25

Senator BYRD. Mr. Tobriner, do you wish to add anything on this item?

Mr. TOBRINER. Nothing other than to say, Mr. Chairman, that I think in any instance where businessmen of the city have contributed the amounts that this group has for a project which will benefit them only indirectly and which is of direct importance to the growth of the city and continuation of the downtown core, Congress should go along with this rather modest amount.

ANTICIPATED CONTRIBUTIONS, 1965

Senator BYRD. Dean Colclough, if the appropriation of $60,000 is forthcoming, how much do you anticipate being contributed by other sources?

Admiral COLCLOUGH. About $180,000——

Mr. BANNER. Matching budgets. On our part, it is $181,000.

Senator BYRD. So that your total budget is about $241,000?

Admiral COLCLOUGH. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. All right.

Do you have anything further?

ANNUAL REPORT OF COMMITTEE

Admiral COLCLOUGH. Mr. Chiarman, if I might, just for the use of the committee, I would like to leave our annual report which just came out in January, which brings it up to date; not for the record, sir, but just for your information.

EXPENDITURES OF FUNDS FOR VARIOUS PROJECTS

Senator BYRD. Could you supply the subcommittee with a breakdown of the projects for which this money will be expended?

Admiral COLCLOUGH. Yes, sir.

Mr. BANNER. We shall give you estimates, because we have contracted for one or two and are preparing contracts for one additional study.

Senator BYRD. Just so we can understand what kind of program you have.

Admiral COLCLOUGH. Yes, sir, we shall be happy to.

(The information referred to follows:)

DESIGN AND FEASIBILITY STUDIES

Downtown Progress proposes to undertake a series of design and feasibility studies of development proposals originated during and following the preparation of the action plan for downtown. The development proposals to be studied would not normally be undertaken by private enterprise or by public agencies because of their unusually complex or experimental nature. By carrying out these design and feasibility studies, Downtown Progress will be able to identify proposals that would provide attractive private investment opportunities or that would fulfill proper public needs, thus encouraging for the benefit of the community, development which otherwise might never take place.

The costs of these studies would range from $8,000 to $12,000 each, depending on the complexity of the proposals. Each design and feasibility study would require the services of two or more specialized consultants, to be supervised by the staff of Downtown Progress. Consultants would include market and financial analysts, architects, realtors, construction engineers, and parking experts.

Consultant costs might range as follows:

Market and financial analysis, $1,000 to $2,000.

Specialized engineering or par' ing studies, when appropriate, $1,000 to $2,000.

Architectural services, $3,000 to $5,000.

Realtors opinion on land costs and feasibility of assembly and development, $750 to $1,500.

Reports, models, exhibits, when required, $500 to $1,500.

Each study would be undertaken in two stages: first, a preliminary report would be completed to determine if the proposal is within the range of feasibility; second, if warranted by the preliminary report, a final development prospectus would be completed which would include architectural sketches and a financial analysis, and which would be suitable for presentation to potential developers.

Development proposals which have already been earmarked for study are as follows:

1. Parking garages combined with first floor and upper floor commercial space at several locations in downtown.
2. An interstate bus terminal and parking over the center leg freeway.
3. Apartments and relocation housing over the center leg freeway.
4. An office building or a hotel over the center leg freeway.
5. A basic building for lower rent commercial relocation space.
6. Apartments over commercial space in several locations in downtown.
7. A large structure combining retail and office space with separate entrances.
8. An international Center or bazaar with related offices.
9. A cinema center, combining two or three small theaters with retail and office space.
10. A graphic arts center for relocation of downtown printing establishments and related businesses.
11. Retail and office development related to proposed subway stations and to underground bus stations.

Senator BYRD. Thank you very much.

WASHINGTON CONVENTION AND VISITORS BUREAU

STATEMENT OF CLARENCE A. ARATA, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

GENERAL STATEMENT

Mr. HERMAN. Next we have the Washington Convention and Visitors Bureau. The witness is Mr. Clarence A. Arata, executive director.

Senator BYRD. Would you proceed?

Mr. ARATA. Thank you. I would like to say at the outset that Mr. Schinnerer, who intended to be here today, is at home ill.

We have submitted a written statement, Mr. Chairman, and we would like to thank you in advance for the courtesy you have shown us in the past on the appearances we made before this committee previously.

Senator BYRD. Your statement is five pages in length. Would you mind my suggestion that it be included in the record as though you had read it?

Mr. ARATA. I would appreciate that, sir.

Senator BYRD. Then, if you wish to touch on some of the high points, extemporaneously, you may do so.

AMOUNT REQUESTED

Mr. ARATA. I would appreciate that. That would be the best way to save your time and our time.

We are asking for an additional $15,000 above that which was appropriated for the 1963–64 fiscal year. We have each year for the last 3 years started with a $25,000 appropriation. That was raised to $50,000, and last year, $35,000.

In each case, each year, we have submitted to the District government vouchers supporting all the expenditures we have made in return for the money we got therefrom, from the District government.

TYPE OF ACTIVITY

I think largely we can say this, that since this is not an industrial city, the type of activity in which we engage is still promotional and

it serves only one purpose, and that is to bring more business into the community in terms of tourists and convention delegates. We feel we serve a pretty good need in this community by bringing these people in here, who in turn spent last year $380 million in the area. We know that by surveys we have made, and we have gotten assistance from Mr. Herman and his staff; about 4 percent of the money that is spent in this city comes directly back to the District of Columbia in taxes, which means that out of about $250 million spent directly in the District of Columbia, about $10 million goes directly into taxes in the District of Columbia by the spending by the tourists and convention delegates.

AMOUNT ALLOWED BY SENATE

I might add that we are facing a tremendous drive many other communities in the country are making to get the same tourist dollar and convention dollar that we are after. It is against this competition that we are making this sincere request for a reinstatement of the $15,000 which we had 2 years ago.

Senator BYRD. And which the Senate allowed you last year?

Mr. ARATA. That is right. We appreciate that, sir.

We know that with the vast amount of new hotel space being built here, a really concentrated effort from now into the future will have to be made to fill and take care of this space existing in this community.

Senator BYRD. How much was included in the budget request last year?

Mr. ARATA. $50,000.

Senator BYRD. You asked for $50,000 last year?

Mr. ARATA. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. Well, this subcommittee has been receptive to your requests. As a matter of fact, I believe it was this subcommittee which was responsible for the increase of $25,000 over the previous $25,000 which was appropriated, making a total of $50,000 for the year before last.

Mr. ARATA. Two years ago; that is right.

Senator BYRD. Your statement will be included in the record, as I have already indicated.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF JUSTIFICATION FOR APPROPRIATION OF ADDITIONAL $15,000 FOR VISITOR PROMOTION PURPOSES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1964–65

At a time when it was apparent that the greatest effort possible had to be made to influence a greater tourist and convention volume to Washington, there was a serious reduction in the funds made available for this important promotional activity. In the fiscal year 1962, $25,000 was appropriated from District of Columbia tax funds for allocation to the Washington Convention and Visitors Bureau. This amount was earmarked for printing promotion literature and for bulk postage. The following year, this amount was increased to $50,000, with $25,000 earmarked for literature and $25,000 for the production of a new film on Washington. In each case, the appropriation was made contingent upon the business community raising at least $250,000 for these promotional purposes. In each year the campaign for funds for the Bureau yielded in excess of the $250,000 base.

For the fiscal year 1964 a $50,000 appropriation was again requested and endorsed by the Commissioners of the District. The request was based upon a recognition that greater efforts than ever before need to be made to maintain the flow of tourists and convention delegates at the highest level possible. Against this request for $50,000, just $35,000 was appropriated.

It is an established fact that Washington is not an industrial city. Its principal business, outside of government, is in the service field. And a large portion of these services industries is geared to providing facilities and accommodations for visitors.

It is further recognized in this community that the transient accommodation facilities—hotels and motor hotels—constitute a big factor in the city's economy. The tax evaluations placed upon our hotels and motels run into staggering figures The tax yield to the District from these establishments is quite considerable. The employment which these establishments, along with the restaurants, provide locally is a most important part of the city's economic picture.

Within the past several years, the hotel-motel growth in Washington has been tremendous; there was an increase of 18 percent more rooms available at the end of 1963 as compared with the space available at the end of 1961; this will rise to a 28 percent increase over 1961 by the end of 1964. Similarly, the growth in the restaurant field has been phenomenal.

All of this means that this is not the time to curtail promotional efforts to bring tourists and conventions here. If these new—and old—establishments are to stay in business, continue to pay taxes, continue to employ thousands of workers, and continue to contribute heavily to the overall economy of this city, then they must have customers to support them. And the customers are not other local and area residents—they are residents of other communities influenced to come here as tourists or as convention delegates by a strong promotional effort.

A reference here to the hotel business in 1963 might be pertinent. During last year, 1963, hotel occupancy in the District of Columbia was down 11 percent. While it is true that 18 percent more hotel space was available, the fact remains that a continuation of a decline in occupancy could spell ruin for many hotel properties which, as has been stated, contribute so much to the health of the local economic community.

The business community is doing its part to raise sufficient funds to support the Convention and Visitors Bureau. The progress in this area is evident from the following recitation of private funds raised:

1950	$112,300	1960	$230,000
1955	143,360	1963	287,000

In previous requests for support from District tax money, it has been amply proven that the District benefits greatly from direct taxes from visitor spending. A conservative estimate shows that 4 percent of each visitor dollar spent goes to the District in taxes. In terms of dollars, this means that in each of the past several years, the District has benefited to the extent of approximately $10 million annually. Any lessening of effort to bring visitors can of course result only in a lessening of tax revenue for the city. Consequently, it should be obvious that participation by the District to the extent of $50,000 is a small insurance premium rate for the large returns possible.

Competition for the tourist dollars is increasing every day. Not only are strenuous efforts being made by every city and State in this country, but foreign countries are exerting great pressures to have Americans travel abroad. We in Washington are making a similar effort to bring nationals from other countries to this city. We are mindful of the fact that this falls in line with the request from the office of the President of the United States. One of the most effective ways of evening the present imbalance of payments between this country's spending abroad and other countries' spending here is to increase the number of foreign visitors to the United States.

In order to implement this effort we have been producing a large quantity of our promotional literature in seven languages for distribution overseas. We are constantly told that our literature is of very high quality, but that we need to supply in much greater quantity in order to do a more effective job of getting foreigners to come to Washington.

We also look to these next 2 years as most vital in our appeals to get visitors. The World's Fair in New York will attract millions of visitors in 1964 and 1965. We need to attract these visitors to come to Washington on their way to or from the fair. But sufficient funds must be available, because every other city on the eastern seaboard is attempting to do the same.

No little part of the visitor spending we need to increase is that derived from conventions. We have referred to the expansion in hotel facilities. The largest dollar spending on new hotel space is being put into large convention hotels and large convention space. For example, the Sheraton Park is currently spending approximately $10 million in expanding its convention facilities. Likewise, the

new Washington Hilton, a structure which will cost at least $35 million, will cater largely to convention groups.

Two factors are important in these two specific cases: (1) the tax evaluation of these two properties will be sizable and their contribution to the city's employment rolls will be great; and (2) in order to justify and to maintain these two properties at a sufficiently high occupancy level, a stronger-than-ever effort will have to be made to sell more and more conventions on coming to Washington, not only to fill these hotels but to keep the other important hotels and motor hotels going also.

Therefore, it is absolutely essential that the Washington Convention and Visitors Bureau be maintained and supported at a high and sufficient level.

Appropriation of municipal or State funds for the purposes requested here has become an established procedure in most large cities and in practically every State. The amounts in most cases run into very large figures. The percentages of total funds used for this purpose run from about 10 percent to 100 percent. The dollar figures run from a low of $15,000 to several million dollars. The amount or the percentage allocated is directly proportionate to the importance of the travel dollar to the community involved. Again, there can be no denying the value of tourist and convention business to the Nation's Capital.

Accordingly, it is recommended that the $15,000 amount taken off the request made for the 1963–64 fiscal year be reinstated for the fiscal year 1964–65 and appropriated for the use of the Washington Convention and Visitors Bureau.

Use of Requested Funds

Senator Byrd. Incidentally, how will the $50,000 be used if approved?

Mr. Arata. Basically, Mr. Chairman, in the same fashion that we have made our justifications in the past. We spend about a total of between $52,000 and $60,000 a year for printed material. What we have done in the past several years, we have done in two ways: one, submitted vouchers, evidence of paid vouchers to the District of Columbia for printing and also for film, which is in the process of being produced now for the District of Columbia.

Senator Byrd. The year before last, your justification was on the basis that you needed a new film, so the Congress appropriated $25,000. Last year, you requested we appropriate $50,000; $35,000 was appropriated. Therefore, I hardly believe your statement is that your request is based on the same justifications as obtained in the past years. That would hardly be acceptable, because as I say, the request was for a film 2 years ago.

Mr. Arata. Yes, sir.

Need for Additional Funds

Senator Byrd. Why do you need $50,000 this year instead of $35,000, as we appropriated last year?

Mr. Arata. We actually have on our committee, Mr. Chairman, some of the top businessmen in this community, some 120 members serving on our Board, including Commissioner Tobriner and Schuyler Lowe, who review our statements and our budget requests and our goals for each year with some considerable scrutiny. We have estimated that in this coming year, we shall need somewhere in the neighborhood of $300,000 to $350,000 for our total effort.

We are a promotional office, Mr. Chairman, and we can use as much money as we could ever ultimately get. The best judgment of those people who have reviewed our budget for this year and for the past and for next year indicate that we shall need somewhere between $325,000 and $350,000 to carry out these efforts we need to

make for travel, for literature, for all normal office expenses. We are not getting any new personnel to our shop. We are just trying to increase and intensify the efforts that we are making day by day to bring more visitors in here.

BUSINESS CONTRIBUTIONS

Senator BYRD. What was the contribution of all the businessmen here?

Mr. ARATA. $287,000.

Senator BYRD. And the year before?

Mr. ARATA. $256,000.

Senator BYRD. What do you estimate will be contributed this year?

Mr. ARATA. About—between $290,000 and $310,000.

Senator BYRD. So if your needs are expected to amount to $350,000, and if you expect to have contributed from $290,000 to $310,000, you do not actually need the $50,000 appropriation, do you?

Mr. ARATA. If we want to expend up to $350,000, we do.

Senator BYRD. Not if you get contributed $310,000; $350,000 was the outside limit of your anticipated expenditures; You said these would amount to between $300,000 and $350,000.

Mr. ARATA. That is right.

Senator BYRD. And you said you expected to have contributed from $290,000 to $310,000. Does not this weaken your position just a little bit as far as your request for $50,000 is concerned?

Mr. ARATA. I do not believe so, because I think if we raise $310,000 from private business and got $50,000 from the District of Columbia, we would exert just that much more effort to get the kind of business we want in here.

As I said, this is strictly an advertising, joint advertising and promotional project. We can expand—we cannot contract too much, but we can expand to the degree that we have funds to pay for a certain type of promotional activity in which we want to engage.

PERSONNEL SITUATION

Senator BYRD. Did you add any personnel last year?

Mr. ARATA. No, sir.

Senator BYRD. When did you last add personnel?

Mr. ARATA. We added five people about—I think the last expansion was about 4 years ago.

Senator BYRD. How many persons do you have on your staff?

Mr. ARATA. Twenty-two.

Senator BYRD. Twenty-two is the total number of persons involved?

Mr. ARATA. On a full-time basis. We have some temporary help occasionally, but the full-time is 22.

TEMPORARY HELP

Senator BYRD. What do you mean by "temporary help occasionally?"

Mr. ARATA. Well, we have temporary help quite often. On these conventions that come into town, we provide the registration service for registering these people at the hotel itself. This is a service which

any good convention city will perform for conventioneers coming into town.

Senator BYRD. What percent of your budget is required for personnel needs?

Mr. ARATA. About 40 or 41 percent. It is approximately that, Senator.

Senator BYRD. And you do not anticipate adding to your personnel?

Mr. ARATA. No, sir, we do not anticipate it.

Senator BYRD. You do not anticipate reducing the number of personnel, do you?

Mr. ARATA. We do not, definitely not.

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

Mr. HERMAN. The last witness on the executive office is Mr. Paul J. Sedgwick, of Civil War Centennial Commission.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

PAUL J. SEDGWICK, CHAIRMAN

AMOUNT REQUESTED

Mr. SEDGWICK. Mr. Chairman, I have no prepared statement other than perhaps the one that the District has submitted. But I am speaking this morning particularly to a request for $2,000, which is somewhat necessary in view of my failure to impress almost anyone of the need for something permanent out of the centinnial to leave to posterity. I mentioned a year ago that New York had appropriated sizable sums for a museum to house the original Emancipation; Virginia will turn over a three-quarters of a million dollar building to a university, its Centennial Center. I had hoped that the District of Columbia might leave to posterity something of a permanent nature growing out of this centennial effort.

CONTRIBUTION TO LIBRARIES

Failing that, we have as this Commission, and of course, this Commission is the creature of Congress, 20 citizens of Washington, none of whom are paid. We seek no money for ourselves. Literary work is contributed and all manner of research is done by our Commission members, and that is all right. But this $2,000 which I need is incident to our desire to take the book, the booklet which we published before, which has met with unprecedented favorable response, and we wish now, as our contribution at the end of the centennial, to enlarge it, to change its character somewhat, give it a hard binding, and place 10,000 copies in libraries over the country.

Heretofore, we have allocated 34,000 of these to junior high, senior high libraries of public, private, and parochial schools over the country. In about 35 percent of the instances, States had no funds out of which to defray the distribution cost of this book. Therefore, when we come to our permanent hard back booklet which we have the narrative material for and the pictures already concluded, and we are almost ready for the printer, at 20 cents a copy, mailing 10,000 copies will be the $2,000 requested.

COMMEMORATIVE PROGRAMS

Our main budget will cover our commemorative programs from now throughout the centennial period, and a little over a year from now, we shall ring down the curtain on our work. The remaining commemorative programs are on March 7, the 100th anniversary of General Grant's assumption of command of the Union Armies, and we have an elaborate program prepared for the National Gallery and the monument at the foot of Capitol Hill.

FORT STEVENS ANNIVERSARY

The following one will be in July, the 100th anniversary of the battle of Fort Stevens. Our committees have been set up with other organizations to appropriately observe that battle, which was the only engagement fought within the District of Columbia.

Then will follow in March of 1965 the second Lincoln inaugural, and I am presently working with Congressman Schwengel in relation to the reenactment of this event.

CLOSE OF PERIOD

The final ringdown of our curtain will be in the latter part of May 1965, when we shall commemorate the grand review. We have sought and have, by resolution, invited the States, and their 46 State centennial commissions, to join in a nationwide observance in every locale in the country that perhaps thus far has had a Fourth of July speech in connection with the Civil War.

The Southern Confederate Association of 13 States is joining us, and we hope to have in the District of Columbia a parade participated in by units from West Point, Annapolis, all branches of the service, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, Cub Scouts, anyone who seeks to parade. We hope to have this in conjunction with a theme of heroes day, in each section of the country, whether they wore the blue or the gray makes little difference, they can honor their own heroes in their own locale in their own way. Nationwide, it will be an overall close of the centennial period.

So this will probably be the last time I shall have the privilege of appearing before your congressional committee in this relation.

Senator BYRD. I think you presented a good statement, Mr. Sedgwick.

Commissioner, do you have anything to add to this item?

Commissioner TOBRINER. No, sir; I do not.

Senator BYRD. Thank you, Mr. Sedgwick.

Mr. SEDGWICK. Thank you.

Senator BYRD. The subcommittee will recess to await the call of the Chair.

(Whereupon, at 12:30 p.m., Monday, February 17, 1964, the subcommittee recessed, subject to the call of the Chair.)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1965

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1964

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

The subcommittee met, pursuant to call, at 1:45 p.m., in room S–126, the Capitol Building, Hon. Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Present: Senators Byrd and Case.

Also present: Walter N. Tobriner, President of the Board; John B. Duncan, Commissioner; Brig. Gen. C. M. Duke, Engineer Commissioner; D. P. Herman, Budget Officer; Kenneth Back, Finance Officer, District of Columbia.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

REGULATORY AGENCIES

FISCAL YEAR 1965 REQUESTS

Senator BYRD. The subcommittee will be in order.

The first item for consideration this afternoon relates to the regulatory and miscellaneous agencies.

The total 1965 request for the 15 agencies is $2,666,000. This sum is $303,818 and 24 positions over the 1964 adjusted total. The allotment summary for the agencies will be placed in the record at this point.

(The summary referred to follows:)

REGULATORY AND MISCELLANEOUS AGENCIES

Allotment summary

1963 allotment (including $58,511 contained in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1963, Public Law 88–25)	$2, 172, 910
1964 allotment	2, 063, 130
Comparative transfer from "Executive office"	+338, 330
Comparative transfer from "Department of Motor Vehicles"	+3, 000
Decreases	42, 278
1964 adjusted (1965 base)	2, 362, 182
Increases	303, 818
Total estimate for 1965	2, 666, 000

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KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY
AUG 10
MANHATTAN, KANSAS

Analysis by activity

	1963 obligations (actual)	Allotment	Transfers	Decreases	1964 adjusted (1965 base)	Increases	Estimate
1. Alcoholic Beverage Control Board	$211,976	$241,700	----------	----------	$241,700	----------	$241,700
2. Administration of Parole Laws	318,970	344,186	----------	$168	344,018	$27,982	372,000
3. Death Investigations	146,917	153,000	----------	400	152,600	25,100	177,700
4. Administration of Insurance Laws	218,524	235,045	----------	734	234,311	10,289	244,600
5. Administration of Wage, Safety and Hour Laws	179,375	200,700	----------	431	200,269	19,831	220,100
6. Filing and Recording Property and Corporation Papers	420,536	450,300	----------	11,000	439,300	40,200	479,500
7. Investigation and Regulation of Public Utilities	258,897	257,855	----------	1,506	256,349	9,751	266,100
8. Planning	87,203	103,900	----------	320	103,580	3,920	107,500
9. Metropolitan Area Transit Commission	62,700	63,900	----------	----------	63,900	6,900	70,800
10. School Transit Subsidy	----------	12,544	----------	12,544	----------	----------	----------
11. Board of Appeals and Review	----------	----------	+$39,148	250	38,898	502	39,400
12. Commissioners' Youth Council	----------	----------	+89,597	1,321	88,276	65,524	153,800
13. Office of Urban Renewal	----------	----------	+152,463	13,410	139,053	28,547	167,600
14. Council on Human Relations	----------	----------	+35,122	194	34,928	32,372	67,300
15. Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments	----------	----------	+25,000	----------	25,000	32,900	57,900
Total, regulatory and miscellaneous agencies	1,905,098	2,063,130	+341,330	42,278	2,362,182	303,818	2,666,000

Analysis by funds

	1963 obligations (actual)	Allotment	Transfers	Decreases	1964 adjusted (1965 base)	Increases	Estimate
General fund	$1,905,098	$2,063,130	+$338,330	$42,278	$2,359,182	$286,318	$2,645,500
Highway fund (regular)	----------	----------	+3,000	----------	3,000	1,500	4,500
Water fund	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	8,000	8,000
Sanitary sewage works fund	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	8,000	8,000

The increases requested follow:

1. Alcoholic Beverage Control Board

No increases.

2. Administration of parole laws

ADMINISTRATION

Position (grade or title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Benefits	Other	Total
GS-6, administrative aid	1	$5,235	$411	$450	$6,096
Board member honorariums		8,000			8,000
Total increase from 1965 base	1	13,235	411	450	14,096

INSTITUTIONAL

Equipment, total increase from 1965 base				$725	$725

MANDATORY RELEASE

GS-10, field parole officer	1	$7,690	$577	$450	$8,717
Annualization, 6 months, GS-10, field parole officer		3,634	280		3,914
Total increase from 1965 base	1	11,324	857	450	12,631

EMPLOYMENT COUNSELING

Equipment, total increase from 1965 base				$530	$530

3. Death investigations

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
GS-5, stenographer	1	$4,701	$320		$5,021
GS-4, autopsy assistant	1	4,222	288		4,510
Within-grade advancements		1,952			1,952
Reallocations		1,706			1,706
Salary adjustment		3,516			3,516
Annualization, 1964 pay increase		3,055			3,055
Equipment				$5,340	5,340
Total	2	19,152	608	5,340	25,100

4. Administration of insurance laws

Position or item	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Within-grade advancements	$4,469	$300		$4,769
Annualization of 1964 pay increase	5,194	326		5,520
Total	9,663	626		10,289

5. Administration of wage, safety, and hour laws

WAGE AND HOUR PROGRAM

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Wage and hour investigator	2	$14,060	$1,118		$15,178
Annualization of 1964 pay increase		2,399	150		2,549
Total increase	2	16,459	1,268		17,727

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY PROGRAM

Annualization of 1964 pay increase		$2,030	$74		$2,104
Total increase		2,030	74		2,104

6. Filing and recording property and corporation papers

ADMINISTRATIVE AND SERVICES

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Within-grade advancements				$1,247	$1,247
Annualization, 1964 pay increase				3,214	3,214
Total increases from 1964 base				4,461	4,461

FILING AND RECORDING REAL PROPERTY TRANSACTIONS

GS-5 examiner	1	$4,565	$475		$5,040
Within-grade advancements				$1,644	1,644
Equipment				16,000	16,000
Annualization, 1964 pay increase				2,062	2,062
Total increases from 1964 base	1	4,565	475	19,706	24,746

FILING AND RECORDING CORPORATIONS

GS-9 legal assistant	1	$7,030	$470		$7,500
Within-grade advancements				$1,226	1,226
Annualization, 1964 pay increase				1,287	1,287
Total	1	7,030	470	2,513	10,013

FILING AUTOMOBILE LIENS AND CHATTELS

Within-grade advancements				$498	$498
Annualization, 1964 pay increase				482	482
Total increase from 1964 base				980	980

7. Investigation and regulation of public utilities

Position (grade or title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Pay increase		$4,557	$860		$5,417
Within-grade advancements		3,304	630		3,934
Employee training program				400	400
Total increase		7,861	1,490	400	9,751

8. Planning and zoning

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Annualization for 1964 pay increase		$2,364	$154		$2,518
Within-grade advancement		1,102			1,102
Increase costs for postage				$300	300
Total increase from 1964 base		3,466	154	300	3,920

9. Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Commission

Position or item	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Within-grade advancement	$1,642	$167		$1,809
Annualization of 1964 pay increase	3,486	354		3,840
Miscellaneous			$1,251	1,251
Total increase from 1965 base	5,128	521	1,251	6,900

10. School transit subsidy

Reimbursable item.

11. Board of Appeals and Review

Position or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Annualization of 1964 pay increase		$502			$502

12. Commissioners' Youth Council

Position or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
GS-12. Police case supervisor	1	$9,984	$679		$10,663
GS-9. Youth council adviser	5	30,790	4,334	$2,100	37,224
GS-4. Clerk-stenographer	1	4,209	700		4,909
GS-12. Writer (6 months)		4,992	339		5,331
Within-grade advancements		2,872	195		3,067
Annualization of 1964 pay increase		2,630			2,630
Automobile allowance				1,700	1,700
Total increase	7	55,477	6,247	3,800	65,524

13. Office of Urban Renewal

OFFICE OF URBAN RENEWAL

Position or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation 01	Personal benefits 02	Other	Total
GS-3, clerk-typist	1	$3,890	$265	0	$4,155
Annualization of 1964 pay increase		2,576	190	0	2,766
Total	1	6,466	455	0	6,921
COMMUNITY, RENEWAL PROGRAM					
GS-14 urban planner (6 months)	1	$7,041	$479		$7,520
GS-13 economist (6 months)	1	6,250	425		6,675
GS-9 cartographer (6 months)	1	3,640	248		3,888
GS-6 secretary (6 months)	1	3,317	226		3,543
Total	4	20,248	1,378		21,626

14. Commissioners' Council on Human Relations

Position or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Within grade advancement		$1,990			$1,990
Permanent positions	4				
GS-11, intergroup relations officer		8,410	$585		8,995
GS-4, clerk		4,222	303		4,525
GS-12, intergroup relations specialist		9,980	883		10,863
GS-4, clerk		4,222	287		4,509
Annualization of 1964 pay increase		1,290			1,290
Postage				$50	50
Local transportation				150	150
Total		30,114	2,058	200	32,372

15. Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments

Position or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Other contractual services				$32,000	$32,900

Senator BYRD. Mr. Herman, who is your first witness?

Mr. HERMAN. Our first witness is Mr. James G. Tyson, Acting Chairman of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board.

Senator BYRD. Mr. Tyson, you may proceed.

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL BOARD

STATEMENT OF JAMES G. TYSON, ACTING CHAIRMAN

PERSONNEL SITUATION

Mr. TYSON. We have nothing to add other than what has been presented to the committee.

Senator BYRD. Are there any vacancies in the 28 authorized positions?

Mr. TYSON. Yes; there are two.

Senator BYRD. Which two positions are they?

Mr. TYSON. Reporter and inspector.

Senator BYRD. How long have these two positions been vacant?

Mr. TYSON. I think the reporter left for Japan in either November or December. The other vacancy occurred some time ago.

OTHER OBJECTS

Senator BYRD. Included in your estimate of $241,700 is $10,048 for "Other objects." What is the breakdown of this sum?

Mr. TYSON. Well, we have personal benefits, travel and transportation for persons, communications, printing and reproduction, other services, supplies and material, and equipment.

Senator BYRD. Suppose you be specific and state the amount in each category?

Mr. TYSON. Personal benefits, $15,204; travel and transportation of persons, $5,800; communications, $400; printing and reproduction, $1,002; other services, $896; supplies and material, $1,000; and equipment, $950.

OTHER SERVICES

Senator BYRD. What do you mean by "Other services"?

Mr. TYSON. Other services include several—many things that are not noted here. For instance—offhand, I do not have the breakdown here and from memory I would not want to guess on it.

Senator BYRD. Submit that for the record.

Mr. TYSON. Yes, we will, sir.

(The information, referred to follows:)

OTHER SERVICES

Include witness fees; birth certificates of minors; training program of employees; contracts for repairs to office machines; dues to National State Liquor Administrators; photostating and duplicating services; miscellaneous equipment not covered on general schedule of supply, such as steel measuring tape, cleaning of carpets and repair.

Senator BYRD. Have you broken down specifically the $10,048?

Mr. TYSON. Specifically, no sir.

Senator BYRD. Could you do that now, or would you prefer to submit this for the record?

Mr. TYSON. I would prefer to submit it, sir.

(The information referred to follows:)

Breakdown of "Other objects"

Travel and transportation of persons	$5,800
Communications	400
Printing and reproduction	1,002
Other services	896
Supplies and materials	1,000
Equipment	950
Total	10,048

HOURS OF LIQUOR STORES

Senator BYRD. All right. Does the Board have any authority in the fixing of opening and closing hours of licensed liquor stores?

Mr. TYSON. We do.

Senator BYRD. Many recent liquor store holdups have occurred in the Northeast area on Saturday nights, after normal weekday closing hours of 9 p.m.

Would you like to comment on this?

Mr. TYSON. I do not know what I can say, except that the thieves are rather busy.

Senator BYRD. Can the opening and closing hours be so altered that it might help in some way to relieve this situation?

Mr. TYSON. I doubt it seriously, Senator Byrd. I suppose the knowledge of the general public of the District of Columbia, including the thieves, is that as far as "A" stores are concerned, they close at a particular hour. I suppose as far as Saturday night goes, they all know that all of them close at 12 o'clock. I could not know how you could do anything about it.

Senator BYRD. Senator Case, do you have any questions?

TOTAL LIQUOR STORES IN CITY

Senator CASE. How many liquor stores are there in the city, in the various sections?

Mr. TYSON. There are 388, I believe, "A" stores.

Senator CASE. What does that mean?

Mr. TYSON. Off-sale stores.

Senator CASE. You mean bottled goods?

Mr. TYSON. Bottled goods. As far as the others are concerned, as a total, I think there is somewhere in the neighborhood of 1,400 to 1,500.

Senator CASE. That is bars where liquor is served for consumption on the premises?

Mr. TYSON. That is right; served or sold.

Senator CASE. At a bar, you can buy liquor the other way?

Mr. TYSON. Oh, no; only one place you can do that. That is an "A" store. But in the sale of beer, or light wine, you can take that away, the same as you can in an "A" store. Usually in a corner grocery store, you cannot drink it there, you can buy it and take it away.

Senator CASE. How about the disposition of these around the city in various sections?

LIQUOR STORE LOCATIONS

Mr. TYSON. I do not have the breakdown as to number in the Northwest section, Northeast, and so forth, but they are generally pretty well saturated.

Senator CASE. Saturated?

Mr. TYSON. I should say so.

Senator CASE. You mean one on every corner and two or three in between?

Mr. TYSON. Not quite that bad.

Senator CASE. Is this true over the whole town?

Mr. TYSON. Yes.

Senator CASE. Would you submit for the record the number in each quarter?

Mr. TYSON. I would be glad to, sir.

(The information referred to follows:)

Number of licenses in each section of city

Class	Northwest	Northeast	Southwest	Southeast	Total
Retail A	255	73	6	54	388
Retail B	181	111	3	60	355
Retail C	442	64	9	59	574
Retail D	59	22	3	7	91
Wholesale A	1	14	1	0	16
Wholesale B	1	7	0	0	8
Total licenses					1,432

Senator CASE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

LIMIT ON NUMBER OF LIQUOR LICENSES

One more question. Is the total number statutory, or is there a limit on the number of licenses?

Mr. TYSON. There is a limit only on the number of "A" stores. The limit is a great deal less than is actually in operation. The limit was put on, I think, of 300 when there were at that time some 412 or 415 in existence.

Senator CASE. By whose action was that limit fixed?

Mr. TYSON. By your action.

Senator CASE. By the action of Congress, by statute?

Mr. TYSON. Yes, sir.

Senator CASE. Is that so in the other category, too?

Mr. TYSON. I am in error. The limitation to 300 is by order of the Commissioners, sir.

Senator CASE. What about the other types?

Mr. TYSON. There is no limit.

Senator CASE. No limit?

Mr. TYSON. No.

TRAFFIC IN LIQUOR LICENSES

Senator CASE. Is there a traffic in licenses? Do people buy licenses? Can you buy them?

Mr. TYSON. I do not know. I suppose you can.

Senator CASE. I mean do people buy them as a matter of fact.

Mr. TYSON. Yes.

Senator CASE. What is the going rate?

Mr. TYSON. I could not tell you that.

Senator CASE. It is regarded as a property?

Mr. TYSON. Oh, yes.

Senator CASE. If a man dies, the license does not lapse, but may become part of his estate?

Mr. TYSON. It goes to his estate. The estate can renew the license.

Senator CASE. Is the license interminable or does it have a definite period?

Mr. TYSON. It is for 1 year, from February 1 to February 1.

Senator CASE. When they renew it, they can do it except for cause?

Mr. TYSON. They are only renewed when application is made.

Senator CASE. But they are renewed except for cause, when the application is made?

Mr. TYSON. That is correct.

Senator CASE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

SUSPENSIONS AND REVOCATIONS

Senator BYRD. How many suspensions were there last year of licenses?

Mr. TYSON. This, of course, is from memory. I think there were quite a few. I am not quite sure.

Senator BYRD. Submit for the record the number and also indicate the number of suspensions for each of the past 3 years.

(The information referred to follows:)

Suspensions and revocations

	Suspension	Revocation		Suspension	Revocation
1960:			1962:		
Retail "C"	14	1	Retail "C"	17	1
Retail "D"	6	1	Retail "D"	2	
1961:			Retail "B"	1	1
Retail "C"	13	1	1963:		
Retail "D"	4		Retail "B"	2	
Solicitor	1		Retail "C"	15	1
Consumption "L"		1	Retail "D"	5	

Senator BYRD. The next item is administration of parole laws. Thank you, Mr. Tyson.

Mr. Herman?

Mr. HERMAN. Mr. Hugh Rivers, parole executive and member of the Parole Board, item page 3–2–1.

ADMINISTRATION OF PAROLE LAWS

STATEMENT OF HUGH F. RIVERS, PAROLE EXECUTIVE AND MEMBER

AMOUNT REQUESTED

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Chairman, we are asking for a total of $27,982 in increases. The first item is one of $8,000 for Board member honorariums.

PAY FOR PART-TIME BOARD MEMBERS

Now, that is for the purpose of paying the part-time members of the Board who serve at a per diem rate of $55 per day. There has never been any money included in the appropriations for these salaries, and while we have attempted to absorb this over the last 3 years, it has just come to the point where we can no longer have enough savings to absorb an amount of this sort, particularly where, as last year, we had to absorb certain savings, or rather, allocate certain savings to the cost of within-grade promotions and pay raises.

This is a burden on us because our savings are very small each year and we feel that we need this amount to be appropriated. These members serve continuously on the Board in a part-time capacity. We feel that this amount of money should be provided in order to pay their salaries.

Senator CASE. How much is that figure?

Mr. RIVERS. It is $8,000, sir. It is a per diem of $55 a day. There are four part-time members. Under the law, three members must be present at each hearing.

The next item is for the annualization of a field parole officer position in the amount of $3,634, which we were allowed in this year's appropriation, but only half of the amount was appropriated in the last appropriation bill. So we will need this amount of money next year to have the full year's salary for this officer.

ADMINISTRATIVE AID

The next item is an item of $6,096 for a GS–6 position, administrative aid, which is necessary due to the increase in the administrative work of the Board, due to the fact that our staff has increased substantially in size since 1958. We have only had during our whole existence for the performance of this type of work one position of Secretary of the Board, which is now a GS–11 position. The Secretary has to disburse our entire appropriation, maintain all the records relating thereto, do all of our purchasing, handle all of our travel accounts for our parole officers and Board members, and perform a multitude of other administrative duties which are increasing all the time.

In addition, in this category, we are now faced with having to answer an increased number of civil actions and writs in the courts which now run and have been running 75 or 80 actions a year. We need help in preparing answers to these actions. While they are answered on our behalf by the U.S. Attorney, we must prepare a complete summary of the case and furnish an affidavit under oath, provide any other additional information the U.S. attorney needs to answer the case.

So that this position is very badly needed to perform this administrative work and to attempt to keep it up to date.

ADDITIONAL PAROLE OFFICER

The final item is one of—not the final, but the next item is a request for an additional field parole officer position, GS–10 at $8,717. We need four field officers in our good time release unit, or mandatory release unit to properly supervise a monthly caseload of 318 prisoners in this group. At the present time, we have been utilizing one of the officers from our regular parole unit. We have transferred him over to the Good Time Release Unit in order that we could keep these cases down to a reasonably safe level of 84 prisoners per officer, or mandatory releasees per officer. But we are without the services of this officer in the parole unit by reason of this transfer and we are not able to make what we call preparole investigations which this officer formerly made in the parole unit.

That is a handicap to our work.

These investigations cover a preparole investigation of the home, family, the prospects of employment, social history of the inmate in the community, which we would have in our record when we hear the case.

At the present time, as I say, because we had to transfer this man, we are now without that information and it should be corrected. If we can have this additional field officer to maintain these mandatory releases at 84 per officer, we will be able to transfer this man back to the parole unit, and he will be able to make the preparole investigations that we need and rely on.

EQUIPMENT REQUEST

The remaining item is one of $1,255 for equipment, which is broken down into $725, which is needed for equipment in our institutional parole office at Lorton. That would represent an electric typewriter and several file cabinets.

There is an item of $530 needed for equipment in our employment counseling office, which is located in the U.S. District Court Building. The reason for asking for this money for this equipment is that when we started this unit, we did so by borrowing furniture and equipment from the U.S. district court. It was understood that this would be on a loan basis, and we are attempting, in small amounts each year, to replace that equipment and return it to the court. This would enable us to do so in this category.

WORKLOAD

Senator BYRD. Your workload for 1965, the estimate thereof, does not appear to be substantially greater, if any greater, than that of 1964.

Mr. RIVERS. That is right, sir; with respect to the caseload categories and the average per month under supervision. As I pointed out, however, we are asking for this additional officer in order that we can return the man we have on loan to the mandatory release unit to start again making the preparole investigations which we have had to dispense with in the meantime. We did that because we thought that the protection of the community and proper supervision of these mandatory releases was paramount to the making of the preparole investigations. But we would like to have them and if we get this position, we can transfer this man back and make these preparole investigations.

JUSTIFICATION FOR ADMINISTRATIVE AID REQUEST

Senator BYRD. How do you justify the request for one GS–6 administrative aid when the workload data on page 324 indicate that your estimate for 1965 is only slightly above that for 1964?

Mr. RIVERS. Well, on this basis, Mr. Chairman, that we have had a very difficult time to keep up with the day-to-day administrative work with only one position available for that work to be performed. The point I mentioned, these civil actions, habeas corpus, actions that have been filed with the Board, represent a great increase. They are increasing every year. It takes a great deal of time to get the material together, to prepare these affidavits and the material that we have to furnish to the U.S. attorney. It has to be absolutely accurate, it has to be sworn to under oath. It involves a complete recapitulation of the history of the case that is being contested in the courts and it is something that has to be done very carefully, because, as I say, it is attested to under oath and has to be sworn to as being true.

Senator BYRD. You now have 40 full-time positions, do you not?

Mr. RIVERS. Yes, sir.

DEPARTMENT VACANCIES

Senator BYRD. Do you have any vacancies?

Mr. RIVERS. We have three vacancies; sir. Two of these were in grade 4 stenographic positions which we would have filled or hoped to have filled last July 1, but we were required to hold them open for a period of time because we did not know what our appropriation was going to be for this year. The bill had not been passed. After it was passed and we were given enough money to meet the pay increases which had to be procured from other agencies and the cost of within-grade promotions, we have—we would have been in a position to have filled these jobs. We have simply not been able to get qualified people to accept GS–4 clerk-stenographic positions. I am very much afraid that we are going to have to have those positions, or attempt to have them, reallocated to GS–5 in order to fill them, because we have combed the high schools, we have combed everywhere we can find. We cannot get people who are willing to accept that position at that salary.

The one other position which has remained open and is vacant is by reason of the fact that one of our parole officers was charged with a criminal offense and has been removed. He is awaiting trial and the position cannot be filled under the personnel regulations until that is disposed of.

Senator BYRD. What grade level is involved?

Mr. RIVERS. In his position, it was a GS–9 at that time, sir.

Senator Byrd. How long have you had the equipment on loan from the U.S. court?

Mr. RIVERS. Since approximately 1959; sir. But they have been asking that we provide our own equipment. They expect as they expand over there to take this furniture back.

Senator BYRD. How much has been expended within the last 3 years for honorariums?

Mr. RIVERS. I do not believe I have the 3-year figure here, sir, but I think I have the exact amount last year. The amount that was expended last year was $7,746. That was earned by the four part-time members. If I am not mistaken, on estimating this, I think the year before, it was a little less than that. It was somewhere around $6,000. It has run from six on up, sir.

Senator BYRD. And have you been absorbing this amount from year to year?

Mr. RIVERS. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. Senator Case?

CASELOAD PER PAROLE OFFICER

Senator CASE. What is—take page 3–2–6. What does the average caseload per month per officer mean?

Mr. RIVERS. That means taking the full caseload, the total number that we have, averaging out the total number that we have under supervision in the parole unit during the year. It would be the number that that officer would carry as an average per month in the year.

Senator CASE. It might be the same in 1962, for example, for some months. It isn't the number of individuals each month, is it?

Mr. RIVERS. Yes; there might be some different individuals, because we take an average figure on this. Some men would be being discharged during the year and months. Others would be new men being released. But this is the average number he carries.

Senator CASE. What does he do with them per month? Is it significant that a figure per month is here? Is not the significant thing the number that this fellow has under his supervision all the time? Or does he just have to deal with them once a month?

Mr. RIVERS. This is the average that he would carry every month in the year; he would have 62 people.

Senator CASE. What would he do with them?

Mr. RIVERS. Well, he is responsible for checking that they live at their place of residence; responsible for checking that they are on their job. He is responsible for checking that they are not violating any of the conditions of parole.

WORKLOAD OF THE PAROLE OFFICER

Senator CASE. Well, I guess I am not very articulate about this, but why do you put them down on a monthly basis? Does he have to check them once a month, twice a month, or is his relation to them in any way determined by the month?

Mr. RIVERS. Yes, sir. Because we break these down into categories. We have men that we put in what we call maximum supervision when they first come out. In that instance, the parole officer should see that man once a week. He has to visit the residence, visit the place of employment.

Other men who have been out a period of time are put in a medium category. It might mean he would see them twice a month. Another man who has been on parole 4 or 5 years, has made a good adjustment, he might make only one visit to his residence or employment a month.

Senator CASE. The minimum would be a month?

Mr. RIVERS. The minimum would be once a month. We require a definite check on residence or employment at least once a month per man.

Senator CASE. So this is the number of individuals under his care at least some time during the month? There might have been some he saw more than others, and so on?

Mr. RIVERS. Yes, sir.

Senator CASE. Is there any way of averaging out the number of visits he makes?

Mr. RIVERS. This man turns in a daily report, submits a daily report to his supervisor on every contact he makes that day of the month. This is checked by the supervisor against the cases this man has under supervision. As a matter of fact, those cases are checked by consultation with the supervisor. In other words, he sits down and goes over the man's cases with him to see that he is meeting the requirements.

SUCCESS OF THE PAROLE AGENCY

Senator CASE. What is your experience with parolees? How successful have you been?

Mr. RIVERS. Senator, a 1-year figure does not mean very much. We have carried on some statistical research covering a 10-year period. We have found that over a 10-year period; say people are

released on parole in 1952. Ten years later in 1962, approximately 65 percent of those people will have either been discharged from parole or are still making a satisfactory adjustment. About 35 percent will have failed.

Now, we have done that for several years and the figures have run within 1 to 2 percent of the other.

I might say for your information that the only other two systems in the country that I know of that use that same measure of success or failure are New York State and the U.S. Board of Parole, and I think their averages are within 2 percent of ours, over a 10-year period.

Senator CASE. About 2-to-1 cases are satisfactory?

Mr. RIVERS. About two-thirds will make a satisfactory adjustment. About one-third will fail, Now, not all of that one-third who fail commit new criminal offenses. As a matter of fact, the larger number of those people go back for what we call technical violations: that is, they violated conditions of their parole.

Senator CASE. Does this take into account so-called good-time parolees or——

Mr. RIVERS. No, sir; this refers to the ones we parole. It is almost impossible to make the same analysis with good-time releasees.

Senator CASE. Does this cover only the period during which they are under parole?

Mr. RIVERS. Yes, sir; we would not be able to follow them after that.

Senator CASE. How long is this period?

Mr. RIVERS. The period of supervision is to the maximum of the sentence.

AVERAGE CASELOAD PER WORKER

Senator CASE. Do you have any recommendation as to the adequacy of the number of caseworkers per parolee?

Mr. RIVERS. Well, we think at the present time this parole group, with an average of 62, it is very good, particularly as compared to the rest of the country.

With the average of 84 in the good-time releasees, we would like to see it a little better, but we think we can do a good job with 84. We would like to bring that down, however, eventually. But we do not want to ask for it all at one time.

Senator CASE. Have you asked the Commissioners for it?

Mr. RIVERS. We have been asking for it each year in an attempt to get it down. At one time, we had 2 officers carrying 145 cases each. Now we have been able to reduce it to 85.

PAROLE BOARD MEMBERS

Senator CASE. How many members on the Board?

Mr.RIVERS. There are five members, including myself. I am a full time paid member, there are four part time.

Senator CASE. Is there an allocation or call to the other members to serve made by you?

Mr. RIVERS. Generally, yes, sir. We try to rotate the meetings each one sits on, but they average out so that all serve approximately the same amount of time.

Senator CASE. Why is it a part-time job instead of having three people on a full-time basis?

Mr. RIVERS. Because it was suggested very strongly by a former Chairman of the Board in 1960 that instead of setting up a board of three full-time members, it could be done more cheaply and still adequately with four part-time members. At that time, we had one full-time member and two part-time members. It was suggested that two additional members be added. The Board was increased to five.

SERVICE PERFORMED BY MEMBER

Senator CASE. When a man gets paid a per diem, does he work all day?

Mr. RIVERS. Not always. It depends, now—on the days when these men sit on hearings at Lorton, which is down 30 miles into Virginia, they put in an 8-hour day. There are other occasions where we have hearings in Washington, for instance, violation hearings, where the prisoner has a right to have an attorney. They may sit on one of those for 2 hours.

We have our office open one night a month so parole officers can bring problem cases in to the Board members, particularly those men who are working regularly during the day and would have to lose time from work if they brought them in the daytime. These part-time members come down on that night and sometimes work 4 or 5 hours that night.

Senator CASE. Do they get paid per hour or per day?

Mr. RIVERS. They get paid per hour, but a $55 per diem.

Senator CASE. Is this working satisfactorily?

Mr. RIVERS. Yes, sir; I think pretty well.

Senator BYRD. How many men do you have working in the Mandatory Release Unit?

Mr. RIVERS. We have actually only three authorized at the present time and we have one on loan from the Parole Unit.

Senator BYRD. You have three authorized?

Mr. RIVERS. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. You have no vacancies here?

Mr. RIVERS. No, sir; not in that one, no, sir.

Senator BYRD. No vacancies among the parole officer positions?

Mr. RIVERS. Except the one position that I told you about, where the parole officer was charged with an offense.

Senator CASE. That is not in the mandatory release unit?

Mr. RIVERS. That is not in the mandatory release unit.

Senator BYRD. You are requesting one additional parole officer, GS–10, for use in the mandatory release unit, is that correct?

Mr. RIVERS. That is correct, sir.

AVERAGE FEDERAL PAROLE CASELOAD PER OFFICER

Senator BYRD. What is the average Federal parole caseload per officer, or do you know?

Mr. RIVERS. I could not give it to you all over the country, because they have a system that operates all over the country in every State. I do have—I could give it to you for the District of Columbia, where the U.S. court probation department, they handle both parolees and probationers, are now running about 70 per officer. That is their caseload. The District of Columbia court of general sessions, their probation department, which is somewhat similar to

the parole system, their caseloads run 85 to 90 per officer. Pennsylvania, 1963, was running 64 on parolees; Florida was running 80 as a monthly parole caseload. That is about the best I can give you, sir.

Senator BYRD. Supply to the committee the actual caseload, the statistics concerning the actual caseloads for the first 6 months of the present fiscal year.

Mr. RIVERS. You want that for each——

Senator BYRD. Administrative, parole, institutional, interstate, mandatory release.

Mr. RIVERS. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. You have the estimates here, but it would be helpful to the committee to have the actual figures for the first 6 months of fiscal year 1964.

Mr. RIVERS. Yes, sir.

(The information referred to follows:)

Workload data, July to December 1963

A. Administrative:	
Applications for parole considered	237
Rehearings	58
Violation hearings:	
Parole	37
Mandatory release	55
Requests for reduction; in minimum sentence	1
Warrants issued	87
Writs of habeus corpus and civil actions	28
B. Parole:	
Number of parolees under supervision during year	383
Average number under supervision per month	334
Average caseload per officer per month	[1] 61
Number of field parole officers	6
Number of warrants issued during year	31
C. Institutional parole office:	
Number of prisoners eligible for parole	422
Number of prisoners making application	237
Percentage applying for parole	56
Number of institutional parole officers	4
D. Interstate:	
Number under supervision during year	147
Average number under supervision per month	115
Average caseload per officer per month	57
Number of field parole officers	2
Investigations completed	161
E. Mandatory release:	
Total number under supervision during year	499
Number released to supervision during year	188
Average number under local supervision per month	318
Number of field parole officers	3
Average caseload per officer	[2] 106
F. Employment counseling:	
Number of referrals	505
Number of placements	313
Percentage of placements	61
Number of placement officers	4

[1] 1 Series X officer carries 25 per month; 1 officer on loan to mandatory release unit; 1 vacancy.
[2] 1 officer on loan from Parole Unit brings caseload down to 79 per officer per month.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON BOARD MEMBERS

Senator BYRD. Also supply to the committee the names of the Board members, the amounts paid in each of the past 3 years for honorariums to each Board member and the number of meetings involved in each instance.

(The information referred to follows:)

	Parole meetings at Lorton, Va.	Violation hearings in Washington office	Number of miscellaneous sessions in Washington office to consider individual cases and rehearings day or evening	Amount earned during the year
Calendar year 1961:				
H. J. Jacobi	19	1	12	$1,084.11
G. G. Jefferson	25	8	15	1,436.54
J. H. DeWitt	35	10	[1] 49	2,555.26
P. Ershler	24	6	14	1,434.47
Calendar year 1962:				
Jacobi	21	5	9	1,191.96
DeWitt	35	12	[1] 53	2,755.60
Ershler	29	2	16	1,676.99
Jefferson	27	11	20	1,735.36
Calendar year 1963:				
Jacobi	12	6	11	830.59
Jefferson	20	12	28	1,820.56
Ershler	31	11	39	3,101.12
DeWitt	30	18	[1] 72	3,489.24
Ferrell	7	5	8	937.07

[1] Mr. DeWitt shows more hours spent on Parole Board work because he is retired and always available. Mr. Jacobi and Mr. Jefferson are practicing attorneys and thus somewhat limited. Major Ershler is a retired individual and is away from May to October, but returns for meetings at the District of Columbia Reformatory.

Senator BYRD. Thank you, Mr. Rivers.

Mr. Herman, who is your next witness?

Mr. HERMAN. Dr. Richard L. Whelton, the Coroner, sir, appearing on page 3–3–1.

DEATH INVESTIGATIONS

STATEMENT OF DR. RICHARD L. WHELTON, CORONER, AND GEORGE STONE, ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

EQUIPMENT REQUEST

Senator BYRD. All right, Dr. Whelton.

Dr. WHELTON. Mr. Chairman, we have an increased budget request for $25,100. The largest single item is that of $5,340 for equipment. This is equipment for a tissue processing unit. This is a technical unit by which sections of material taken from the deceased are processed for microscopic examination. This is being requested in our own office so that it will be under our immediate control.

This work is being done now by the Health Department. The tissues from our office are sent to the Health Department downtown, processed, and returned to our office for reading by our pathologist. We work under the same time schedules that the police do for necessary information in many of these cases, and microscopic examination of autopsy material is an integral part of the autopsy. Were this in our own office, we would be able to control this better so that an answer to some of our questions might be hours away rather than days away, sir.

There are two other requested positions, a stenographer at GS–5, at a compensation of $4,701, and an autopsy assistant, GS–4. These

positions, the secretary will help with the clerical work and the filing work which will be involved in the retention of this microscopic material and its presentation to the pathologist for reading, the clerical recording of his interpretations, etc.

AUTOPSY ASSISTANT POSITION

The autopsy assistant position is reflected in the need of the increased workload that the office has had over the past few years. The rest of the increases are those of one-grade advancements, reallocation, salary adjustment, and annualization of pay, sir.

Senator BYRD. Were requests for the two positions submitted to the committee last year?

Dr. WHELTON. No, sir; they were not.

Senator BYRD. Did the need exist last year?

Dr. WHELTON. Yes, sir; it did. The budget request was made up by my predecessor, Dr. Magruder MacDonald, and during the time that the budget was under consideration, Dr. Magruder MacDonald retired and I assumed the office. That took place in September of 1962.

Senator BYRD. Who is currently doing the work entailed?

Dr. WHELTON. This is being split up in two or three offices—two offices at the present time. There is a tissue technician in the Health Department under Dr. Wooldridge, who does histopathology. This work is being transported to and from his office by our autopsy technicians, usually when they are driving their morgue wagon to and from runs over the city.

SECRETARIAL POSITION

The secretarial work has been placed as an increased workload on the secretarial position which exists in the office and this is proving a drawback because of the normal work that she has to do with completion of insurance forms, letters to agencies requesting autopsy reports, and so forth. She is having to do this work involved in the microscopic reading of tissues in addition to her regular assigned duties.

Senator BYRD. How many positions do you presently have?

Dr. WHELTON. Seventeen, sir. We are allocated 17. We have one vacancy, Senator, that being a GS–14 Deputy Coroner. The position was occupied by Dr. Jorge B. Morales until October of this year, at the time he retired—or resigned; not retired.

I have not been able to obtain the services of a pathologist to replace him. The position as written up now does require a forensic pathologist, which Dr. Morales qualified as. This is going to be exceedingly difficult, to find a forensic certified pathologist, a pathologist doing medicolegal examinations. At this particular time I would be happy just to get a Board-certified pathologist.

Senator BYRD. How much is in the 1965 base for purchase of equipment?

Dr. WHELTON. I believe all of this equipment is a new item as far as my budget is concerned. It is all new, yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. And you are requesting how much money for equipment?

Dr. WHELTON. $5,340, sir.
Senator BYRD. There was $300 in the base, wasn't there?
Mr. HERMAN. That is right.
Senator BYRD. This would make your total request $5,640?
Dr. WHELTON. Yes, sir.

TRANSFER OF FUNDS

Senator BYRD. What are the specifics concerning the realinement of funds for the inquest reporter position?

Dr. WHELTON. Mr. George Stone, who is the administrative officer in charge of these things, was formerly the inquest reporter. He wore both hats in our office for several months, but this was not feasible because of the work involved in tne administrative position. The inquest reporting, which is a requirement of the code, is now on a contractural basis to a reporting agency.

Senator BYRD. Thank you, Dr. Whelton.

Next item is "Administration of insurance laws."

Mr. HERMAN. Mr. Chairman, with your permission, may I take Metropolitan Area Transit Commission out of order? Mr. Ison has a very important appointment he would like to meet.

Senator BYRD. Certainly.

Mr. HERMAN. The witnesses are General Duke and Mr. Ison, page 3–9–1.

METROPOLITAN AREA TRANSIT COMMISSION

STATEMENT OF BRIG. GEN. C. M. DUKE, ENGINEER COMMISSIONER, AND DELMAR ISON, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

SUPPORT OF REQUEST

Senator BYRD. General Duke, please proceed.

General DUKE. Mr. Chairman, I am here to make a very brief statement in support of this appropriation and to indicate that I am quite proud to be a member of this Commission. I think it is doing a very fine, a splendid job. I am here to support the request in any way possible.

Senator BYRD. Thank you, General Duke.

Mr. Ison?

Mr. ISON. Mr Chairman, I have a prepared statement. With your permission, I will read it.

The expenses incurred by the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Commission are paid, on a pro rata basis, by Virginia, Maryland, and the District of Columbia. The District of Columbia's share must be appropriated annually by the Congress. This budget is presently pending before the Legislatures of Maryland and Virginia. In fact, since the Virginia General Assembly meets only once every 2 years, the Commission's budget for the fiscal year 1965 is also pending before the Virginia Legislature.

INCREASES REQUESTED

The Commission is seeking from the Congress, in payment of the District of Columbia's share, the amount of $70,800 for the fiscal

year 1965, an increase of $6,900 over the fiscal year 1964. Of this amount, $5,649 consists of the amount necessary to annualize the recent Federal salary increase and to cover in-grade raises and personnel benefits. The additional $1,251 increase is made up of the following items:

Rent	$760.00
Travel	152.00
Printing and reproduction	237.50
Maintenance and storage of vehicles	68.00
Insurance	33.50

The $1,251 increase is the first time this Commission has sought any increases in its budget over and above in-grade raises for its employees, in the past 2 years. The additional $760 for rent is needed, as stated before, is needed for storage space, because any regulatory commission has to accumulate various reports and files from the various carriers it regulates. The additional increase for the other four items is a total sum of $491, merely reflecting the current costs of these items being experienced by the Commission.

(The information referred to follows:)

Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Commission budget requirement for the fiscal year 1965

Proportionate share to be:	
District of Columbia at 38 percent	$70,794
State of Maryland at 35 percent	65,205
State of Virginia at 27 percent	50,301
Total estimate	186,300

Senator BYRD. What are the miscellaneous items included in the $1,251?

Mr. ISON. Well, sir; $760 is for storage of our filing cabinets. We need a little additional travel money, $152. Our printing and reproduction, $237.50, and the maintenance of vehicles, $68, and insurance, $33.50. That makes a total of $1,251.

Senator BYRD. How many paid employees are there on the Commission?

Mr. ISON. We have 15 employees.

Senator BYRD. Would you supply for the record the salary rates?

Mr. ISON. All right, sir.

(The information referred to follows:)

Staffing positions	GS grade	Salary range	Number of positions	Salary this fiscal year
Executive director	17	$18,000-$20,000	1	$20,000
Secretary-stenographer	8	6,390- 8,280	1	6,705
Chief clerk	11	8,410- 10,680	1	9,810
Bookkeeper-secretary	7	5,795- 7,550	1	6,102
Secretary-stenographer	6	5,235- 6,810	1	5,673
Secretary-receptionist	5	4,680- 6,130	1	4,850
Clerk typist	5	4,680- 6,130	1	4,690
General Counsel	15	15,665- 19,270	1	17,388
Chief Accountant	15	15,665- 19,270	1	17,388
Assistant Chief Accountant	11	8,410- 10,680	1	8,981
Accountant	9	7,030- 9,100	1	7,690
Chief Engineer	15	15,665- 19,270	1	17,349
Transportation engineer	9	7,030- 9,100	3	22,673
Total			15	149,299

Senator BYRD. General Duke, do you have anything else on this item?

General DUKE. No, sir. I do not believe so, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. Thank you, General Duke. Thank you, Mr. Ison. Now, Mr. Herman, who would you like next?

Mr. HERMAN. Administration of Insurance Laws, Mr. Albert Jordan, Superintendent, appears at page 3–4–2.

Senator BYRD. All right, Mr. Jordan, you may proceed.

ADMINISTRATION OF INSURANCE LAWS

STATEMENT OF ALBERT F. JORDAN, SUPERINTENDENT, AND EDWARD P. LOMBARD, DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT

ANNUAL SALARY INCREASES

Mr. JORDAN. Mr. Chairman, I think that we have a very good narrative statement and I think I shall not add anything to that except to point out that we have not asked for any new employees. As a matter of fact, we have not done so in about 5 years.

Our requested increases consist exclusively of two items over which we have no control; that is for annual salary raises.

The Department is running very smoothly, sir. I do not know of any particular phase of it which necessitates any particular comment, but if you have any questions, I will try to answer them.

Senator BYRD. You have 24 positions. Do you have any vacancies?

Mr. JORDAN. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. How many do you have?

Mr. JORDAN. We have three, sir, which is very unusual for our department. Ordinarily, we do not have any. But we do have at this time three. One of them is of very recent origin, about 3 or 4 weeks. Two of them have been vacant several months. Two of the three we are in the process of filling.

DIFFICULTY IN FILLING ACTUARIAL POSITIONS

I might say that the one actuarial position will be very difficult to fill. Those people are in very short supply at the money that the District can afford to pay. They must be math majors in college and the electronics people and similar activities actually go to the various colleges and take the cream of the crop even before they graduate.

The insurance companies do the same thing to recruit their actuaries, which leaves us in an unfavorable position.

One actuary who previously worked for us came to us right out of college. He was only 20 years old. He stayed with us about a year and a half or 2 years before one of the insurance companies hired him at a higher salary than the District could pay him. Now, you simply cannot put an unqualified man in that position.

It is a critical situation. We do think that we can fill one of the two actuarial positions by recruiting a young lady from one of the nearby colleges who has an excellent record in her math studies and she thinks she would like to become a career actuary. If she keeps

that intention and does not change her mind, we will hire her because we have nobody else in sight.

The clerk position we expect to fill by promotion.

LENGTH OF VACANCIES

Senator BYRD. How long have these three vacancies persisted?

Mr. JORDAN. Mr. Lombard can give you a more exact time than I can. It is a matter of months, I believe.

Mr. LOMBARD. Yes, sir. The GS–11 actuary—he is still with us—was promoted into another position in the Department. That actually is still in the process of going through as far as the personnel action is concerned, so it is just a matter of filling not more than 2 to 3 weeks.

The GS–9 actuarial position has been open for about 6 months. The young man left us last July. But we could have filled this position pretty close to 6 months ago if we had the right person to fill the job.

The clerk-stenographer position—that has been open about 3 months. We again have recruited a person who is training for the desk, actually doing the work, and who will go into it within a matter of weeks and a former employee then will come back to us in the position of license clerk during our very busy season just ahead of us.

CONTRACTUAL SERVICES AND SUPPLIES

Senator BYRD. I note that for contractual services and supplies, you had $4,011 in 1963; you have a request for $3,852 for fiscal year 1965. Could you give us a breakdown on this sum?

Mr. JORDAN. I cannot give you the exact figures. Perhaps Mr. Lombard can.

Mr. LOMBARD. The difference there, sir, is made up of a $150 item in that year due to the postage increase. We had to ask for that. We ran out of postage money and it was included with the payroll's supplementary that year.

Senator BYRD. Would you break down the $3,852 item?

Mr. LOMBARD. The figure is made up—I do not have the exact figures here, but this figure has remained just about constant now for about 7 years. Our printing bill, including printing of annual statements which we supply to the companies, runs just under the $2,000 mark.

Senator BYRD. Suppose you submit for the record the specifics?

Mr. LOMBARD. Yes, sir.

(The information referred to follows:)

The following is the breakdown of the amount of $3,852, included as "Other objects" in our 1965 budget, which you requested for the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee:

Travel and transportation	$50
Rent, communication, and utilities	1,228
Printing and reproduction	1,948
Other services	40
Supplies and materials	586
Total	3,852

INSURANCE FEE COLLECTION

Senator BYRD. Is this office on a self-supporting basis?

Mr. JORDAN. We actually turn a little profit, Mr. Chairman, we are glad to say. We take in about $3.5 million a year, and incidentally, that is approximately a $600,000 increase over the last 5 years, I believe.

Senator BYRD. So that the fees that are collected are more than equal to the expenses?

Mr. JORDAN. Vastly more; sir. In all honestly, I must tell you I can take no credit for collecting $600,000 more than we did the previous year. It just means there was more business done.

Senator BYRD. Mr. Lombard, do you have anything to add?

Mr. LOMBARD. No, sir.

Senator BYRD. Thank you very much, gentlemen.

Mr. Herman, the next witness.

Mr. HERMAN. Next is "Administration of wage, safety, and hour laws," Mr. Charles W. Putnam, Chairman of the Board; Miss Carrie Allgood, executive secretary.

ADMINISTRATION OF WAGE, SAFETY, AND HOUR LAW

STATEMENT OF CHARLES W. PUTNAM, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD, AND MISS CARRIE ALLGOOD, SECRETARY

AMOUNT REQUESTED

Mr. PUTNAM. I have a prepared statement, Mr. Chairman. We are asking for a total of $220,100, which is an increase of $19,800 over 1964. I may say even if we get that, we will have to absorb about $2,800 for mandatory within-grade advances. This increase, which is highly necessary, is requested to meet the cost of the 1964 pay raise, which is a small part of it, and most of it is the cost of two additional GS–9 wage-and-hour investigators, at $7,030 apiece. The reason for that is that the workload has gone up. People are finding that we are a great help in getting wages paid which are due them. We have had a steady increase in such wage claims and while I think we have been able to meet all of those claims, we have had to cut down quite a lot on the routine inspection of employers' payrolls, and so forth, to see that they are paying the minimum wage.

WORKLOAD INCREASES

Senator BYRD. How much increase have you had in your workload?

Miss ALLGOOD. We have an increase of 45 percent of the wage claims closed in 1963 over 1962. You will find that on our table, I believe on 3–5–4, not the percentage but the figures. We closed 393 wage claims in 1962; in 1963, we closed 570 wage claims.

Senator BYRD. How many employees are currently doing this type of work?

Miss ALLGOOD. We have eight people working in our enforcement staff. Two of these are supervisory. We use some staff members in wage payment and some in minimum wage, depending on the demand. This request, if granted, would give us a total of 10, on the enforcement staff for both wage payment and minimum wage investigation.

DECREASE IN MINIMUM WAGE INSPECTIONS

Our decrease in minimum wage inspections amounted to 33 percent between 1962 and 1963. We feel that if this trend continues, it will result in the deterioration of the minimum wage program.

Senator BYRD. Mr. Putnam, would you proceed with your statement? I think I interrupted you.

Mr. PUTNAM. You have the essence of the statement just now. These are details of it.

Senator BYRD. You have 22 positions, I believe?

Miss ALLGOOD. Yes; industrial safety is also involved.

Senator BYRD. Do you have any vacancies herein?

Mr. PUTNAM. No; no vacancies at all.

Senator BYRD. Your justifications show the 1964 estimated workload. What are the actual figures for the first 6 months? You may supply this for the record if you like.

Miss ALLGOOD. I think I have it, Mr. Chairman, if you would rather I would——

Senator BYRD. Just supply it for the record.

Miss ALLGOOD. I shall be glad to do that; supply it for the record.

Senator BYRD. Yes, ma'am.

(The information referred to follows:)

There has been an increase of 18 percent in the number of wage claims closed by the Minimum Wage and Industrial Safety Board in the first half of 1964 as compared with the same period in 1963. A total of 257 claims has been closed in the first 6 months of 1964, whereas only 217 were closed in the first half of 1963.

The number of women and minors working in business establishments inspected for compliance with the minimum wage law decreased by approximately 36 percent in the first 6 months of 1964 in comparison to those working in establishments inspected in the first half of fiscal 1963. During this time the number of completed inspections in 1964 increased by some 420 or 56 percent over the inspections completed in a similar period in 1963.

The trend toward an increase in the workload resulting from wage claims continues in the fiscal year 1964 and whereas, the number of minimum wage inspections has increased, 3,500 fewer employees were working in establishments inspected in the current fiscal year.

INCREASE IN PRINTING COSTS

Senator BYRD. Now, in 1963, your actual obligations for printing amounted to $882. You are requesting $2,893, which is about a $2,011 increase. What causes this increase?

Miss ALLGOOD. Mr. Chairman, the printing item relates primarily to revising minimum wage orders and having them printed up. It was anticipated that in 1963 a wage order covering about a fourth of the workers in the District would be promulgated. The wage conference was not held and the wage order was not published at that time. It will have to be promulgated and published in 1964. One of the biggest items is always the printing of wage orders and we usually have about $2,700 or $2,800 for that item.

Senator BYRD. Is this office self-supporting through the fees collected?

Miss ALLGOOD. We collect no fees whatsoever for ourselves. We are entirely a service agency. We enforce the minimum wage law, the safety law, and the wage payment law. We have had a terrific increase in the wage court cases and the fines which go into the budget have gone up, but that is a matter of a comparatively small figure.

Our work is to see that wages are repaid to the workers who have failed to get them.

Senator BYRD. Thank you, Mr. Putnam; thank you, Mrs. Allgood. Mr. Herman?

Mr. HERMAN. Mr. Peter S. Ridley, Recorder of Deeds.

FILING AND RECORDING PROPERTY AND CORPORATION PAPERS

STATEMENT OF PETER S. RIDLEY, RECORDER OF DEEDS, AND COLUMBUS KELLY, AUDITOR AND BUDGET OFFICER

FUNCTIONS OF OFFICE

Senator BYRD. Mr. Ridley, do you have a prepared statement?

Mr. RIDLEY. Yes, sir; I do, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. It appears to be rather brief. Would you like to read it?

Mr. RIDLEY. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. You may do so.

Mr. RIDLEY. The primary functions of the Office of the Recorder of Deeds include the filing and recording of papers related 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 such as certificates of incorporation, deeds, deeds of trust and other land transactions, chattel mortgages, and automobile and other motor vehicle liens. The 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 1965, 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.

JUSTIFICATION FOR INCREASES REQUESTED

The Office of the Recorder of Deeds is requesting increases of $40,200, of which $11,000 would be used to pay within-grade advancements and pay raise costs. As the agency is small, with 68 employees, it is impossible to absorb this amount without curtailing services to the public.

An increase of $12,540 is being made for two additional employees, one to be used in program C, filing and recording corporations, to check corporations currently under investigation or still to be investigated; and the other employee to be used in program B, filing and recording real property, to work with the increased workload and the recordation tax.

The increase of $16,000 would be used in program B to purchase a photocopy machine and a cash register to replace two outmoded machines that are still being used by the agency.

REVENUE REALIZED

It is estimated that more than $2,500,000 in revenue will be realized for the fiscal year 1965.

Senator BYRD. How does this compare with the revenues for each of the past 3 years?

Mr. RIDLEY. For 1963, Mr. Chairman, we had $2,205,709. In 1962—I will see if we have 1962 with us. In 1962—this does not include the recordation tax—we had $500,023. So there was quite an increase in those 3 years.

Senator BYRD. To what do you attribute this 400-percent increase?

Mr. RIDLEY. Mainly, sir, to the recordation tax, which started in that year and we continued to collect an increasing amount of that money, which is now $2 million.

Senator BYRD. Do you have any vacancies among the—I believe you have 68 positions, do you not?

Mr. RIDLEY. Yes, sir; we have 68 positions.

Senator BYRD. Do you have any vacancies in these 68 authorized positions?

Mr. RIDLEY. We have at the present time three vacancies—one GS-3 in our Lot and Square Division; one WB-4 in our General Services Division; and one grade 7, Administrative. Two of these became vacant within the past 2 weeks.

Senator BYRD. The request here is for one GS-5 examiner and one legal assistant, a GS-9.

Mr. RIDLEY. Yes, sir; a GS-9.

Senator BYRD. Was either of these positions requested last year?

Mr. RIDLEY. Last year, sir, we requested one GS-5.

Senator BYRD. And it was not allowed.

Mr. RIDLEY. It was rejected; yes, sir.

EQUIPMENT REPLACEMENT

Senator BYRD. Did we not appropriate money for the photocopy machine last year?

Mr. RIDLEY. You appropriated money for one photocopying machine last year. We have two and both are outmoded. We just asked for one last year.

Senator BYRD. So we replaced one last year?

Mr. RIDLEY. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. And the request here is for an increase of $16,000 which would be for equipment to replace the second photocopy machine?

Mr. RIDLEY. That is correct, Mr. Chairman. However, this also includes $5,000 to replace our cash register, which has been operating since 1924, and an old corporation machine which we bought from surplus.

Senator BYRD. So the $11,000 would be for the purpose of replacing the photocopy machine?

Mr. RIDLEY. That is right.

Senator BYRD. How much did we furnish last year to replace the other photocopy machine?

Mr. RIDLEY. $11,000.

Senator BYRD. Has that machine been replaced?

Mr. RIDLEY. It is in the process of being installed now.

Senator BYRD. How old was the second machine in comparison with the first?

Mr. RIDLEY. They were both of the same age, very old.

Senator BYRD. When were they first installed?

Mr. RIDLEY. In 1948.

Senator BYRD. Were they new at that time?

Mr. RIDLEY. Yes, sir.

COST OF REPAIRS TO EQUIPMENT

Senator BYRD. Are you having to spend money for repairs on these machines?

Mr. RIDLEY. We still are on the old machines. Unfortunately, it is an increasing amount and an unguaranteed repair.

Senator BYRD. How much was spent during the past 6 months for repairs on this machine?

Mr. RIDLEY. Between $800 and $900 over the year, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. During the past year for this one machine?

Mr. RIDLEY. For both machines.

Senator BYRD. How much was spent for this one that we have in mind replacing at this point, for which the request is being made, sir?

Mr. RIDLEY. I think we are going to have to get that, Mr. Chairman.

(The information referred to follows:)

The parts and repairs on photostat machine No. 5429 amounted to $664 for the fiscal year 1963.

Senator BYRD. Are you sure that this second machine for which money is being requested here today is one for which repairs were made during the past year?

Mr. RIDLEY. We know that to be true; yes, sir; there is no doubt about that.

Senator BYRD. How much was spent during the past year for repairs for both machines?

Mr. RIDLEY. Between $800 and $900 is what we spent on it, yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. But that was for both machines?

Mr. RIDLEY. Yes, sir; that was for both machines.

PRIORITY OF REQUESTS

Senator BYRD. Which are you more in need of, the replacement of the machine or the two positions?

That is a loaded question.

Mr. RIDLEY. Well, I am actually in need of all of them, but I would say that certainly we need the machine. It is very important that we get the machine, and one of the positions if we can possibly get it. Because we are crowded in those areas.

Senator BYRD. Of the two positions, which of the two positions do you think is more greatly needed? If the appropriations were not forthcoming for both positions, which would be the more needed position at this point?

Mr. RIDLEY. I would rank them in the order first of the investigator and then the grade 5 examiner. I would rank them in that order, sir.

Senator BYRD. How many employees do you now have in the filing and recording of real property transactions?

Mr. RIDLEY. Twenty-nine all together, sir.

Senator BYRD. You estimate for 1964 a recordation tax of $1.8 million. What was the actual figure for the first 6 months?

Mr. RIDLEY. From July 1 through February 19—I have these figures, Mr. Chairman—for 1964, we have collected $1,302,128.

Senator BYRD. That is the first 6 months?

Mr. RIDLEY. No, sir; let me correct that figure. The actual figure for the recordation alone is $1,047,688. That is from July 1 through February 19. That is a little over 6 months.

CASES PENDING IN CORPORATIONS SECTION

Senator BYRD. In your justification sheet, you state that as of September 1963, approximately 650 cases were pending in your filing and Recording of Corporations Section. Could you be more current as to your caseload?

Mr. RIDLEY. Well, sir, I could submit that. This is as of November 1963. I could submit a more current statement. It would probably increase a little over that.

Senator BYRD. You think it might be up a little?

Mr. RIDLEY. I would think it might be up a little. I would rather give an accurate figure on it, though.

Senator BYRD. All right.

(The information referred to follows:)

Corporation revocations pending of 650 as of September 1963 will remain the same until September 1964, when the licenses of corporations in default are, in accordance with statutory provisions, revoked.

Senator BYRD. Mr. Duncan, would you like to contribute any advice or suggestions at this point?

Mr. DUNCAN. I would like particularly to talk about the machines which were produced shortly after the war and for which it is very difficult to get parts. You cannot get a guarantee if you repair those machines. These breakdowns have slowed down the work so far as the photography is concerned. I would like to support the statement Mr. Ridley makes in that regard especially, and thank you for the opportunity.

Senator BYRD. All right.

Thank you, Mr. Ridley and Mr. Kelly.

Next witness, Mr. Herman?

Mr. HERMAN. Mr. James Washington, Chairman of the Board of the Public Utilities Commission.

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

STATEMENT OF JAMES WASHINGTON, JR., CHAIRMAN, AND EDGAR H. BERNSTEIN, VICE CHAIRMAN

Mr. WASHINGTON. I have no prepared statement, Senator. We are requesting $266,100, which is an increase of $9,751 over last year. The increase is occasioned by the Federal pay raise bill and ingrade increases, and $400 for training which is a new item. So what we are asking, actually, is a $400 increase over last year's budget.

Senator BYRD. How did you arrive at this amount?

TRAINING ALLOWANCE

Mr. WASHINGTON. The $400 is to defray the cost of a short summer course in public utility law which will be held at the University of Wisconsin this year. The vice chairman is going—or wants to attend that course.

Senator BYRD. This is to defray the cost of his going?

Mr. WASHINGTON. The cost of his going; yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. You think it would be very worth while for him to go?

Mr. WASHINGTON. I think so, sir. As a matter of fact, several of the universities around the Nation during the summer hold short courses in public utility law. The commissioners of the several States generally attend. This keeps them abreast of developments in public utility regulations.

Senator BYRD. Would you like to add something to what Mr. Washington has said?

Mr. BERNSTEIN. No, sir; not at the moment.

Senator BYRD. Thank you, Mr. Washington. I am sorry to trouble you for such a short statement.

Mr. WASHINGTON. It is quite all right.

Senator BYRD. Mr. Herman, who is your next witness?

Mr. HERMAN. Mr. Henry G. Ashton, associate planner, of the Planning and Zoning Commission.

ZONING COMMISSION

STATEMENT OF HENRY G. ASHTON, ASSOCIATE PLANNER

INCREASE REQUESTED

Mr. ASHTON. Mr. Chairman, the Office of the Zoning Commission is asking for an additional $3,920 listed under "Required operating costs" category. Annualization for 1964 pay increase is $2,518, with the ingrade advancements; $1,102, and increased costs for postage, $300.

FUNDS FOR POSTAGE

Senator BYRD. How much is the 1965 base for postage?

Mr. ASHTON. Our base is $180, sir. We have already spent, $200 through December, $23 more than what is allocated for postage for the whole year, sir.

The increase—a lot of our mail is first-class. We have to send out information, letters, orders, copies, and anything over 1 ounce costs 10 cents.

Senator BYRD. Do you have any vacancies in the 12 authorized positions?

GS–14 VACANCY

Mr. ASHTON. Yes, sir; we have one vacancy, a GS–14.

Senator BYRD. How long has this vacancy existed?

Mr. ASHTON. That has existed since the job was created by the Congress, I think around 1962.

Senator BYRD. Why has it not been filled?

Mr. ASHTON. Well, they reallocated the position from GS–13 to –14 last year, and we are recruiting, but we have just not found the personnel that we want to fill the position with. We are hoping to

fill it. We have two people in mind. They happen to be in the Government, and we are hoping that maybe we can get them transferred.

Senator BYRD. What are you doing with the money?

Mr. ASHTON. Some of the money last year was used to absorb pay increases and a large part of it was put aside as reserve. Also this year a large portion is under reserve, sir. We are not using it for any other purposes—well, we used it to absorb our lapses. We had over $3,400 in lapses which we had to absorb last year being the difference between the amount of money appropriated for actual expenditures in personal services and the total of money required under the grade set up for each position, total salary per annum.

TOTAL POSITIONS AND VACANCIES

Senator BYRD. Mr. Herman, when you supply the committee with tables giving the number of positions in each agency and the number of vacancies in each agency, would you also show the amounts reverting to the Treasury?

Mr. HERMAN. The amount reverting for the last fiscal year, 1963?

Senator BYRD. Yes, sir.

Mr. HERMAN. Yes, sir. The table giving the number of positions and vacancies for each agency has been submitted for the record.

(The information referred to follows:)

Estimated amounts for fiscal 1963 which will be returned to Treasury

Executive Office	$17,465
Department of General Administration	109,726
Regulatory agencies	17,524
Occupations and Professions	6,514
Public Library	5,752
Veterans' Affairs	2,794
Buildings and Grounds	36,460
Surveyor	1,652
Corporation Counsel	30,204
Metropolitan Police	162,892
Fire Department	59,855
Civil Defense	2,366
Courts	
Department of Corrections	118,137
Licenses and Inspections	51,879
National Guard	734
Education	218,156
Recreation	21,432
National Park Service	6,888
National Zoological Park	6,215
Vocational Rehabilitation	3,800
Public Health	782,203
Public Welfare	416,301
Highways and Traffic	308,730
Department of Motor Vehicles	16,874
Motor Vehicle Parking Agency	40,143
Sanitary Engineering	418,315
Washington Aqueduct	71,518
Total	2,934,529
General fund	2,367,313
Highway fund (regular)	130,031
Highway fund (parking)	40,143
Water fund	225,521
Sanitary Sewage Works fund	171,521

Senator BYRD. Thank you, Mr. Ashton.

Mr. Herman?

Mr. HERMAN. The next witness is Mr. Frederick L. Haller, Chairman, Board of Appeals and Review.

BOARD OF APPEALS AND REVIEW

STATEMENT OF FREDERICK L. HALLER, CHAIRMAN

NO INCREASE REQUESTED

Mr. HALLER. Mr. Chairman, our Board is not asking for any increase in our 1965 budget over the 1964, despite the fact that we anticipate a greater workload in 1965 due to an accelerated program by the Housing Division and the Zoning Occupancy Division of the Department of Licenses and Inspections.

The only increase we are asking is $502 automatic pay increase.

Senator BYRD. Could that not be absorbed from savings in other categories?

Mr. HALLER. It is possible we could, Senator.

Senator BYRD. I believe your overall base is $38,989, is it not?

Mr. HALLER. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. Which is some $8,400 above what it was the year before.

Mr. HALLER. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. Are all four positions in the commission filled?

Mr. HALLER. We have one recent vacancy, a GS–5, which we are trying desperately to fill. That job description requires an expert shorthand stenographer, one qualified to take transcription of our hearings. At that grade, it has been a little difficult to fill that position, but we are hopeful that we will be able to fill it very shortly.

Senator BYRD. What is the breakdown of the $1,482 for contractual services and supplies?

PAY TO INTERMITTENT BOARD MEMBERS

Mr. HALLER. That is the pay for the intermittent members of our Board, 15 citizens who are paid at the rate of $6.84 per hour when they actually serve on official appeal-hearing sessions.

Senator BYRD. How many of such meetings did they attend last year?

Mr. HALLER. We had 62 last year.

Senator BYRD. How much was actually spent for this purpose?

Mr. HALLER. It was considerably less than the amount allocated, Senator, due to certain circumstances where individual conferences were held with the appellants and after they had filed their appeals to our Board and we pointed out to them that it would be futile to go through with an appeal hearing due to the fact that we did not have the authority to grant them the relief that they requested due to the code, statutes.

Senator BYRD. What was the amount spent?

Mr. HALLER. $5,414. That was 1963 fiscal. Of course, we do not have 1964. It would be considerably more than that in fiscal 1964.

Senator BYRD. How much was spent for contractual services last year?

Mr. HALLER. $5,414.

Senator BYRD. You did not have that much money appropriated?

Mr. HALLER. Yes, sir; our budget on that item is $15,050.

Senator BYRD. For contractual services and supplies?

Mr. HALLER. Oh, I was referring to our intermittent—pay to our intermittent Board members.

The contractual services and supplies, we spent actually $1,466 against an estimate of $1,482.

Senator BYRD. Thank you, Mr. Haller.

Mr. Herman?

Mr. HERMAN. Mrs. Nina B. Trevvett, Executive Director, Commissioners' Youth Council.

COMMISSIONERS' YOUTH COUNCIL

STATEMENT OF MRS. NINA B. TREVVETT, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

AMOUNT REQUESTED

Mrs. TREVVETT. I do not have a prepared statement. The Commissioners' Youth Council is asking for an increase of $65,524 making our total budget $153,800. The entire increase, except for fringe benefits, is for the hiring of seven additional persons. Five of these are to work directly with the area boards of the Commissioners' Youth Council. One is to act as a screening, selecting persons in the Youth Aid Division of the Police Department in connection with referrals of their cases to the Commissioners' Youth Council for remedial work in the Council's neighborhood projects.

The seventh position is for a GS–4 clerk.

Senator BYRD. Did we not add five or six positions last year, Mrs. Trevvett?

Mrs. TREVVETT. No, sir; we lost six positions in 1962. In 1963, four of them were restored. In 1964, a request for the other two was denied. We added those two to the additional requests that we had planned to make in the 1965 budget.

Senator BYRD. You have a total of 11 positions now?

Mrs. TREVVETT. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. Are these all filed?

TWO CLERICAL POSITIONS VACANT

Mrs. TREVVETT. Two of the clerical positions have been vacant since the first week in January. We requested registers immedately. On the 14th of February, I had word that there is no GS–5 clerk-stenographer register. On the 17th, I received the register of the GS–3. I am now in the process of recruiting and interviewing. We have left on duty only one clerk for the total office workload.

Senator BYRD. Will you submit for the committee a breakdown of the positions and the salaries?

Mrs. TREVVETT. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. And the grades.

Mrs. TREVVETT. Yes, sir.

(The information referred to follows:)

Schedule of grade and salary

Name	Title	Area board assignment	Grade	Step	Salary
N. B. Trevvett	Director		12	4	$10,970
F. B. Thompson	Deputy director	H, K	11	2	8,690
J. C. Harshaw	Supervisor	P	11	3	8,970
M. C. Scott	do	J, L	11	1	8,410
H. C. Shallcross	Staff representative	R	9	2	7,260
J. Tatnall	do	M, N	9	2	7,260
E. J. Yates	do	P	9	1	7,030
J. M. Robinson	do	F, S-T	7	2	5,990
F. D. Evans	Secretary		6	7	6,285
Vacant	Clerk-stenographer		5		4,690
Do	Clerk-typist		3		3,880

POLICE CASE SUPERVISOR

Senator BYRD. Who is currently doing the work for the proposed grade 12 police case supervisor?

Mrs. TREVVETT. No one is doing it, sir, and there is a great need for it. We have not ever had any staff added for working with the police cases. That category of caseload has been rapidly increasing. We have been doing quite well with it in a scattered kind of way, just by trying to involve those youngsters in the activities we have going on in the neighborhoods where they live.

But we have not been able to be scientific at all about the cases which are referred to us. The police have been referring many younger boys to us. This is good. They also have been referring some boys who, I think, are dangerous to the community.

It is this latter category, particularly, that I would like to have taken care of with the new position that we are requesting.

Senator BYRD. What would this officer do in those dangerous cases that are referred to?

Mrs. TREVVETT. We found during one month when we kept a Council staff person down at the Youth Aid Division, it was very helpful both to them and to us on reaching agreement upon the kind of person whom we could help. When I spot a dangerous case as it comes over my desk, I immediately notify the police to that effect and suggest that if there is another opportunity, these people be caught up in the more authoritative machinery. I have been doing that haphazardly. But that, I think, is one important function that this new person should perform.

The delinquency in the District increased 37 percent the first 6 months of this fiscal year. Over the corresponding 6 months of the previous year—37 percent.

Without trying to make any scientific estimate, but judging from the number of such cases that we ran into, I think many of these boys failed because we were not able to get to the referred cases quickly enough.

You see, the police department refers to us the minor offenders and our aim is to catch them up in other activities so that they do not have to go into juvenile court.

DEFINITION OF A "MINOR OFFENDER"

Senator BYRD. What is a minor offender?

Mrs. TREVVETT. First time offender in something that does not warrant being referred to juvenile court. Many times in the 6 month's

period I mentioned, we found, when we finally got around to the referrals, they had become second- and third- and fourth-time offenders. Some of them had even been picked up and sent to the detention facility at Laurel. So each one of those cases is an opportunity lost and I think we could have prevented a lot of them from having to go into court.

Senator BYRD. What is an example of one that does not warrant being referred to juvenile court?

Mrs. TREVVETT. Fights on the street; some question about whether the child picked up the brick and threw it in anger or whether assault was premediated; shooting out street lights—the first time, not the second. Disorderly conduct; truancy, petty thievery, particularly of food. I cannot think of any others offhand, but that is the type of offense.

REFERRAL OF EXTREME CASES

Senator BYRD. You have made reference to your selecting the more dangerous cases as they went across your desk. Would you elaborate on this?

Mrs. TREVVETT. One 16-year old boy was referred to us by the Youth Aid Division, not because he had been in any difficulty himself but the woman who was his foster mother was—her apartment was raided as a suspected gambling house I believe, and in the process, some of the property of this young man was confiscated: very suggestive notebooks, drawings revealing a mixture of violence and sex that was just obviously dangerous. There were pictures of nude women with torture arrangements—quite a lot of that—and there were two or three albums of film which was also of the inciting variety. The Youth Aid Division was not officially connected with that case at all, but they sought our service with it. We went into it and we were able to get some psychiatric assistance for the youngster. He was later checked out by the FBI in connection with a murder here. He was not guilty, but all of us had the feeling that he very well might have been. I felt it strongly enough so that I would not let one person go out on that case alone. It was always two.

Senator BYRD. Who referred this case to you?

Mrs. TREVVETT. Youth Aid Division.

Senator BYRD. How old was this particular individual?

Mrs. TREVVETT. He was 16. There have been other cases some as young as 7 or 8 years. The arson suspects we consider dangerous, because arson is usually tied up with other things, too.

Several of the so-called minor offenses, slight assault on the street, peeping tom, that sort of thing—usually lead to something more serious. So I like to screen those out in the beginning and get those youngsters taken care of.

Senator BYRD. Explain the program that you have for treatment of this type of individual.

Mrs. TREVVETT. We do not ourselves attempt to treat those individuals. What we do is refer those for real psychotherapy or the appropriate mental health program. Then we work with the therapist, whoever it is. When the therapist says that this person is now ready to come back into the community, we are usually asked to supervise him through the adjustment period. They prescribe for us the treatment methods that we ought to use in those cases.

PROGRAMS FOR THE CONTROL OF DELINQUENCY

Senator BYRD. Would you outline some of your programs for the control of delinquency?

Mrs. TREVVETT. Yes, sir. We have a very widespread, long-time preventive program underway. We are concentrating on the very young children; after-school programs for elementary schoolchildren. Out of the many clubs, classes, and the charm societies that we have, we identify the children who obviously are in need of further service. With the help of the area board members, and the volunteers, and our own staff, we attempt to solve the problems of the families of those children. The emphasis with the young children is upon trying to change the situation of the families in which they live. When adolescents are in trouble, we concentrate upon the child himself and help him to adjust to whatever his situation is.

PROJECTS IN CONNECTION WITH ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

But in the group of projects in which we are trying to improve the family situation, we have several operating in connection with the elementary schools. We are operating three neighborhood services in which we are trying to take care of all of the needs of the problem families right there in the neighborhood rather than referring them all over for services which might be available elsewhere. This avoids fragmenting the services that go into the family; it is economical and effective.

Might I illustrate with a case showing how services should not be offered?

Senator BYRD. If you wish.

Mrs. TREVVETT. We had referred to us a case last summer. The police had picked up a youngster for truancy just before school closed. He was a 14-year-old. We found that both the father and the mother were in the home with six children. Both parents were ill. Mother was getting aid to dependent children funds, $146. The oldest girl, 19, was at home, unemployed, awaiting the birth of a baby. The oldest boy, 17, was an unemployed school dropout. The 15-year-old girl and the 12-year-old girl were in the Receiving Home. There was one 6-year-old child who had not gotten into any trouble yet.

We found that the 14-year-old who had been referred to us was not truant. He had been excluded from school as ineducable.

We did not get into that case at all. There were already many workers going in and out of the home. The ADC worker has been going in there. In cases like this, the father gets aid for the disabled. That is another caseworker. There have been medical examinations by the Health Department to determine what the illnesses were. There has been an examination at the school to determine the educability of at least one child. The two children who were in the Receiving Home obviously are known to the Youth Aid Division and to the Woman's Bureau and to the Welfare institutional personnel and to the juvenile court. This kind of service has apparently been going on over the whole life of this family and the family has been getting worse off. The District of Columbia has paid for all of those services and the District has gotten nothing back.

So, using that case as a bad example, I have tried to develop in a neighborhood center the concept not only that the total family has

to be treated and all members simultaneously, but that the service represents action of the government of the District of Columbia as a unit. Data developed is not the property of this department, that department, the other department. With that simple purpose, we have developed on a very experimental basis just such a service in one center here in the District. We have worked with only four families so far. We are using voluntary services, but only after workers agree to disassociate themselves and their loyalties from the agency that is paying their salary and attempt to think in terms of what the District of Columbia needs to accomplish for this family. We are using private agencies, not public agencies. And we are finding that with very little effort and in a short space of time, we can help a multiproblem family and bring to bear, right in the neighborhood, the services that that family needs. We can see progress in the family already.

And it is not costing anything.

SERVICES OF THE AGENCY

Senator BYRD. What services do you bring to bear?

Mrs. TREVVETT. In the first family we took on, the mother had been brought up by the Welfare Department in foster homes. She was living now with 10 of her children, the oldest one there being 13. The children were by several fathers. The present father person was the father of the four youngest children. There was very marginal income in the home. The oldest girl was described by the principal as being withdrawn, and showing personality difficulties. The 12-year-old boy was just beginning to get into difficulty at school, had not been able to learn to read and was beginning to associate with the tough gang element in the neighborhood.

There were mental health problems of different kinds with the mother which we have been able to talk out really quite well. We have gotten assistance for the 13-year-old girl. She is doing much better in school. We have been able to get her into a sewing and designing class and into a grooming club. We have arranged for some babysitting and other small jobs so she can earn a little income. We have picked up the 12-year-old boy in group activities which he had never experienced before. One club is set up around him as the president. One of the neighborhood churches has given a clubroom. We have been using some donated theater tickets to take the children in this family and two or three other families like it on trips, particularly to movies, which is another new experience for them.

We have helped the mother to move——

Senator BYRD. Is that good or bad? What type of movies are they?

Mrs. TREVVETT. I cannot answer, but they are carefully supervised and adults go with them and it is turning out to be a very nice, horizon-widening experience for these youngsters.

We have arranged for a little cooperative day care to take the three or four youngest children off of the mother's hands so that she can work 3 or 4 hours a week. The whole tone of the family has improved. We have not spent 1 cent of Washington's money, but I think we probably have made a big step in preventing delinquency of 10 children, Delinquency was almost inevitable, as was a breakup of the family. I think we are going to hold them together very well.

AID OF VOLUNTEERS

Senator BYRD. You spoke of volunteers. How many volunteers do you have aiding you in your work?

Mrs. TREVVETT. About 6,000, I think.

Senator BYRD. How do you get these volunteers?

Mrs. TREVVETT. We let it be known what it is we are trying to do and what we need and if we have plans that seem promising to people, volunteers are forthcoming. We do not have any trouble with that.

Senator BYRD. Who supervises and directs the activities of the volunteer?

Mrs. TREVVETT. The staff persons do.

Senator BYRD. How many staff persons?

Mrs. TREVVETT. We have seven persons working directly with the area boards, in addition to myself.

Senator BYRD. What would you say are some of the tangible accomplishments of your council in the past year? Can you submit to the committee a résumé of the accomplishments of your council?

Mrs. TREVVETT. Are you asking for a written résumé, or do you mean now?

Senator BYRD. No, ma'am, you may submit something in writing.

Mrs. TREVVETT. Either way. I am just trying to be sure what you are asking for, sir.

(The information referred to follows:)

RÉSUMÉ OF THIS YEAR'S YOUTH COUNCIL ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The first item that comes to mind is the upsurge of good will that pervades our projects. It ignores class barriers of every kind. It engenders mutual helpfulness. It makes possible a program far beyond what the District pays for. Cabinet wives, the National Gallery of Art, the Air Force Band, the Federal departments—to name some diverse groups—pitch in to help with whatever seems to need doing. Garfinckels, Woodward & Lothrop, Hechts, Kanns, and Lansburghs, all give supplies and fashion assistance to our self-improvement clubs. Smaller organizations work with us too. For example, the Urbanites conduct a class of 80 girls for us and the Alpha Pi Omega Sorority pays for the girls' hairdressing in commercial establishments when it is needed.

In terms of numbers of people reached, we have probably about doubled our "workload" this year. It is not possible to enumerate here more than a few of what I consider highlights in some fields of the year's progress.

Progress in the scope of participation of young people in councel affairs:

A. United Youth, in this past year, has become very effective. They are completing their plan to have branches in every high school in the city, and already they speak for thousands of young people.

(1) A significant segment of United Youth is their Be-A-Pal Committee which seeks out lonely or troubled youth, attempts to involve them in United Youth social affairs, and eventually in constructive community projects. Among the recipients here are the 60 teenagers who live at Junior Village. Thirty of them (in turn) attends each United Youth function. The area board hopes to be a support for the Villagers when they return to the larger community.

B. Many groups of teenagers have sought training for working with younger children, and have subsequently given hours of time in this work. Prominent among these are area K's Juvenile Decency Corps, and area P's Pied Pipers. The boards can sometimes pay for these services but this seems not to be the prime motivating factor of the young people.

C. The Future Teachers of America, 32 students of McKinley High, give remedial instruction to 45 children in a nearby elementary school. The area board works with the family of each of the children. This project is proving valuable through—

(1) Academic progress of the children and

(2) Therapeutic continual relationship of a "teacher" to her one or two pupils.

Progress in establishing neighborhood centers, we are demonstrating:

A. At the V Street project:

(1) Multiproblem families respond to one friendly worker who undertakes remedial steps for all family members simultaneously, right in their neighborhood.

(2) Economy of concept that work should be done, or service offered, as representative of the city of Washington—not of a department, division, or agency isolated and limited by its own policies.

(3) Neighborhood people are effective when used in a supportive role as part of the "treatment team" for problem families.

B. At Q Street

(1) Neighborhood churches cooperate in meeting expenses of the center, in assigning responsibility for segments of program, and in involving their own members in volunteer work with our programs.

(2) Teenagers are increasingly taking training and helping to organize and supervise activities for younger children, whether paid or free.

C. At Park-Morton:

(1) Almost unlimited self-help is possible when people are motivated in that direction. There is pride and dignity at Park-Morton to a degree which I have not encountered at other public housing projects.

(*a*) These mothers help on area board programs;

(*b*) They run a child health club;

(*c*) A cooperative day care center;

(*d*) They seek, and use, advice in rearing their adolescent children;

(*e*) Carry out enrichment programs for themselves and their children; and

(*f*) Operate area J's clothing center.

D. At Eastern Branch, Boys Club:

(1) Community volunteers can make it possible to operate a complete club. Area N with 16 volunteers provides this Boys Club with swimming instructors, workers for metal and woodwork shops, library and study hall, crafts and hobbies clubs, personal hygiene classes.

Progress in the extent of our self-improvement clubs: The idea is not new this year but the scope is. These clubs take many forms and are widespread among the area boards.

A. Teenage "charm" classes usually start with grooming—"a girl who looks better acts better"—but get into personality development, personal, and social hygiene. The improved behavior and academic achievement is apparent to teachers and other adults. As far as we know, there still has not been a pregnancy among the several hundreds of girls who have been associated with these clubs.

B. Increasingly, the philosophy of the "charm" classes is being spread to younger groups, and includes boys as well as girls. In the latest clubs in several schools the girls are "Charmers," the boys are "Sportsmen." Our emphasis is upon hygiene, and respect for the opposite sex.

Progress in bringing the joy of participating into deprived areas:

A. The Entertainment and Talent Development Committee serves all of the area boards. Its purpose is (1) to encourage children everywhere to sing, dance, act, play instruments; and (2) to guide and assist the more talented children who come to their attention.

The group has developed a 26-piece orchestra, choral and dance groups.

B. The extravaganza produced by children and young people in area P and performed at Constitution Hall, provided an exciting new opportunity to some 300 youngsters.

C. The Hollyday House chorus of 500 elementary school children in area I is open to anyone who wants to sing. For most of them, the chorus is an important experience outside of their drab lives. The theme of this year's festival to be held in May is that beauty belongs to everybody, everywhere, and all of the time.

In summary, we are reaching thousands of young people through our projects and group activities. Because of our policy of identifying from the groups those children who need individual help, then offering that help to them and their families, we have come to know great segments of the people who live in Washington's slum areas. To the area boards and staff, these people are not faceless. We know them and their problems. We know, too, that in the worst slums there are still people with strengths which can be put to use.

Most of the program here outlined falls into the preventive category. Its effects will not be reflected on delinquency statistics for 2 or 3 years. We fall short on crash programs for adolescent youth already tending toward delinquency.

We cannot spread our staff activities further. We need help to extend our preventive program to the section of the city east of the Anacostia, and to develop new programs to fulfill the "control and treatment" parts of our responsibility throughout the city.

AREA BOARDS

Senator BYRD. Does the council establish the area boards that you referred to?

Mrs. TREVVETT. The council, as it has been used, sir, is not any longer in existence. That was a council of persons appointed by the Commissioners. Now the council consists of a loose federation of the staff, the officers and workers on the area boards, the people who are actually working with the delinquents. I now report directly to Commissioner Tobriner.

Senator BYRD. How many boards are there now functioning?

Mrs. TREVVETT. I cannot answer exactly. We have been covering the territory between the Anacostia River and Rock Creek, which contains 11 area boards. At the moment, one of the workers who was responsible for two of those areas is out on maternity leave, will be back next month. Those two area boards are not covered. I have had to reassign the person who was covering area I which was Mount Pleasant and Columbia Heights—I have switched that position over to work with area P where we have had to double up because of the increased activities over there.

There are other shifts within the area boards. Because of our attempts to develop a different kind of service, the scope and the depth we are working at now is quite different than it was a year ago.

So it is not quite correct to say we are still covering all 11 boards. We are covering well about eight.

Senator BYRD. How many children were referred to you from the Police Department in fiscal year 1963?

Mrs. TREVVETT. 1,149. That was an increase from 718, which was an increase from 105. They have been going up that rapidly.

MISBEHAVIOR OF CHILDREN IN SCHOOLS

Senator BYRD. What do you do to assist the children who manifest behavior problems in public schools?

Mrs. TREVVETT. We make as much of a study of their family situation as we can without becoming too deeply involved. Then we do whatever is necessary. We are right now taking on a group of about 12—it is 10 or 12 children every day—who turn up in one of the schools in a very deprived area, without breakfast. The being without breakfast is in itself a problem to the school. The teachers have been serving cereal and they have been struggling with the nausea and the quick fatigue of these children.

I have $175.95 of unappropriated funds left in one of the miscellaneous trust fund accounts, the residue from the Meyer Foundation grant in support of a project that we did some years ago in the second precinct. I have cleared with the Meyer Foundation vice president and I can use this $175.95 for establishing a program of breakfasts for these 10 or 12 children from now until the end of school. We have in mind using that money for foodstuffs, getting voluntary services to augment our own. We want to take on the families—not just the children but the families of those 12 children, and see if we can not get them fairly well on their feet by the end of the school year.

One of those children we already know. He is living with his grandmother, who beats him practically every day. His parents have scattered their children around the city. We have asked the volunteer social worker to locate the father and the mother and give us information about them and their attitudes. We might have to refer that boy to the protective service of Child Welfare, or we might be able to build up grandma's home with support from the community. It just depends. But whatever is called for in any case, we try to put in.

Senator BYRD. Have you been working with the grandmother?

Mrs. TREVVETT. Yes, sir; I spent about a half hour with her about a week ago. I am afraid there is not very much there to work with.

PRIVATE CONTRIBUTIONS

Senator BYRD. Do you receive any financial support from any agencies?

Mr. TREVVETT. No. We have financial contributions primarily for shoes and underwear. We have a distribution system on clothing. We operate six clothing centers. We also distribute canned goods, green vegetables, and meats, which we keep for emergency distribution. But I think that the contributions that have come to us have all been specified that way. We do not have general contributions.

The area boards have been fairly successful in some of their financial fund drives. Area "P" had an extravaganza in Constitution Hall in January, in which 400 youngsters in area "P" performed. They cleared $1,500 on that, which they are using for projects in area "P."

Senator BYRD. You receive no financial support from agencies?

Mrs. TREVVETT. No, sir.

Senator BYRD. You receive no financial support other than the appropriations from the Congress?

Mrs. TREVVETT. That is right. There are private contributions, you understand, but they are to area boards, not to the council itself. For instance, four churches over in area "K"——

Senator BYRD. Are you apprised of these?

Mrs. TREVVETT. Oh, yes, sir. As a matter of fact, anything that is contributed to the area boards is supervised by the staff in our office.

Senator BYRD. Would you supply for the record the contributions to the area boards in fiscal 1963 and indicate how these moneys were used and what moneys were remaining at the end of the year?

Mrs. TREVVETT. All right.

Senator BYRD. And what contributions have been made for the first 6 months of fiscal 1964, and similar information in connection therewith?

Mrs. TREVVETT. All right.

(The information referred to follows:)

CASH CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE COMMISSIONERS' YOUTH COUNCIL

Area board treasurers keep their own books. Fiscal years vary. For that reason, we cannot, without time-consuming difficulty, supply the figure for money on hand on June 30, 1963.

Expenditures of general funds are outlined. We can supply itemized accounting if it is desired. All earmarked funds have been or will be spent for the purpose for which they were contributed.

Figures for contributions in 1963 are accurate. Those for 1964 and for money now on hand are exact.

Cash Contributions, Commissioners' Youth Council—Continued

Area board	1963	Earmarked	Contributor	So far 1964	Earmarked	Contributor	On hand Feb. 26, 1964	General fund expenditures	Remarks
I	$478	Shoes	Church organizations.	$293	Shoes	Same	$126		
	1,000	Talent hunt	Stern Foundation						In cooperation with two other neighborhood groups.
	700	Hollyday House chorus.	Fund drive	(1)			400		$700 estimated result of area board's part in drive for this chorus of area I school children.
H	525	General	Fund drive fashion show.				410	Paid teenagers to supervise younger children last summer.	H is trying to accumulate funds to establish a community house.
K	352	do	Neighborhood groups.	460	General	Area churches	250	Hired 4 teenagers last summer to supervise children. Pay rent and other costs of Uplift House. Also shoes, food.	Uplift House is a community house established by area K.
F	95	do	Fund raising dinner.				53	Uniforms and equipment in support of roving leader's work with area gang.	No current information. Staff representative on maternity leave.
S-T	215	do	Individuals in area.				105	Enrichment program (trips, etc.) for area children, summer 1963.	No current information. Staff representative on maternity leave.
L	1,089	do	Fundraising carnival.	310	Shoes	Individuals	480	Area summer program at agencies ,day camps, street sprinklers, and other.	Some general funds used for shoes.
				260	General	Fund drive movie.			

M	50	do	Individuals	380	Shoes	Individuals	420		Area M served as treasurer receiving contributions to the Youth Council at its tenth anniversary. This item of $380 will be available for any area to buy shoes and underwear. Area M has $40 in its own general treasury.
N	15	do	do	127	General	do	101		Reorganized in recent months, N has many new projects launched.
J	300	do	Fundraising carnival.	40	Charm class	Mrs. Dantzler	231	2 pair eyeglasses, Christmas party in public housing, athletic uniforms for boys club, wage for heavy cleaning in clothing center.	1964 fundraising campaign scheduled for spring.
	55	Cooking class	Fundraising dinner.	35	General	Individual			
R	20	General	Individuals	25	Books	Church group	44	Trips, prizes, refreshments for children's parties, tickets, supplies for neighborhood art show.	
				45	Emergency food	Anonymous			
				67	General	Individuals			
P	6,000	Pied Piper program.	Meyer Foundation.	400	do	do	2,178	Support for Board's own projects. Board also contributes to Christ Child Settlement House, Hospitality House, and 2 churches in the area. Printing, promotional materials for new projects, especially of young people.	
	[2] 174	General	Delinquency seminar.	4,000	Pied Piper program.	Meyer Foundation.			
				[3] 1,350	General	Extravaganza			

[1] Drive scheduled for May.
[2] Gross.
[3] Net.

Approximate contributions of goods to area boards—February 1963 to February 1964

Area	By barrels			Books	Other	Contributor
	Clothing	Used shoes	Canned goods			
I	180	5				Church organizations, largely suburban.
K	8	2	3	36	Household furnishings for 3 families.	St. Matthews Cathedral, Foundry Methodist Church, 19th Street Baptist Church.
					Arts and crafts supplies	St. Luke's Episcopal Church, several other area churches.
L		[1] 1				National City Christian Church.
	12					United Brethern Volunteers.
	12					Young Democrats.
		20				Lazarus Shoe Store (Bethesda).
		20				Sears, Roebuck & Co.
	12					Ladies Auxiliary, Freedman's Hospital.
					125 pairs girls socks	"100 Club" (surburban Maryland).
	12					St. Martin's Hospice.
	20					Many individuals.
J		10				Woodward & Lothrop.
	[1] 5	2				Do.
	20					United Brethern Volunteers.
	15					PTA's and school groups.
			34			Many individuals and groups, some larger ones requesting anonymity.
					Theater tickets (30 a month)	Warner Theaters.
					Toys, games	Billy Simpson's Restaurant.
					Dolls, bedding, record player, furniture	The Hecht Co.
	1					Kann's Department Store.
	3					First Congregational Church.
	[2] 5					Dy-Dee Baby Service.
	10					Civic associations (Mmes. Walker, Kelly, Miller).
	10					Trinity AME Zion Church.
N	5					Citizens Associations, PTA's.
					Building materials ($150 worth for establishing clothing room).	The Hechinger Co.
R	5	2	3			Individuals and neighborhood groups.
				200		Trinity College.
				50		Dr. Glanville Downey.
				24		Various persons.
					9 gallons ice cream, 48 Eversharp pens, candy for 250 children.	Anonymous (for prizes at parties, refreshments).
					5,000 lapel buttons	National Clean-up Headquarters.
					1,800 award certificates	Judd & Detweiler.
					2 league ball tickets	Kane Warehouse.
					400 dixie cups	Charles Stott & Co.
					25 theater tickets	Sylvan Theater.
					240 bottles of pop	The Coca Cola Co.
P	3					Metropolitan Athletic Association.
	10					Young Democrats Club.

[1] New.
[2] Baby clothes.

PROBLEM OF POVERTY

Senator BYRD. What is the council's most troublesome program at the present time, would you say. Dealing with incorrigibles among the student population?

Mrs. TREVVETT. You know, the problems that we talk about, the poverty, and the failure to achieve in school and the police cases, they are all the same people. We are feeling very acutely the need to get into the war on poverty, because that is what we need to do basically to prevent delinquency. We have though a lot about it and we have learned a lot about how to operate on the grassroots level. I think that if we had the opportunity, we could start now in areas where we had staff, not the city in general. In those areas, we could start this afternoon on the poverty war, which, as I say, is the delin-

quency prevention war. We know who the people are, we know what their problems are, we know the unemployment situation, we know the school problems.

Housing is an awful problem. But we know where the flagrant violations are, we know where the greatest need is in overcrowding. If the National Capital Housing Authority, for instance, were given money for making available emergency housing units of any kind, we would be in a position to get the right people into them and also to supervise the conduct of persons who go into those places.

Senator BYRD. Are there not poverty stricken areas in the country which do not present concomitant juvenile delinquency problems.

Mrs. TREVVETT. I don't know. Our situation here is more acute than the situation in lots of places, but most of the big cities have the same general kind of inner city problem that we have.

Senator BYRD. Poverty does not per se, however, mean that one will find delinquency.

Mrs. TREVVETT. No, sir, it does not.

Senator BYRD. Ben Jonson died proverty stricken but there is no indication that poverty caused him to resort to the commission of crimes. I presume that youths do not become delinquent just because of poverty in the home.

IDENTIFICATION OF DELINQUENCY

Mrs. TREVVETT. No, that is true. Incidentally, I have been working with the Gluecks, Sheldon and Eleanor Glueck of Harvard, in identifying delinquency for the past 8 or 9 years and we have carried out some validity research in Washington relative to some of the Gluecks' studies. Identification of the predelinquent is now possible. We can identify quite exactly and at an early age which children are likely to become delinquent.

Senator BYRD. In the rural areas do you find—I know you don't deal with such areas here but you certainly must be aware of the situation in rural areas that are poverty stricken. Do you find that they necessarily have delinquency problems?

Mrs. TREVVETT. Poverty and delinquency are not necessarily equated. They are likely to become related in the teenage group if a youngster doesn't have access to a little spending money particularly in the city. As you say I am not as familiar with the rural.

AUTOMOBILE ALLOWANCE

Senator BYRD. How did you arrive at the $1,700 request for automobile allowance?

Mrs. TREVVETT. That is the formula that the Budget Office helped me with based upon the number of people. It was not individually asked for. There is a formula on fringe benefits and this is one——

Senator BYRD. Mr. Herman, can you help us on this item?

Mr. HERMAN. It is roughly $275 for each individual, $275 a year for each individual, which would be roughly seven employees, I believe, get the automobile allowance.

Mrs. TREVVETT. Yes.

Senator BYRD. Seven out of the total number would use automobiles, Mrs. Trevvett. You would have a total of 18 positions were you to get the additional positions requested.

Mr. HERMAN. The actual number who would receive this allowance is 10; $1,056 is in the base plus a $1,700 increase makes a total of $2,756.

Mrs. TREVVETT. The five additional ones who work in the field would get either automobile allowance or tokens. Tokens are included in that, too, I think; aren't they, Mr. Herman?

Senator BYRD. What is your base figure for this item?

Mrs. TREVVETT. I think it is $1,056.

Senator BYRD. $1,056.

Mrs. TREVVETT. I think so. I am sorry, I can't put my finger on it. I think it has been $1,056 for the last several years. We have not had an increase in it since 1956.

Senator BYRD. I suppose you have been using about this much, have you, each year?

Mrs. TREVVETT. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. You have been fully using it?

Mrs. TREVVETT. I think so.

Senator BYRD. You are asking for something like a $600 increase then; are you?

Mrs. TREVVETT. For the five new people.

Senator BYRD. If you get the five additional persons?

Mrs. TREVVETT. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. All right.

Mr. Tobriner, do you care to comment on this program?

STRENGTH OF YOUTH COUNCIL

Commissioner TOBRINER. Only to this extent, Mr. Chairman: I think the great strength of the Youth Council is in the area boards, because I think as long as a neighborhood cares enough to take care of its own children and families, I feel we are accomplishing much more than if we had a remote group of experts to sit upon the problem and, therefore, I have been very keen on strengthening the area boards.

I feel, too, that unless there is some staff connection with an area board, it doesn't feel as if it is a part of the government. The board doesn't feel as if it is really functioning in a municipal enterprise.

Senator BYRD. Do you think you have people working with the area boards who are enthusiastic concerning this program?

Commissioner TOBRINER. Oh, I do, indeed, sir.

Senator BYRD. Do you feel satisfied concerning the number of volunteers who participate?

Commissioner TOBRINER. I should say that if there are 6,000 volunteers, as Mr. Trevvett said, you have a program which the community receives enthusiastically.

It has only been within the 2 or 3 months that Mrs. Trevvett has talked to me about this program because until that time we had the Youth Council itself which has since become defunct.

Senator BYRD. Thank you.

Mrs. Trevvett, you might present to the committee those other items that were requested concerning your accomplishment, and so on.

Mrs. TREVVETT. Yes, sir.

BACKGROUND OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Senator BYRD. What is your background, Mrs. Trevvett?

Mrs. TREVVETT. I have been in social work in the District government for almost 30 years. I am a trained social worker. I have been with the Commissioners' Youth Council since it was set up in the fall of 1953. Before that I was with the Welfare Department for a number of years, the last position there being as supervisor of the adoptive division at Child Welfare.

Senator BYRD. I thank you for your statement, Mrs. Trevvett.

Mrs. TREVVETT. Thank you.

Senator BYRD. You always make a good witness.

Mrs. TREVVETT. Thank you, sir.

OFFICE OF URBAN RENEWAL

STATEMENT OF JOHN S. CROCKER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY

Senator BYRD. Mr. Crocker, are you next?

Mr. CROCKER. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. Are you prepared to justify the urban renewal item?

Mr. CROCKER. Yes, sir. I do not have a prepared statement. The Office of Urban Renewal carries on two functions: the coordination of urban renewal program and the community renewal program.

(The allotment summary follows:)

Allotment summary

1963 allocation	$79,000
1964 allocation	152,463
Decrease	13,410
1964 adjusted (1965 base)	139,053
Increase	28,547
Total estimate for 1965	167,600

Analysis by activity

Activity	1963 obligation (actual)	1964 allocation	Transfers	Decreases	1964 adjusted (1965 base)	Increases	1965 estimate
13. Office of Urban Renewal	$72,611	$152,463	.....	$13,410	$139,053	$28,547	$167,600

Analysis by funds

	1963 obligation (actual)	1964 allocation	Transfers	Decreases	1964 adjusted (1965 base)	Increases	1965 estimate
General fund	$72,611	$152,463	.....	$13,410	$139,053	$28,547	$167,600

POSITIONS REQUESTED

Mr. CROCKER. We are asking for one position, a clerical position, for the coordination function to supplement our present clerical force. We are asking for four positions, four permanent positions, to carry on the community renewal program continuous updating and to prepare annually our progress report on the community improvement program.

REPLACEMENT OF TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES

These 4 people will replace the 10 temporary employees who are presently working under a Federal grant on the community renewal program.

Our present authorization calls for that program to wind up the end of this calendar year. So the additional employees are being requested for the second half of the fiscal year, that is, from January 1, 1965, on through June 30, 1965.

Senator BYRD. How many clerks are presently included in the eight positions of the urban renewal office in which an additional clerk is being requested?

Mr. CROCKER. Two, sir, two clerks.

Senator BYRD. Do you have any vacancies?

Mr. CROCKER. No, sir.

Senator BYRD. Are the four positions requested to be funded under this program beginning January 1, 1965, presently in existence?

Mr. CROCKER. There are similar positions in existence in the community renewal program as temporary positions, sir.

TERMINATION OF FEDERAL ASSISTANCE TO COMMUNITY RENEWAL PROGRAM

Senator BYRD. For what reason was the Federal assistance to the community renewal program decided to be discontinued?

Mr. CROCKER. The contract between the District Commissioners and the Housing and Home Finance Agency at the present time calls for the termination of the program at the end of December 1964.

Senator BYRD. Would you justify each of the four positions?

Mr. CROCKER. Yes, sir.

The four positions consist of a GS–14 urban planner, a GS–13 economist, a GS–9 cartographer, and a GS–6 secretary.

The GS–14 urban planner is contemplated to head up the unit and to supervise the updating of the community renewal program and supervise the preparation of the community improvement program which is an annual report that we make to the Housing and Home Finance Agency which makes the District eligible for Federal financial assistance for urban renewal, public housing, and certain programs of FHA mortgage insurance.

The GS–13 economist, we have no economist in the office at the present time and the value of an economist has been very clearly shown in the CRP, and we feel very strongly we need a person with this discipline in the office.

The cartographer, at the present time we don't have any cartographer or draftsmen personnel in the office, and we feel very strongly that we need this.

The secretary would be in support of the professional positions.

Senator BYRD. How many secretaries do you presently have?

Mr. CROCKER. There is one secretary and one clerk-stenographer, sir.

Senator BYRD. And your request is for one additional secretary?

Mr. CROCKER. Yes, sir. And, in addition, one clerk-typist, GS–3 for the urban renewal coordination.

POSSIBILITY OF CONTINUING FEDERAL PARTICIPATION

Senator BYRD. Was any attempt made to get the Federal Government to continue participation after December 31, 1964?

Mr. CROCKER. There is at the present time, sir; we are preparing a request to continue the program for possibly another 6 months. This has not yet been approved by the Board of Commissioners and it has not yet been approved by the Federal Government. If we carry it on the proposal is to finance the District's one-third share by services furnished by the Health and Welfare Council, and the United Planning Organization.

In other words, we would not be coming back for additional funds to support the program.

Senator BYRD. How would this affect the request before us?

Mr. CROCKER. It would not affect it because those people that we are asking for would be working on the CRP. That would be a part of the District financial support; that is $21,000 for 6 months. But the rest of the funds or the rest of the local support, at the present time are contemplated to come through the Health and Welfare Council and the United Planning Organization.

Senator BYRD. Thank you, Mr. Crocker. Mr. Herman, who is your next witness?

COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

STATEMENT OF PAUL RILLING, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

PREPARED STATEMENT

Mr. HERMAN. Mr. Paul Rilling, Executive Director, Council on Human Relations.

Senator BYRD. Mr. Rilling.

Mr. RILLING. I have an opening statement.

Senator BYRD. It appears to be about 2 pages in length, doesn't it?

Mr. RILLING. About two and a third.

Senator BYRD. Suppose we just include it in the record as though read, and let me ask you a few questions.

Mr. RILLING. All right, sir.

(The statement referred to follows:)

COMMISSIONERS' COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

The Commissioners' Council on Human Relations was established by the District Commissioners in 1958. It is the human relations or antidiscrimination agency of the District government. The Council advises the Commissioners and District government agencies concerning problems of racial or religious tensions and assists in the implementation of the Commissioners' policies requiring equal employment opportunity within District government and on District contracts. The Council receives and investigates complaints under the Commissioners' fair housing regulation. It also conducts educational activities to encourage better understanding among racial, religious, and ethnic groups of the Washington community.

From February through December of 1963, the Council processed 165 complaints of discrimination, primarily from District employees. During 1963, the Council answered some 260 inquiries and requests for information, and the Council staff filled 156 speaking engagements before religious and community organizations.

During fiscal year 1964, the Council completed a survey of apprenticeship opportunities in the District in cooperation with the District of Columbia Apprenticeship Council, met with representatives of District hospitals in an effort to broaden staff opportunities for Negro physicians, worked with District business and secretarial schools to encourage more inclusive admission policies, assisted the Metropolitan Police Department and the Department of Corrections in the development of human relations training for employees, and advised the contract departments of the District concerning more effective checks on contract compliance.

During recent months the Council has been directed by the Commissioners to advise District government departments on the implementation of the Commissioners' policy of nondiscrimination on the basis of age or sex, and to process complaints arising under Police Regulation 45, concerning fair housing.

An increase of $32,372 is requested for fiscal year 1965; $200 would provide more funds for postage and travel. The balance of $32,172 would make possible the expansion of the Council staff by four new positions, two intergroup relations specialists (GS–11 and GS–12) and two clerks (GS–4).

Two of the positions are needed to handle new responsibilities under Police Regulation 45. Under this regulation, Council staff is directed to receive and investigate all complaints of possible violation and to assist members of the Council to conciliate such complaints. Each complaint must be investigated promptly and thoroughly. The Council also hopes to avoid violations and complaints through educational efforts to inform the community of the obligations and rights of citizens under the regulation.

The other two positions are needed to enable the Council to handle more adequately the other duties and responsibilities assigned to the Council. The present staff of two intergroup relations specialists and one secretary is currently unable to keep up with the workload of the Council.

New clerical assistance is required to handle a growing volume of correspondence and to keep adequate records of complaints filed under the District equal employment policy, the contract compliance program, and the fair housing regulation. The Council's present secretary is kept occupied answering the telephone, processing mail inquiries, and handling correspondence. She is not able, singlehandedly, to keep up with the necessary filing and maintenance of records.

The staff of the Council has not been increased since 1959 and is among the smallest of municipal intergroup relations agencies in cities comparable in size to the District.

Washington is our National Capital and the only major American city with a majority of Negro citizens. Our handling of human relations problems here has importance beyond the District. It is the belief of the Council on Human Relations that education and conciliation can contribute to the solution of these problems in a constructive and harmonious manner. It is difficult for the Council to serve the community properly with a staff of inadequate size to handle these responsibilities.

Allotment summary

1963 allotment	$25,240
1964 allotment	35,122
Decreases	194
1964 adjusted (1965 base)	34,928
Increases	32,372
Total estimate for 1965	67,300

Analysis by activity

Activity	1963, obligation (actual)	1964, allotment	Decreases	1964, adjusted (1965 base)	Increases	1965, estimate
14. Commissioners' Council on Human Relations	$25,240	$35,122	$194	$34,928	$32,372	$67,300

Analysis by funds

Activity	1963, obligation (actual)	1964, allotment	Decreases	1964, adjusted (1965 base)	Increases	1965, estimate
General fund	$25,240	$35,122	$194	$34,928	$32,372	$67,300

NEED FOR SPECIALISTS

Senator BYRD. Give us some specifics on the need for the two intergroup relation specialists.

Mr. RILLING. One of the intergroup relation specialists is deemed necessary because of the generally increased workload of the Council since 1959 when the present staff size was set up.

Since that time, we have set up a new program for processing complaints of discrimination from District employees, and under the contract program which involves additional time. We have been given responsibility for assisting in the implementation of the Commissioners' policy on nondiscrimination on the basis of age and sex. We have entered into new programs with such departments as the Police Department, which call on staff time for setting up human relations training and participating in them, and it is this generally increased workload which we feel justifies one of the intergroup relation specialist positions.

INVESTIGATING HOUSING COMPLAINTS

The other one asked for was as a result of the new responsibility given to the Council under the Commissioners' order, police regulation 45, concerning housing.

We feel that the chore of investigating housing complaints is quite time consuming, needs to be done rapidly and thoroughly and is quite difficult to do with present staff.

We felt one man was needed full time for this purpose.

Senator BYRD. Has any case been instituted to date to test the validity of the Commissioners' order?

Mr. RILLING. Not to my knowledge; no, sir.

NONDISCRIMINATION WITHIN THE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT

Senator BYRD. I note that one of the purposes of the Council is to advise and assist the Commissioners to promote, foster, and encourage the full and impartial observation of the Commissioners' policy on nondiscrimination within the District government as it relates to employment.

With over 49 percent of the District employees being colored, does this not in itself indicate that there is no discrimination?

Mr. RILLING. I think it indicates we have made considerable progress, but when we have a situation where of the supervisory grades only 10 percent are Negro and in the middle grades 5 to 12, 25 percent, approximately, we feel there are still some problems.

Senator BYRD. When you say "We have made considerable progress" whom do you mean?

Mr. RILLING. The District government.

Senator BYRD. What do you mean by considerable progress?

Mr. RILLING. Well, considerable progress in the sense that year to year the manpower reports have shown an increased willingness of District departments to make use of manpower resources of the community regardless of race.

COMPLAINTS CONCERNING DISCRIMINATION

Senator BYRD. How many complaints concerning discrimination in employment in the District government did you handle in the past year?

Mr. RILLING. Well, the figures I have cover the period from February through December of 1963, the reason the figures run that way is that it was in February that the new liaison program to process complaints was set up under the general supervision of Commissioner Duncan. From February through December, we had a total of 110 complaints from District employees and applicants for District employment.

Senator BYRD. Of the 110 complints how many were you able to pursue and terminate?

Mr. RILLING. We were able to resolve 38 by action which corrected the situation or improved it.

Twenty-nine were dismissed because we did not feel the facts of the situation sustained the complaint.

In 12 cases we accepted the complaints but when we looked into them we found they were not in our jurisdiction. They were more properly under the grievance procedure, they didn't involve discrimination.

In 9 cases the complainants withdrew the complaint during the process and the remaining 22 cases were still in process at the end of 1963.

So, about 67 cases were carried through during that period.

SCHOOLCHILDREN DISTRIBUTING HOUSING REGULATION

Senator BYRD. Did the Council have anything to do with placing within the hands of schoolchildren informational material concerning the Commissioners' order on housing?

Mr. RILLING. Yes, sir.

The Commissioners assigned to us the general responsibility of educating the community about the new regulation and as part of that effort we did prepare the brochure and as part of the distribution effort we did ask the schools if they would consider distributing them.

Senator BYRD. Do you feel that this was an advisable approach?

Mr. RILLING. Well, it seemed to us a very effective way of getting information on an important new regulation into the hands of more people. And we felt the more this community knew about the regulation the less difficulty there would be about it.

Senator BYRD. Do you feel that schoolchildren should be used as instruments in disseminating information of this kind?

Mr. RILLING. I would have to know more about the past practices of the schools. It is my understanding that various types of information are disseminated through the schools. If this was a new precedent, then perhaps it should have been thought through more carefully.

It did not seem to us to be a propagandistic effort but an informational effort.

QUESTION OF SETTING BAD PRECEDENT

Senator BYRD. Don't you think this sets a bad precedent?

Mr. RILLING. Possibly.

Senator BYRD. Suppose a test case would show that the Commissioners' order was unconstitutional, what would be your thought then concerning the use of schoolchildren to disseminate such information.

Mr. RILLING. Well, the order is in effect until and unless found unconstitutional, and it seemed to us that the more the citizenry were informed about it the more effective it would be as an educational effort.

Senator BYRD. Do you think the citizens as a whole would approve of using the schoolchildren in this way?

Mr. RILLING. I don't know. We have had some complaints about this procedure. When we requested the schools to cooperate we did not consider it to be a highly controversial procedure but as part of a general community education effort.

Senator BYRD. Did you consider it to be a highly controversial issue?

Mr. RILLING. It certainly was a controversial issue, but once the Commissioners had acted, it became, we felt, part of the regulations of the District which citizens should know about.

Senator BYRD. Do you feel the Commissioners' order met with general approval?

Mr. RILLING. Yes, from what reaction we have received and from the testimony given at the Commissioners' hearings I believe the order did meet with general approval.

The majority of those who testified at the hearings favored it.

Senator BYRD. Does that in itself indicate general approval?

Mr. RILLING. I think it is an indication. It is certainly not conclusive evidence.

ADDITIONAL POSITIONS REQUESTED

Senator BYRD. Are there any vacancies in the four authorized positions?

Mr. RILLING. Three positions at present; there are no vacancies.

Senator BYRD. You are requesting one additional position?

Mr. RILLING. No, we are requesting four additional positions.

Senator BYRD. Four additional positions?

Mr. RILLING. Yes, the two intergroup relation specialists you asked about earlier and two clerks.

Senator BYRD. Is the practice of disseminating this information concerning the Commissioners' housing order continuing to be carried out through the schoolchildren?

Mr. RILLING. We plan no other request to the school people. This was a one-time request. We wouldn't anticipate the necessity of asking for this kind of service again unless there is a new development, a new law, a new regulation, and then we would, I think, consider very carefully before we would make another such request since there has been some criticism.

Senator BYRD. What do you mean by saying you would consider very carefully.

Mr. RILLING. I mean that in the present situation we don't anticipate——

Senator BYRD. Do you think there is a good chance that you would do it again?

Mr. RILLING. If there was a new law or a new regulation, I think we would consider doing it again, consult with the Council and consult with the Commissioners and with the school people and weigh the pros and cons and quite possibly would not feel it appropriate, and possibly we might. I think the decision would be the decision of the Council.

Senator BYRD. Why do you think it is necessary to use the schoolchildren of the community as vehicles for the dissemination of this kind of information.

Mr. RILLING. Only in the sense that the wider dissemination given to this kind of information the more the citizens know about it, about their rights and obligations, and this is one way of reaching parents in one effort quite widely. But I think any such use of this procedure in the future would be thought through a lot more carefully than it was this time.

COST OF MATERIAL DISSEMINATED

Senator BYRD. Who defrayed the cost of the materials that you disseminated?

Mr. RILLING. I am not sure that this has been thoroughly worked out as yet. We worked out with the Commissioner the plans to develop the materials, and they approved the size of the printing that we carried through.

We indicated at that time that we thought our budget could probably not bear the total cost and it was indicated to us that the Secretary's office would assist in some of this expense. I don't think I have received a final report from the Budget Office as to whether all of this is going to be charged to our budget or not. I hope not.

Senator BYRD. Do you know what the total cost was?

Mr. RILLING. Around $1,400.

Senator BYRD. You don't know what portion of this would be charged to your office?

Mr. RILLING. I don't at this moment, no.

Senator BYRD. Did all schools participate?

SCHOOL PARTICIPATION

Mr. RILLING. My understanding is that the public school system did participate in all of its schools. We made no similar request to the nonpublic schools, although some brochures were picked up by some of the private groups.

Senator BYRD. What other methods of dissemination of information did you put into effect?

Mr. RILLING. We attempted to get some coverage through the press and through television in explaining the new regulation, and copies of the brochure were made available at distribution points that were announced; namely, the Council of Churches and the Jewish Community Center and the Catholic Interracial Council.

These groups undertook some dissemination on their own and other groups secured them them from them and from us when they saw the publicity.

Senator BYRD. Do you think that the parents of a child, the parents being individuals who would object to this order and who would feel that it might be unconstitutional, would look with favor upon their child being asked to disseminate information concerning an order that might be determined unconstitutional were it to go to the Supreme Court?

Mr. RILLING. Well, obviously some parents did not feel it appropriate and did so inform us. We did not receive a large number of such objections but we did receive some and the Commissioners received some.

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS

STATEMENT OF BRIG. GEN. C. M. DUKE, MEMBER OF EXECUTIVE BOARD; ACCOMPANIED BY ROYE L. LOWRY, CHAIRMAN OF THE ARLINGTON COUNTY BOARD AND CHAIRMAN OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS, AND SAMUEL HUMES, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY

Senator BYRD. All right, Mr. Herman, who is your next witness?

Mr. HERMAN. Next is the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments. In addition to the listed witness we have with us Roye L. Lowry, chairman of the Arlington County Board and chairman of the Executive Board of the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments.

(The allotment summary follows:)

Allotment summary

1963 allotment	$30,000
1964 allotment	22,000
Comparative transfer from "Department of Motor Vehicles"	3,000
1964 adjusted (1965 base)	25,000
Increases	32,900
Total estimate for 1965	57,900

Analysis by activity

Activity	1963 obligation (actual)	1964 allotment	Transfers	1964 adjustment (1965 base)	Increases	1965 estimate
15. Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments	$30,000	$22,000	+$3,000	$25,000	$32,900	$57,900

Analysis by funds

Activity	1963 obligation (actual)	1964 allotment	Transfers	1964 adjustment (1965 base)	Increases	1965 estimate
General fund	$30,000	$22,000		$22,000	$15,400	$37,400
Highway fund (regular)			+$3,000	3,000	1,500	4,500
Water fund					8,000	8,000
Sanitary sewage works fund					8,000	8,000

SUPPORT OF COUNCIL

Commissioner DUKE. Mr. Chairman, if I may, I would like to make a brief statement in connection with this particular request.

Senator BYRD. Yes, General Duke?

Commissioner DUKE. Only in rather summary fashion, to indicate the support of the Board of Commissioners to the Metropolitan Council of Governments.

We think that this is a very significant and important organization in the metropolitan area, and frankly, I would like to say, also, that we are quite pleased that Mr. Lowry came over today since he, as you know, is the chairman of the Arlington County Board and also the executive board chairman of the Council of Governments.

BENEFITS

From the standpoint of the Board of Commissioners, we feel that our participation in the Council of Governments has a rather twofold benefit to us: One is in the general area of frequent meetings which these leaders of the political jurisdictions have to discuss and pass on matters of metropolitan interest. These meetings provide a very substantial degree of benefit to us, although admittedly in this area, the benefit is somewhat immeasurable.

But the mere fact that we get together—to get to know each other better and to discuss problems of common interest—can only be a distinct benefit to us all.

Second, certain of the projects themselves—and I cite specifically the solid waste problem, on which you were kind enough to grant us authority to proceed a short while ago—are studies on which the District would probably be faced with the choice of either prosecuting them alone or in concert with the other jurisdictions. This provides a measurable and distinct benefit for us to take the road of the Council of Governments.

I cite these two types of benefits that we receive—from the standpoint of our Board of Commissioners—from participation in this Council. It is in these rather general terms that I commend this budget to you and indicate our support for the Council.

PERCENTAGE OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CONTRIBUTION

Senator BYRD. What is the percentage of the District of Columbia contribution to this fund?

Commissioner DUKE. The percentage is 42 percent. Actually the total budget of the Council includes varying amounts of Federal contributions, after these Federal grants are deducted from the total

budget, the balance is split among the contributing jurisdictions, for which our portion is 42 percent. It would be, I think, 38 percent—which is the percentage of our contribution to the Transit Commission—except for the nonparticipation of Montgomery County in the Council of Governments.

Senator BYRD. How did you arrive at the increase of $32,000?

Commissioner DUKE. With respect to the increase of $32,900, sir, I would first like to call your attention to the fact that that particular figure was developed prior to the recent reprograming action, which you approved, involving $22,000 for the solid waste study. As of the moment, I might suggest that it would actually be about $10,900 increase.

Now, as to the exact makeup of that increase, I would suggest that one of the other gentlemen might indicate what this is, but in summary form, this is the way the contribution was developed. This is the entire program, less the Federal grants, computed on the basis of 42 percent for the District of Columbia.

Mr. Lowry has a statement, Mr. Chairman, which I think he would like to make at this time.

Senator BYRD. Mr. Lowry, would you like your statement to be included in the record?

REASONS FOR PARTICIPATION

Mr. LOWRY. I would appreciate it very much, Mr. Chairman, if you would include this statement in the record.

(The statement referred to follows:)

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am Roye L. Lowry, chairman of the Arlington County Board and chairman of the Executive Board of the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments. I am appearing today, as the executive board chairman, in order that you may have a fuller appreciation of the organization, the role, the program, and the fiscal year 1965 budget of the Council of Governments. Appearing with me to assist in answering any subsequent questions is Mr. Samuel Humes, executive secretary of the Council of Governments.

The Council of Governments is the joint organization of the governments of the National Capital region. The District of Columbia, five of the six counties and six of the larger cities belong to, participate in, and financially support the activities of the Council of Governments. Its governing body is composed of the members of the governing bodies of each of the member local governments, plus members of the State legislatures and the Congress of the United States elected from the area. The purpose of this council is to advise and assist the local governments through mutual cooperation to identify and alleviate common problems which cannot be solved effectively through unilateral action.

Cooperation is the keystone of this joint organization of the governments of the area. The Council of Governments can do no more and no less than what is decided upon and carried out by all of the local governments acting in concert. Such cooperation is dependent not only on the elected officials, but also on the staff in each of the governmental bodies in the area. For instance, the police chiefs working together through their committee were the ones who suggested and ultimately worked out the administrative details in developing an areawide teletype system. The top sanitary engineers initiated and worked out the technical details in developing an areawide sewer plan. The Council of Governments has 12 such committees.

In developing the Council of Governments program, and thereby the budget, the projects proposed by the technical advisory groups are reviewed by the policy committees composed of elected officials. The total budget is reviewed and approved by the executive board and then by the full conference. Since each local government is extremely sensitive to budget increases and increased tax levies, the review is a thorough and a critical one. Only those projects which

are essential, not delayable and would ultimately save the region money are included in the ultimate budget.

The budget of the Council of Governments is contributed by each of the local governments on a proportionate basis according to their population. This, as some of you may remember, is in accordance with the suggestion of this committee in 1959 and 1960.

All of the projects and functions of the COG are regional in nature and scope and must be accomplished by a regional body. The District of Columbia actively encourages regional programs, especially those that will facilitate resolution of such District problems as the solid waste disposal problem. There is no duplication in the programs of the COG and the District of Columbia and unilateral programs of the District, especially in the sanitary engineering field, are designed to complement and/or supplement the programs of the COG.

The following table shows the distribution of income to support the Council of Governments budget in fiscal year 1964 as compared to fiscal year 1965:

TABLE I

	Total budget	Local contributions	District of Columbia share	Other members	Other funds
1964	$177,170	$113,400	[1] ($47,000)	($66,400)	$63,770
1965	206,000	142,000	(57,900)	(84,100)	64,000
Increases	28,830	28,600	(10,900)	(17,700)	230

[1] This includes $22,000 recently approved for reprograming in fiscal year 1964 for District participation in a solid waste disposal study to be conducted by the MWCOG.

The estimated population of the land area represented by the member governments of the MWCOG as of July 1, 1963, was 1,993,000 of which approximately 40 percent or 795,000 reside in the District of Columbia. The District's share of the COG local contributions is in the same proportion as population. It is anticipated that the District of Columbia proportionate contribution to future COG budgets will decline since most of the future regional population growth will be in the metropolitan area outside of the District of Columbia.

TABLE II

	1964	1965	Changes
1. Salaries and personnel benefits	$84,070	$130,000	+$45,930
2. Office services and supplies (rent)	18,000	35,000	+17,000
3. Furniture and fixtures	6,000	2,500	−3,500
4. Contractual programs	69,100	38,500	−30,600
Total	177,170	206,000	+28,830

1. Salaries and personnel benefits

The $45,930 increase reflects the provision for full year salaries for the staff of 14 employees approved by the COG in 1964. Much of the work of the COG is accomplished by using the services and staff support of the member governments. The staff of the COG serves somewhat in the capacity of a bookbinder, consolidating member government views and recommendations, deriving consensus and preparing the results in appropriate language and form. However, providing suggestions, technical review and analysis is also a function of the COG staff. Some of the programs being accomplished by this in-house or nonconsultant technique are:

(*a*) Study and development of a procedure for joint contracting for purchasing by municipalities to save funds through large-scale purchases; e.g., bulk purchase of salt for deicing operations in winter.

(*b*) Generating regional official interest in the selection of fringe parking sites to increase mass transit use in the metropolitan region in cooperation with GSA, Regional Planning Council, etc. These sites would be addition to those provided in the District of Columbia fringe parking program.

(c) Developing a regional program to mark tourist routes throughout the metropolitan area to facilitate, tourist movement to principal attractions in the National Capital region.

(d) Generating public and governmental interest and support in the continuation and expansion of air pollution stations to develop air pollution knowledge for public dissemination and for development of model air pollution ordinances for the control and prevention of air pollution.

(e) Development of uniform plumbing and building codes (electrical codes have been developed) among the jurisdictions to reduce code enforcement difficulties and the cost of enforcement, by enabling contractors to understand and conform more readily with codes, thus reducing administrative time, expediting construction and providing cost benefits to both public and private interests.

(f) Continuing efforts to increase police and fire protection cooperation between the various jurisdictions by maintaining the past improvements in regional communications and providing for the development of radiomonitored systems to complement the areawide teletype system inaugurated in 1963.

(g) Generating community interest and support for development of concerted civil defense plans among the various jurisdictions.

(h) Participation in the identification of open space requirements in cooperation with planning agencies and local governments for the development of procedures to reserve open spaces and implement open space programs.

2. Office services and supplies (including rent)

The $17,000 increase in this activity is necessary for rental of facilities. Present facilities of the COG have been provided by the National Capital Planning Commission without charge but will be unavailable after July 1, 1964.

3. Furniture and fixtures

These expenditures have been reduced more than 50 percent and the $2,500 programed will provide for essential furniture and library needs.

4. Contractual programs

The $30,600 reduction in contractual programs should not suggest that increased permanent staffing in the COG office will replace consultant services. The technical and specialty nature of many programs, especially in the sanitary engineering field, requires expert consultant advice. Emphasis will continue to be placed on the use of consultants to preclude large permanent staffing. The programs involving consultants during fiscal year 1965 will include:

(a) *Water supply.*—The COG will study the overall water supply requirements and resources of the region to make provision for the region's future water needs. The special fund water supply studies to be conducted unilaterally by the District of Columbia will not duplicate but will complement the COG effort. Projected population growth in the region indicates that water needs will be doubled by 1985. The $8,000 programed by the Council is sufficient only to initiate preliminary study efforts, principally the inventory of existing regional water resources and plant capacities.

(b) *Traffic safety.*—The continually rising death toll and accident rate in the District of Columbia and the entire metropolitan region demands emphasis on accident prevention on a metropolitan basis because of the interchange of traffic between all the jurisdictions in the area. The recurring COG traffic safety program will provide for improvement and expansion of areawide TV traffic programs and other public relations efforts designed to promote traffic safety and accident prevention. The $5,000 programed is an increase of $1,000 over the fiscal year 1964 program.

(c) *Transportation compact negotiations.*—The National Capital Transportation Act of 1960 provided authorization for negotiation of an interstate compact. Negotiators from Maryland, Virginia, District of Columbia and a Federal representative have been meeting to develop a compact for regional transportation facilities. However, there are no provisions in the act of 1960 to finance the cost of negotiation. Meanwhile, the COG has been a principal source for providing some of the funds to permit negotiations to continue. The COG fiscal year 1965 budget programs $6,000 which will provide some relief of financial needs of the Joint Transportation Compact Negotiations Commission.

(d) *Transportation planning process.*—The Federal Aid to Highway Act of 1962 provides that after July 1, 1965, Federal aid to highways can be provided only if a metropolitan continuing cooperative comprehensive transportation planning process has been established. The COG has programed $16,000 to provide for

the prospectus and any organizational machinery that must be developed and placed in operation during fiscal year 1965. Any additional fund requirements would have to be obtained from the respective participating jurisdictions.

(e) *Regional management information service—Demonstration grant.*—Solutions to many problems that are regionwide in scope have been seriously hampered by the absence of comparable classification systems throughout the metropolitan area. For example, assessment of transportation needs and development of metropolitan transportation programs would be far more successful and efficient if the various land use classifications employed in the region were comparable. Comparable land use classification systems will be of great value in regionwide waste disposal plans, in comparing jurisdiction tax structures in order to assure equitable tax basis, in providing comparable and equitable licensing and inspection procedures, and in carrying out community improvement and development plans. The Council program for a Regional Management Information Service provides for submission of an application to the Urban Renewal Administration, HHFA for a 2-year demonstration grant to: (1) develop modern, comparable classification systems throughout the metropolitan area but minimizing the changes required in present systems, and (2) determine in each jurisdiction the operational changes necessary to implement a comparable system. The demonstration project will focus initially on land use systems and on evaluation systems for housing and structural conditions but adding other systems if possible. The requested grant will provide $60,000 as the Federal two-thirds share with the local one-third contribution of $30,000 obtained through services of the local jurisdictions and the Council of Governments staff. The COG budget for fiscal year 1965 has programed $1,500 to be applied to the establishment of a required demonstration grant project contingency fund.

Public Law 86–527 of the 86th Congress emphasized the necessity for regional coordination to resolve the communitywide problems of Metropolitan Washington. 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." That this confidence was merited is indicated by the number of nationwide firsts which the youthful Council of Governments has already brought to fruition.

1. An interstate transit regulatory commission.
2. An interstate metropolitanwide teletype system.
3. A metropolitanwide locally operated air pollution monitoring system.
4. An interstate metropolitanwide master sewer plan cooperatively developed by the governments of the area.
5. Model construction codes for local governments in an interstate metropolitan area.

All of these projects benefit the region as a whole. None of these projects could have been commenced or completed without the support of the District of Columbia as well as the suburban local governments.

The local governments are confident that the Council of Governments serves a useful and indispensable role as their joint organization dedicated to regional harmony and prosperous growth and that Congress in its wisdom recognizes its importance.

Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments fiscal year 1965 condensed budget (as approved by annual meeting, Dec. 11, 1963)

	Fiscal year 1964	Fiscal year 1965
Income:		
Local contributions as requested:		
District of Columbia	$50,500	$57,900
Prince Georges County	24,700	32,100
Montgomery County	0	0
Fairfax County	16,100	22,700
Arlington County	11,300	12,700
Alexandria	6,000	7,400
Fairfax City	2,000	2,000
Falls Church	2,000	2,000
Prince William County	2,000	2,300
Loudoun County	800	1,000
Rockville	900	1,200
Takoma Park	600	700
Charles County		
Total	116,900	142,000
Demonstration grant	30,000	60,000
Planning assistance grant	18,000	
Other	15,770	4,000
Total	180,670	206,000
Expenditures:		
Personal services (including benefits)	84,070	130,000
Services and supplies (including rent)	17,700	35,000
Contractual:		
Traffic safety	4,000	5,000
Management information	800	1,500
Transportation compact		6,000
Transportation planning process		16,000
Solid waste	60,500	
Interim sewerage	4,200	
Water supply	3,500	10,000
Total	73,000	38,500
Capital assets	5,900	2,500
Total	180,670	206,000

PARTICIPATION IN COUNCIL

Mr. LOWRY. The real essence of the statement is that the Council of Governments is a completely voluntary organization in which all but one of the major local jurisdictions in the metropolitan area participate.

We participate in the Council of Governments because we recognize that we have problems that are common to us all and that have no respect for any particular jurisdictional boundaries.

We participate in the Council of Governments because we don't relish the thought of allowing these problems to grow so large that we may be superseded by some extravagent sort of metropolitan government. We want to exercise our responsibilities and to exercise them in concert with our neighbors.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE BUDGET

The budget that is presented each year is one that is examined at the beginning by the several subject committees into which we divide ours as public officials. The final budget is then adopted by the executive board, and then by annual meeting of the Council of Governments. This budget is broken down into the contributions for the various jurisdictions. General Duke is here today with the

District's share. We will be considering Arlington's share early next month.

There is no base for this budget. The base for this budget each year is zero and we work from that point to determine what kind of program we are going to support as public officials. As you know, our share comes from the tax rates for our local jurisdiction. We are by no means anxious to increase taxes at any point. So we are very circumspect and economical in trying to decide which types of things we want to do and need to do in order to most effectively deal with those problems.

Senator BYRD. I suppose your statement outlines the projects that you are presently promoting?

Mr. LOWRY. It does indeed, sir.

Senator BYRD. It does?

Mr. LOWRY. Yes.

Senator BYRD. How much was appropriated last year?

BUDGET ESTIMATE

Mr. LOWRY. All told, Mr. Chairman, the budget for the present year was $180,670. This has been reduced by $4,500 by reason of the contributions of two of the jurisdictions not coming up to those levels which were appropriate, given their population, so it is in the neighborhood of $176,000.

I take it, Mr. Chairman, you were asking a question about the overall budget for the Council in which we all participated?

Senator BYRD. Yes. And how much did we appropriate?

Commissioner DUKE. $25,000 was the appropriation, sir. This was then added to the $22,000 that we reprogramed with your approval for a total District of Columbia contribution of $47,000 for fiscal 1964.

Senator BYRD. Do you have anything else?

Mr. LOWRY. I do not believe so, sir.

Commissioner DUKE. No, sir; nothing, except to respond to any questions.

Senator BYRD. Commissioner Tobriner?

Commissioner TOBRINER. Not anything, thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. Mr. Duncan?

Commissioner DUNCAN. No.

Senator BYRD. The subcommittee will be in recess until tomorrow afternoon at 2:30.

(Whereupon, at 4:15 p.m., Monday, February 24, 1964, the subcommittee recessed to reconvene at 2:30 p.m., Tuesday, February 25, 1964.)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1965

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1964

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

The subcommittee met, pursuant to call, at 2:45 p.m., in room S–126, the Capitol Building, Hon. Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia (chairman) presiding.

Present: Senator Byrd.

Also present: Walter N. Tobriner, President of the board; John B. Duncan, Commissioner; Brig. Gen. C. M. Duke, Engineer Commissioner; D. P. Herman, budget officer; Kenneth Back, finance officer, District of Columbia.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

STATEMENT OF SCHUYLER LOWE, DIRECTOR; 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. HALLEY, INTERNAL AUDIT OFFICER; AND REXFORD G. WESSELLS, PROCUREMENT OFFICER

BUDGET ESTIMATE

Senator BYRD. The subcommittee will be in order.

The first item for consideration this afternoon relates to "General administration."

The 1965 estimate is $8,166,000, an increase of $636,271 over the 1965 base. Including in this sum are funds for 23 additional positions.

The allotment summary will be placed in the record at this point.

(The allotment summary follows.)

Allotment summary

1963 allotment (including $249,936 contained in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1963, Public Law 88–25	$7,011,286
1964 allotment	7,553,373
Decreases	23,644
1964 adjusted (1965 base)	7,529,729
Increases	636,271
Total estimate for 1965	8,166,000

Analysis by activities

Activity	1963 obligations (actual)	1964 allotment	Transfers	Decreases	1964 adjusted (1965 base)	Increases	1965 estimate
1. Office of the Director	$52,004	$51,186	.....	$65	$51,121	$18,579	$69,700
2. Administrative services:							
A. Operations	221,228	241,685	.....	258	241,427	51,173	292,600
B. Space rental	566,650	662,800	.....	25,250	637,550	95,250	732,800
3. Budget	244,145	277,721	.....	794	276,927	39,273	316,200
4. Finance	3,769,056	3,982,994	.....	.....	3,982,994	198,206	4,181,200
5. Internal auditing	252,104	284,943	.....	1,607	283,336	54,664	338,000
6. Management	154,173	193,130	.....	670	192,460	84,540	277,000
7. Personnel:—							
A. Operations	341,169	355,900	.....	.....	355,900	49,000	404,900
B. Employee disability compensation	309,931	375,000	.....	.....	375,000	.....	375,000
C. Employee Unemployment compensation	371,910	445,000	.....	.....	445,000	9,000	454,000
D. Workmen's compensation, administrative expenses	289,970	304,000	.....	.....	304,000	10,300	314,300
8. Procurement	362,927	384,014	.....	.....	384,014	26,286	410,300
Total	6,935,267	7,558,373	.....	28,644	7,529,729	636,271	8,166,000

Analysis by funds

Fund	1963 obligations (actual)	1964 allotment	Transfers	Decreases	1964 adjusted (1965 base)	Increases	1965 estimate
General fund	$6,773,967	$7,393,873	.....	$28,644	$7,365,229	$619,871	$7,985,100
Highway fund:							
Regular	83,000	84,000	.....	.....	84,000	12,000	96,000
Motor vehicle parking	48,000	50,200	.....	.....	50,200	.....	50,200
Water fund	23,900	23,900	.....	.....	23,900	2,200	26,100
Sanitary sewage works fund	6,400	6,400	.....	.....	6,400	2,200	8,600
Total	6,935,267	7,558,373	.....	28,644	7,529,729	636,271	8,166,000

Analysis of funds by activity

Activity	General fund	Highway fund		Water fund	Sanitary sewage works fund	1965 estimate
		Regular	Motor vehicle parking			
1. Office of the Director	$69,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	$69,700
2. Administrative services	1,013,400	$12,000	.....	.....	.....	1,025,400
3. Budget	316,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	316,200
4. Finance	4,024,300	72,000	$50,200	$26,100	$8,600	4,181,200
5. Internal auditing	338,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	338,000
6. Management	277,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	277,000
7. Personnel	1,548,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,548,200
8. Procurement	410,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	410,300
Total, agency	7,997,100	84,000	50,200	26,100	8,600	8,166,000

Total increase requested is distributed as follows:

Office of the Director

Position, grade, title, and/or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Related benefits	Other	Total
Within grade advancements		$645	$44		$689
Annualization of 1964 pay increase		734	50		784
GS-15 program coordinator	1	15,683	1,148	$275	17,106
Total	1	17,062	1,242	275	18,579

Administrative services

A. OPERATIONS

Position, grade, title, and/or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
GS-14 realty officer	1	$13,624	$902	$230	$14,756
GS-11 appraiser	1	8,424	562	258	9,244
GS-7 administrative clerk	1	5,800	394	310	6,504
GS-6 accounting clerk	1	5,242	356	310	5,908
GS-5 draftsman-computer	1	4,701	319	810	5,830
GS-3 mail clerk	1	3,890	346	164	4,400
Annualization of 1964 pay raise increase		4,223	308		4,531
Total, A. Operations	6	45,904	3,187	2,082	51,173

B. SPACE RENTAL

Annualization of space rental contained in 1964 Appropriation Act	$36,125
Department of Public Welfare:	
Agency services	48,125
Aid to unemployed parents (6 months)	11,000
Total	59,125
Grand total	95,250

Budget

Position, grade, title, and/or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Related benefits	Other	Total
GS-13 supervisory budget analyst	1	$11,731	$883		$12,614
GS-6 secretary (stenographer)	1	5,242	441		5,683
GS-12 systems accountant	1	9,984	762	$500	11,246
Annualization of 1964 pay increase		7,185	545		7,730
Printing				2,000	2,000
Total	3	34,142	2,631	2,500	39,273

Finance Office

ADMINISTRATION

Position, grade, title, and/or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Within-grade advancements		$3,205	$218		$3,423
Annualization 1964 pay raise		2,677	183		2,860
Total		5,882	401		6,283

PROPERTY TAX DIVISION

Within-grade advancements		$16,560	$1,130		$17,690
Annualization 1964 pay raise		15,669	1,068		16,737
Total		32,229	2,198		34,427

REVENUE DIVISION

Within-grade advancements		$18,199	$1,242		$19,441
Annualization 1964 pay raise		18,651	1,272		19,923
Total		36,850	2,514		39,364

TREASURY DIVISION

Within-grade advancements		$6,161	$420		$6,581
Annualization 1964 pay raise		5,998	408		6,406
Total		12,159	828		12,987

ENFORCEMENT DIVISION

Within-grade advancements		$4,534	$310		$4,844
Annualization 1964 pay raise		4,224	288		4,512
Total		8,758	598		9,356

ACCOUNTING DIVISION

Time, leave, and payroll clerk GS-5	1	$4,701	$401	$660	$5,762
Within-grade advancements		7,364	503		7,867
Annualization 1964 pay raise		9,879	674		10,553
Total	1	21,944	1,578	660	24,182

DATA PROCESSING DIVISION

Within-grade advancements		$9,241	$634		$9,875
Annualization 1964 pay raise		7,652	522		8,174
Supplies				$10,200	10,200
Annualization of rental of data processing equipment converting from punchcards to magnetic tape				43,358	43,358
Total		16,893	1,156	53,558	71,607

Internal auditing

Position, grade, title, and/or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Within-grade advancements		$7,656	$521		$8,177
Annualization of 1964 pay increase		7,914	538		8,452
Annualization of 3 positions allowed in prior year		18,252	1,241		19,493
GS–11 senior auditor	2	16,848	1,308	$386	18,542
Total	2	50,670	3,608	386	54,664

Management

Position, grade, title, and/or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Within-grade advancements		$7,051	$479		$7,530
Annualization of 1964 pay increase		6,594	448		7,042
GS–14 management analyst	1	13,624	1,007	$224	14,855
GS–13 management analyst	1	11,731	882	220	12,833
GS–12 management analyst	1	9,984	760	221	10,965
GS–5 clerk-stenographer	1	4,638	396	550	5,584
Annualization of 3 positions allowed in prior year		19,411	1,320		20,731
Contractual services				5,000	5,000
Total	4	73,033	5,292	6,215	84,540

Personnel

OPERATIONS

Position, grade, title, and/or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
GS–11 position classifier	1	$8,424	$654	$175	$9,253
GS–11 personnel assistant	1	8,424	654	275	9,353
GS–7 safety officer assistant	1	5,803	475	375	6,653
GS–4 clerk-typist	1	4,222	368	520	5,110
Within-grade advancements		8,842	602		9,444
Annualization of 1964 pay increase		8,602	585		9,187
Total, operations	4	44,317	3,338	1,345	49,000

Employees' disability compensation (no increase requested).
Employee unemployment compensation $9,000
Workmen's compensation, administrative expenses 10,300

Procurement

Position, grade, title, and/or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
GS–9 purchasing agent	2	$14,060	$1,128	$282	$15,470
Within-grade advancements		3,556	244		3,800
Annualization of 1964 pay increase		6,566	450		7,016
Total increases from 1964 base	2	24,182	1,822	282	26,286

GENERAL STATEMENT

Senator BYRD. All right, Mr. Herman, who is your first witness?

Mr. HERMAN. Mr. Lowe.

Senator BYRD. All right, Mr. Lowe.

Mr. LOWE. Mr. Chairman, I do not have a general statement with regard to the Department, and, if it meets with your pleasure, we will proceed through the increased items, if that seems like a suitable way to do.

From time to time the heads of the offices of the Department will be here with me, if there are questions that I cannot handle or where you would wish to talk to them directly about some of the matters under their immediate jurisdiction.

The first item of other than a so-called mandatory matter appears on page 6 of the justification, and it pertains to the Office of the Director of General Administration.

PROGRAM COORDINATOR

This is for a GS–15 program coordinator in my immediate office. There are in my immediate office only four people; a special assistant and two secretaries and myself.

One of the secretaries also doubles in brass to help out the management office.

Over the years that the Department has been in existence, the complexities of urban affairs have increased from year to year and there has been a steady, although perhaps not spectacular, swing in the direction of trying to work on urban problems on a broad program basis.

Juvenile delinquency, for example, is a current program. The attack on poverty that the present administration is pushing so vigorously is another. What this is leading to is that a functionally organized organization, such as the District of Columbia government, increasingly has to bring to bear the activities of many functions to wage war on these different programs, whether it is delinquency, medical assistance for the aged, poverty, or whatever it may be.

Eventually most of those problems need to be resolved as far as the staff level of solution is concerned in the Department of General Administration before they go to the Commissioners for the final policy determinations which only they, as the chief administrators of the District, can make.

This position is for the purpose of giving additional staff in my immediate office to help with that type of thing. It will be the first increase that will have incurred in this office since it was established in 1952.

Senator BYRD. Now, some of the work which is anticipated for the new position is undoubtedly presently being done, and if this is the case who is doing the work now?

Mr. LOWE. My immediate associates, the heads of the offices and I are doing it now.

Our problem at the present time is that some things just do not get done, and others take much too long.

I think our delays in coming to a resolution of some of the medical assistance for the aged program problems are an illustration of where

we just had too little in the way of qualified manpower to put on the job.

That is the case where the General Accounting Office criticized the Commissioners rather severely for their delay in getting their program into being.

Senator BYRD. The program coordinator would be a GS–15?

Mr. LOWE. That is correct.

Senator BYRD. What would be the starting salary?

Mr. LOWE. The starting salary for a GS–15 is approximately $15,683. The other items in this——

Senator BYRD. Was there agreement between you as to the starting salary?

Mr. LOWE. It is $15,683, yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. Was this position requested for fiscal year 1964?

Mr. LOWE. No, sir. This is the first time this position has been requested.

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

Senator BYRD. All right. Now, under "Administrative services," Mr. Lowe.

Mr. LOWE. Under "Administrative services" we are asking now for a total of six positions and Mr. McCallister, the administrative services officer, is here.

I would like to make this presentation in two categories, one dealing with operations of the Administrative Services Office, and the other part dealing with space rental.

The first position in the administrative services group is on page 9 of our prepared justification.

RIGHT-OF-WAY ACQUISITION PROGRAM

This is for an accounting clerk to assist in the increased volume of work associated with the enlarged right-of-way acquisition program, the additional details connected with the ever-increasing quantities of rented office space, and related matters, plus the cost accounting work for our service operations in the printing and duplicating field.

We have just outgrown the productive capacity of our present staff in this particular situation.

The next position or the next two positions, which I would like to discuss together, are set out on page 10. They are for a realty officer, GS–14, and a realty appraiser, GS–11.

These two jobs have been before your committee on several occasions. You have allowed them on those occasions and did so last year.

Previously we had been asking for five positions. This year, in the hope that we could get at least this much because of our desperate situation, we have reduced our request to just these two which are two of the original five.

They pertain strictly and solely to the mounting volume of work in site acquisitions for either highways or public buildings—a grade 14 and grade 11.

On that same page are two other positions for the Administrative Services Office, again a workload feature, and also there is quite an aspect of potential money savings connected with these two.

They deal with a more effective utilization of all space, both rented and District owned. Whenever we can conserve space it is worth approximately $5 a square foot. I am talking principally about office space. Any conservation of space that they can work out is a moneymaking proposition, and on top of that we do have the obligation to do this job effectively.

The next position, which appears on page 11, is a mail clerk for the mailrooms of the District and is a GS–3. This is needed in order to keep the mailrooms open over the span of hours that are needed. They have to be open early and late. They cannot be operated on a single 8-hour shift basis.

The volume is slowly increasing. The volume of mail is not the direct and sole justification for this item, but there has been a steady increase. For example, in 1962 we had outgoing mail of 4,187,000 pieces. That went up to 4,310,000 in 1963, and we estimate that it will be 4,350,000 in the current fiscal year.

This concludes the new positions proposed for this Office, and they would be the first positions allowed since 1961. The Office currently has 31 positions in it.

VACANCIES

Senator BYRD. And do you have any vacancies?

Mr. LOWE. We have one vacancy at this time, sir. We seldom have any in this particular Office.

Senator BYRD. How long have you had this vacancy?

Mr. MCCALLISTER. We have selected and sent forward to the Personnel Office a recommendation for the transfer of an employee from another department to fill this position.

I think it will be effective next Monday, sir.

Senator BYRD. How long have you had this vacancy?

Mr. LOWE. Since December 30, 1963, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. Were any of the positions, other than the realty officer position and the realty appraiser position, requested last year?

Mr. LOWE. No, sir.

Senator BYRD. How many realty officers and appraisers do you now have?

Mr. LOWE. Mr. Chairman, we have a total of——

Mr. MCCALLISTER. We have two realty officers and two appraisers.

SPACE RENTAL ITEM

Senator BYRD. Now, would you like to address yourself to the space rental item?

Mr. LOWE. Yes, sir.

At the present time, to give you just a very brief perspective, we have appropriated in the 1964 budget, $637,550 of funds for the rental of space for the several District agencies that we have been unable to accommodate in District-owned buildings.

The request before you is for a total of $95,250 of rental money, made up of $29,545 for annualization of increases allowed in the current year on a part-year basis, $6,580 to provide for additional space for the President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency, not for the Committee but I mean for the local group working with that Committee.

Then there is $11,000 in here to provide office space for personnel connected with the expansion of staff in the Welfare Department that go with the adoption of the aid to the dependent children of unemployed parents program.

Senator BYRD. How much money is involved at that point?

Mr. LOWE. $11,000 on a 6-month basis.

Then also for the Department of Public Welfare, a sum of $48,125 to provide 9,625 square feet of space for the Director's Office, community workshop, and training program.

Those items I mentioned specifically total $95,250, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. Supply for the record a breakdown of the $732,800 request.

Mr. LOWE. That would be the facilities for which we use the rent?

Senator BYRD. Yes, sir.

Mr. LOWE. All right, sir.

(The information referred to follows:)

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES OFFICE

Present and proposed leases of office space by the District of Columbia as of Feb. 26, 1964

Occupying agency	Building address	Area (square feet)	Rent per square foot per annum	Annual rent	Lease expires
Department of Licenses and Inspections, Weights and Measures Branch.	Esso Building, 261 Constitution Ave. NW.	1,118	$4.30	$4,807	Oct. 31, 1965
Department of Licenses and Inspections, Housing Division.	32 F St. NW	6,858	4.00	27,432	Nov. 14, 1966
Department of General Administration, Internal Audit Office.	261 Constitution Ave. NW.	3,060	4.30	13,158	Oct. 31, 1965
Department of Public Health	2246 Minnesota Ave. SE	700	2.63	1,839	Mar. 14, 1965
Do	401 3d St. NW	10,950 865	4.40 2.00	49,910	June 30, 1965
Department of Occupations and Professions.	1145 19th St. NW	8,687	5.00	43,435	Sept. 14, 1966
Department of Insurance	do	4,791	5.00	23,955	Feb. 28, 1965
Commissioners' Youth Council	321 D St. NE	1,614	2.58	4,164	Aug. 15, 1964
District of Columbia Apprenticeship Council.	1145 19th St. NW	754	5.00	3,770	Sept. 15, 1966
Community Renewal Council	do	1,660	5.25	[1] (1)8,715	Aug. 31, 1965
Public Utilities Commission	1625 I St. NW	5,765	5.75	33,204	Apr. 30, 1968
Department of Public Health	404 H St. NE	2,280	2.12	4,800	Oct. 21, 1967
Department of Public Welfare	1291 Taylor St. NW	73,703 10,466	2.50 1.25 [1](2)	197,340	June 30, 1965
	Additional electric service.			624	
Do	1242 Taylor St. NW	1,518	3.30	5,010	Do.
Department of Sanitary Engineering.	1329 E St. NW	1,000	3.90 [1](3)	3,900	June 30, 1963
Department of Vocational Rehabilitation.	819 9th St. NW	9,380	2.10 [1](4)	19,760	June 30, 1964
Department of Sanitary Engineering.	20 L St. SW	5,375	4.15	22,308	Dec. 31, 1967
Department of Public Welfare, Surplus Food Division.	4th and D Sts. SW	3,170 8,724	3.48 .90	11,032 7,852	Oct. 31, 1964

See footnotes at end of table, p. 182.

Present and proposed leases of office space by the District of Columbia as of Feb. 26, 1964—Continued

Occupying agency	Building address	Area (square feet)	Rent per square foot per annum	Annual rent	Lease expires
President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency.	1420 New York Ave. NW.	3,750	$4.14	$15,540	Apr. 30, 1964
	Present leases	166,188	3.02	502,555	
	Parking			8,728	
	Vehicle storage, 20 L St. SW.			4,800	
	Guard service, 1291 Taylor St. NW.			19,111	
	Bell School, operation and maintenance.			83,680	
	Total			618,874	

[1] See the following:

(1) Paid by Community Renewal Council	$8,715
(2) Partly reimbursed by Federal grants-in-aid (estimated)	40,000
(3) Paid by Department of Sanitary Engineering	3,900
(4) Partly reimbursed by Federal	8,945
Total	61,576
Total present obligations	$618,874
Proposed leases:	
Health pharmacy	29,000
MAD and nursing field office	32,000
Welfare outlets	2,000
Welfare: Agency services and aid to unemployed parents	59,125
New space, vocational rehabilitation, difference between present and additional	52,240
Parking	3,600
Less additional Federal grants approximately	2,463
Total proposed leases	175,502
Total, present and proposed leases	794,376
Less reimbursements	−61,576
Total estimated space rental expenditures, fiscal year 1965	732,800

Senator BYRD. I am not sure that I understand what occasioned the decrease of $25,250 in the 1964 allotment for cost of space rental.

Mr. LOWE. Mr. Chairman, this was a nonrecurring sum included in a previous appropriation to cover expenses of alterations and moving. Also, a small amount of this $25,250 was in excess of the current needs.

AID TO UNEMPLOYED PARENTS

Senator BYRD. Now, with reference to the $11,000 item, aid to unemployed parents, I note that this would be at the rate of $5.50 per foot.

Is that pretty high in your judgment, Mr. Lowe?

Mr. LOWE. It seems high to me. I have difficulty getting accustomed to the rental figures that one must pay nowadays, but it is prevailing and actually it is lower than many office buildings in town now charge.

BUDGET OFFICE

Senator BYRD. Now, I believe you said, or you suggested we move on to the budget category.

Mr. LOWE. Yes, sir. In the Budget Office we are requesting three positions.

I believe all three of those are identified on page 16 of the budget justification.

Mr. Herman is here also, as you have previously recognized, to help out on any of these matters that may come up.

Senator BYRD. Would you say Mr. Herman has a special interest in this?

Mr. LOWE. I think he has more than a special interest, Mr. Chairman. I believe that is a very conservative description of it.

The first one of these positions that is requested is a GS–6 stenographer to build up the stenographic and clerical force of the Budget Office.

At the present time we have only 2 such people as far as the central budget operations are concerned; we have only 2 clerk-typists to 10 professional workers. This is to provide more service in the clerical and typing aspects for these professional workers so that they can devote more time to doing more real budget work.

Senator BYRD. So you have a 1-to-5 ratio now?

Mr. LOWE. Yes, and this would make it a 1-to-3½, if allowed.

IMPROVED MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL REPORTING

The next position is a budget analyst, GS–13. The budget analyst is to carry us further along in improved managerial and financial reporting.

In complicted operations such as the District of Columbia government the importance of effective and timely reporting of activities, both in terms of operations as well as finances, is the key to the Commissioners and others having a basis for doing a management job, and that is what this one is for.

Related in a broad way to that same purpose is the other position which is a GS–12 systems accountant. This systems accountant is to permit us to move more rapidly into the development of detailed accounting systems for some of the larger District agencies.

Illustrations of where we need to work and where we are not able to as yet are the Department of Highways and Traffic, Public Health, Sanitary Engineering, and Buildings and Grounds, which are four of the biggest District Departments. They are in very serious need of this type of financial assistance.

Senator BYRD. How many budget analysts do you now have?

Mr. LOWE. We have 10 analysts in the budget operation. We have eight systems accountants in the financial systems work.

VACANCIES IN THE BUDGET OFFICE

Senator BYRD. Do you have any vacancies in these positions?

Mr. LOWE. We have four vacancies overall in the Budget Office at the moment.

We have had just a little difficulty currently, but we seem to be on the threshold, I think, of getting these jobs filled.

Senator BYRD. Do you have any vacancies in your budget analyst positions?

Mr. HERMAN. We have two.

Mr. LOWE. We have two there, a GS–9 and a GS–7 budget analyst, which are vacant.

Senator BYRD. How long have you had these vacancies?

Mr. LOWE. One of them is very recent, February 1. The other one, the GS–9, has been vacant since March of last year.

We are actively recruiting for both and should have them filled very shortly.

That concludes the new positions that are requested for the budget activities of the Department, Mr. Chairman.

Printing Cost

Senator Byrd. What is the justification for the printing cost, an increase of $2,000?

Mr. Lowe. This is a combination of increased costs and increased volume of printing, required to adequately present statistical data, the annual reports.

You see, the financing of the annual report is included in this budget.

Senator Byrd. How much was spent last year for this item?

Mr. Herman. $14,377, but that includes $7,000 which is a nonrecurring item for printing the accounting manual. That is deducted out in 1964.

Mr. Lowe. The base for this year is $6,186.

Senator Byrd. And you are asking for a $2,000 increase?

Mr. Lowe. That is correct, which would bring this up to $8,186.

Senator Byrd. Mr. Herman, would you like to add anything?

Mr. Herman. No, sir. I think Mr. Lowe has covered it very nicely, sir.

Senator Byrd. All right, Mr. Lowe.

Finance Office

Mr. Lowe. In the Finance Office, Mr. Back, the Finance Officer, is here also, and we, I believe, have only one new position in the entire Office.

We have a considerable overall increase obviously because of the size of the Office.

The total strength of the Finance Office is a major part of the entire Department.

We have 514 positions of a total of 712 in the Department.

Senator Byrd. Why are you requesting one additional GS–5 clerk?

Mr. Lowe. This is a workload item connected with the steady growth in the overall payroll of the District of Columbia.

Central Payroll Operation

In the Finance Office we have the central payroll operation and this clerk is to help us keep pace with this. The ratio of these clerks to other employees is little short of phenomenal.

We operate on the basis of 1 payroll clerk to 1,452 other employees, which is a very excellent record, but we have just reached the point where we are unable to devise further economies of operation that will permit us to absorb this.

This is the first one of these clerks we have asked for for some little time. For a while we have had to ask for one for about every thousand employees of net increase. As I say, we have stretched it out, and are now working at this higher level.

Senator BYRD. How many of such clerks do you presently have?

Mr. LOWE. We have 21 at the present time.

Senator BYRD. How many vacancies in such positions do you presently have?

Mr. LOWE. I do not believe any. Let me doublecheck that, Mr. Chairman.

We had one vacancy on the first of the month which had been vacant only 3 weeks. It was scheduled to be filled on February 16. So, probably as of today we do not have any vacancies in that group.

OVERTIME

Senator BYRD. Have you been having to work some of your people overtime in this area?

Mr. LOWE. We do on occasion. Some of the overtime, I do not think we would really want to avoid because otherwise we could be overstaffed during normal periods. When we get unusual combinations of holidays coinciding with deadlines for payroll operations then we do from time to time have to have some overtime.

It is carefully controlled and limited to the minimum.

Senator BYRD. Mr. Herman, could you supply the committee with a table indicating the amount of overtime paid during the past fiscal year in each unit or each department or each section wherein you are requesting new positions this year?

Mr. HERMAN. You mean for the entire District of Columbia government, sir?

Senator BYRD. Yes, sir.

Mr. HERMAN. May we supply it for the record?

Senator BYRD. Yes, sir.

So, in this instance, for example, you would show the amount of overtime that has been worked during the past fiscal year under your finance section.

Mr. HERMAN. Will stating it in dollars be all right, sir?

Senator BYRD. Yes, sir.

(The information referred to follows:)

Paid overtime during fiscal year 1963 in various units, sections, or departments of the District of Columbia government wherein new positions are requested in 1965

	Paid overtime
Department of General Administration:	
Office of the Director	$216.81
Administrative Services	2,941.00
Budget	3,526.86
Finance (Payroll Unit)	2,715.00
Internal Audit	938.98
Management	176.31
Procurement	1,929.00
Regulatory agencies:	
Death investigations	1,435.00
Office of Urban Renewal	609.88
Public Library:	
Personnel	97.00
Budget	51.00
Administrative pool	25.00
Office of Corporation Counsel:	
Administration	1,325.50
Contract Appeals Board	20.65
Civil Proceedings Division	30.44
Corporation Counsel (Office of)	14.46
Domestic Relations and Collection Division	865.94
Appellate Division	15.56
Legislation and Opinions Division	61.88
Taxation Division	34.74
Fire Department (Police and Fire Medical Services)	1,765.00
Office of Civil Defense	6,052.00
District of Columbia Juvenile Court (Social Service)	112.24
Department of Corrections:	
Custody and care	68,566.00
Maintenance and operations	9,082.00
Department of Licenses and Inspections:	
Inspection	1,018.04
License and permit	239.36
Housing	783.27
Zoning	2,727.97
Public schools:	
General administration	811.45
Supervision and instruction	132.41
District of Columbia Teachers College	7,107.36
Operation of Buildings and Grounds and Maintenance of Equipment	78,721.02
National Zoological Park:	
Office of the Director	125.25
Operation and Maintenance Department	421.29
Department of Vocational Rehabilitation: Rehabilitation Service	2,566.00
Department of Public Health:	
Public Health Nursing	28.00
Laboratories	3,044.00
District of Columbia General Hospital	6,129.00
Glenn Dale Hospital	7,225.00
Medical Assistance	3,911.00
Department of Public Welfare: Office of the Director	5,658.00
Agency Services:	
Public Assistance Division	22,744.00
Public Welfare Training Center	656.00
Child Welfare Division	1,694.00
Investigations and Collections	15,636.00
Field Administrative Office	28,711.00
Surplus Food Division	1,220.00
District of Columbia Welfare Institutions:	
District of Columbia Village	32,182.00
Receiving Home	8,993.00
Junior Village	29,593.00
Field Administrative Office	12,911.00

Paid overtime during fiscal year 1963 in various units, sections, or departments of the District of Columbia government wherein new positions are requested in 1965—Continued

	Paid overtime
Department of Public Welfare—Continued	
Children's Center:	
Central Administration	$755. 00
Maple Glen School	3, 802. 00
District Training School	18, 577. 00
Cedar Knoll	19, 026. 00
Field Administrative Office	15, 419. 00
Department of Highways and Traffic:	
Office of Business Administration:	
Personnal Section	353. 00
Labor Law	4, 145. 00
Design Engineering and Research:	
Special Research Section	1, 998. 00
Right-of-Way Engineering	2, 739. 00
Bridge Division:	
Inspection Unit	6, 440. 00
Maintenance and Repair	14, 762. 00
Electrical Division:	
Radio Unit	4, 162. 00
Underground Construction	1, 565. 00
Installation and Repair	4, 327. 00
Planning and Programing:	
Office of Chief	95. 00
Planning research	1, 334. 00
Programing Section	217. 00
Metropolitan area surveys	1, 714. 00
Department of Motor Vehicles:	
Administration	2, 120. 00
Permit Control:	
Permit examination	395. 00
Records processing and issuance	5, 355. 00
Driver improvement	3, 398. 00
Safety Responsibility	960. 00
Vehicle Control:	
Inspection	2, 602. 00
Registration	1, 137. 00
Department of Sanitary Engineering:	
Consumer Engineering Section	6, 361. 31
Sanitation	11, 543. 66
Total for reporting departments	512, 898. 64

NOTE.—This table shows only paid overtime in fiscal year 1963 in areas where new positions are requested in fiscal year 1965, as reported by departments of the District of Columbia government.

Mr. LOWE. You understand also, Mr. Chairman, that this request is partly connected with the prospective increase in the overall employment of the District of Columbia that is involved in this proposed budget?

Senator BYRD. Yes; would you say the additional GS–5 clerk is being requested to handle the accounting work directly related to these new positions that are being requested?

Mr. LOWE. Probably about half to two-thirds of the justification is connected with that, and the remainder is the buildup of employment without having any payroll clerks added in the meanwhile.

We have a very small increase in staff in the finance office. You see, there have been 3,000 employees added to the District government since we have actually had a net increase in the staff of this payroll group.

So, as I say, this is a situation where we have come to the end of our abilities to simplify or otherwise streamline.

INCREASE FOR DATA PROCESSING EQUIPMENT

Senator BYRD. Your justification summary, on page 225, shows requested increases of $10,200 for supplies and $43,358 for annualization of rental of data processing equipment, converting from punchcards to magnetic tape.

How much is in the 1965 base for these two items?

Mr. LOWE. The base was $15,875 on the additional equipment rental for the data-processing activity. This was granted for the last quarter of fiscal year 1964. The annual rental for this equipment will be $59,233; therefore, an additional $43,358 is requested in the fiscal 1965 budget to annualize this rental cost.

With regard to the—the $10,200 would be added to the overall Finance Office total, which is $73,880 that is in the base.

This is an Office that has a tremendous expense for printed forms, such as tax bills and that type of supply.

Senator BYRD. How much was actually spent in the last fiscal year for supplies?

Mr. LOWE. For printing and duplicating the expenditure was $47,150.

Mr. Chairman, this report does not list it exactly in that form. May I supply the balance of the information to you rather than delay you now?

Senator BYRD. Yes; would you indicate the items that are nonrecurring, if it is possible to do so?

Mr. LOWE. Yes, sir; we will be glad to do so.

Senator BYRD. And would you explain the justification for the increase?

Mr. LOWE. Yes, sir; we will do that in more detail.

(The information referred to follows:)

Supplies:	
Expenditures	$81,558
Allotment (1963 base)	73,880
Overexpended	7,678
Breakdown of supply purchases in fiscal 1963 are as follows:	
Envelopes	12,141
Publications	3,694
Reproducing and photocopy	4,945
IBM cards	17,404
Forms for IBM equipment	31,060
General Services Administration	[1] 4,479
Film, microfilm	1,126
Special labels	437
Special machine ribbons	1,336
Special binders and folders	1,750
Miscellaneous	[2] 3,186
Total	81,558

[1] Includes normal daily use supplies, adding machine tape, manifold paper sets, memo pads, regular folders, District of Columbia forms, etc.

[2] Includes NCR paper, bookkeeping machine paper, drafting supplies, rubber stamps, date and signature stamps, etc.

NOTE. There are no nonrecurring items.

Data Processing Division, increased supply cost, fiscal 1965

Description:	Estimated increased cost
I. Additional magnetic tape requirements for the new electronic data-processing accounts receivable system, individual income tax system and a pilot business tax (combined revenue file) which are scheduled for implementation in fiscal 1965	$6,400.00
II. Card and paper form requirements for the new automated general ledger system	790.00
III. Additional paper form requirements for the preparation of special payroll reports due to additional deductions such as union dues and Federal Insurance Contribution Act	543.00
IV. New continuous prepunched machinable bills and other paper form requirements for the electronic data processing, accounts receivable system and initial combined revenue file operations	2,467.00
Total increase fiscal 1965	10,200.00

TOTAL REQUEST FOR FINANCE OFFICE

Mr. LOWE. A large part of this increase is connected with this data-processing item. This is to buy additional magnetic tapes and related items of equipment.

The total for the Finance Office, in the way of increases including the payroll clerk and the two items we have just been discussing, is $198,206, but the other items that we have not discussed are largely annualization of pay raises and within-grade increase.

Senator BYRD. What is the justification for the increase of roughly 250 percent in the annualization of rental of data-processing equipment?

Mr. LOWE. Simply that this was the amount that was allowed to get us started which will put the operation on the line. I mean, the $16,000 was the amount allowed for the current fiscal year which permits us to put the equipment on the line in midspring, and then in order to put it on a properly funded basis for the next fiscal year we need this $43,358.

Senator BYRD. Will you supply for the record the overall 1965 estimate of rented data-processing equipment in all departments?

Mr. LOWE. Yes, sir, we have that included.

(The information referred to follows:)

1965 estimate of rental of data-processing equipment

Department	District of Columbia	Federal aid	Department	District of Columbia	Federal aid
General Administration (Finance Office)	$170,036		Vocational Rehabilitation	$2,174	$2,174
Highways and Traffic	21,576	$32,364	Motor Vehicles	32,409	
Public Health	27,468	25,801	Public schools	18,132	
District of Columbia General Hospital	20,224		Metropolitan Police Department	5,760	
Licenses and Inspection	23,268		Unemployment Compensation Board		56,804
Court of general sessions	42,924				
Juvenile court	7,032		Total	393,343	117,143
Public Welfare	22,340				

INTERNAL AUDIT OFFICE

Senator BYRD. Now, let's proceed to internal auditing.

Mr. LOWE. Mr. Hally, whom you know, is here with me.

In the Internal Audit Office the only item that is being requested is for two GS–11 auditors for the principal purpose—excuse me, but they are on page 31, Mr. Chairman—for the principal purpose of increasing our attention to what we call appropriation audits.

These are audits to bring about compliance with the intent of the Congress and the Commissioners when funds are obtained from the Congress for a particular purpose. This is to help assure that the funds are spent for the broad general purposes envisioned.

Senator BYRD. How many positions were added for fiscal year 1964?

Mr. LOWE. We had three new positions added in the current fiscal year.

Senator BYRD. Have they been filled?

Mr. LOWE. Yes, sir, they have been.

Senator BYRD. How many auditors do you currently have on board?

Mr. LOWE. There are 28 actual auditors; yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. Three were added in fiscal year 1964?

Mr. LOWE. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. How many were requested in fiscal 1964?

Mr. LOWE. Six were requested.

Senator BYRD. Is the workload such that these additional positions are needed at this time, Mr. Hally?

Mr. HALLY. Yes, sir, it is. We have a tremendous amount of investigations to which we have to assign auditors to assist in the workload.

So, that takes them away from the auditing work.

Senator BYRD. I believe the Senate added more than three positions last year.

Mr. LOWE. Yes, sir. The Senate allowed the six that were requested and the conference resulted in a reduction down to the three.

SPECIAL AUDIT ASSIGNMENT

Senator BYRD. To what extent does this unit cover special assignments for the Commissioners or for the Director of General Administration?

Mr. LOWE. They do a great deal of that type of work. In the past or the immediately past fiscal year 8 man-years of time were devoted to various special assignments.

If your question has reference to the request of the Commissioners for a very small high-level investigative unit, Mr. Chairman, I might remark that on many things the Internal Audit Office would probably be called on to assist this unit that the Commissioners have requested.

They are endeavoring to establish a very special little unit to work immediately under their direct personal supervison.

Senator BYRD. How many did you request last year?

Mr. HALLY. Six positions.

Senator BYRD. And you were allowed three?

Mr. HALLY. We were allowed three.

Senator BYRD. And you are only requesting two at this time?

Mr. HALLY. That is correct.

Senator BYRD. Why are you not requesting three?

Mr. HALLY. Because the budget had already been put in, otherwise I would have.

Senator BYRD. So, in reality, you asked for six last year. You really needed two more than the six?

Mr. HALLY. That is correct.

Mr. LOWE. Oh, yes, we do not consider that this fills us up to our ultimate needs, sir.

It is more that with the increased grant of last year and the status of the budget what it was, it seemed to be more appropriate to ask at this time for just two.

Senator BYRD. Well, we thought you were justified last year. I think that the subcommittee will probably feel that you are still justified.

Mr. HALLY. Thank you very much, sir.

MANAGEMENT OFFICE

Senator BYRD. Now, let's proceed to management, Mr. Lowe.

Mr. LOWE. We are requesting a total of four new positions and one item of contractual services in the Management Office.

Mr. Chicherio is here.

As you recall, you allowed us three new positions last year and we are asking for four this year. On page 34 is where this justification commences, carrying over to page 35.

The three jobs of the management analyst category, grades 14, a 13, and a 12, could perhaps be characterized as for paperwork simplification and forms' design and control.

You can imagine very readily that with the greatly diversified activities of the District government the problem of keeping forms and paperwork adequately simplified is steadily increasing rather than diminishing in any way.

Senator BYRD. Did we add some positions last year to carry on the work that had been started by the temporary management survey?

Mr. LOWE. You left those in the budget; yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. How many did we leave in?

Mr. LOWE. You left three in the budget.

Senator BYRD. Making a total of how many persons for this work?

Mr. LOWE. Well, there are a total of 16 positions now in the central management office, including 3 statistical positions and 1 clerical position.

MANAGEMENT SURVEY

Senator BYRD. You had a management survey going on that was participated in by, I believe, three GAO employees?

Mr. LOWE. That is correct. It was a joint General Accounting Office-District government management team.

Senator BYRD. How many District of Columbia positions were allocated to the survey?

Mr. LOWE. We had three.

Senator BYRD. You had three, and the GAO has subsequently pulled its three men out?

Mr. LOWE. Yes, sir. They never intended to leave them indefinitely.

Senator BYRD. And when they pulled out the three did we add three for your last year to take the place of the three GAO people?

Mr. LOWE. No. We did not request those additional three expressly to replace the three GAO people.

WELFARE DEPARTMENT TEAM

This was to continue on the same type of work done in the Welfare Department and the other District of Columbia agencies to try and improve their internal organization and operations, working collaborately with them. We still have the three positions that were originally allowed for the Welfare Department working down there. I expect they will be there quite some time yet.

Senator BYRD. They are still in Welfare?

Mr. LOWE. Yes, sir, they are still working in Welfare on a joint basis with the Department of Welfare personnel.

Senator BYRD. You have only the three persons working in Welfare, the same three that were working in conjunction with the three GAO——

Mr. LOWE. Yes, sir, that is correct.

Senator BYRD (continuing). Persons? Has this management team survey been completed?

Mr. LOWE. Not completely in Welfare.

Senator BYRD. It is still——

Mr. LOWE. It is a continuing thing. You see, the nature of this particular operation is such that they design and help install as they go along the various improvements.

It is not a matter of going in and working for months and preparing a voluminous report and recommendation, but by virtue of having originally the GAO and Welfare personnel and now just Welfare personnel associated with them it is from day to day that changes are developed, recommended, and put into application.

Senator BYRD. The three persons working in this continuing management survey continue to make recommendations involving Welfare. Is that correct?

Mr. LOWE. That is correct, the original three. Now, of "new" three, one has actually reported for duty. The other two are committed. By "committed" I mean we have the names and reporting dates tied to the other jobs. They will report very shortly and go to work in other District agencies.

Senator BYRD. But none of the three that were allowed last year will join the other three in Welfare?

Mr. LOWE. No, sir. We feel that we are making reasonably sound progress in Welfare——

Senator BYRD. You have enough persons working in the Welfare Department?

Mr. LOWE. Well, it is reasonably adequate. I hesitate to give you just an unqualified answer because, of course, you can always use more people of this type.

Senator BYRD. But you do not anticipate adding any?

Mr. LOWE. No, sir. We feel that the Welfare need, in relation to other District government needs, has been sufficiently satisfied that it can proceed with the smaller number of people and then let us devote our other personnel to helping and working with other District agencies.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF WELFARE TEAM

Senator BYRD. Do you have any recommendations that have been submitted by the three individuals since the hearings of last year?

Mr. LOWE. Well, there have been many specific accomplishments, sir. We could either outline some of the highlights to you or supply it to you for the record.

Senator BYRD. Well, you referred a little earlier, if I may be so inclined as to interrupt you, to the fact that these people make recommendations.

Now, the subcommittee, I think, should have submitted to it these recommendations if such have been presented but subsequent to the hearings, I presume?

Mr. LOWE. Yes; there have been actual developments and, if I may explain just a little bit, the project was analyzed as best we could when we started it, and there were specific subunits of the jobs set up to be done, and so each of those has been an item that has been followed up.

And we can supply you a report of what has been done, and what they have done indicating the things that they have specifically done since we were here last fall.

Senator BYRD. Particularly I am interested in knowing what they have recommended. I have specific reference to one recommendation that was made, which was not carried out, and I do not think it was reflected in the budget request.

So I am wondering whether or not the recommendations are going to be reflected in the budget request. If they are not, I then proceed to ask the question as to whether or not we should continue these positions.

We will recess for 5 minutes.

(At this point a short recess was taken.)

Senator BYRD. The subcommittee will resume its hearings.

Mr. Lowe, I would like to repeat my request for the recommendations of the management team in connection with this work in the Welfare Department.

If you have such recommendations that can be reduced to writing for the committee we would appreciate it.

Mr. LOWE. We do, sir. We will supply for the record an updated summary of the activities of this team.

(The information referred to follows:)

DEVELOPMENT AND INSTALLATION OF IMPROVEMENTS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE, OCTOBER 1963–FEBRUARY 1964

The progress summary which follows herein is an addendum to the summary presented to the U.S. Senate Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations for the District of Columbia which covered the period from November 1962 to September 1963.

(NOTE.—The improvements listed and explained herein resulted from the efforts and work of the District of Columbia government management survey team in cooperation with the officials and personnel of the Department of Public Welfare. The General Accounting Office terminated direct active participation in management survey team efforts as of August 31, 1963.)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA OVERALL GOALS FOR MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE 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.

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

Directives management and control.—Developed and presented to the Director of Public Welfare a directives management and control system for the Department. The Director has approved the recommended system and it will be implemented by July 1964. The system provides for a unified departmental directive system which gives a complete picture of the policies, procedures, and programs of DPW. In addition, it will standardize all DPW orders into two types; define clearly the relationship between DPW orders and other issuances used by or affecting the Department; provide a self-indexing classification system for all permanent and long-term orders; provide for the delegation of more authority and responsibility for directives and establish a clearly defined directives management function at headquarters. The aforementioned factors will provide for more efficient and effective direction and control throughout the Department of Public Welfare.

Records.—Records retention schedules covering all activities of the Department were developed and have been approved by the Commissioners. Upon complete implementation by the Department of Public Welfare of these schedules, records maintenance and information retrieval will be substantially improved and added benefits will accrue through the release of filing cabinets, space, and manpower now used to maintain unnecessary files. As part of the plan for better records management, obsolete records will be disposed of immediately and inactive records will be deposited and stored at District and Federal records centers.

B. Organization and personnel

Reorganization.—The new organization and staffing structure for the Department at the Director's level developed by the management team was formally approved by the Board of Commissioners and the proposal is being implemented as the necessary personnel are recruited, selected, and placed into the various positions.

C. Methods and procedures

Surplus food.—1. The food certificate was revised and modified in accordance with U.S. Department of Agriculture and the District of columbia Department of Public Welfare requirements. The new design indicates the number of packages per unit for each commodity thereby giving the distrubution unit and the recipient a clearer and more definite report of each issue. Furthermore, it is a simpler form, easier to process by machine and at a cost of approximately $200 less per year.

2. On April 1, 1964, the data-processing contract will be terminated and all such operations brought under the Department. This will not only eliminate approximately $5,350 annually from future budgets, but will provide a more efficient surplus food operation.

3. Reviewed and revised procedures and forms to be used in the surplus food commodities licensed volunteer delivery project.

Machine data processing.—The data processing machines were installed in the Department in January 1964. Because of the lateness of the 1964 appropriation, authority to recruit personnel and purchase forms and supplies was delayed. This has resulted in slower conversion to machines. The schedule of mechanization and conversion had to be modified by 1 month to allow additional time for recruiting. Selected monthly and semiannual statistical reports have been converted to the new equipment and further mechanization of manual statistical operations will be converted in the near future. Surplus food operations will be tested in early March in preparation for an April 1, 1964, take over from the private contractor. Other programs will be undertaken as the full complement of personnel becomes available. The revised equipment installation and conversion schedule is as follows:

Department of Public Welfare: Revised schedule of initial data processing mechanization and conversion, February 1, 1964

Activity and target date, 1964:

1. Site preparation: Acquisition, power, painting, acoustic tile, January (completed).
2. Selection and transfer of personnel:
   (*a*) Recruitment, March.
   (*b*) Transfer:
      (1) Research and statistic personnel, March.
      (2) Surplus food personnel, May.

3. Orientation and training, March.
4. Equipment:
   (*a*) Order furniture and supplies, April.
   (*b*) Install data processing equipment, January (completed).
5. Conversion:
   (*a*) Research and statistics, February.
   (*b*) Surplus food, April.
   (*c*) Recipient payrolls, May.

PART II—PUBLIC ASSISTANCE DIVISION

A. Direction

Public Assistance Division handbook.—The second handbook, "Handbook of Public Assistance Procedures" is being printed and will be distributed to the staff of the Public Assistance Division in March 1964. The procedures were reviewed and updated, as well as revised in format to meet the original plan for a small handbook to serve as a timesaving reference guide for the social workers. The policy handbook and procedure handbook will complement each other and in so doing will provide social workers with clear, simple, workable, ready reference, and detailed guides which should assure uniform and efficient case management. In addition, the proper utilization of the handbook should increase social worker productivity by providing for expeditious location of policy and procedural references, reduction of misinterpretation of policy and procedures, and effective and uniform application of policies in a timely manner.

B. Organization and personnel

Organization and functions.—A reorganization proposal covering the Public Assistance Division and selected staff functions of the Child Welfare Division was presented to the Director of Public Welfare which he has approved in principle. The timing for implementation of the proposal is contingent upon the complete implementation of the departmental reorganization plan. The benefits which should be gained by the proposed organizational realinement under the Deputy Director for Family and Children Services are (1) improved program planning, direction, coordination, and control, (2) clearly defined authority, responsibility, and accountability, (3) centralized control over all family and children services, (4) more positive leadership and direction, (5) effective, efficient, and economical accomplishment of program objectives, and (6) the more effective and efficient use of available manpower resources.

Personnel appraisal and utilization.—A capability appraisal and rating system has been developed and will be presented to the Director of Public Welfare the first of March 1964. The system provides work factors to be used in appraising supervisory and social worker performance in the Public Assistance Division, guides to be used in relation to the work factors, complete procedures, and instructions for use of the system and a reporting system up to the Director's level. The goal of this system is to utilize each employee's time in the most efficient, effective, and economical manner possible while maintaining a high degree of individual job satisfaction.

C. Methods and procedures

Recipient budget process.—The team reviewed the recipient budget preparation process to see if it was possible to simplify social worker effort involved in the determination of proper assistance payments for recipients. It was determined that the problem had to be approached on a broader basis to utilize the scientific discipline of mathematics, statistics, and organized applied research as the means by which DPW may find a way to apply a less complicated flat-grant budget concept. A research project was determined feasible for this purpose. Now in process is the development of an application as the basis for requesting an HEW grant for such a research project. If the project is successful it will save innumerable social worker man-hours, eliminate a substantial number of forms and simplify the budget process and procedures through the agency. In addition, the results of the project would have nationwide significance and application.

Fiscal reporting for Federal participation.—Prepared specifications for contract to emboss identification cards for the total Public Assistance Division caseload. Developed and coordinated the implementation of a plan and schedule for the entire identification card operation which includes training personnel, site selection, internal control procedures, instructions to recipients for use of the cards, and distribution of the cards to recipients. Plastic embossed identification cards

are scheduled for issuance to all public assistance and medical assistance recipients on April 1, 1964, for a 6-month validity period. ID cards for new cases will be issued at the time of acceptance. In addition to establishing identity and eligibility for medical care without considerable manual record searching, the ID cards will be used to automatically record case data in the various institutions authorized to provide medical treatment. The latter action should expedite the procedures for accumulating, billing, paying, and reporting recipents' medical cost.

Eligibility.—During the Senate appropriation hearings for fiscal year 1964, a working paper prepared by Mr. C. N. Finney, one of the three GAO members of the management survey team assigned to the Department of Public Welfare, was submitted in the hearing record by Mr. Galvin (vol. II, pp. 1865–1871.) This working paper included, among a total of 10 recommendations, a specific recommandation "that OIC investigate 100 percent of the ADC and GPA cases approved by the PAD Intake Section." As subsequently pointed out during the hearing by the then Acting Director of Public Welfare, Mr. Brewer, the paper referred to by Mr. Galvin was a preliminary report and, although endorsed in principle by him, required clarification as to its procedural details. The fiscal year 1964 District of Columbia Appropriation Act which was finally approved as a result of House-Senate conference, provided for an investigative staff to continue a 50-percent sample of cases, rather than 100 percent.

Since the date of last year's hearings, it has become more and more apparent that an objective and thorough analysis should be made of the results, to date, of the case investigations that have been conducted by OIC for the purpose of revealing information and data, such as the incidence of recurring factors that cause cases to be defined as ineligible, that will be useful in deciding whether changes should be made in existing practices and procedures. The analysis should further provide a clear basis as to whether the present investigative staff should be increased, decreased, or remain the same. The Federal program for controlling public assistance eligibility determinations inaugurated during fiscal year 1964 through the establishment of temporary positions and proposed in the 1965 budget request as a permanent program, could be used for this purpose.

D. Case actions/maintenance

Case recording.—As a continuing project, the Public Assistance Division reviews, simplifies and otherwise improves forms and instructions to meet the current requirements for case recording. A team review of this operation indicated that, in the past year, 19 case recording forms were reduced to 12. The revised forms are not only fewer in number, but provide the basis for better organized and more complete case data, resulting in easier posting, reference and review. Social worker time is also saved through dividing the case recording forms into permanent and nonpermanent categories; the nonpermanent forms being designed for ease in updating and reverification of eligibility factors.

Reviews and recertification.—To expedite case reviews and establish in the Public Assistance Division full responsibility for assistance payments, it was recommended that the deadline for late reviews be extended or that the automatic cutoff of assistance payments by the Finance Office be eliminated and detailed and effective controls be established in the Public Assistance Division. The recommendation is under consideration by the Director and will be implemented when caseloads are reduced to a more manageable level and it is possible to take related steps to strengthen administrative controls which will assure timeliness, correctness and completeness of case reviews. In the function of review and recertification, full implementation of a reliable punched card case notification system will expedite and assist social workers in meeting action deadlines and related followup steps.

SAVINGS RESULTING FROM RECOMMENDATIONS

Senator BYRD. Do you know whether or not any of the work has resulted in savings?

Mr. LOWE. There have been some savings, sir. I am not prepared to go into the real details on that.

One of the principal types of things though that I think is coming out of this is a more positive knowledge of, and control over the utilization of the social workers.

That is one of the things to which this team has been addressing itself. The speedup of information that will be available from the data processing equipment which the committee authorized in this current year's budget is also another result of the efforts of this team over the prior months.

SAVINGS

Senator BYRD. Would you indicate, also, Mr. Lowe, the savings that may be estimated as having resulted from the survey?

Mr. LOWE. I think there will be some savings that can be indicated. Mostly the benefits are going to be in helping to get this department organized and operating on an efficient basis so as to cope with the many problems and deficiencies which you yourself developed in previous hearings on this subject.

Senator BYRD. In this connection would you also indicate what studies have been recently completed that have resulted in savings to the District government?

Mr. LOWE. Yes, sir, we will.

(The information referred to follows:)

MANAGEMENT OFFICE

The following summarizes the dollar savings, other economies and administrative improvements that have resulted from the general survey work performed by Management Office staff during fiscal year 1963–64. This summary excludes the results of the special management team assigned to Public Welfare which are contained in a separate report.

PROCESSING TRAFFIC VIOLATION NOTICES

The Management Office, in collaboration with staff of the court of general sessions and the Police Department, assisted in improving the procedures for processing traffic violation notices by converting existing data processing equipment to more efficient equipment in the Central Violations Bureau, court of general sessions. Improvements and savings that are resulting from these changes include—

(*a*) Man-hour savings estimated at 48,000 police man-hours annually. Converted to a dollar savings, this amounts to a recurring savings of about $139,000 annually, based on the beginning pay of a police officer.

(*b*) Increased revenues annually of $90,000 over costs.

(*c*) Improved police enforcement.

(*d*) Improved control over the operations of the Central Violations Bureau, including greater accuracy and timeliness in reporting on and accounting for traffic violation notices.

COLLECTIONS RESULTING FROM TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS

As a result of the new system of processing traffic violation notices, it was possible to match all traffic violation notice warrants against mechanized motor vehicle records as late as February 20, 1964, for collection of unpaid violations. An additional 500 open cases will be closed this year over previous years, resulting in an increase of collections of about $5,500. A total of 17,000 warrants matched against motor vehicle records should result in improved collections as compared to prior years; however, the precise amount of increased collections cannot be estimated at this time. In addition, the changes in machine operations have further reduced clerical time demanded of police officers and court personnel and have resulted in tighter control over all the processes involved.

MANAGEMENT SURVEY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS

The Management Office study of the Department of Veterans' Affairs resulted in the abolition of three positions; namely, one contract representative GS–9, one switchboard operator GS–3, and one equipment operator GS–2, totaling about $12,000 savings annually.

MANAGEMENT SURVEY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES

This survey resulted in a decrease of three positions in the machine section of the Department of Motor Vehicles with an annual savings of $12,000; eliminated the need for the position of title records clerk, thus permitting the transfer of this position to other work and avoiding the need for a new position at $4,000 which would have otherwise been necessary to cope with increased workload; provided for the conversion of motor vehicle registration processes to modern mechanized procedures and replacement of wornout equipment and obsolete methods that cost less than the old system; and reduced the time from 90 to 10 days in the annual updating of reference files performed at the end of each registration cycle.

MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE IN HIGHWAYS AND TRAFFIC

Developed specifications and selected electronic computer equipment tailored to the Department's needs.

Expected benefits include—

(*a*) Conserving professional engineering time in performing many mathematical computations.

(*b*) Computational capacity which permits considering more engineering design alternatives.

(*c*) Data processing capacity to automate business operations such as cost accounting, inventory control, and bid tabulations, contributing to better cost information and control.

MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE TO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Assisted in formulating short and long range plans to mechanize procedures for patient billing and drug control at the District of Columbia General Hospital.

MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE TO THE DEPARTMENT OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

Assisted in mechanizing accounting, case record and statistical operations by developing a small punch card system for the Department. Punched card methods eliminated a requirement for two additional clerical personnel and provided a basis to absorb expansion in clerical workloads.

METRO TRACT FACTS STATISTICAL PUBLICATION

In collaboration with the Washington Metropolitan Council of Governments, developed in accessible and useful forms, the most significant data of the 1960 census for the Washington metropolitan area.

JUVENILE INDEX

Developed a system for recording data pertaining to juveniles in a format that is useful to social agencies engaged in juvenile delinquency programs. The data are being processed and analyzed by the Washington Action for Youth organization.

ADDRESS-CENSUS TRACT-VOTER PRECINCT DIRECTORY

Designed and is carrying out a comprehensive directory of the census tract-voter precinct location of every address in the District. Fieldwork is being carried out in cooperation with the Board of Elections, Department of Licenses and Inspections, Fire Department, Police Department, and U.S. Post Office.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BOARD OF ELECTIONS

Furnished extensive services to the District of Columbia Board of Elections in planning for, and conducting the two elections to be held in 1964, including establishment of additional precincts necessitated by the first presidential election ever to be held in the District.

NECESSITY OF ADDITIONAL POSITIONS IN MANAGEMENT

Senator BYRD. Now, under management we shall continue.

Why is it necessary to request the three management positions in the high grades of GS–12, 13, and 14?

Mr. LOWE. I think simply, sir, this is what the market places on it, sir.

Senator BYRD. The justification shows that the positions are needed for improved efforts in paperworking management.

Mr. LOWE. That is correct.

Senator BYRD. How many additional positions were approved for fiscal 1964?

Mr. LOWE. A total of three new positions were approved in 1964.

Senator BYRD. And have they been filled?

Mr. LOWE. Yes, sir. They are either on board or selected and a date of reporting worked out.

CONTRACTUAL SERVICES

Senator BYRD. Would you give us some specifics with reference to the $5,000 request for contractual services?

Mr. LOWE. This item, Mr. Chairman, is to supplement this team operation that we have been carrying on or such as we have been carrying on in Welfare. With this new group which was allowed for this year, we will get started elsewhere and use this small fund with which on selected phases of District work we can bring in outside authorities to advise and counsel. This usually will be on the qualitative aspect of performance in some of the specialized fields because in any small central management staff no one could ever afford to hire all of the subject matter experts that would be required to give a proper review of District of Columbia activities.

So this would be used in that manner. We would not envision at any time the bringing in or consulting firms on a large scale basis. There is a clerk-stenographer also requested in the management office, Mr. Chairman, to augment the services of the one such position that we now have. We have quite a bottleneck in the typing activities.

Senator BYRD. You have one position and it is presently filled?

Mr. LOWE. Right. For the combined management office and my office we have a total of three secretarial-stenographic positions between them, and there is a considerable amount of correspondence, memorandum writing, and report writing necessary.

Senator BYRD. What would be the per diem rate for a consultant?

Mr. LOWE. Those that were hired on a per diem basis, for them it would be $74 a day maximum. We would be working under the act of 1946 which specifies that the per diem pay shall not exceed the maximum daily rate for a GS–15.

PERSONNEL OFFICE

Senator BYRD. All right. Under personnel your justification indicates an assistant staff officer, GS–7, is needed to strengthen the District's employee accident prevention program with an additional cost of compensation.

Would you be more specific on this justification?

Mr. LOWE. Yes, sir; I will be happy to.

The District government has a very large accident cost. The actual measure of it is in the employee disability expenditures that we make each year, which go over and beyond, of course, leave and that sort of thing, but that is $375,000.

EMPLOYEE ACCIDENTS

Our frequency rate has been going up in some measure in the last few years. While frequency and severity do not always go hand in hand, it is a fairly good ground rule of safety work that where you are injuring more people, sooner or later the severity will worsen as well.

Senator BYRD. What is the basis for your estimate of 2,700 employee injury reports to be processed in fiscal 1965?

This is 200 over the 1964 estimate.

Mr. LOWE. You see, we will have more employees and even with the same frequency rate there will be a tendency for slightly more reports or slightly more injuries, total.

Dr. Hubbard is here.

Mr. HUBBARD. This estimate of 2,700 employee injury reports for fiscal 1965 is a projection over a number of years. It would appear that 1964 is going to be less than 1963 but if we go back a number of years and smooth the curve it would appear that 2,700 is our best estimate.

Senator BYRD. What was the actual number processed during the first 6 months of this fiscal year?

Mr. HUBBARD. I can supply that for the record, if I may.

Mr. LOWE. I do not have that with me. We do have 1963's.

We do not have that with us, Mr. Chairman. We will supply it for the record.

(The information referred to follows:)

EMPLOYEE INJURY REPORTS, WORKLOAD

During the first 6 months of fiscal year 1964, 1,277 employee injury reports were received and processed by the Employees' Disability Compensation Section of the Personnel Office.

WORKLOAD IN CLASSIFICATION

Senator BYRD. Is the additional position classifier, GS–11, needed to assist in current classification of work or to inspect the classification actions taken by the major departments under the delegated authority program?

Mr. LOWE. I think this is a question of both, Mr. Chairman. We have had the steady growth in employment or rather authorized positions which calls for additional classification work on the part of the central personnel office, and we have never been able to do the review work with the district departments to which we have delegated classification responsibilities.

Senator BYRD. Is there a backlog of positions pending classification action?

Mr. LOWE. There is a small backlog at this point in the central office.

Senator BYRD. Can you give the committee some idea of the size of the backlog?

Mr. HUBBARD. No, sir; I do not have that before me right now, but we have not been able to make our cycle of every position every 2 years, so we are running somewhat behind on that. We have had no additional positions, for example, during the past year when more than 1,200 positions were added to the District roll. So we

anticipate a heavier workload and need more people to keep up with it. We are running at an exceedingly low ratio of classifiers to total positions.

EMPLOYMENT TRAINING PROGRAM

Senator BYRD. Under the employment training program a GS–11 personnel assistant and a GS–4 clerk-typist are being requested.

Would you give the committee some specifics on these two position requests?

Mr. LOWE. Yes, Mr. Chairman. You may remember that the President about 2 years ago directed that the Federal agencies—and the Commissioners paralleled this action—establish what you might call a traditional or conventional formal management employee relations. The District government has since been proceeding in that work. We have about 12 agreements in advanced stages of negotiations now. At the present time we have over 2,200 District employees under the Commissioners' program that are union members, there are 9,000 employees that are included in the organizations affected by this activity, and this entails constant and repeated meetings and interviews with representatives of the employee groups and with representatives of the District departments to help carry out the objectives of the administration. All of this was added to an organization that had no preparation for it whatsoever. The fact is our personnel office has had no increase since fiscal year 1962, and that was only one job. I believe that was for a classification analyst.

So these two jobs are to help us do the central office part of this employee relation, or labor relations activity.

Senator BYRD. Dr. Hubbard, do you wish to add anything to what Mr. Lowe has said on these two items?

Mr. HUBBARD. Yes, sir; if I may. I would like to say that I think all of these four positions are needed but I would like to put special stress on the safety position from the standpoint of what we think would be a substantial monetary saving. This I believe is secondary, however, to the savings in human sufferings and deaths. I don't know if one additional man is going to cut down the frequency or severity rate but we have reason to believe it would help.

We have not had a safety specialist added in the last 10 years. We have one staff man for the District government and five in the departments. The one in the central personnel office has no clerical and no technical staff, sir. I think the other positions are also needed, but I would like to stress need for employee safety.

EMPLOYEES' DISABILITY COMPENSATION

Senator BYRD. How much has been obligated against the $375,000 allotment for employees' disability compensation in the first 6 months of fiscal 1964?

Mr. HUBBARD. In the first 6 months, sir, we spent something less than half that figure. However, our usual experience is that the last 6 months are heavier, and updating that I would like to supply that additional figure for the record. Updating that through February, which was an exceedingly heavy month, would indicate our $375,000 is going to be approximately right for this year.

Through January 1, $156,640, and $179,405 through January 31, 1963, February is going to exceed $40,000.

Senator BYRD. The estimated cost of unemployment compensation benefits for eligible ex-District government employees for fiscal 1965 is $82,090 above the 1963 obligations.

How did you reach this estimate?

Mr. LOWE. This estimate is based on the actual trend line, Mr. Chairman, and analysis by the unemployment compensation board staff of the payments.

For example, in the first half of this fiscal year, we have had payments of $262,970 already out of the total current year availability of $445,000.

The principal reasons back of this sharp growth are a fairly steep increase in the maximum amount that can be paid each week, plus a prolongation of the period over which these benefits can be paid.

LENGTH OF PERIOD BENEFITS ARE PAID

Senator BYRD. What is the maximum period?

Mr. LOWE. Thirty-four weeks, and we have a formula approach for establishing the weekly maximum. In the current fiscal year this has gone up to $51 per week.

Senator BYRD. The weekly maximum is $51 per week?

Mr. LOWE. That is correct, assuming that the base period earnings qualify the individual for that.

Senator BYRD. What is the average period, Mr. Lowe, over which unemployment compensation benefits are paid?

Mr. LOWE. I don't think I have that. My data is by quarters, the number of recipients and the payments, and the categories of recipients. I would need to supply that for the record, if I may, Mr. Chairman. We do get quarterly reports from the unemployment compensation board as to the number of employees who have benefits, how many of those are retirees, how many of them are disability retirees. You know that if we have an employee retired for disability he immediately draws the maximum under the formula of compensation until and unless he gets employment.

Senator BYRD. Maximum payments depend upon the wages earned, I suppose.

Mr. LOWE. That is correct.

Senator BYRD. And depend somewhat on the period of covered employment?

Mr. LOWE. Right.

Senator BYRD. But the maximum period of 34 weeks would only depend upon whether or not the individual is available to secure employment prior to that.

Mr. LOWE. That is correct.

Senator BYRD. Is that correct?

Mr. LOWE. That is my understanding of it, yes.

Senator BYRD. And would you indicate to the committee the number of persons and the percent of the total number drawing unemployment compensation benefits who go the entire period of 34 weeks?

Mr. LOWE. We will get that for the committee.

Senator BYRD. On the basis of your experience, we will say, in the past fiscal year.

(The information referred to follows:)

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

Former District employees on the unemployment compensation rolls were paid benefits for an average of 10.1 weeks each during 1962 and 12.3 weeks in 1963. Records of the agency are maintained on a calendar year basis.

The following table reflects maximum time usage of unemployment compensation benefits by former District employees. Here also records are kept on a calendar year basis.

	1962	1963
Total applicants approved for benefits	856	995
On rolls maximum time, 26 weeks if approved before Apr. 1, 1962, 34 weeks thereafter	67	56
Ratio, maximum time usage to total approved (percent)	7.7	5.6

PROCUREMENT OFFICE

Senator BYRD. Now under procurement 50 positions are presently authorized, 2 purchasing agents GS–9 are being requested. How many purchasing agents are included in your present strength?

Mr. LOWE. This is Mr. Wessells, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. Mr. Wessells.

Mr. WESSELLS. We have 12 purchasing agents.

Senator BYRD. You presently have 12 purchasing agents?

Mr. WESSELLS. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. Do you have any vacancies?

Mr. WESSELLS. No, sir.

Senator BYRD. To what extent are procurements made by the individual departments rather than through your centralized procurement program?

Mr. WESSELLS. About 90 percent of our total supply expenditures were through centralized procurement last year, about 10 percent on a decentralized basis.

Senator BYRD. What comment do you have with reference to the 10 percent, Mr. Lowe, or do you have any comment?

Mr. LOWE. Well, except to explain to you why we do this. On the smaller types of purchases we have generally thought that it was more economical overall to permit an agency to, shall I say, pick up the small items rather than go through a more involved paperwork process.

Wherever we can improve that process by a consolidated contract against which they can order at a better price, we have been doing so as rapidly as our facilities would permit.

CONSOLIDATED PROCUREMENT PROGRAM

Senator BYRD. Do you think that you have been able to realize any savings as a result of your consolidated procurement program?

Mr. LOWE. We know we have, Mr. Chairman, by a basis of direct comparison with before and after price, and with due regard to whether the market situation was changing in the interim.

Many times the market in general has not been changing materially and yet we have obtained substantial reductions in prices through a central contract against which the District agencies could place delivery orders as distinguished from going out and having each little transaction standing on its own feet.

Senator BYRD. Do you think that you are able to keep your overall inventory down by having the consolidated procurement program?

Mr. LOWE. I think the overall inventory is being held down to very realistic levels.

Senator BYRD. Do you feel that you obviate duplications of purchases and also the aging of materials and supplies by virtue of having a centralized procurement program?

Mr. LOWE. I think in large measure we do. Maybe Mr. Wessells would like to comment further on that.

Mr. WESSELLS. Yes, sir; I think we have made progress in that area. I think that the immediate availability features of some of our contracts have certainly tended to discourage agencies from carrying large inventories. It means that even where we make a large consolidated purchase the contractor holds the material in inventory and these withdrawal orders are placed directly by the agencies. They get immediate delivery and this fact in itself would tend to lower the requirement for inventories.

I think too that another barometer that would be favorable in this area is I think that very few personnel, new personnel have been added to our agency operation for storage personnel in the last several years.

AWARDING OF CONTRACTS

Senator BYRD. Are all of your contracts awarded on a competitive basis?

Mr. WESSELLS. Yes, sir; so far as supplies, construction, and similar contracts are concerned.

Senator BYRD. Are any contracts awarded on a noncompetitive basis?

Mr. WESSELLS. Only those with the contract hospitals, and contracts of that type obviously there is no competition.

Senator BYRD. Do you have anything to add on this?

Mr. LOWE. I might say one other illustration would be services of experts which are traditionally negotiated to arrive at a fair price, but there is no competitive bidding.

PURCHASE OF DRUGS

Senator BYRD. Do you contract for the purchase of drugs?

Mr. WESSELLS. Yes, sir. Yes, we have contracted. In fact, I believe we had the distinction of being the first to contract for drugs competitively in the governmental field.

Back in 1958 the prices were about 30 percent below those we had previously paid on our first contract and subsequently they have dropped materially.

Senator BYRD. Mr. Lowe, I would like to refer back to the space rental funds on page 2–13. Is any of this amount requested for the purpose of paying rent on the space occupied by the investigators at Bell School?

Mr. LOWE. No, sir.

Senator BYRD. So there is no request in the budget for that rental requirement to which Mr. Doyle referred when he was before the subcommittee the other day?

Mr. LOWE. No; that was not put in the budget, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. I believe that is all, Mr. Lowe.
Mr. LOWE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

DEPARTMENT OF OCCUPATIONS AND PROFESSIONS

STATEMENT OF LAWRENCE E. DUVALL, DIRECTOR

BUDGET ESTIMATE AND ALLOTMENT SUMMARY

Senator BYRD. The next item concerns the allotment for 22 occupational and professional licensing programs.

The 1965 estimate, $503,000. This is an increase of $34,083, and two positions over the 1965 base. The allotment summary will be placed in the record at this place.

(The justification referred to follows:)

Allotment summary

1963 allotment (includes $14,383 contained in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1963, Public Law 88-25)	$455,383
1964 allotment	471,813
Decreases	2,896
1964 adjusted (1965 base)	468,917
Increases	34,083
Total estimate for 1964	503,000

Analysis by activity

Activity	1963 obligation (actual)	1964 allotment	Transfers	Decreases	1964 adjusted (1965 base)	Increases	1965 estimate
1. Administration	$69,620	$71,365	+$3,500	−$296	$74,569	$17,832	$92,401
2. Examination	59,856	70,275	−3,500		66,775	400	67,175
3. Investigation and inspection	72,850	80,029			80,029	3,056	83,085
4. Processing and issuance	244,674	250,144		−2,600	247,544	12,795	260,339
Total	447,000	471,813		−2,896	468,917	34,083	503,000

Analysis by funds

Activity	1963 obligation (actual)	1964 allotment	Transfers	Decreases	1964 adjusted (1965 base)	Increases	1965 estimate
General fund	$447,000	$471,813		−$2,896	$468,917	$34,083	$503,000

1. Administration

The total increases requested will be distributed as follows:

Position, grade, and title	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
GS-9 regulation and legislative technician	1	$7,030	$532	$170	$7,732
GS-7 fiscal analyst	1	5,803	450	296	6,549
Pay raise		1,845	125		1,970
Within-grade advancements		1,481	100		1,581
Total	2	16,159	1,207	466	17,832

2. Examination

The total increase requested will be distributed as follows:

Position, grade, and title	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Local transportation				$400	$400

3. Investigation and inspection

The increases requested will be distributed as follows:

Position, grade, and title	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Pay raise		$1,437	$97		$1,534
Within-grade advancements		1,144	78		1,222
Auto allowance					300
Total		2,581	175		3,056

4. Processing and issuance

The increases requested are to be distributed as follows:

Position, grade, and title	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
GS-4 clerk (temporary, 3 months)	4	$3,800	$250		$4,050
Pay raise		2,930	199		3,129
Within grades		2,870	196		3,066
Equipment				$2,550	2,550
Total	4	9,600	645	2,550	12,795

PERSONNEL NEEDS

Senator BYRD. Mr. Herman who is our next witness?

Mr. HERMAN. Mr. Lawrence E. Duvall, Director of the Department of Occupations and Professions.

Senator BYRD. Were these two positions—a GS–9 legislative technician and a fiscal analyst—ever requested before?

Mr. DUVALL. The GS–7 fiscal analyst was requested last year, sir. Starting with the GS–9 regulation and legislative technician, we feel this is a job that we definitely need. This was pointed up by the General Accounting Office survey of the Department, a very thorough one, and they were not very happy with the results.

They made a number of recommendations, one particularly with reference to the regulations for these 22 boards. They felt that we should make a great deal more progress in this field than we have. We agree with them wholeheartedly.

We have one man who spends part time working with regulations, and we feel that with the addition of this regulation and legislative technician, we would move forward.

We are making some progress, but it is very slow progress.

With a GS–7 fiscal analyst, we feel very strongly that there is a definite lack in our budget and fiscal program. We have in our administrative section just seven people and our budget work we farm out in processing and issuing section, we have one member of the staff whose chief function is to service the Board of Cosmetology. She spends a great deal of her time preparing our budget. So far we have been fortunate that she has not had to prepare the examinations for the cosmetologists and prepare the budget at the same time. We are afraid that someday there will be a conflict there.

Senator BYRD. Do you have any vacancies presently?

Mr. DUVALL. We have one vacancy, a GS–3, that has been vacant since January 31.

EQUIPMENT REPLACEMENT

Senator BYRD. Included in your increase of $34,083 is $2,550 for equipment. Is there any money in the 1965 base available for this purpose?

Mr. DUVALL. No, sir. We have had no replacement program in the Department since its inception, and we feel that this is something that we definitely need. This is our initial submission, and we would like to have this as a continuing sum.

This would enable us to start on a program that would replace the ordinary office equipment over a period of 10 years. We feel that 10 years is a good average life for such things as typewriters, desks, file cabinets. We have quite a collection of file cabinets. When the Department was started 19 boards came together, and we have quite a conglomeration of sizes and shapes of cabinets.

Senator BYRD. You have a total of 58 authorized positions, do you not?

Mr. DUVALL. I believe it is 56.

Senator BYRD. Fifty-six?

Mr. DUVALL. And we are asking for two additional.

Senator BYRD. Are there any vacancies in the 56, other than the 1 to which you have already alluded?

Mr. DUVALL. That is the only one, sir.

Senator BYRD. That is the only vacancy?

ROUTINE INSPECTIONS

Now on page 4–13, I refer to the second paragraph, routine inspections are made of barber shops, beauty shops, funeral homes, and real estate offices for determining compliance with statutory and regulatory requirements.

Will this unit check real estate offices for compliance with the recent housing regulation?

Mr. DUVALL. No, sir. This unit would check to see that they are licensed.

Senator BYRD. What is the status of the legislation proposed to establish uniform fees for all boards?

Mr. DUVALL. That has been submitted to the Board of Commissioners who referred it to the Corporation Counsel for preparation for

submission to the Congress. I am not sure whether that has left the District government as yet, sir.

Senator BYRD. Mr. Tobriner, do you have any comment on this point?

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

Senator BYRD. All right, thank you.

PUBLIC LIBRARY

STATEMENT OF MRS. CATHERINE M. HOUCK, ACTING DIRECTOR

ESTIMATE AND ALLOTMENT SUMMARY

Senator BYRD. The next item relates to the Public Library.

The 1965 estimate is $3,852,000. This sum is an increase of $384,220, and 24 positions over the 1965 base.

The allotment summary for this statement will be placed in the record.

(The summary referred to follows:)

Allotment summary

1963 allotment (including $61,170 contained in Supplemental Appropriation Act 1963, Public Law 88-25)	$3,201,370
1964 allotment	3,478,395
Decreases	10,615
Base for 1965	3,467,780
Increases	384,220
Total estimate for 1965	3,852,000

Analysis by activity

Acitvity	1963 obligations (actual)	1964 allotment	Transfers	Decreases	1964 adjusted (base for 1965)	Increases	1965 estimate
1. Administration	$203,085	$216,162		$778	$215,384	$25,285	$240,669
2. Processing	407,204	443,073		1,393	441,680	29,611	471,291
3. Public service:							
Central library	692,494	720,404		2,727	717,677	50,075	767,752
Branches	832,116	985,746	−$18,920	3,664	963,162	137,232	1,100,394
Extension	143,933	174,580		653	173,927	5,327	179,254
System book fund	351,314	351,422	+17,700		369,122	92,000	461,122
Other program costs	80,468	74,326	+1,220		75,546	4,200	79,746
Total, public service	2,100,325	2,306,478		7,044	2,299,434	288,834	2,588,268
4. Buildings and grounds	482,319	512,682		1,400	511,282	40,490	551,772
Total	3,192,933	3,478,395		10,615	3,467,780	384,220	3,852,000

Analysis by funds

Activity	1963 obligations (actual)	1964 allotment	Transfers	Decreases	1964 adjusted (base for 1965)	Increases	1965 estimate
General fund	$3,192,933	$3,478,395	----------	$10,615	$3,467,780	$384,220	$3,852,000

The requested increases will be distributed as follows:

1. Administration

Position, grade, title, and/or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Annualization, classified pay raise (schedule II)	----------	$4,003	$273	----------	$4,276
Within-grade salary advancements	----------	3,929	268	----------	4,197
Deputy personnel officer, GS–9	1	7,030	564	----------	7,594
Administrative clerk, GS–5	1	4,641	384	----------	5,025
Clerk-typist, administration pool, GS–3	1	3,890	303	----------	4,193
Total increase from 1964, adjusted	3	23,493	1,792	----------	25,285

2. Processing

Position, grade, title, and/or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Annualization, classified pay raise (schedule II)	----------	$4,775	$326	----------	$5,101
Within-grade salary advancements	----------	7,278	499	----------	7,777
Acquisitions assistants, GS–3	4	15,498	1,235	----------	16,733
Total increase from 1964, adjusted	4	27,551	2,060	----------	29,611

3. Public service

A. CENTRAL LIBRARY

Position, grade, title, and/or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Annualization, classified pay raise (schedule II)		$12,436	$850		$13,286
Within-grade salary advancements		13,082	892		13,974
Foreign language specialist, Literature-Foreign Languages Division, GS-9	1	7,136	564		7,700
Readers' adviser, General Reference-Information Division, GS-7	1	5,893	477		6,370
Bibliographic assistant, Assistant Coordinator of Children's Services, GS-4	1	4,222	327		4,549
Clerical assistant, History-Biography Divisions	1	3,859	337		4,196
Total increase from 1964 adjusted	4	46,628	3,447		50,075

B. BRANCHES

Annualization, classified pay raise (schedule II)		$17,838	$1,218		$19,056
Within-grade salary advancements		12,943	883		13,826
Annualization, Capitol View branch		34,619	2,597	$610	37,826
Annualization, Palisades branch		31,358	2,336	610	34,304
Southwest Branch (6 months)	9	22,374	1,741	8,105	32,220
Total increase from 1964 adjusted	9	119,132	8,775	9,325	137,232

C. EXTENSION

Annualization, classified pay raise (schedule II)		$3,011	$206		$3,217
Within-grade salary advancements		1,975	135		2,110
Total increase from 1964 adjusted		4,986	341		5,327

D. SYSTEM BOOK FUND

Books				$92,000	$92,000
Total increase from 1964 adjusted				92,000	92,000

E. OTHER PROGRAM COSTS

Miscellaneous supplies and materials				$3,500	$3,500
Rental of office machines				700	700
Total increase from 1964 adjusted				4,200	4,200

4. Buildings and grounds

Position, grade, title, and/or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Annualization, classified pay raise (schedule II)		$582	$41		$623
Within-grade salary advancements		3,142	217		3,359
Annualization, Capitol View branch		4,765	397	$1,995	7,157
Annualization, Palisades branch		4,765	397	1,945	7,107
Southwest branch (6 months)	2	4,764	398	2,728	7,890
Assistant Engineer Custodian, system, WBR-5	1	4,679	392		5,071
Guard, Central Library, GS-2	1	3,696	287		3,983
Separate telephone lines to branches				5,300	5,300
Total increase from 1964 adjusted	4	26,393	2,129	11,968	40,490

Senator BYRD. Mr. Herman, who are your witnesses?

Mr. HERMAN. Mrs. Catherine M. Houck, Acting Director.

Senator BYRD. Mrs. Houck, we welcome you before our subcommittee today. Would you like to present a statement?

PREPARED STATEMENT

Mrs. HOUCK. I have a statement that I can submit for the record. I can summarize it briefly, if you would like me to.

Senator BYRD. If you please, let's have it submitted for the record, and if I may I shall just ask you some questions which will extract, I think, whatever information you feel that we should have.

(The statement referred to follows:)

The Public Library of the District of Columbia was created by act of Congress as a supplement to the public education 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 school work 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 April 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 work loads; 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 Washingtonia 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 members of the Subcommittees on Appropriations have been very complimentary regarding the efficiency of Public Library operations.

In this general connection, it should be noted that the library absorbs increased costs where ever 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 year 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 year 1964. The 1964 budget includes funds for construction of a new Southwest branch. Two more branches (a new one for West End and a replacement for the present inadequate Chevy Chase branch) are included 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 1965, as reflected in this budget request includes funds to meet increased pay and other costs (classified pay raises, within-grade salary advancement, books, and supplies and materials); annualization of funds for machine rental; annualization of funds for operation of the Capitol View and Palisades branches; funds to operate the new Southwest branch for 6 months; and additional positions and other items to relieve workload throughout the system.

The capital outlay portion of the budget request will provide a site for a new downtown central library; electrical modernization of the old Central Library;

construction, basic book collection, and basic equipment for a branch library in West End; and plans and specifications for a replacement building for the Chevy Chase branch.

COMMENDATION OF THE DIRECTOR

Mrs. HOUCK. Mr. Chairman, at the outset may I express Mr. Peterson's sincere regrets that he is not able to be here. He has had a heart attack and although he is making a good recovery the doctor hasn't permitted him to return to work as yet.

Senator BYRD. I am sorry that he could not be here.

Mrs. HOUCK. He is too.

Senator BYRD. In past years in his appearance before the subcommittee he has made an excellent presentation, and he seems to be extremely enthusiastic about his work.

Mrs. HOUCK. He is. He is a very dedicated public servant.

Senator BYRD. I trust that you will give him our good wishes.

Mrs. HOUCK. Thank you. I surely will.

VACANCIES

Senator BYRD. How many vacancies exist in your authorized strength of 465?

Mrs. HOUCK. We have 4½ positions vacant at the present time, Mr. Chairman, but new appointees have been sworn in for three of these and are going to report for duty on the 2d of March.

So it leaves a balance of 1½ actual vacancies for which we are recruiting.

Senator BYRD. What is the half position? Is that a part-time position?

Mrs. HOUCK. It is a desk assistant position in the Central children's room.

Senator BYRD. It is a part-time position, is it?

Mrs. HOUCK. Well, it is actually a full-time position which we have split into two parts. And I might add too that we do have vacancies from 1964, 29 for our new branches in Capitol View and Palisades on account of delay in opening the branches.

ADDITIONAL POSITIONS REQUESTED

Senator BYRD. What portion of the $384,220 increase is for the 24 additional positions?

Mrs. HOUCK. $94,691. Of this $65,414 is for 13 positions for the present system. In addition there is $29,277 for 11 positions for the new Southwest Branch for 6 months.

Senator BYRD. Which of the positions were in previous budgets?

Mrs. HOUCK. The administrative clerk, GS–5, for the Budget Officer was a restoration from 1964; two acquisitions assistants, GS–3, are restorations from 1964.

These two were allowed by the Senate, but were lost in conference; a clerical assistant for the history and biography divisions, GS–3, is also a restoration from 1964.

Senator BYRD. What positions are attributed to increased workloads as opposed to improved or new services?

Mrs. HOUCK. The Deputy Personnel Officer, GS–9, is a position which we are asking for because of increased workload, the administrative clerk for the Budget Office, GS–5; the clerk-typist for the ad-

ministrative pool, GS–3; and four acquisition assistants, GS–3, are also needed because of increased workload.

The foreign language specialist, GS–9, is needed to develop the foreign language collection. We don't have any position for foreign languages at the present time. But we feel the need of it. The readers adviser, GS–7, is also requested to relieve the increased workload in the general reference-information division.

The bibliographic assistant, GS–4, for the Assistant Coordinator of Children's Service, the clerk, GS–3, for the history-biography divisions, and two positions in buildings and grounds are in the same category.

We need an additional swing man to cover the three new branches which will be in operation in fiscal year 1965. The additional guard at the Central Library is needed to give adequate coverage to the present Central Library Building.

Senator BYRD. How many positions were initially requested for 1965?

Mrs. HOUCK. For 1965?

Senator BYRD. Yes, ma'am.

Mrs. HOUCK. I am sorry, I think I will have to provide that for the record, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. Mr. Herman, do you have the answer?

Mr. HERMAN. We have it somewhere in all these briefcases.

Senator BYRD. You may supply that for the record.

(The information referred to follows:)

Original 1965 request to Budget Office (total number of positions requested)

	Requested	Allowed
New Southwest branch	11	11
West End branch	15	(1)
Deputy personnel officer, GS–9	1	1
Clerk-typist, administration pool, GS–3	1	1
Acquisitions assistants, GS–3	2	2
Foreign language specialist, literature division, central library	1	1
Readers' adviser, general reference, information division, central library, GS–7	1	1
Bibliographic assistant for assistant coordinator of children's service, GS–4	1	1
Clerical assistant, central librarian, GS–3	1	
Desk assistant, central circulation, GS–3	1	
Clerical assistant, central reserves, GS–3	1	
Page, schools division, GS–2	1	
Assistant engineer custodian, system, WBR–5	1	1
Guard, central library, GS–2	1	1
Total	39	20

[1] Positions were requested for ¼ year. They were dropped voluntarily by the Public Library when progress of events indicated building would not be in operation before beginning of fiscal 1966.

The following positions were originally a part of the Public Library 1964 budget request. When they were not appropriated, they were restored to the budget request to Congress for 1965:

Administrative clerk, GS–5	1
Acquisitions assistants, GS–3	2
Clerical assistant, history-biography divisions, central library, GS–3	1
Total	4

System Book Fund

Senator Byrd. How did you arrive at the $92,000 increase requested for the system book fund?

Mrs. Houck. This is based on the 1965 budget requests of branch librarians, division heads, and children's librarians. The reasons given include the ever increasing costs of books and periodicals; demands made by students at all levels; the rapidity with which books wear out because of the inferior bindings; special demands for books in foreign languages and in the fields of science, technology, business, the social sciences, and so forth. Practically every request mentioned the fact that the cost of books and periodicals is still rising.

These requests were carefully analyzed and adjusted by the coordinators of adult and children's services, and further reviewed by other key staff members.

As a check the Acquisitions Division was asked to conduct some comparisons between the costs of books and periodicals in 1959, the year on which the last increase was based, and 1962.

The examples listed on pages 5–29 through 5–32 are indicative.

An article in the Saturday Review of Literature for January 11, 1964, entitled "The High Cost of Reading," states that "the cost of learning is outpacing the cost of living."

A comparison is made with the Consumer Price Index for 1957–59 which indicates that whereas the index increased 7 percent by 1963, the price of books increased by as much as 30 percent.

To explain this, publishers say that the trend is still spiraling, but they claim that at first book prices lagged behind the increased cost of living, and are just catching up. They say "to catch up over the long haul, they must run ahead in the short."

Senator Byrd. How much is in the base for this purpose?

Mrs. Houck. $369,122, I believe, Mr. Chairman.

Senator Byrd. This in itself is an increase of about $17,700 over 1963?

Mrs. Houck. Yes, $17,700 represented $7,700 for the operating book fund for the new Palisades branch, and $10,000 for the operating book fund for the new Capitol View branch.

Other Program Costs

Senator Byrd. What is included in the $4,200 increase for "other program costs"?

Mrs. Houck. It includes $3,500 for supplies and materials and $700 for the annualization of rental of a Xerox machine.

Senator Byrd. Were funds appropriated in the 1964 budget for this last item you have mentioned?

Mrs. Houck. In 1964, $700 was appropriated for the rental of the Xerox copier for 6 months, and $700 additional is needed to annualize this cost.

Donations

Senator Byrd. To what extent are donations received?

Mrs. Houck. Actually, the donations are rather small. We don't have many large bequests such as some libraries do. The largest is a bequest from the late Theodore Noyes who was the first president of the board of trustees and the late editor of the Star and that amounted to $15,000. We have the interest from that.

Most bequests are nominal, but occasionally people give books; sometimes they give money to buy books in memory of a deceased member of the family, or a friend, and so on.

Senator BYRD. What is done with the interest that accrues on this?

Mrs. HOUCK. The interest is applied to things that don't fit in very properly into the budget, such as supplies for National Library Week and expenses in connection with the 1959 American Library Association Conference in Washington. I might hasten to say that we don't use the interest for purposes that would be contrary to the intent of Congress, but it does help occasionally to have the money from this special bequest.

Senator BYRD. Mrs. Houck, would you supply the committee with a breakdown of the $79,000 request for "Other program costs"?

Mrs. HOUCK. $79,000 for other costs.

(The information requested follows:)

Other program costs

	1965 base	Increase requested	Total 1965 request
Equipment	$48,839		$48,839
Miscellaneous supplies and materials	17,184	$3,500	20,684
Postage	8,823		8,823
Rental of office machines	700	700	1,400
Total	75,546	4,200	79,746

FINES AND FEES

Senator BYRD. $79,746. How much was collected in fiscal year 1963 from lost books and delays in return of loaned books?

Mrs. HOUCK. Over $87,000, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. How much in fiscal year 1962?

Mrs. HOUCK. In 1962 it amounted to $67,000, approximately.

Senator BYRD. What do you do with this collection?

Mrs. HOUCK. The money reverts to the District of Columbia treasurer, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. Do you happen to remember how much was collected the year prior to that?

Mrs. HOUCK. I don't. I think it is approximately the same as in 1962, but I shall be glad to check that for the record, if you like.

(The information requested follows:)

Fines and fees

Fines and fees collected in 1961 ..... $63,467

Senator BYRD. Would you inform the gentleman that you represented him well when you came before the subcommittee today?

Mrs. HOUCK. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

CAPITAL OUTLAY ITEMS

Senator BYRD. I have some capital outlay projects my clerk has just informed me.

The 1965 estimate is $3,007,000. The justification filed in support of the four projects will be placed in the record at this point.

(The justification referred to follows:)

Public Library

Summary of capital outlay projects (fiscal year 1965)

1964 appropriation in annual act $687,800

Project	Priority	Project title	Amount
11-4	1	New Downtown Central Library, site	$2,351,000
11-15	2	Old Central Library, modernization of electrical system	40,000
11-12	3	West End Branch Library, construction, basic book collection, and basic equipment	576,000
11-14	4	Chevy Chase Branch Library, plans and specifications	40,000
		Total estimate for 1965	3,007,000

Capital Outlay Project Schedule, Fiscal Year 1965

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 eight-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.
Fund: General.
Capacity: 400,000 gross square feet.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site	$2,351,000		$2,351,000	
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	12,001,000		2,351,000	9,650,000

Estimated increases in operating expenses

	1st year cost, 1970 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, $2,351,000

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."

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 & 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 & 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 1965

Department: Public Library.

Project title: Electrical modernization of old Central Library to conform to District of Columbia Code.

Project No.: 11–15.

Location: Eighth and K Streets NW.

Scope of work: Modernization of electrical system (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 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, 1966	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 District of Columbia Code, $40,000

The bookstack area elevator in the old Central Library building at Eighth 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 deficiences 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 nor 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 1963 fiscal year, 16,649 books and 108,446 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 about 800 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 were appropriated in fiscal 1964. Forty thousand dollars is needed for the installation of the modernized electrical system.

CAPITAL OUTLAY PROJECT SCHEDULE FISCAL YEAR 1965

Department: Public Library.
Project title: West End Public Library.
Project number: 11–12.
Location: Northeast corner of 24th and L Streets. NW.

Scope of work: Construction of 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.)

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site	$330,000	$330,000		
Preliminary survey	35,000	35,000		
Plans and specifications	475,000		$475,000	
Construction	101,000		101,000	
Furniture and equipment				
Total	941,000	365,000	576,000	

Estimated increases in operating expenses

	1st year cost, 1966 full year	Full year recurring cost
Maintenance and operating costs	$15,804	$15,804
Program costs	85,784	85,784
Total	101,588	101,588

West End branch library, $576,000

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, and for preparation of plans and specifications in 1964. Funds are needed in fiscal 1965 for construction ($475,000), basic book collection ($45,000), and basic equipment ($56,000). 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.

CAPITAL OUTLAY PROJECT SCHEDULE, FISCAL YEAR 1965

Department: Public Library.
Project title: Chevy Chase branch library.
Project number: 11–14.
Location: Northeast corner of Connecticut Avenue and McKinley Street NW.
Scope of work: Preparation of plans and specifications for two-story building with partial basement on site measuring approximately 20,000 square feet. Area of ground floor approximately 8,500 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	Available			
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	$40,000		$40,000	
Construction	510,000			$510,000
Furniture and equipment	101,000			101,000
Total	651,000		40,000	611,000

Estimated increases in operating expenses

	1st year cost, 1967, full year	Full year recurring cost
Maintenance and operating costs	$1,804	$1,804
Program costs	16,928	16,928
Total	18,732	18,732

New Chevy Chase Branch Library, $40,000

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.

The proposed new branch will serve the Chevy Chase area, which is bounded on the west and northwest by the Maryland line; northeast and east by Rock Creek Park; south by a line extending from the intersection of 45th Street and the Maryland line east through the intersection of Linnean Avenue and Ellicott Street to Rock Creek Park.

The present branch is located in the south wing of the former E. V. Brown School jointly occupied and maintained with the District of Columbia Recreation Department; 7,700 square feet are alllotted to the Public Library. Of this, only 5,100 square feet are on the first floor and suitable for public service. This small branch is inadequate to serve a community of 18,000 people. Such new branches as Cleveland Park, Anacostia, Woodridge, 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 this size.

Funds are requested for preparation of plans and specifications for this building.

JUSTIFICATION FOR CENTRAL LIBRARY SITE

Senator BYRD. May we have the justification of the $2,351,000 request for the cost of the site of the new downtown central library?

Mrs. HOUCK. Yes, sir.

The present central library contains only 49,000 square feet of space. A gift of Andrew Carnegie, it was opened in 1903 when the population of Washington was approximately 300,000. By 1929 it was hopelessly outgrown. Since 1931 many aspects of the service have been moved out, the processing departments, the administration, the extension department.

Senator BYRD. May I ask you at this point how many pages do you have there?

Mrs. HOUCK. About four and a half, double spaced.

Senator BYRD. Would you be just as satisfied if we included these in the record at this point?

Mrs. HOUCK. Surely.

(The information referred to follows:)

The present Central Library contains only 49,000 square feet of space. A gift of Andrew Carnegie, it was opened in 1903 when the population of Washington was approximately 300,000. By 1929, it was hopelessly outgrown.

Since 1931, many aspects of the service have been moved out: Processing departments, administration, extension. Relief has also been sought by renovation and remodeling.

In 1961 the District government requested, and Congress appropriated, $15,000 for a study of the Central Library situation. The management consultants, Booz, Allen & Hamilton, were engaged 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 the firm made its report which 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 inconveniences and discomfort, and operational inefficiencies.

On the basis of these findings, the firm made the following major recommendations: (1) A new central library structure should be built containing at least 400,000 square feet; (2) the building should be located as near to the heart of the business district as possible.

In addition, the Booz, Allen & 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."

Public library administrators agree with the Booz, Allen & Hamilton recommendation that the ideal location for a main library building is the center of downtown retail shopping activity. Here the pedestrian traffic is high and a great many people thus have easy access to the services offered. The importance of such a location was emphasized by Wheeler and Githens in "The American Public Library Building" and these authors quoted statements made by a number of librarians in support of this idea. More recently Dr. Wheeler decided to test the validity of this idea in the light of recent developments, particularly the increased number of automobiles. In "The Effective Location of Public Library Buildings" he stated:

"Ninety percent of the librarians polled believe (and a multitude of cases indicate) that every new public library, central or branch, should be strategically located in the center of the major pedestrian shopping and office area, where busy stores would flourish. Reference use of the library is reduced by poor location away from the major traffic stream followed by potential patrons even more so than is the loan of library books for recreational reading * * *."

In the same volume Dr. Wheeler observed, "Thousands of libraries and communities, millions of citizens, are paying a penalty today for grievous errors of judgment in locating and designing public libraries, due to basic misconceptions

as to their purpose and the habits and reactions of those who use them, or could be encouraged to do so."

The modern public library is not an ivory tower. It is an important part of everyday life. Therefore, if it is to accomplish its mission in the most effective way possible, it must be in the marketplace. Retail stores in the shopping district generate traffic. This guarantees maximum use of public library facilities and therefore reduces the unit cost of services rendered. Obviously, the cost of construction will be approximately the same regardless of where the building is placed. To a great extent the cost of operations remains fixed, no matter how many people avail themselves of the services. However, when there is heavy use, as in a shopping center, the cost of each service rendered is reduced and this means that greater benefit is derived from the tax dollar invested.

The benefits gained by placing a main library in or near the center of downtown retail shopping have been demonstrated in many cities throughout the United States. A partial list includes Atlanta, Baltimore, Charlotte, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dallas, Evanston, Fort Worth, Kansas City, Mo., Minneapolis, Norfolk, New York, Seattle, and Toledo.

While it is true that retail stores create traffic for the public library, it is also logical to assume that the public library attracts people who are potential customers for the merchants. Library users have to purchase clothing, furniture, household furnishing, appliances, and other necessities.

In an effort to test the theory that a library in a downtown location serves to attract potential customers to that area, the Director thought it might be a good idea to get the reactions of businessmen to this proposition. He therefore asked the librarians in cities where the main library is close to the principal shopping district to write to their neighboring retail concerns for their opinions. Letters were received from businessmen in Atlanta, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Evanston, Fort Worth, Minneapolis, Seattle, and Toledo, among others.

The letters are very complimentary to the librarians in each of the cities concerned. Moreover, these reactions show that businessmen not only appreciate the professional services which the library offers, but also value highly the traffic that the public library attracts to the downtown area.

The National Capital Downtown Committee, composed of outstanding civic leaders and businessmen who are among the largest taxpayers in the District, unanimously approved the recommendations of the Booz, Allen & Hamilton report. On November 26, 1961, that organization passed a resolution which stated in part, "that to assure the maximum service to the entire metropolitan area the library be located in the heart of downtown on a site having a high accessibility to mass transportation." From this it is apparent that the downtown businessmen in Washington share the views expressed by those in other cities.

Appraisal of Site for New Central Library

Senator Byrd. How did you arrive at the estimate of $2,351,000?

Mrs. Houck. That was an appraisal furnished by Mr. McCallister's office.

Senator Byrd. Mr. McCallister, would you like to speak to this question? How was the estimate arrived at?

Mr. McCallister. The estimate is based primarily on an apprasial furnished by a fee appraiser, Mr. Frank J. Luchs, retained for this purpose. His apprasial is $1,821,500. To that we have added those figures which by experience we know will affect the total amount necessary to acquire the site and to clear it for construction.

These are matters such as an allowance of, a 10 percent normal increase in the appraised value of the property for 1 year. We allow for uninspected above average interior improvements, the appraisers' fees, title and settlement expenses, court expense, advertising, condemnation awards possibly in excess of the amount estimated or offered to purchasers. All of these total $2,350,575.

Senator Byrd. Are you certain that there are no Government or District of Columbia owned sites already available for this purpose in the area?

Mr. McCallister. No, sir; there are not in this area.

REASONS FOR CURRENT SITE LOCATION

Senator BYRD. Why is it so essential that the location be in the downtown area, particularly since most of the branch libraries are visited by the public?

Mr. MCALLISTER. Sir, with your permission, that is a matter which was concluded by the Librarian with respect to the location. Of course, I think that has been reported here before. There was a management study made under contract with funds appropriated by the Congress through the Downtown Committee, Downtown Progress, by Booz, Allen & Hamilton. They offered four sites. Who made the final selection I don't know exactly, I think it was on recommendation of the Librarian that this particular site was selected.

Senator BYRD. Mrs. Houck, would you like to submit for the record a statement by Mr. Peterson in answer to this question?

Mrs. HOUCK. Yes, sir. It is included in a statement which I will hand to the reporter. I should be glad to summarize it for you, if you would like me to.

Senator BYRD. You mean the entire statement or that paragraph?

Mrs. HOUCK. No; the part that pertains to the downtown location.

Senator BYRD. Would you, please?

Mrs. HOUCK. Public Library administrators agree with the Booz, Allen & Hamilton recommendation that the ideal location for a main library building is the center of downtown retail shopping activity. Here the pedestrian traffic is high and a great many people thus have easy access to the services offered. The importance of such a location was emphasized by Wheeler & Githens in the American Public Library Building and these authors quoted statements made by a number of librarians in support of this idea. More recently, Dr. Wheeler decided to test the validity of the idea in the light of recent developments, particularly the increased number of automobiles.

In a paper, "The Effective Location of Public Library Buildings," he stated:

> Ninety percent of the librarians polled believe—and a multitude of cases indicate—that every new public library, central or branch, should be strategically located in the center of the major pedestrian shopping and office area where busy stores would flourish. Reference use of the library is reduced by poor location away from the major traffic stream followed by potential patrons, even more so than is the loan of library books for recreational reading.

In the same volume Dr. Wheeler observed:

> Thousands of libraries and communities, millions of citizens, are paying a penalty today for grievous errors of judgment in locating and designing public libraries, due to basic misconceptions as to their purpose and the habits and reactions of those who use them, or could be encouraged to do so.

The modern Public Library is an important part of everyday life. If it is to accomplish its objective in the most effective way possible, it must be in the marketplace. Retail stores in the shopping district generate traffic. This guarantees maximum use of Public Library facilities and therefore reduces the unit cost of services rendered.

The cost of construction will be approximately the same regardless of where the building is placed. To a great extent the cost of operation remains fixed no matter how many people avail themselves of the services. However, when there is a heavy use as in a shopping

center, the cost of each service rendered is reduced, and this means that greater benefit is derived from the tax dollar invested.

BENEFITS OF LOCATION

The benefits gained by placing a main library in or near the center of downtown retail shopping have been demonstrated in many cities throughout the United States. A partial list includes Atlanta, Baltimore, Charlotte, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Evanston, Fort Worth, Kansas City, Mo., Minneapolis, Norfolk, New York, Seattle, and Toledo.

A few years ago Mr. Emerson Greenaway, the director of the Free Library of Philadelphia, tried to persuade the city fathers to move the central library from its location in Logan Circle to a downtown location owned by the Police Department but he was not successful.

But he recognized the value and the benefit of being in a downtown location against a more removed one.

Senator BYRD. Do you feel that the location in this instance, however, is one which would discourage or encourage the use of the library by patrons after sundown?

Mrs. HOUCK. I believe in the downtown area that it would encourage it a great deal, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. What about parking spaces in this area?

Mrs. HOUCK. We consider parking to be an area problem. However, according to plans for the downtown area, there will be increased parking, particularly along Sixth and H Streets as I recall. So we expect that the parking facilities in the downtown area will be improved.

Senator BYRD. Is it true that the Central Library is more or less a central service for the branch libraries?

Mrs. HOUCK. The Central Library is the hub of the services for the whole library system. The branches answer most of the needs of a community, but there is a limit to the service branch libraries can give. Then people have to come to the Central Library where we have a much larger book stock and where we have the specialists in the subject divisions who can give more specialized reference and advisory service.

DISPOSITION OF OLD FACILITY

Senator BYRD. What disposition will be made of the old facility if a new site is approved for construction of a new library which is to cost around $8 million?

Mrs. HOUCK. The title to the central library at Eighth and K Streets is vested in the District of Columbia Commissioners and it would be up to the Commissioners to say to what use the building would be put. The trustees of the public library may make a recommendation but they have not as yet taken any such action.

Senator BYRD. How much was expended for the study that was made?

Mrs. HOUCK. $15,000, in the executive office budget.

ESTIMATED TAX LOSS AT PROPOSED SITE

Senator BYRD. What is the estimated realty tax loss if the proposed site is acquired for the new library?

Mrs. HOUCK. I should have to refer that to Mr. McCallister although we think that the placing of a central public library in the downtown area would enhance the value of other properties around it, because the library does attract business just as the stores do. Merchants in many of the cities which I mentioned as having the central library in the downtown area have written attesting to that fact.

Senator BYRD. Mr. McCallister, would you like to answer this question?

Mr. MCCALLISTER. The assessed value of the properties in the proposed site are $1,026,000. It would be approximately $25,000 a year in real property taxes.

WEST END BRANCH LIBRARY

Senator BYRD. Thank you. In connection with the construction request of $475,000 for the West End branch library, what is the present status of the plans and specifications?

Mrs. HOUCK. They are in process, Mr. Chairman. We have seen a rendering of the facade and a plan of the interior.

Senator BYRD. Has the site been acquired yet?

Mrs. HOUCK. Yes, sir. The site has been acquired.

ELECTRICAL SYSTEM PLAN AT OLD CENTRAL LIBRARY

Senator BYRD. Mrs. Houck, do you wish to comment briefly on the other two items, the modernization of the electrical system at the old central library and the Chevy Chase branch library?

Mrs. HOUCK. Yes, sir; I shall be glad to; $2,800 was appropriated in 1964 for plans and specifications for this work; $40,000 is now needed to convert the book stack area elevator to alternating current and to eliminate deficiencies in the electrical system.

The estimate can be broken down into two parts, $15,000 for conversion of the elevator and $25,000 for changing the building's electrical service to conform to code. Mr. Blaser can speak to this if you wish him to.

ESTIMATE FOR PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS, CHEVY CHASE BRANCH

We are asking for $40,000 for plans and specifications for a new branch in Chevy Chase. The Chevy Chase branch is the final Public Library branch in the District of Columbia Commissioners' current public works program. It is intended to replace the present inadequate branch located in a wing of the old E. V. Brown School.

The Recreation Department occupies the rest of the building. The library occupies 7,700 square feet, of which only 5,100 square feet are on the first floor and suitable for public service. Experience has indicated that a branch containing 18,000 square feet of space similar to those in Cleveland Park, Woodridge, Washington Highlands, and so on is needed to serve a community such as Chevy Chase, especially in view of its very high educational level. The building

was abandoned by the public schools many years ago and is in very poor physical condition.

It is infested with termites, and the roof and walls are leaky. The proposed site at the corner of Connecticut Avenue and McKinley Street NW., is owned by the District.

OLD CENTRAL LIBRARY ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

Senator BYRD. Mr. Blaser, would you like to comment on the old central library item, modernization of the electrical system?

Mr. BLASER. Yes, sir.

The estimate as Mrs. Houck indicated could be divided into two parts, $15,000 for modernization and conversion, not modernization but for the conversion of the book lift from d.c. to a.c. and $25,000 for other things within the building.

These other items consist of electrical modernization changing the wiring, lighting modernization, and in addition providing a separate circuit for the exit light system as well as a fire alarm system.

The direct current being currently serviced to the building will be terminated December 31, 1965, Mr. Chairman. This direct current is the means of driving the present book lift within the structure. It is extremely urgent that this be changed so that they can still make the book lift operate.

Senator BYRD. Thank you, Mr. Blaser. Thank you, Mrs. Houck. You certainly know your subject well.

Mrs. HOUCK. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. You have made a fine presentation.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS

STATEMENT OF COL. WALDRON E. LEONARD, DIRECTOR; ACCOMPANIED BY ERNEST J. GWINN, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

BUDGET ESTIMATE AND ALLOTMENT SUMMARY

Senator BYRD. The next item relates to the Department of Veterans' Affairs. The 1965 estimate is $112,000. This sum is $2,980 over the 1965 base. The allotment summary of the estimate will be placed in the record.

(The information referred to follows:)

Allotment summary

1963 allotment	$119,600
1964 allotment	111,800
Decreases	2,780
1964 adjusted (1965 base)	109,020
Increases	2,980
Total estimate for 1965	112,000

Analysis by activity

Activity	1963 obligations (actual)	1964 allotment	Transfers	Decreases	1964 adjusted (1965 base)	Increases	1965 estimate
Services to veterans	$116,821	$111,800		$2,780	$109,020	$2,980	$112,000

Analysis by funds

Activity	1963 obligations (actual)	1964 allotment	Transfers	Decreases	1964 adjusted (1965 base)	Increases	1965 estimate
General fund	$116,821	$111,800		$2,780	$109,020	$2,980	$112,000

The total increase requested will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade or title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Annualization of pay increase for existing classified positions (12)		$2,226	$158		$2,384
Within grade advancements		534	62		596
Total increases from 1964 adjusted		2,760	220		2,980

AMOUNT REQUESTED

Senator BYRD. Colonel Leonard.

Colonel LEONARD. You have met Mr. Gwinn before, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. Mr. Gwinn, we are glad to have you appear before the subcommittee today.

Colonel LEONARD. Actually, Mr. Chairman, the request this year is $200 more than you granted our Department last year. There was $1,500 of terminal leave pay included in last year's budget which this year we took out, $1,800, I am sorry. We also took out $980 for funds, for furniture repair, et cetera, that in working with the budget office we decided it was not necessary at this time.

Therefore that is $2,780 that we took out of our budget. The increase amounts to $2,760, which are mandatory. There is a difference then of $200 or $112 against $111,800 of last year, sir.

Senator BYRD. Are there any vacancies in the 12 authorized positions?

Colonel LEONARD. No vacancies, Mr. Chairman, and there hasn't been in the last year, sir.

Senator BYRD. Is your service to veterans and their dependents primarily for District of Columbia inhabitants?

Colonel LEONARD. Primarily so, Mr. Chairman, yes, sir. We have quite a few people coming from out of town and much correspondence coming from various sections of the country, and we can't ignore it. It is a small service. At the same time we have considerable service from here that we ask other States to render which you are very familiar with in your serving in the capacities that you have.

INCREASE IN CONTRACTUAL SERVICES AND SUPPLIES

Senator BYRD. What occasioned the increase in contractual services and supplies from $5,114 in 1963 to $6,303 for 1964 and 1965?

Colonel LEONARD. That is hospitalization and so forth, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. GWINN. The figure is the actual amount expended in 1963.

Senator BYRD. What did you say to account for the increase in contractual services and supplies?

Mr. GWINN. That was needed for supplies and materials in our photostating section and in our printing, reproduction, printing forms and things of that nature.

Senator BYRD. All right, Colonel Leonard.

Thank you. Thank you, Mr. Gwinn.

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

STATEMENT OF JAMES A. BLASER, DIRECTOR

BUDGET ESTIMATE AND JUSTIFICATION

Senator BYRD. The next item relates to the Department of Buildings and Grounds.

The 1965 budget estimate is $3,241,000. This sum is an increase of $247,313 and 12 positions over the 1965 base. The allotment summary will be placed in the record at this point.

(The information referred to follows:)

Allotment summary

1963 allotment (including $24,522 contained in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1963, Public Law 88–25)	$2,678,822
1964 allotment	2,895,087
Comparative transfer between agencies	157,600
Decreases	59,000
1964 adjusted (1965 base)	2,993,687
Increases:	
In budget	205,313
Amendment, H. Doc. 227	42,000
Total estimates for 1965	3,241,000

Analysis by activity

Activity	1963 obligations (actual)	1964 allocation	Transfer	Decreases	1964 adjusted (1965 base)	Increases	1965 estimate
1. Administration	$104,864	$108,019			$108,019	$6,556	$114,575
2. Program planning	127,461	138,993			138,993	5,897	144,890
3. Design and engineering	85,656	88,195			88,195	3,992	92,187
4. Buildings management	2,317,429	2,559,880	$157,600	$59,000	2,658,480	[1] 230,868	2,889,348
Total	2,635,410	2,895,087	157,600	59,000	2,993,687	247,313	3,241,000

Analysis by funds

Activity	1963 obligations (actual)	1964 allocation	Transfer	Decreases	1964 adjusted (1965 base)	Increases	1965 estimate
General fund	$2,605,410	$2,865,087	$157,600	$59,000	$2,963,687	$247,313	$3,211,000
Highway fund	30,000	30,000			30,000		30,000
Total	2,635,410	2,895,087	157,600	59,000	2,993,687	247,313	3,241,000

[1] Includes $42,000 in H. Doc. 227.

The total increase requested will be distributed as follows:

Activity 1. Administration

Position (grade or title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Annualization of January 1964 pay increase for existing classified positions (11)		$1,370	$93		$1,463
Within-grade advancements		2,059	134		2,193
Equipment				$2,900	2,900
Total increase from 1964 adjusted		3,429	227	2,900	6,556

Activity 2. Program planning

Position (grade or title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Annualization of January 1964 pay increase for existing classified positions (13)		$3,052	$207		$3,259
Within-grade advancements		2,470	168		2,638
Total increases from 1964 adjusted		5,522	375		5,897

Activity 3. Design and engineering

Position (grade or title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Annualization of January 1964 pay increase for existing classified positions (5)		$2,323	$158		$2,481
Within-grade advancement		1,415	96		1,511
Total increase from 1964 adjusted		3,738	254		3,992

Activity 4. Building management

Position (grade or title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Annualization of court building		$48,141	$4,141	$53,107	$105,389
Police precincts	11	57,449	4,596	5,034	67,079
Uniforms				2,800	2,800
Repairs and improvements				13,600	13,600
Total increase from 1965 base	11	105,590	8,737	74,541	188,868

JUSTIFICATION OF INCREASES

Senator BYRD. Mr. Blaser, you are appearing today in justification of the item?

Mr. BLASER. Yes, sir: I am.

Senator BYRD. All right, would you please justify the increases by activity as shown on page 7–4.?

Mr. BLASER. Mr. Chairman, the first item of $6,556 under "Activity 1, administration," consists of $3,656 of mandatory changes for salary increases for existing classified positions, and within-grade advancements.

EQUIPMENT REPLACEMENT

In addition, there is $2,900 for equipment that we are requesting for the first year authorization of a planned 2-year program.

The items of equipment that we propose to purchase with this $2,900 requested increase, two electric typewriters, three manual typewriters, four desks, nine filing cabinets, and one adding machine for a total estimated cost of $2,900.

Our current base in this activity is $546.

Senator BYRD. How do you explain the increase, Mr. Blaser? It is roughly 500 percent.

Mr. BLASER. Mr. Chairman, in this equipment, there are the furniture items, of World War II surplus and are sadly in need of replacement. The electric typewriters that we are wishing to replace are ages 1957 through 1958, and the recommended GSA period of replacement is 7 years. The three manual typewriters that we are requesting replacement for are of vintage 1952 to 1955.

MANDATORY INCREASES

The next activity is program planning in which we are requesting an increase of $5,897, and this is all mandatory of the nature within grade promotions and salary increases, Mr. Chairman.

In activity 3, which is design and engineering, we are requesting $3,992 in increase. This likewise is of a mandatory nature, sir.

The next activity in which we are requesting an increase of $230,868 consists of three principal increases. The first concerns the transfer of the police precincts from the Metropolitan Police Department to the Department of Buildings and Grounds for maintenance and operation. Inspector Jerry Wilson is here from the Metropolitan Police Department, Mr. Chairman, to speak in behalf of Chief Murray on the desirability of this change, after which I will further justify the amount.

PURCHASING AND ACCOUNTS

STATEMENT OF INSPECTOR JERRY V. WILSON, PURCHASING AND ACCOUNTS OFFICER

PREPARED STATEMENT

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Chairman, I have a statement which I can put into the record if you like and highlight the statement.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF ROBERT V. MURRAY, CHIEF OF POLICE, REGARDING PROPOSED TRANSFER OF MAINTENANCE OF POLICE PRECINCT STATIONS TO THE DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Mr. Chairman, I have for some time recognized a need for a great deal of improvement in the program for maintenance of precinct station houses. Our present acute problem with upkeep and cleanliness of precinct station houses has developed as a result of a combination of factors.

First, we have never had more than one janitor for each precinct station house, which means that we have a janitor on duty for a maximum of 7 hours for 5 days and 5 hours for 1 day each week. This schedule provides no service on Sunday and is further shortened by the need for janitors' relieving each other during periods of annual and sick leave. It is obvious that this schedule is wholly inadequate for a public building which is open 24 hours daily, 7 days a week, and which is subjected to the hard use of police activities and to the abuse of prisoners and other persons, so often from the lower elements of the community, who are brought to the building in the course of our work.

Second, the increased workload of the Department, with its increase in the number of complainants, witnesses, and prisoners brought to the station, together with the increased number of police officers assigned to each station, has served to further strain the already understaffed and inadequate janitorial service.

Third, my insistence that police officers no longer be diverted from the prevention and detection of crime, a formerly prevalent practice, for routine housekeeping and maintenance duties around station houses, has imposed the full task on the inadequate janitor personnel.

Fourth, the necessary preoccupation of precinct commanders and precinct officials with the administration and supervision of the patrol force engaged in the prevention and detection of crime, coupled with the fact that those officials are not trained and experienced in building management, in many cases results in inadequate training and supervision of the available janitor personnel.

Our initial approach, within the Police Department, to this problem was to review our total needs and devise a program which would provide additional janitors and building management supervisors to oversee the total maintenance operation. However, when we discussed our proposed program with the experts in the Department of Buildings and Grounds, we found, because we would have to duplicate many basic services they already maintain, that they can maintain a housekeeping service for us at less cost than we can perform it ourselves.

As a result of our conferences with the Department of Buildings and Grounds, and the subsequent review by the Department of General Administration, we have jointly recommended that the 1965 appropriation include this transfer of our building maintenance functions to the Department of Buildings and Grounds together with financing for increases to bring the program up to acceptable standards.

I am thoroughly convinced that we need a substantial increase in our precinct station maintenance program, and I am satisfied that this transfer of function will be the most economical and efficient way of accomplishing an adequate program.

CUSTODIAL SERVICES AT PRECINCTS

Mr. WILSON. The problem that we have only one janitor now for each precinct, which on a total week basis gives us one man on duty for 7 hours for 5 days and 5 hours for one day of the week, no service on Sunday, and with the janitors having to leave one precinct to relieve each other in another.

A second problem has been the increased workload of the Department with the increased number of claimants, witnesses, and prisoners brought to the station house and increased number of police officers assigned to stations.

A third factor in this has been Chief Murray's insistence that police officers no longer be diverted from prevention and detection of crime for routine housekeeping chores around stations and a fourth is with the increased workload in crime, the officials of the precincts are not able to devote adequate time to the administration of janitors. They

just don't have the time to devote in following a janitor around and trying to train janitor personnel, and by diverting the officials from the work and supervising the patrol force.

We had requested, or requested the budget office to allow increases within the Department for this program, but in consulting with the Department of Buildings and Grounds, we found that they could do the job cheaper than we could ourselves because we would have to absorb some basic expenses which they already have in their own agencies.

I might add that Chief Murray is unable to be here today because he is completing his tests and he will speak to this in detail if you like when we come for our own appropriation hearings.

Senator BYRD. All right.

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

STATEMENT OF JAMES A. BLASER—Resumed

JUSTIFICATION FOR TRANSFER OF COSTS

Mr. BLASER. Mr. Chairman, the increase for this particular activity that we are requesting is $67,079. For this transfer of jurisdiction, there has been transferred into the Department of Buildings and Grounds budget $157,600, $155,000 from the Police Department and $2,600 from the Fire Department. This amount has provided the Police Department with the 17 positions which are likewise being proposed for transfer to the Department of Buildings and Grounds in this budget.

I would like to point out that to man the police precinct stations and the other installations that the Metropolitan Police Department has, these in addition to 14 precincts consist of harbor precinct, Women's Bureau, and the Canine Corps installation.

To man these installations as the Police Department requires, requires a total of 61,824 man-hours. This, of course, is accounted for by 8 hours a day for 7 days a week in the major portion of the precinct stations, plus a 24-hour-a-day manning between October 1 and May 1, 7 days a week for each, the Women's Bureau and the Canine Corps.

The reason for manning these on a 24-hour-a-day basis is because of the nature of the installations and also the type of heating facilities that they have in these two installations which require 24-hour-a-day attendance.

The original plan that we discussed with the Budget office concerned this man-hour requirement of 61,824, which in turn required 34 men. As a result of our discussions with the Budget office, we in accordance with agreements with the Police Department reduced this to a man-hour requirement of 53,244 for 28 men. This is a total of 28 individuals, subtracting the 17 already in the Police Department, leaves us the 11 for which we are asking here.

I might say, Mr. Chairman, that this compromise at this point for the first year on 53,244 man-hours will provide 7 hours a day for 5 days a week, and 5 hours a day for 2 days a week. This is Saturday and Sunday are the 2 days, and we will provide 5 hours of service in these installations the first year.

With these 11 positions requested, the total salaries including benefits are $57,449. In addition, we are requesting $609, which is broken down into $410 auto allowance for the supervisors to cruise in supervising the individual stations, and $199 for repairs to equipment as well as $4,425 for equipment for these stations. This equipment is of this variety, Mr. Chairman: combination floor polishers and scrubbing machines, 1 per station, 16 for a total of $2,240; heavy duty vacuum cleaners with boiler-cleaner attachments to service the heating plants, 4, and these 4 will be moved among the stations, $1,100; power mowers, which again will be rotated between the stations, this is lawn equipment, 3, for a total of $285; miscellaneous equipment, $50 per building; is $800 for a total of $4,425.

This is our situation on the police precinct stations, Mr. Chairman.

Annualization of Costs for Old Federal Court Building

The next large item is an amount of $105,589 for annualization of the Federal court building. If you recall, for the current fiscal year Congress authorized the addition of 22 positions to man this building on a 6-month basis from January 1 to June 30. This annualization of $105,000 will put us on a full year basis for this Federal court. If you wish I can itemize this $105,000 increase on an individual item basis.

Senator Byrd. Will you do that for the record?

Mr. Blaser. Yes, sir; I will do that.

(The information referred to follows:)

Itemization of annualization cost, old court building, 451 Indiana Ave. NW.

Personnel compensation	$43,264
Positions other than permanent	4,877
Personnel benefits	4,141
Utilities	19,500
Repairs to equipment	50
Supplies and materials including fuel	9,752
Repairs and improvements	22,805
Equipment	1,000
Total	105,389

Services by Other Agencies

Mr. Blaser. The next item that we have an increased request for is $13,600 for services by other agencies. This is an increase occasioned by an approximate 5-percent increase for our wage board personnel engaged in the repair activity. We are requesting an increase of $2,800 for foul weather gear for our guard force.

At the present time our guard force has 67 guards, of which by this item of $2,800 we are hoping to equip 40. This equipment consists of reefer-type coats, boots, raincoats, and cap hoods for a total of $2,758. These are our guards that during the foul weather are exposed to the outside elements.

The last item of increase in this activity is $42,000 for operating expense within the Ford Building.

FORD BUILDING RECONSTRUCTION COSTS

As you are aware, Mr. Chairman, there is an item for rehabilitation and reconstruction work within the Ford Building in the capital outlay portion of the buildings and grounds budget. I will touch here only the operating expenses: This consists of $5,262, the salary for one additional position which is a wage board 9 in accordance with the District of Columbia regulations, to operate the proposed air conditioning within this building, we do need the wage board 9, and at the present time we do not have such.

We need some part-time cleaners, five, which total $9,124 other than regular time holiday pay totals $338, for a total personnel compensation of $12,724. For these part-time cleaners and the wage board 9, the personnel benefits total $1,150. For utilities, this is electric power, heat, and such things as this, $21,576.

For services by other agencies, repair and maintenance, things of this variety, $5,955, and total equipment is $595 for a total of $42,000.

The equipment that we expect to purchase with the $595 is a floor machine, handtools, $100 for uniforms, and $195 for watchman stations within the building.

Senator BYRD. So you are thinking in terms of one WBR operator engineer?

Mr. BLASER. Yes.

Senator BYRD. And five wage board part-time cleaners?

Mr. BLASER. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. Why was this item made a supplemental estimate?

Mr. BLASER. Mr. Chairman, the urgent need for the space in the Ford Building was not anticipated at the original budget when it was submitted. Subsequent to the submission of the budget, it became apparent that the Ford Building which had been vacant for quite some time, except for the printing plant, which is on the sixth floor, was needed for additional office space. I would like to ask Mr. McCallister to speak to the need for the additional office space, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. All right, Mr. McCallister.

JUSTIFICATION FOR REHABILITATION OF FORD BUILDING

Mr. MCCALLISTER. Mr. Chairman, this building known as the Ford Building because it was built and formerly operated by the Ford Co. has been owned by the District since the middle thirities. The space on the second and third floors and the portion of the first floor was formerly occupied for many years by the District Unemployment Compensation Board which was moved to a new building at Sixth and Pennsylvania Avenue last July. In seeking to utilize the space vacated by the Board we ran into several problems.

First there were code requirements, one the restoration or replacement of a former sprinkler system. This building also houses the automobile repair shop and garage facility for the Metropolitan Police Department being just one block from headquarters.

In addition, the electrical system was completely worn out.

It needed replacement. These were put in the 1965 estimate. When we sought to go further in installing personnel in this building, we found further complications.

One, the new code requirements provide that upon change of occupancy such space must be brought into compliance with the then current code requirements. This led to ventilation problems, a matter of whether or not more windows should be cut in the building, which was not considered practicable. In addition this led to certain problems with respect to installing permanent ceiling height partitions. This in turn led to mechanical ventilation required in order to meet the ventilation requirements under the code.

A complete examination of the entire problem was then made by the Department of Buildings and Grounds, and here we are at this point over into the capital outlay item for this project. I don't know whether you want to go further.

Senator BYRD. Let's finish the Ford Building this afternoon.

NEED FOR ADDITIONAL SPACE

Mr. MCCALLISTER. All right, sir, at this point we need this space, we intend and plan to use it for the Department of Highways and Traffic. We have moved one small unit, the Bridge Design Division, from the District Building. It was necessary to make space there for the Board of Elections. This small group is occupying the second floor on a temporary basis.

The addition to this group, there are two more units of a bureau of the Department of Highways and Traffic, the Bureau of Design and Engineering to be brought here. These other units are located in the Bell School which, of course, is of limited tenure as to availability.

The two design units work hand in glove together with the soils examination requirements and materials requirements section, and it is this group which designs and reviews designs provided by fee engineers for the entire highway system, and it is essential that they be brought together in one place where they are not scattered all over.

I might add at Poplar Point in Anacostia we have five or six field parties which are the eyes of the design engineers in the field. We want to bring them there also. And so as we got into this, and found that all these building code requirements had to be met, it was decided to reexamine the entire situation. Now, the figures as to the costs, of course, will be explained by Mr. Blaser. But we did find that utilizing this space, which is already District owned, we obtain with the amount of money necessary for the alterations plus the estimated cost per annum of operation amortized over a period of 10 years brings us downtown air-conditioned office space at a rate of $2.75 a square foot for approximately 28,000 square feet as contrasted with prices up to twice that much which would be required to be rented elsewhere, since we do not have space for these operations in District-owned property.

Senator BYRD. Does this complete your justification for the alteration to the Ford Building?

Mr. BLASER. As far as the necessity, Mr. Chairman.

If you wish to have the construction costs broken down for you, I have those figures available.

Senator BYRD. Could you supply them for the record?

Mr. BLASER. Yes, sir.

(The information referred to follows:)

Itemized statement, construction costs Ford Building

1. Rewire and provide new electrical service	$35,000
2. Install new sprinkler system in garage area	50,000
3. Alterations (House amendment):	
(*a*) Partition work, plumbing, plumbing fixtures, tile work painting, etc	66,000
(*b*) Additional electrical modernization 2d, 3d, and 6th floors	21,000
(*c*) Heating changes	2,000
(*d*) Air conditioning, central system	144,000
(*e*) New entrance from street to elevator	4,000
(*f*) Lighting modifications	13,000
(*g*) New elevator in existing shaft	42,800
Subtotal	292,800
Total	377,800

COMMITTEE RECESS

Senator BYRD. We will go over now until tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The subcommittee will stand in recess until that time.

(Whereupon, at 5 p.m., Tuesday, February 25, 1964, the subcommittee recessed, to reconvene at 2 p.m., Wednesday, February 26, 1964.)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1965

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1964

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

The subcommittee met, pursuant to recess, at 2:45 p.m., in room S–126, the Capitol Building, Hon. Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Present: Senator Byrd.

Also present: Walter N. Tobriner, President of the Board; John B. Duncan, Commissioner; Brig. Gen. C. M. Duke, Engineer Commissioner; D. P. Herman, Budget Officer; Kenneth Back, Finance Officer.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

STATEMENTS OF JAMES A. BLASER, DIRECTOR; ACCOMPANIED BY ROBERT C. ENGLE, CHIEF, PROJECT DEVELOPMENT BRANCH, JAMES L. McCALLISTER, ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES OFFICER, DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

ESTIMATE AND JUSTIFICATION

Senator BYRD. I apologize to you, Mr. Commissioner and ladies and gentlemen. I have been having to chair an Appropriations Subcommittee meeting over in the New House Office Building.

But we will move right along.

Now, the committee will please come to order.

CAPITAL OUTLAY PROJECTS

The first item for consideration relates to the 10 capital outlay projects under the Department of Buildings and Grounds. The total estimate for 1965 is $1,418,600.

(The justification and summary follow:)

29-498—64—vol. 1——16

Department of Buildings and Grounds

Summary of capital outlay projects (fiscal year 1965)

1964 allocation in annual act $399,800

Project No.	Priority	Project title	Amount
24-33	1	Juvenile facility	$250,000
24-30	2	Replace roofing on District of Columbia National Guard Armory	86,000
24-36	3	Convert d.c. current, May Building	28,000
24-24	4	Alterations to Ford Building:	
		In budget	91,000
		Amendment	323,600
24-13	6	Pointing and resetting stonework, various District buildings	24,000
24-35	7	Replace morgue refrigerated unit, District of Columbia General Hospital	16,000
24-37	8	Air conditioning, various District-owned buildings	225,000
24-38	9	District of Columbia building improvements to comply with building code	300,000
24-11	10	West Administration Building, preliminary study	75,000
		Total estimate for 1965	1,418,600

Analysis by funds

	1964	1965
General fund	$399,800	$1,418,600

Juvenile Facility

Location: Unknown.

Scope of work: Plans and specifications for a juvenile facility, expected to cost approximately $3,500,000, to replace the National Training School for Boys.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey	$60,000	$60,000		
Plans and specifications	250,000		$250,000	
Construction	3,500,000			$3,500,000
Furniture and equipment	26,000			26,000
Total	3,836,000	60,000	250,000	3,526,000

Project No. 24-33. Juvenile facility

Plans and specifications $250,000

JUSTIFICATION

Under the juvenile court statute for the District of Columbia, juvenile delinquents may be committed to the National Training School for Boys and there are approximately 100 such boys under Federal care; the U.S. Bureau of Prisons is reimbursed by the Department of Public Welfare.

The National Training School is to be relocated in West Virginia and will no longer be available to the District of Columbia. It is, therefore, necessary that the District have a separate institution for this group, since they cannot be accommodated in the present institutions for delinquents nor can they be comingled with youth offenders in the Youth Corrections Center.

It is planned to construct a special institution comparable to the Federal Training School for Boys which will provide security features and special vocational and training facilities.

Estimates at this time indicate that an approximate capacity of 100 will be requested; $60,000 preliminary planning money was provided in the 1964 budget. This request provides $250,000 for construction design program.

REPLACE ROOFING ON DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA NATIONAL GUARD ARMORY

Location: 2001 East Capitol Street.
Scope of work: Replacement of roofing on flat portions of roof.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	$5,600		$5,600	
Construction	80,400		80,400	
Furniture and equipment				
Total	86,000		86,000	

Project No. 24–30. Replace roofing on District of Columbia National Guard Armory

Plans and specifications	$5,600
Construction	80,400
Total	86,000

JUSTIFICATION

To prevent damage to building interior and preclude the necessity of continuing temporary patchwork, a complete replacement of roofing on flat portions of the armory roof is required. The existing roofing was placed in 1941 and is presently in poor condition.

CONVERT DIRECT CURRENT, MAY BUILDING

Location: 469 C Street NW.
Scope of work: Install equipment to convert alternating current to direct current.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	$1,500		$1,500	
Construction	26,500		26,500	
Furniture and equipment				
Total	28,000		28,000	

Project No. 24–36. May Building, convert direct current

Plans and specifications	$1,500
Construction	26,500
Total	28,000

JUSTIFICATION

The elevator, power equipment and lighting in the May Building are operated on direct current. The Potomac Electric Power Co. has served notice that they will discontinue distribution of direct current by December 31, 1965. Due to the uncertain future of the building, it is not advisable to replace facilities and and rewire the building. However, to continue use of existing facilities, it will be necessary to install equipment to convert alternating current from Pepco to direct current for use within the building. Since the May Building will be razed prior to construction of the future West Administration Building, this project has been delayed as long as possible.

ALTERATIONS TO FORD BUILDING

Location: 451 Pennsylvania Avenue NW.

Scope of work: Alterations to building including conversion of second and third floors to office space, installation of an elevator in existing shaft, installation of new electrical service, complete rewiring of building and replacement of existing sprinkler system.

	Estimated cost	Requested in budget	Additional funds requested in budget amendment	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	$30,800	$6,000	$30,800	
Construction	292,800	85,000	292,800	
Furniture and equipment				
Total	323,600	91,000	323,600	

Estimated increases in operating expenses

	1st year cost	Full year recurring cost
Maintenance and operating costs	$42,000	$42,000
Program costs		
Total	42,000	42,000

JUSTIFICATION

Additional funds are requested to convert the second and third floors of the Ford Building, owned by the District to usable office space. The Ford Building is located at John Marshall Place and Pennsylvania Avenue NW., adjacent to 499 Pennsylvania Avenue NW. This additional space is required to house engineering design and research units of the Department of Highways and Traffic now housed in the following locations: Bell School, Second and D Streets SW.; the District Building; 499 Pennsylvania Avenue NW.; and a very inadequate structure at Poplar Point Nursery. In addition, an automatic data processing operation authorized in the 1964 Appropriation Act will also be housed in this new space. It is essential that the Street Design, Bridge Design, and Engineering Research Divisions of the Department of Highways and Traffic be consolidated in one location in order that timely and satisfactory design of structures planned for the highway system may be accomplished. The largest contingent is now housed in the Bell School which is now owned by the Redevelopment Land Agency as part of the Southwest redevelopment area and must be vacated by District personnel by the end of calendar year 1965.

The cost of converting this space to office use, installation of a passenger elevator in an existing shaft, installation of a new electrical service and complete rewiring of the building to comply with the current electrical code, and replacement of existing sprinkler system is estimated to cost $349,300. In addition it is estimated that $42,000 will be required for operation and maintenance of this space approximating 28,000 square feet. As detailed below, the cost of this space is only $2.75 per square foot when construction is amortized over a 10-year period as compared with $5 to $5.50 per square foot for rented space.

Yearly cost of alterations, 10-year amortization	$34,930
Operation and maintenance yearly cost	42,000
Total yearly cost	76,930
Cost per square foot of 28,000 square feet of space on 2d and 3d floors	2.75

The scheduled demands on the electrical system in the Ford Building are in excess of the rated capacity. The existing electrical wiring will not sustain the load requirements of administrative office equipment and lighting to be installed. It is contemplated that new tenants (Department of Highways and Traffic and USO) will bring in additional equipment varying from computers to kitchen equipment which will increase the electrical load markedly. Air conditioning of sections of building is also contemplated. It is proposed to provide new electrical service to the building and to completely rewire the building to meet the contemplated load and for compliance with the current District of Columbia Electrical code. The electrical modernization is required to insure that existing and new tenant agencies have the necessary electrical power to accomplish their assigned missions. (In budget $37,500).

An existing sprinkler system in the Ford Building has become obsolete, deteriorated and has been out of service for several years. The Fire Marshal filed a violation report on June 23, 1960, requesting that an operable sprinkler system be installed in the garage area of the building in compliance with District of Columbia building code. Since the existing system is not salvageable, a complete new sprinkler system will be required to comply with the Fire Marshal's report. The sprinkler deficiency presents a fire safety hazard to human lives working within the structure and should be corrected as soon as possible prior to increasing the number of tenants. (In budget $53,500).

In addition to the alterations described in the preceeding paragraphs, improvements to the sixth floor now occupied by the printing division of the Administrative Services Office, General Administration, are requested. Funds in the amount of $13,750 are requested to improve the lighting and $51,550 to provide air conditioning. This space consists of 14,000 square feet housing linotypes, letter presses, offset presses, and bindery equipment which produce all type of printed materials at an annual cost of approximately $300,000. The printing division employes 31 individuals and has operated for many years without air conditioning and proper lighting because of the inadequate electrical service. The necessity to provide controlled humidity and temperature by means of modern air-conditioning equipment has become increasingly evident because of the technical difficulties in producing satisfactory printed material due to the temperature and humidity conditions which prevail. The plant is on the top floor of the 6-story structure and is subject to extreme conditions of heat from the flat roof immediately overhead. Attempts to condition paper for the printing operation by means of a makeshift humidity control in a small storage area have been completely inadequate.

Discussions with experts from the Government Printing Office regarding the poor condition of paper stored in the plant has disclosed that paper can be preserved for proper operation of the high-speed printing equipment only if temperature and humidity are controlled within close limits. The lack of such controls in the plant results in: (1) distorted, curled, or buckled paper; (2) static electricity; (3) wrinkling of sheets in printing; (4) misregister of color prints; (5) failure of ink to dry; and (6) swelling or shrinking of composition rollers. Other results of varying humidity conditions are changes in the light sensitivity of coatings used in preparing the printing surfaces of lithographic plates. These difficulties result from reactions of paper and other materials when their moisture content is not in equilibrium with surrounding air.

Present lighting in the printing plant is by means of incandescent bulb fixtures which will be replaced by fluorescent fixtures providing 50 candle-feet of light at the working level to promote accuracy and safety in the operation of complex printing equipment.

The total financing of these proposals is as follows:

Alterations to 2d and 3d floors, new elevators, new electrical service, and rewiring and replacement of sprinkler system	$349,300
6th floor improvements, air conditioning and improved lighting	65,300
Total cost	414,600
Less: 2 projects included in original estimates—new electrical services and rewiring, $37,500, and replacement of sprinkler system $53,500	−91,000
Net additional cost included in this amendment	323,600

POINTING AND RESETTING STONEWORK—VARIOUS DISTRICT BUILDINGS

Location: Various District buildings.
Scope of work: Pointing and resetting of masonry panels and stone blocks on the exterior of buildings.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	$7,900	$3,100	$1,600	$3,200
Construction	112,100	44,900	22,400	44,800
Furniture and equipment				
Total	120,000	48,000	24,000	48,000

Project No. 24–13 Various District buildings, pointing and resetting stonework

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 cost of the program is estimated to be $120,000.

REPLACE MORGUE REFRIGERATED UNIT, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA GENERAL HOSPITAL

Location: 19th and C Streets SE.
Scope of work: Rebuild refrigerated room, replace mortuary racks, and provide new refrigeration system.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	$1,000		$1,000	
Construction	15,000		15,000	
Furniture and equipment				
Total	16,000		16,000	

Project No. 24–35. Replace morgue refrigerated unit at District of Columbia General Hospital

Plans and specifications	$1,000
Construction	15,000
Total	16,000

JUSTIFICATION

The refrigerated unit consisting of a refrigeration room with six three-tier racks has been in continued usage since the building was opened in 1939. Due to general deterioration and hard usage, the pans no longer fit or slide on the racks.

Therefore, a hazard to operating personnel exists in handling the heavy pans to and from the unstable racks. In addition, the refrigerated room has deteriorated due to condensation. It is proposed to rebuild the room, replace the mortuary racks, and provide a new refrigeration system.

AIR-CONDITIONING PROGRAM, VARIOUS DISTRICT-OWNED BUILDINGS

Location: Various District-owned buildings.
Scope of work: Air-condition various District-owned buildings.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	$11,300		$11,300	
Construction	213,700		213,700	
Furniture and equipment				
Total	225,000		225,000	

Project No. 24-37. Air-conditioning program, various District-owned buildings

Plans and specifications	$11,300
Construction	213,700
Total	225,000

JUSTIFICATION

On February 12, 1963, the District of Columbia Board of Commissioners adopted a policy for air conditioning certain categories of new buildings and to start a program for air conditioning existing buildings in the same categories. This is the first year of a continuing program to air condition the existing buildings. The initial projects are listed in the order of priority:

(*a*) Board room, District Building.
(*b*) Hospital and Administration Building, District Training School, Laurel, Md.
(*c*) Hospital and administration unit, District of Columbia jail.
(*d*) Gales Health Clinic.
(*e*) Georgetown Health Clinic.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BUILDING IMPROVEMENTS TO COMPLY WITH BUILDING CODE

Location: Various District-owned buildings.
Scope of work: Make changes, modifications and repairs as required to comply with District of Columbia building code.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	$15,000		$15,000	
Construction	285,000		285,000	
Furniture and equipment				
Total	300,000		300,000	

Project No. 24-38, District of Columbia building improvements to comply with building code

Plans and specifications	$15,000
Construction	285,000
Total	300,000

JUSTIFICATION

The Department of Licenses and Inspections has completed inspections of District-owned buildings and recorded the changes, modifications, and repairs required to bring all buildings into compliance with the 1961 District of Columbia Building Code. A continuing program is proposed to accomplish the work to eliminate the deficiencies. The total construction cost to complete all modifications is not available.

WEST ADMINISTRATION BUILDING—PRELIMINARY STUDY

Location: Indiana Avenue, Sixth Street, and C Street NW.
Scope of work: Preliminary study of building design based on management and space study by Department of General Administration.

	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, 1970	Full year recurring cost, 1971
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; $75,000 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, therefore, are included in the $75,000 requested.

The requirement for 365,000 to 400,000 square feet of space is based on 64,000 square feet in space now being rented at an annual cost of $281,000; 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 51,000 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 1971, 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. A part of this requirement may be met temporarily by occupying the old courthouse building at 451 Indiana Avenue NW., formerly occupied by the Federal Government but now under the jurisdiction of the Commissioners. It will be partially available for District occupancy in February 1964. 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. The former municipal court has now become the court of general sessions with an expanded jurisdiction which will require expansion of court staff and facilities. The addition of two judges to the juvenile court has resulted in expansion of its staff and created the need for additional facilities. The transfer of other "local" functions to the District courts including the Commission on Mental Health, marriage license issuance, the Register of Wills, etc., will necessitate their being housed in District facilities. 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 1971, 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 for ultimate release of the building to the courts as their requirements may justify such action and may preclude the need for a new court building.

As a result of providing space for school administration in the proposed new structure, 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 $2,615,000 on the present market without conjecture of their increased sale value in 1971. One other former school building used for nonpublic school activities would be available for similar disposal, valued at $350,000 on the current market, making a total minimum return of $2.965,000.

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	64. 000
Required for School Administration	85, 000
Relief of overcrowding in District-owned structures	30, 000
Centralization of other activities	51, 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	15,892	$78,975
261 Constitution Ave. NW	4,178	17,965
32 F St. NW	6,858	27,432
819 9th St. NW	9,380	19,760
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
Vehicle storage		4,800
1420 New York Ave. NW	3,360	13,740
Parking		8,728
321 D St. NE	1,614	4,164
Total	64,237	280,986

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 Sts. NW Corcoran, 28th and M Sts. NW	[1] $2,965,000

Location of overcrowded D.C. facilities

	Square feet
District Building (all agencies and offices)	9,000
499 Pennsylvania Ave. NW	3,000
East Administration Building:	
Health Department	6,000
Finance Office	5,000
Police Department	5,000
Department of Motor Vehicles	2,000
Total	30,000

[1] Estimated present market value.

Facilities to be vacated by centralization (nonschool activities)

	Square fee
Corcoran Building	12,000
Bell School	18,000
Recreation	10,000
Veterans' Affairs	5,000
Civil Defense	6,000
Total	51,000

PREVIOUS DISCUSSION

Senator BYRD. I believe, Mr. Blaser, that on yesterday we discussed item—priority item No. 4. It is my recollection that we completed our questions and answers on that item.

Would you care to continue now with the justification of the remaining nine items?

Mr. BLASER. I will, Mr. Chairman.

JUVENILE FACILITY

The first item is "Plans and specifications for a juvenile facility" in the amount of $250,000.

As you will recall, Mr. Chairman, last year Congress appropriated $60,000 for a preliminary study of this facility. This particular

facility will be under the jurisdiction of the Department of Public Welfare, and it is required because the present National Training School for Boys is being relocated to West Virginia. Hence, since individuals from the District of Columbia cannot be transferred to that jurisdiction, the District of Columbia needs a facility for approximately 100 people.

STATUS OF SURVEY

Senator BYRD. What is the status of the preliminary survey for this facility?

Mr. BLASER. Mr. Chairman, as of this particular date, the Department of Public Welfare is assembling their information in the way of criteria.

At this point, no particular lines have been placed on drawings to illustrate what they are after.

Senator BYRD. The Congress has already appropriated $60,000 for this purpose; has it not?

Mr. BLASER. Yes, sir; that was in fiscal year 1964.

Senator BYRD. How much has been spent, up to this time? Can you state it?

Mr. BLASER. I cannot state it, Mr. Chairman.

I will attempt to provide that for the record.

(The information referred to follows:)

NOTE.—No funds have been expended to date from the $60,000 appropriated in fiscal year 1964.

Senator BYRD. Very well.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA NATIONAL GUARD ARMORY—ROOFING

Mr. BLASER. The next project is replacing roofing in the District of Columbia National Guard Armory. The structure as it stands was constructed in 1941. The roof, to this point, has had no repairing. It is badly leaking. So we need to replace the composition roofing on the north and south buildings as well as inspect and tighten the metal roof which is over the drill hall.

This project amounts to $5,600 for plans and specifications, and $80,400 for construction.

MAY BUILDING—CONVERSION OF CURRENT

Our next project is conversion of the direct current in the May Building. At this point, the May Building is serviced by direct current from Pepco, and Pepco advises that as of December 31, 1965, they will cease generating direct current.

All we anticipate in this building is to provide a motor generator to convert the alternating current that will be delivered to the building back to direct current, and, hence, no further wiring within the building.

By the way, a new service to the building will have to be provided with the change in type of current.

This project amounts to $1,500 for plans and specifications, and $26,500 for construction.

The Ford Building, we covered yesterday.

STONEWORK—VARIOUS DISTRICT BUILDINGS

The next project is pointing and resetting stonework in the amount of $1,600 for plans and specifications and $22,400 for construction.

In the prior 2 fiscal years Congress has already authorized a like sum. Originally, we anticipated, Mr. Chairman, that this would be a 4-year repetitive program, but when we get into it, we find our stonework is in a little poorer shape than we expected.

We now anticipate this will be a 5-year program, of which this request is the third.

MORGUE REFRIGERATED UNIT—DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA GENERAL HOSPITAL

The next project is to replace the morgue refrigerated unit at the District of Columbia General Hospital. The refrigerated unit in this morgue has been in continuous use since 1939. This consists of a refrigeration unit, a refrigerated room, and six 3-tier racks.

Over the period of continuous use, the pans do not fit in the racks. They have become completely dilapidated, moisture from within the room has deteriorated the refrigerated walls, or, rather, the walls of the refrigerated room.

So we propose to reconstruct this particular part of the facility for $1,000 for plans and specifications, and $15,000 for construction.

AIR-CONDITIONING PROGRAM

The next item is the first year of a proposed air-conditioning program for various individual features within the District.

In February of 1963, because of the increased demand for air conditioning and some of the rather impossible working conditions within District facilities, the Board of Commissioners adopted a policy for future use within the District.

As a part of this policy, they indicated that if available, funds in the amount of $300,000 each year should be utilized for air conditioning of certain of the facilities existing within the District.

Top priority among this list of facilities were medical facilities.

DISTRICT BUILDING BOARD ROOM

This proposed project for $15,000, plans and specifications, and construction—I am sorry—$11,300 for plans and specifications, and construction, $213,700, will provide air conditioning for five specific facilities, the first of which is the Board room in the District Building. At this point this room, during the summer months, is cooled by fans—I should say fans are in operation in the room. They do not cool it. The windows in the room must be opened, which permits the noise from the street to come in. Any of the citizens meetings, public hearings, and things of this kind, are most intolerable during the summer months, because of these conditions.

We anticipate that the construction cost of this will amount to $21,000.

The other four facilities in the project are all in the hospital medical type, Mr. Chairman.

DISTRICT TRAINING SCHOOL

The first—and these are not in the order of priority—one is the hospital and administration building at the District Training School at Laurel. The construction cost of this is $87,000.

D.C. JAIL HOSPITAL AND ADMINISTRATION UNIT

Another project, or another portion of this project is the hospital and administration unit at the District of Columbia jail. This particular feature is not to be confused with the penal portion of the jail, Mr. Chairman, this is the medical portion.

The construction cost of air conditioning this facility is $15,000.

HEALTH CLINICS

The other two projects are health clinics—one is the jail's health clinic, at an estimated cost of $45,000 construction cost. The other is Georgetown Health Clinic at an estimated construction cost of $45,700 for a total construction cost of $213,700.

The next project is——

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BUILDING IMPROVEMENTS TO COMPLY WITH BUILDING CODE

Senator BYRD. The Bell School, where the welfare investigators are working, is not included in this?

Mr. BLASER. No, sir, it is not.

The next project is District of Columbia building improvements to comply with the Building Code.

This, again, Mr. Chairman, we anticipate will be a repetitive program for several years. For this year we are requesting $15,000 for plans and specifications, and $285,000 for construction. I am sure you are aware that the Department of Licenses and Inspection is pursuing the program of updating buildings for code compliance within the District of Columbia. Along with this, it is incumbent on the District to accomplish the same thing in their buildings.

The purpose of this is to initiate that type of a program.

WEST ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

The last item is the request for $75,000 for a preliminary study on the West Administration Building. This project has been requested of Congress on two previous occasions, I believe.

Senator BYRD. How many times?

Mr. BLASER. Two, I believe, Mr. Chairman. The first we requested money for initiation of plans and specifications.

The second time we requested this identical project, and with this $75,000, we hope to initiate a preliminary study which will give us the means of coming to Congress to present a much more firm estimate of construction costs than we have at this time.

SPACE SITUATION

We anticipate in the District a need for a total space at this time of 365,000 to 400,000 square feet of space. At the present time, we have 64,000 square feet of space being rented. This space is being rented at a cost of $281,000 a year.

In addition, the school system is currently occupying 85,000 square feet of space in 15 dispersed locations. This makes for very inefficient operation within the school system.

We are approximately 30,000 square feet overcrowded in three existing District buildings—the District Building, 499 Pennsylvania Avenue, and the East Administration Building, or what is called the Municipal Center.

In addition, we anticipate centralization of other agencies in 51,000 square feet of other dispersed District of Columbia government facilities.

We have the District Building, which we assume will be required by the Federal Government—this contains 128,000 square feet. For future expansion within the District and further centralization of facilities, we are planning 7,000 to 42,000 square feet of space, which brings our total requirement to 365,000 to 400,000 square feet.

DISPOSAL OF FACILITIES

If this is accomplished, there are seven individual facilities that the District of Columbia anticipates disposing of for an estimated sales price of $2,965,000.

Furthermore, there will be five facilities vacated by the centralization of existing activities that now occupy a total area of 51,000 square feet.

Senator BYRD. What are the seven—for the record, you may supply this.

Mr. BLASER. I have it here, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. All right.

LIST OF FACILITIES

Mr. BLASER. The Ross School, at 1730 R Street Northwest; Phillips School, 27th and N Northwest; Wormley, at 33d Place and Prospect Avenue Northwest; Franklin School, which is the current administration building for the school system, at 13th and K; Magruder School, 1619 M Street; Webster, at 10th and H Northwest; and Corcoran School, at 28th and M, Northwest.

Senator BYRD. These seven facilities could then be disposed of?

Mr. BLASER. Yes, sir.

TAX LOSS

Senator BYRD. What is the tax loss occurring from the continuing utilization of these properties for District of Columbia government purposes?

Mr. BLASER. May I ask Mr. McCallister to reply to that?

Mr. MCCALLISTER. Sir, I do not have the assessed value. With your permission, we can and will furnish it for the record.

Senator BYRD. All right, Mr. McCallister.

(The information referred to follows:)

Valuation and taxes, 1965, lost on properties to be vacated and sold when the West Administration Building is available

	Assessed value	Taxes lost
Ross, 1730 R St. NW	$133,512	$3,338
Phillips, 27th and N Sts. NW	230,696	5,767
Wormley, 33d Pl. and Prospect Ave. NW	144,153	3,604
Franklin, 13th and K Sts. NW	492,353	12,309
Magruder, 1619 M St. NW	618,181	15,455
Webster, 10th and H Sts. NW	249,000	6,225
Corcoran, 28th and M Sts. NW	148,698	3,717
Total	2,016,593	50,415

NOTE.—$50,415 per annum in real property taxes now lost on basis of present assessments. This does not reflect valuable improvements which would undoubtedly be constructed on these properties.

FACILITIES TO BE VACATED BY CENTRALIZATION

Senator BYRD. Now, you mentioned five additional buildings.

Mr. BLASER. Yes, sir. These are facilities to be vacated by the centralization. They are not five additional, Mr. Chairman. Some are repeats in the list that I have already given.

The Corcoran Building, which was one of the seven, located at 28th and M. Bell School, which is in the Southwest, I believe Second and D, which is a part of the urban renewal area. The recreation building, which is at 16th and Lamont Place. Veterans' Affairs is currently located in the old Post Office Building, which is Federal property. And Civil Defense is at the Reno School.

ESTIMATED COST OF WEST ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

Senator BYRD. What is the overall estimated cost for the proposed new West Administration Building?

Mr. BLASER. Mr. Chairman, at this point it is strictly an approximation, and we anticipate something in the neighborhood of $20 to $25 million. At the time we complete the study anticipated with these funds, we will have a much more firm figure than this approximation.

Senator BYRD. Mr. Tobriner, would you care to add anything on these items, and particularly perhaps with respect to the last one?

Mr. TOBRINER. Nothing in particular, Mr. Chairman. I do feel that ultimately we will have to have an addition to the present Administration Building. I think there is a good economic basis for doing so. We own the land at present, which is off the tax rolls and we will put considerable land back on the tax rolls in addition to saving a large amount of annual rent.

Senator BYRD. All right.

You have maintained your usual good record as a witness, Mr. Blaser. You have done a good job.

FIRE ESCAPES AT JUNIOR VILLAGE

Incidentally, Mr. Blaser, how are you getting along with the fire escapes over in Junior Village?

Mr. BLASER. Mr. Chairman, the steel for the exterior steps is currently in fabrication. The last report I had the fabrication was

supposed to be complete this week. I have not been able to get a reading on the exact status as of today.

The contractor physically started work, I believe, the 17th of February.

So it is progressing. We anticipate that the exterior stairways will be completed the middle of May, and the other modifications within the same buildings will be completed the middle of June.

Senator BYRD. Isn't that a little behind schedule as you projected the schedule last year when you spoke to this committee?

Mr. BLASER. Yes, sir, it is somewhat behind. We did not get—we had the design complete, Mr. Chairman. We were not, because of the unavailability of funds—we were not able to get the job on the market as early as we had expected.

Senator BYRD. Of course at the time of the hearings you foresaw the unavailability of funds, because the hearings were very late because of the late submission of the "B" budget to the Congress.

Mr. BLASER. Yes, sir. This, I certainly agree with.

We, as quickly as we could foresee the availability of funds, we did advertise the total project.

Senator BYRD. You are not losing any time now?

Mr. BLASER. No, sir.

Senator BYRD. Pressing ahead as expeditiously as you possibly can.

Mr. BLASER. To illustrate the push, Mr. Chairman, the contractor had the major portion of his necessary shop drawings in even before he got a notice to proceed with the construction. So it looks at this point like sailing is smooth from here on, barring accidents.

COMPLETION DATE

Senator BYRD. Can you update that May date?

Mr. BLASER. I will try, Mr. Chairman. This is the assigned completion date under the terms of the contract.

We will try to get the contractor to expedite.

Senator BYRD. See what you can do, and give the subcommittee a statement before we wrap up our printed hearings.

Mr. BLASER. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. And if you cannot get it by that time, get it to us as soon as you can.

I don't know when the printed hearings will be wrapped up. But certainly this could be of use to us.

The members of the committee would like to know about that.

Mr. BLASER. All right, sir.

Senator BYRD. We are intensely interested in this item, as was indicated last year. This is not meant to be any criticism of you. But see what you can do about advancing that date.

Mr. BLASER. Right.

(The following information was submitted:)

MARCH 3, 1964.

Hon. ROBERT C. BYRD,
U.S. Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BYRD: I regret very much the delay in answering your question to me on February 25, 1964, during the budget hearings concerning the possibility of earlier completion of the exterior stairways on the eight cottages at Junior Village. However, since use of the stairways involves both the stairways themselves and the installation of necessary fire-rated access doors, at best an item

normally of questionable delivery time, we have been working with the contractor since your query to ascertain how the phases of this work may be expedited.

It appears at this time that all stairways will be available for use 2 to 3 weeks earlier than the scheduled completion date, May 17, that I gave you at the hearing. The contractor is aware of the urgency of this part of his contract and is voluntarily making every effort to improve the date upon which the fire-rated doors will be available, the critical control point for date of stair use.

I assure you that I will exert my personal efforts toward an earlier date.

Sincerely yours,

J. A. BLASER,
Director of Buildings and Grounds.

OFFICE OF SURVEYOR

STATEMENT OF ROY C. HOYLE, SURVEYOR

BUDGET ESTIMATE AND JUSTIFICATION

Senator BYRD. Next is the "Office of Surveyor," the 1965 estimate for the Office of Surveyor is $226,000. This sum is $14,200 over the 1965 base.

Mr. Herman, who is your next witness?

Mr. HERMAN. Mr. Roy C. Hoyle, who has just recently been appointed Surveyor of the District of Columbia.

Senator BYRD. The allotment summary will be placed in the record at this point.

(The document referred to follows:)

Allotment summary

1963 allocation	$204,000
1964 allocation (base for 1965)	211,800
Increase	14,200
Total estimate for 1965	226,000

Analysis by agency

Activity	1963 obligations (actual)	1964 allocation	Transfers	Decreases	1964 adjusted (1965 base)	Increases	1965 estimate
1. Surveying operations	$204,000	$211,800			$211,800	$14,200	$226,000

Analysis by funds

Activity	1963 obligations (actual)	1964 allocation	Transfers	Decreases	1964 adjusted (1965 base)	Increases	1965 estimate
General fund	$204,000	$211,800			$211,800	$14,200	$226,000

The total increases requested in the 1965 budget will be distributed as follows:

	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Pay raise and related benefits for 36 positions	3,780	$256		$4,036
Within-grade salary advancements and related benefits for 36 positions	3,996	265		4,261
Contractual services and supplies			$903	903
Equipment replacement			5,000	5,000
Total	7,776	521	5,903	14,200

Justification of Equipment

Senator Byrd. Your increase includes $5,000 for equipment. What is your justification for this increase, as there is already $2,000 in the base which was the same as provided in 1964?

Mr. Hoyle. We are instituting a 3-year program to replace furniture and equipment some of which was installed at the time the District Building was first occupied in 1907; 90 percent of the remainder was either used or surplus property at the time of its acquisition.

Some of the office machinery was purchased many years ago and is uneconomical to retain because of excessive repair costs in order to keep it in operation.

Until the fiscal year 1964 this office had not requested an increase in equipment funds since fiscal year 1956. For the period 1957 through 1963, our equipment requests have only been $168 per year, none of which was for equipment replacement.

It is estimated that with the replacement of aged or outmoded shelving used for storage of record books with modern equipment, enough will be saved in rebinding costs alone in the next 20 years to absorb the total cost of this replacement.

Other Items

Senator Byrd. Do you have anything to add about the other items, Mr. Hoyle?

Mr. Hoyle. No, sir; there is an increased cost in postage, and increased number of registered letters for public hearings, things of that sort.

Increase in the sales bills which we are required to have for our daily work, survey certificates.

For instance, the sales bills had an increase of 40 percent over the fiscal year 1963 over 1961. Our public records books have to be kept—have to be preserved, kept in good order. Rebinding each year runs us a considerable amount of money.

Contractual Services and Supplies

Senator Byrd. How much did you spend in 1963, fiscal year 1963, for contractual services and supplies?

You can supply that for the record. And supply, also, for the record the amount you spent during the first 6 months of fiscal year 1964 for contractual services and supplies.

Mr. Hoyle. I believe I can give you that right here, sir.

For 1963, it was $4,428, and for 1964 we have available $3,147, of which we have contracted $2,325.

Senator BYRD. Up to what time?

Mr. HOYLE. Up to the 13th of February.

Senator BYRD. All right.

Thank you, Mr. Hoyle.

PUBLIC SAFETY

BUDGET ESTIMATE AND JUSTIFICATION

The next appropriation concerns public safety.

The total 1965 estimate for the eight activities funded from the appropriation is $69,382,500. This sum is $3,766,975, and 169 positions above the 1965 base.

The appropriation summary will be made a part of the record at this point.

(The information referred to follows:)

Appropriation summary

1963 appropriation (including $2,902,800 contained in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1963, Public Law 88-25)	$60, 496, 350
1964 appropriation	65, 971, 660
Comparative transfer to "General operating expenses"	157, 600
Decreases	198, 535
1964 adjusted (1965 base)	65, 615, 525
Increases:	
In budget	3, 742, 475
Amendment, H. Doc. No. 227	24, 500
Total estimate for 1965	69, 382, 500

Analysis by agency

Agency	1963 obligations (actual)	1964 allotment	Transfers	Decreases	1964 adjusted (1965 base)	Increases	1965 estimate
1. Corporation Counsel	$950,614	$1,065,523		$5,453	$1,060,070	$131,930	$1,192,000
2. Metropolitan Police	28,265,845	31,028,043	−$155,000	121,740	30,751,303	1,598,697	32,350,000
3. Fire Department	13,667,153	15,362,530	−2,600	24,704	15,335,226	396,774	15,732,000
4. Civil Defense	90,299	122,850		15,623	107,227	31,773	139,000
5. Courts	6,473,317	6,771,463		16,056	6,755,407	[1] 623,093	7,378,500
6. Corrections	7,691,536	8,403,907		850	8,403,057	757,943	9,161,000
7. Licenses and Inspections	2,771,229	3,019,144		13,573	3,005,571	222,429	3,228,000
8. National Guard	191,377	198,200		536	197,664	4,336	202,000
Total	60,101,370	65,971,660	−157,600	198,535	65,615,525	3,766,975	69,382,500

Analysis by funds

Agency	1963 obligations (actual)	1964 allotment	Transfers	Decreases	1964 adjusted (1965 base)	Increases	1965 estimate
General fund	$59,946,370	$62,613,283	−$253,600	$196,896	$62,162,787	$3,735,713	$65,898,500
Highway fund (regular)	44,000	3,244,000	+95,000	822	3,338,178	27,822	3,366,000
Highway fund (parking)	111,000	111,000	+1,000		112,000		112,000
Water fund		1,688		408	1,280	1,720	3,000
Sanitary sewage works fund		1,689		409	1,280	1,720	3,000
Total	60,101,370	65,971,660	−157,600	198,535	65,615,525	3,766,975	69,382,500

[1] Includes $24,500 in H. Doc. No. 227.

OFFICE OF CORPORATION COUNSEL

STATEMENT OF CHESTER H. GRAY, CORPORATION COUNSEL

BUDGET ESTIMATE AND JUSTIFICATION

Senator BYRD. Mr. Herman, who will appear in behalf of the budget request for the Office of Corporation Counsel?

Mr. HERMAN. Mr. Chester H. Gray, the Corporation Counsel.

Senator BYRD. The estimate for this Office is $1,192,000 or an increase of $131,930, and nine positions above the 1965 base.

The allotment summary for this Office will be placed in the record at this point.

(The information referred to follows:)

Allotment summary

1963 allotment (including $14,653 contained in Supplemental Appropiations Act, 1963 Public Law 88–25)	$988,053
1964 allotment	1,065,523
Decreases	5,453
1964, adjusted (1965 base)	1,060,070
Increases	131,930
Total estimate for 1965	1,192,000

Analysis by activity

Activity	1963 obligations (actual)	1964 allotment	Transfers	Decreases	1964 adjusted (1965 base)	Increases	1965 estimate
Legal services	$950,614	$1,065,523		$5,453	$1,060,070	$131,930	$1,192,000

Analysis by funds

Activity	1963 obligations (actual)	1964 allotment	Transfers	Decreases	1964 adjusted (1965 base)	Increases	1965 estimate
General fund	$906,614	$1,018,146		$3,814	$1,014,332	$109,668	$1,124,000
Highway fund (regular)	44,000	44,000		822	43,178	18,822	62,000
Water fund		1,688		408	1,280	1,720	3,000
Sanitary sewage works fund		1,689		409	1,280	1,720	3,000
Total	950,614	1,065,523		5,453	1,060,070	131,930	1,192,000

The total increases requested will be distributed as follows:

1. Legal services

OFFICE OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL

Position (grade or title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Within-grade advancements		$1,248	$84		$1,332
Annualization of 1964 pay raise		1,164	78		1,242
Annualization of position allowed in 1964		2,797	222		3,019
Total		5,209	384		5,593

1. Legal services—Continued

CONTRACT APPEALS BOARD

Position (grade or title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Within-grade advancements		$625	$42		$667
Annualization of 1964 pay raise		582	39		621
Annualization of position allowed in 1964		2,495			2,495
Total		3,702	81		3,783

APPELLATE DIVISION

GS–5, Secretary	1	$4,701	$401	$535	$5,637
Within-grade advancements		1,459	98		1,557
Annualization of 1964 pay raise		1,358	91		1,449
Total	1	7,518	590	535	8,643

CIVIL PROCEEDINGS DIVISION

GS–13 attorney	1	$11,731	$880	$300	$12,911
GS–11 attorney	1	8,424	654	300	9,378
GS–6 condemnation clerk	1	5,144	413	661	6,218
GS–5 secretary	1	4,701	401	535	5,637
Within-grade advancements		5,003	336		5,339
Annualization of 1964 pay raise		4,666	312		4,978
Total	4	39,669	2,996	1,796	44,461

DOMESTIC RELATIONS AND COLLECTIONS DIVISION

GS–9 attorney	1	$7,030	$559	$300	$7,889
Within-grade advancement		6,472	478		6,950
Annualization of 1964 pay raise		5,980	403		6,383
Total	1	19,482	1,440	300	21,222

LAW ENFORCEMENT DIVISION

GS–9 attorney	1	$7,030	$559	$300	$7,889
Within-grade advancement		1,876	126		2,002
Annualization of 1964 pay raise		1,746	127		1,873
Total	1	10,652	812	300	11,764

LEGISLATION AND OPINIONS DIVISION

GS–13, attorney	1	$11,731	$880	$301	$12,912
Within-grade advancements		1,876	126		2,002
Annualization of 1964 pay raise		1,746	127		1,873
Total	1	15,353	1,133	301	16,787

SPECIAL ASSIGNMENTS DIVISION

GS–11, attorney	1	$8,424	$654	$300	$9,378
Within-grade advancement		1,459	98		1,557
Annualization of 1964 pay raise		1,358	91		1,449
Total	1	11,241	843	300	12,384

TAXATION DIVISION

Within-grade advancement		$1,248	$84		$1,332
Annualization of 1964 pay raise		1,164	78		1,242
Total		2,412	162		2,574

1. Legal services—Continued

PUBLIC UTILITIES DIVISION

Position (grade or title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Within-grade advancement		$624	$42		$666
Annualization of 1964 pay raise		582	39		621
Total		1,206	81		1,287

ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

Within-grade advancement		$1,664	$112		$1,776
Annualization of 1964 pay raise		1,552	104		1,656
Total		3,216	216		3,432

APPELLATE DIVISION

Senator BYRD. Mr. Gray, would you proceed?

Mr. GRAY. Yes, sir.

The first of these positions is for a grade 5 secretary for the Appellate Division. In that Division I have five attorneys with only one secretary. The workload of that Division has increased materially as shown on page 9–6. And in order to alleviate the condition of the one secretary, it has been necessary for me to take a secretary from another division to help out on a temporary basis.

Senator BYRD. Did you request this secretary last year?

Mr. GRAY. No, sir.

Senator BYRD. You made no request for this position last year?

Mr. GRAY. I do not think so. I don't remember, sir.

Senator BYRD. All right.

CIVIL PROCEEDINGS DIVISION

Mr. GRAY. The next request is for two attorneys and a condemnation clerk and a GS–5 secretary for my Civil Proceedings Division.

The workload of that Division has increased materially, due to the vast increase in the number of suits filed by prisoners in the various institutions. For example, we had a total of 339 suits filed by Black Muslims, which not only entail a great deal of work, but some of them are brought in the eastern district of Virginia, and that, of course necessitates the cooperation of the assistant U.S. attorney in Virginia, for the reason that none of my staff members are members of the Virginia bar, and they must serve with the consent of the court, and then only when they are accompanied by a member of that bar.

SEIZURES UNDER ANTI-GAMBLING ACT

In addition, the libel actions which grew out of the Gambling Act—Anti-Gambling Act—last year, have resulted in a very considerable number of seizures—as shown on page 9–8, we had 166 seizures, of which 39 libels involving 77 seizures were completed.

I might add that approximately $53,000 was collected as a result of these actions.

I am advised by the Director of General Administration that two additional employees have been requested for the Administrative Services Office for increased land acquisitions for schools and the highway program. And in order to carry out my burden in connection with this work, I need an additional GS–13 attorney, and a GS–6 condemnation clerk.

The high grade requested is due to the fact that in these condemnation cases, very experienced and able counsel represent the property owners, and it is necessary for me to have an assistant of very considerable experience to cope with them.

In addition, I need a GS–5 secretary for this division to take care of the work of the GS–11 attorney requested for the prisoner and libel actions, and also to help out on the investigating staff—where I have four investigators with only one secretary assigned.

POSITIONS REQUEST IN 1964

Senator BYRD. Mr. Gray, did you request any of these four positions last year?

Mr. GRAY. It is my recollection that I did, sir.

I might add that I received only one GS–7 and one GS–5 secretary last year.

Senator BYRD. These were added by the Senate committee, were they not?

Mr. GRAY. They were added in conference, as I recall, sir.

Mr. HERMAN. The Senate added them first.

APPELLATE DIVISION

Senator BYRD. Mr. Gray, going back just a minute to the Appellate Division, I note that on page 9–6, 220 appellate matters were handled in fiscal year 1963. No estimate for fiscal year 1964 is shown.

Could you enlighten the committee on this point?

Mr. GRAY. I will be glad to supply that for the record, sir.

Senator BYRD. All right.

(The information referred to follows:)

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF CASES TO BE HANDLED BY THE APPELLATE DIVISION DURING FISCAL 1964

The number of cases handled by the Appellate Division during fiscal 1962 (195) was about 23 percent greater than fiscal 1961 (158); the number handled during fiscal 1963 (242), about 24 percent greater than fiscal 1962 (195); the number handled during the first 6 months of fiscal 1964 (153), about 26 percent greater than one-half the cases handled during fiscal 1963 (121). Assuming, as may reasonably be expected, that the total caseload for fiscal 1964 shows a proportionate increase of about 25 percent, the number of cases handled by the Division for fiscal 1964 will exceed 300.

CIVIL PROCEEDINGS DIVISION

Senator BYRD. Now, let's see. We were up to what division—the civil proceedings division you had just discussed.

Mr. GRAY. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. You have 12 positions available there, I believe.

Mr. GRAY. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. Are these positions all filled?

Mr. GRAY. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. Now, could you give the committee some specifics concerning the workload in addition to what is stated in the justification?

Mr. GRAY. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. You can supply anything you wish for the record, Mr. Gray.

Mr. GRAY. Very well, sir.

(The information referred to follows:)

Caseload, Civil Proceedings Division—Number of matters assigned to each Assistant Corporation Counsel

Bell	245	Mencher	250
Cashman	199	Patten	143
Clark	97	Redmon	105
Earnest	67	Umstead	50
Goldstein	299	Wise	42
Kearney	162		
Lenkin*	24	Total matters	1,683

NOTE.—Average caseload: 140 per attorney. Younger, less experienced, assistants are assigned larger numbers of cases of lesser importance. Experienced assistants handle fewer, but more important and involved, matters (except assistant designated (*), who is a very recent appointee).

DOMESTIC RELATIONS AND COLLECTIONS

Senator BYRD. Now, would you proceed?

Mr. GRAY. For the Domestic Relations and Collections Division I need an additional GS–9 attorney to help out in the reciprocal enforcement of support program. That program is cumulative in that once a suit is filed, it is not completed as the ordinary case is completed, but drags on year after year.

In addition, whenever any respondent becomes delinquent, it is necessary to file a contempt citation against him, which requires continuous and constantly increasing work on the part of the attorneys in that division.

Senator BYRD. What is the current situation in respect to the caseload in the Domestic Relations and Collections Division?

Mr. GRAY. Approximately 1,000 cases per attorney.

Senator BYRD. You have 17 attorney positions?

Mr. GRAY. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. Do you have any vacancies?

Mr. GRAY. There is one vacancy there, but I expect to fill it next Monday.

WORKLOAD IN LAW ENFORCEMENT DIVISION

Senator BYRD. All right.

Give the committee some specifics on the current workload in the Law Enforcement Division, for which an additional attorney is requested.

(The information referred to follows:)

The following figures were obtained from the Clerk's Office for the period from July 1, 1962, to June 30, 1963:

Traffic jury cases	1,754
District of Columbia jury cases	359
Cases in the District of Columbia Branch	38,367
Cases in the Traffic Branch	28,797
Total	69,277
In addition to which we had aproximately 15,000 cases presented by Licenses and Inspections involving certificates of occupancy, construction cases, plumbing and electrical, unlicensed housing and various licensing cases, of which 2,135 went to court, consisting of 86 occupancy permits and zoning regulations; 234 plumbing and electrical cases; 1,506 unlicensed housing cases, and 309 licensing cases	15,000
Grand total	84,277

The following figures were obtained from the Clerk's Office for the period July 1, 1963, to December 31, 1963:

Traffic jury cases	585
District of Columbia jury cases	176
Cases in the District of Columbia Branch	17,545
Cases in the Traffic Branch	16,259
Note: Preliminary hearings as above set forth (estimated)	10,000
Total	44,565

INCREASE IN WORKLOAD

Mr. GRAY. The work of that Division, sir, has increased materially. The figures on the number of matters—not cases, but hearings and—that is preliminary hearings and all of the various activities of my attorneys there total 84,277. I have nine attorneys there. I might say that a great many of these hearings are very fast. They are brought in in large numbers by the Housing Division inspectors, and some of them take as little as 5 minutes. But the cumulative total is great.

Senator BYRD. You need one additional Assistant Corporation Counsel, GS–9?

Mr. GRAY. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. To handle the existing workload and the anticipated increased workload.

Mr. GRAY. That is correct, sir.

Senator BYRD. Proceed.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE HOUSING CODE

Mr. GRAY. I was about to say that the Department of Licenses and Inspections has a stepped up enforcement program for enforcement of the housing code, and that office has requested some eight new inspectors, who will generate sufficient new cases from my office for one additional assistant.

OTHER PERSONNEL REQUESTS

I am also requesting an additional GS–13 attorney for the Legislation and Opinions Division. We expect a very considerable increase in the work of that Division resulting from enactments of this session of Congress which will require a very considerable number of opinions,

as well as the preparation of regulations to implement these acts of Congress.

The next is a GS–11 attorney for the Special Assignments Division. This attorney will be needed to take care of the increased workload of the Board of Appeals and Review resulting from the stepped up enforcement of the retroactive building code.

I might state that last year you inquired as to the fate of the retroactive building code program in the courts. Now, I am happy to tell you that the court of appeals sustained the retroactive code and it is now in full force. The approval by the court of appeals, of course, will result in stepped up enforcement.

Senator BYRD. Mr. Gray, at the end of the fiscal year 1963 there were pending 189 cases. What is the workload so far this fiscal year in the Special Assignments Division?

Mr. GRAY. At the present time, I have five attorneys who have a caseload of 190 cases, or matters.

Senator BYRD. 190 cases?

Mr. GRAY. Yes, sir.

PRIVATE PRACTICES OF ATTORNEYS

Senator BYRD. To what extent, Mr. Gray, do the attorneys in the Office of Corporation Counsel conduct private practices?

Mr. GRAY. They are authorized to conduct private matters during business hours only if they get my specific permission and put in a leave slip and take annual leave to do so.

Senator BYRD. Could you supply the committee with information which would indicate the number of instances, or the number of hours, or just some data that we might have which would give to us an indication of just how broad this activity is?

Mr. GRAY. I will do so.

(The information referred to follows:)

ANNUAL LEAVE TAKEN BY ASSISTANTS TO ATTEND TO PRIVATE PRACTICE

The Corporation Counsel and 46 of his assistants report no leave taken to attend to private practice. Fifteen assistants took leave for this purpose as follows:

Name of assistant	Fiscal year 1963		1st half fiscal year 1964	
	Occasions	Hours	Occasions	Hours
Bell, Thomas C	4	12	None	
Campbell, Robert H	1	2	None	
Earnest, John A	2	3	None	
Gordon, Harold [1]	None		3	6
Hill, James Weldon [2]	2	8	3	51
Jacobs, Lorenzo, W	2	10	4	5
Kearney, William R	4	6	3	3
Mencher, Bruce S	6	29	None	
O'Donnell, Patrick E	1	2	None	
Patten, William F	2	2	None	
Robinson, William A	3	3	1	1
Sakayan, Harold A. [3]	2	3	2	2
Underwood, P. James	1	4	None	
VanSanford, Gordon M	2	9	None	
Williams, Ernest F	4	8	None	
15 assistants	36	101	16	68

[1] Gordon resigned effective Nov. 30, 1963.
[2] Hill used his vacation to engage in private practice.
[3] Sakayan resigned effective Dec. 21, 1963.

AUTHORIZED POSITIONS

Senator BYRD. How many authorized positions do you have overall, Mr. Gray?

Mr. GRAY. Sixty-two attorneys and 51 nonprofessional—that includes clerks, secretaries, stenographers, and investigators, 2 chauffeur messengers, 1 telephone operator, and I think that covers the list of them.

Senator BYRD. Could you state for the committee the number of vacancies that presently exist?

Mr. GRAY. I have six vacancies.

All of them in the stenographic field. It is almost impossible to get stenographers, as you probably know.

Senator BYRD. How many positions other than stenographic positions were added by Congress last year?

Mr. GRAY. Last year there were only two secretarial positions—no attorneys.

Senator BYRD. No attorneys last year?

Mr. GRAY. None at all.

OVERALL INCREASE IN WORKLOAD

Senator BYRD. What is your view of the overall workload in your office, just in general terms, Mr. Gray?

Mr. GRAY. It is constantly increasing. There are several reasons for it.

With each new act of Congress affecting the District, there probably will be some additional regulations. Those regulations have to be drafted by my office, then opinions have to be written concerning them, then we have prosecutions for violations of them and, as a matter of fact, the increase in personnel of my office, since I have been Corporation Counsel—that is, since 1956—has been attributable to increased functions imposed upon the office by Congress.

For example, when the Reciprocal Enforcement of Support Act was enacted, there was an increase in those 2 years, I think of something like eight additional positions.

Likewise, when Congress approved two additional judges for the juvenile court, that necessitated my asking for and assigning two attorneys for each of those judges, plus additional stenographic and secretarial service.

That is illustrative of how the office has grown.

Senator BYRD. No attorneys were added last year?

Mr. GRAY. None at all.

POSITIONS ADDED IN FISCAL 1963

Senator BYRD. When did the Congress last provide you with some additional attorneys?

Mr. GRAY. In 1963, fiscal 1963. At that time, I received an increase of five attorneys and three clerical personnel.

Senator BYRD. You presently have nine stenographic positions vacant.

Mr. GRAY. Six.

Senator BYRD. Six.

REASONS FOR VACANCIES

Why can't you get persons to fill these positions?

Mr. GRAY. As you may realize, the legal work requires stenographic capacity of a very high caliber. The standard grade for stenographers and secretaries is grade 5. A great many Federal establishments pay grade 6 for the same caliber of work. Consequently, when we offer them grade 5 they thank us and leave.

That is the principal reason.

Senator BYRD. Do you have any applicants for these positions?

STENOGRAPHIC POSITIONS

Mr. GRAY. We don't get applicants for stenographic positions. We beat the bushes—call the secretarial schools, high schools, people we know, and ask them to send secretaries in.

Senator BYRD. What salaries are we thinking in terms of?

Mr. GRAY. Grade 5.

Senator BYRD. What salaries—can you be more specific?

Mr. GRAY. In my office, the regular secretaries are grade 5. The secretaries to the division chiefs are grade 6. My personal secretary is grade 8. And the secretary to my principal assistant is grade 7.

Senator BYRD. Would this be in the range of about $4,700 to $6,100?

Mr. GRAY. Yes, it would.

Senator BYRD. Within that range?

Mr. GRAY. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. And you have little if any interest being shown?

Mr. GRAY. Very little interest being shown.

STENOGRAPHIC POSITIONS REQUESTED

Senator BYRD. How many additional—are you asking for any stenographic positions additionally?

Mr. GRAY. Yes. I am asking this year for three additional.

Senator BYRD. Why do you need three additional positions?

Mr. GRAY. My request was based on the assumption that all vacancies would be filled and I need them to take care of the increased workload in these several divisions.

Senator BYRD. How do you expect to fill the three additional positions?

Mr. GRAY. I only hope to. I would like to have the ability to hire them, though, if I can find them.

ATTORNEYS REQUESTED

Senator BYRD. Now, in the overall, how many additional attorneys are you requesting?

Mr. GRAY. Six.

Senator BYRD. Well, Mr. Gray, I have been impressed with your presentation each year that you have been before this subcommittee.

Mr. GRAY. Thank you.

OVERTIME EXPENDED

Senator BYRD. I am somewhat sympathetic toward your needs. If you will supply the committee with the information that I have requested concerning the private practice activities—incidentally, how much overtime have you expended?

Mr. GRAY. I think I have a statement on that, sir.

I have a statement in dollars only for the clerical force. Do you want that, sir?

Senator BYRD. Pardon me?

Mr. GRAY. The total is $2,369.17 for the clerical force only.

Senator BYRD. All right, Mr. Gray.

I don't envy you in your position. I think you could very well utilize some additional attorneys. I can sympathize with you in your frustrations as you attempt to get additional stenographic help and find that there are no takers.

Thank you very much.

Mr. GRAY. Thank you, sir.

METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT

STATEMENT OF MAJ. ROBERT V. MURRAY, CHIEF METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT; ACCOMPANIED BY INSPECTOR JERRY V. WILSON, PURCHASING AND ACCOUNTS OFFICER

ESTIMATE AND ALLOTMENT SUMMARY

Senator BYRD. The next item relates to the Metropolitan Police.

The 1965 estimate is $32,350,000. This sum is an increase of $1,598,697, and 35 positions over the 1965 base.

The allotment summary will be placed in the record at this point.

(The information referred to follows:)

Allotment summary

1963 allocation (including $1,405,065 contained in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1963, Public Law 88-25)	$28,306,965
1964 allocation	31,028,043
Comparative transfer to "Department of Buildings and Grounds"	155,000
Decreases	121,740
1964 adjusted (1965 base)	30,751,303
Increases	1,598,697
Total estimate for 1965	32,350,000

Analysis by activity

Activity	1963 obligations (estimated)	1964 allocation	Transfers	Decreases	1964 adjusted (1965 base)	Increases	1965 estimate
Administration	$434,725	$478,033	−$478,033				
1. Prevention and detection of crime	21,516,112	23,515,010	+323,033	$121,740	$23,716,303	$850,697	$24,567,000
2. Policemen's pension and relief	6,315,008	7,035,000			7,035,000	748,000	7,783,000
Total	28,265,845	31,028,043	−155,000	121,740	30,751,303	1,598,697	32,350,000

Analysis by funds

Activity	1963 obligations (estimated)	1964 allocation	Transfers	Decreases	1964 adjusted (1965 base)	Increases	1965 estimate
General fund	$28,154,845	$27,717,043	−$251,000	$121,740	$27,344,303	$1,598,697	$28,943,000
Highway fund		3,200,000	+95,000		3,295,000		3,295,000
Highway fund (parking account)	111,000	111,000	+1,000		112,000		112,000
Total	28,265,845	31,028,043	−155,000	121,740	30,751,303	1,598,697	32,350,000

The increase requested will be distributed as follows:

Activity 1. Prevention and detection of crime

A. Office of the Chief of Police:	
Within-grade advances for police and civilian personnel	$300
Annualization of pay raise for civilian personnel	540
Annualization of 1 position allowed in prior year	2,205
Total increase from 1965 base	3,045
B. Chief Clerk's Section:	
Within-grade advances for police and civilian personnel	600
Annualization of the pay raise for civilian personnel	1,776
1 GS–4 clerk-typist for Civilian Personnel Office	4,594
Total increase from 1965 base	6,970
C. Patrol Division:	
25 positions for establishment of a police cadet program	75,000
10 lieutenants in lieu of 10 sergeants	4,500
24 additional school crossing guards	30,406
Annualization of 100 police positions allowed in 1964	284,500
Annualization of the pay raise for civilian personnel	496
Within-grade advances for police and civilian personnel	219,800
Annualization of Canine Corps increases allowed in 1964	6,725
Total increase from 1965 base	621,427
D. Traffic Division:	
Within-grade advances for police and civilian personnel	6,400
Annualization of the pay raise for civilian employees	1,540
Annualization of positions allowed in 1964	1,974
Total increase from 1965 base	9,914
E. Detective Division:	
4 GS–3 clerk typists for increased workload	16,824
Within-grade advances for police and civilian personnel	3,600
Annualization of the pay raise for civilian personnel	1,966
Total increase from 1965 base	22,390
F. Morals Division:	
Within-grade advances for police and civilian employees	1,300
Annualization of the pay raise for civilian personnel	281
Total increase from 1965 base	1,581
G. Youth Aid Division:	
1 GS–3 clerk-typist replacing policeman as clerk	4,196
1 GS–3 detention guard (driver) for the Woman's Bureau	4,196
Within-grade advances for police and civilian employees	2,600
Annualization of the pay raise for civilian personnel	1,641
Total increase from 1965 base	12,633
H. Supporting services:	
2 GS–5 teletypist	10,212
1 GS–4 telephone operator	4,594
Within-grade advances for police and civilian personnel	3,700
Annualization of pay raise for civilian personnel	2,657
Annualization of positions allowed in 1964	4,898
Total increase from 1965 base	26,061

Activity 1. Prevention and detection of crime—Continued

I. Other objects:	
1 automobile for the Property Office	$3, 300
3 additional scout cars; 1 for First Precinct, 1 for Third Precinct, and 1 for Ninth Precinct	13, 800
1 patrol wagon for the Second Precinct	4, 700
4 cruisers for the Detective Division	13, 200
Replacement program for buses and trucks	10, 000
Replacement of 1 truck for Identification Bureau	3, 000
Interstate teletype system	2, 000
Replacement of boats for Harbor Precinct	12, 000
Color photography for Identification Bureau	2, 500
Footman radio program	10, 000
Increased replacement of furniture	5, 000
Increased telephone service	3, 000
Uniforms for crossing guards	7, 000
Uniforms for police cadets	8, 200
Repairs to damaged police vehicles	15, 000
Annualization of tow crane program and Canine Corps increases allowed in 1964	33, 976
Total increase from 1965 base	146, 676

Activity 2. Policemen's pension and relief

A. Policemen's relief payments	723, 000
B. Payments to beneficiaries	25, 000
The increases requested will be distributed as follows:	
1. Additional police services:	
Casual employment	9, 000
Holiday pay	81, 500
Overtime pay	75, 200
Travel	7, 000
Communication services	100
Printing and reproduction	1, 200
Other contractual services	3, 200
Supplies and material	1, 600
Equipment	1, 200
Total increase from 1965 base	180, 000
2. Additional miscellaneous:	
Department of Motor Vehicles	500
Department of Highways and Traffic	31, 600
Department of Sanitary Engineering	69, 200
Department of Buildings and Grounds	1, 700
Total increase from 1965 base	103, 000

Allotment summary

1963 allocation	--------
1964 allocation	--------
Decreases	--------
1964 adjusted (1965 base)	
Increases	$283, 000
Total estimate for 1965	283, 000

Analysis by activity

Activity	1963 obligations (actual)	1964 allocation	Decreases	1964 adjusted (1965 base)	Increases	1965 estimate
1. Additional police services					$180,000	$180,000
2. Additional miscellaneous services					103,000	103,000
Total					283,000	283,000

Analysis by funds

Activity	1963 obligations (actual)	1964 allocation	Decreases	1964 adjusted (1965 base)	Increases	1965 estimate
General fund					$283,000	$283,000
Total					283,000	283,000

STATEMENT OF THE CHAIRMAN

Senator BYRD. Chief Murray, as usual, you are welcome before this committee. We look forward to hearing your statement, and you may proceed to read your statement or present it in any-manner you wish.

INCREASE IN ESTIMATES

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. Chairman, I have a very brief statement.

These estimates for 1965 total $32,350,000, an increase of $1,598,697 or 5 percent from the base appropriation.

Eighty-three percent of the increases requested are for required operating costs of programs approved in the base appropriation, and 1 percent, which will be offset by increased revenues, will provide a bookkeeping change in handling collections for damage to District property.

The remaining 16 percent, $250,000, will provide funds for increases to offset increased workload, to relieve some policemen from some clerical and some school crossing duties, to improve our equipment replacement programs and other existing services, and to finance one new program, a Police Cadet Corps.

POLICE CADET CORPS

I want to particularly comment to the committee on the proposed Police Cadet Corps. This program is one which I have worked toward since my appointment as Chief of Police, but which we have deferred because of the priority needs for increases in the police strength and other services. This program should enable us to obtain for the police service young persons who are interested in a police career, just after they leave school and before they have become involved in other employment. It will, I think, go far to improve the caliber of police recruits and toward eventual professionalization of the police service. An important byproduct of this program is that the availability of police cadets will enable us to relieve policemen from some of those office tasks which require police training and discipline, but not the power of arrest.

Mr. Chairman, I believe that all of these increases we have requested in this budget are well justified and that they warrant the favorable consideration of the committee and the Congress.

EXTENT OF PROGRAM

Senator BYRD. You are requesting $75,000 for 25 positions to establish a police cadet program on a part-year basis. Specifically, how many months would this entail, and are potential recruits available?

Mr. MURRAY. It would be for a 9-month program.

Senator BYRD. Are potential recruits available?

Mr. MURRAY. We think they will be, Mr. Chairman, if the funds are available.

Senator BYRD. What other departments sponsor this program?

Mr. MURRAY. There are several departments. I know that Detroit is sponsoring this. I think Milwaukee has had it in effect for some years. Other departments are Alexandria, Va.; Chicago; Cincinnati; Fresno, Calif.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Rockford, Ill.; San Diego, Calif.; and Seattle, Wash.

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Chairman, I might clarify one point. We presently have in operation or in partial operation a temporary cadet program being sponsored by the Washington Action for Youth Organization, together with the Metropolitan Police Department, and the U.S. Employment Service, under the Manpower Development and Training Act.

LACK OF RECRUITS

There was a recent article in the newspaper regarding a lack of recruits for that program. And this may be the reference that you are giving us. This particular program varies from our own. It was initially recommended to us by the Washington Action for Youth Organization for the purpose of providing employment training for underemployed youth of the community and for providing us with a source of recruitment for police officers, also.

One important byproduct was that we could expect to gain some experience in administration of police cadet programs. This program is a temporary program of 24 weeks which will be over by the last of September.

PROBLEMS EXPERIENCED

The main problem we have experienced thus far with that program has been that under the Manpower Training and Development Act, the participants in the program receive only $19 weekly, unless they are the head of a household, in which case they receive up to $38 weekly. This, of course, is a relatively small sum and has obviously hurt our recruitment.

Another factor is that this program accepts youths from 20 to 21½ years of age, which is much higher than that requested for our permanent program. In our permanent program, we anticipate we will accept youths at 17½ years of age through 19, and would maintain a 2-year program until they were eligible for appointment to the Department.

Our own program will pay the youth at a grade 2 salary of $70 weekly, which, of course, should produce adequate recruits with little difficulty.

Senator BYRD. Captain Wilson, would you supply for the record the chart from which you were reading?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. Which concerns the cities of comparable size which have such a program?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir.

(The chart referred to follows:)

Comparison of features—Police cadet programs

	WAY program	1965 budget program
Sponsorship	Washington Action for Youth, U.S. Employment Service, Metropolitan Police Department, and District of Columbia public schools.	Metropolitan Police Department.
Financing	Manpower Training and Development Act.	District of Columbia Appropriation Act.
Tenure	Temporary	Permanent.
Length of training of cadet	24 weeks	2 years.
Age of cadets at selection	20 through 20½	17½ through 19.
Type of training	Remedial scholastic and police on the job.	Advanced scholastic, basic police recruit school, police on the job, and actual work assignments.
Selection process	Testing by WAY, physical by police surgeons, approval of all participating agencies, and final approval by MPDC.	Testing by U.S. Civil Service, physical by police surgeons, and final approval by MPDC.
Appointment to police force	Competes via regular examination for placing on register.	Automatic on completion of program and approval of MPDC.
Payment to cadet	$19 weekly or $38 if head of household.	1st year, GS-2 or $70 weekly; 2d year, GS-3 or $75 weekly; and 3d year, GS-4 or $81 weekly.

INITIATION OF PROGRAM

Senator BYRD. When does the Department plan to have the initial police cadet training program instituted?

Mr. WILSON. The current one? We had aimed initially for March 1. Our lack of recruits has caused us to postpone it until April 1.

We have had considerable additional interest expressed as a result of the article which was actually put into the newspaper for recruitment purposes, and hopefully we would get it underway by April 1.

Of course with this lower payment to the participants in the program, we do anticipate that we will have some recruiting difficulty with that program.

SCHOOL CROSSING GUARDS

Senator BYRD. You are requesting $30,406 for 24 additional school crossing guards. How much is in the base for this program, and how many crossing guards are now on board?

Mr. MURRAY. We have 76 crossing guards at the present time, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. This would make 100.

Mr. MURRAY. Yes, sir.

Mr. WILSON. The dollar amount in the base is $84,000, Mr. Chairman. Our justification for this program points out that we want this to relieve policemen from school crossings, and we do have workload statistics in here which we can extract and insert in the record specifically if you desire.

Senator BYRD. Yes, if you please.

(The information referred to follows:)

Workload statistics

	1960	1961	1962	1963	Estimate 1964	Estimate 1965
Hours spent on traffic crossings	63,144	60,798	55,423	57,452	58,000	58,000
Hours spent on school crossings:						
Police	41,485	42,967	42,603	45,376	45,000	32,500
School crossing guards	40,099	40,233	38,444	40,429	40,000	52,500

DETECTIVE DIVISION

Senator BYRD. Give the committee some current workload statistics for the Detective Division, for which four additional clerk-typists are requested in the amount of $16,824.

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Chairman, these four personnel are requested because of the increase in workload throughout the Detective Division. Our part 1 offenses have increased since 1957 by 65 percent, through the end of the calendar year 1963. This, of course, has imposed a heavy investigative workload on the Detective Division. We have more and more need for clerical help in the Division, and have been relieving it to some extent by requiring the detectives to make more of their own typing. We want these clerical positions in order to relieve the detective and technical personnel from routine clerical tasks.

We had asked originally for nine positions in the Detective Division for this purpose, but agreed we would try to get by with these in the hopes and expectation that the police cadet program will be used to offset some of the clerical workload.

TOTAL CLERK-TYPIST POSITIONS

Senator BYRD. How many clerk-typists do you currently have in this Division?

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Chairman, I don't have the total for the total Division available. I can insert it in the record, if you like. I believe there are possibly 20, but I don't have a Division breakdown on it.

Senator BYRD. You are asking for four additional clerk-typists.

Now, how many do you have? How many positions and how many vacancies?

Mr. WILSON. In the Detective Division itself?

Senator BYRD. I am talking about the Division in which you expect to have the four additional clerk-typists.

Mr. WILSON. We ask one of these clerk-typists for the correspondence office of the Detective Division, where we presently have two clerk-stenographers. We are asking one for the Identification Bureau, where we have two clerk civilians. We are asking one for the check and fraud squad. We presently have one clerk-typist. We also have encountered difficulty in recruiting stenographers, so we are using more and more typists.

We are asking one for the homicide squad, where we presently have no civilian clerical help, but are utilizing a detective in a clerical capacity.

Senator BYRD. So your Department is having the same difficulty in recruiting clerical help?

Mr. WILSON. Stenographic help, Mr. Chairman.

FOOTMAN RADIO PROGRAM

Senator BYRD. What sum is in the budget for the footman radio program?

Mr. MURRAY. $15,000, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. This is the same amount that was allowed last year by the Congress, is it not?

Mr. MURRAY. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. Have you been able to expend the moneys appropriated last year for this purpose?

Mr. WILSON. It is obligated but has not yet been spent, of course, since we didn't get an appropriation until the end of December.

We do have the radios out on bids now.

Senator BYRD. How many precincts do you now have covered with this program?

Mr. Murray. Two precincts—first and second.

Senator BYRD. What do you contemplate doing with the additional equipment which would be purchased with the money requested?

Mr. MURRAY. To extend it to another precinct, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. Which precinct do you have in mind?

Mr. MURRAY. I think No. 3, or the pricinct that can be reached or covered by the transmitter that we now have on the headquarters building.

SUCCESS OF PROGRAM

Senator BYRD. Are you still having good success with this type of program?

Mr. MURRAY. Yes, sir; we are.

Senator BYRD. Do you find that the footman radio sets are of real value? Do they constitute a real asset to your Department?

Mr. MURRAY. Yes, sir; I think they are extremely valuable because each set can be used by three men, one each tour of duty. As one man comes off, the set is turned over to the man going on duty.

And it enables the station to contact the man at all times, and it also enables the man to get instant help, if he needs it.

COST OF SETS

Senator BYRD. What do you estimate the price of the additional sets to be—the same as they have been in the recent past?

Mr. MURRAY. I think they are about the same.

Senator BYRD. Are prices going up or down?

Mr. WILSON. The price is still $800 per set. We haven't opened the bids for 1964 yet. There was some slight drop in price from the first sets. The first sets cost us $948 each, and our last sets cost us $808 each. We don't anticipate that we will have any drastic drop in this, based on the investigation we made after your inquiry last year.

COMPANIES PARTICIPATING IN BIDDING

Senator BYRD. How many companies have participated in bidding?

Mr. WILSON. There is only one company which is producing a satisfactory set to us at the present time, Mr. Chairman. We introduced a statement for you last year, but I don't recall exactly what it was. I can introduce it again, if you like.

Senator BYRD. All right.

(The statement referred to follows:)

BIDDERS OF FOOTMAN RADIOS

The District of Columbia Procurement Office solicited bids on the equipment from 20 potential bidders. The sole bid received was from Motorola Communications & Electronics, Inc., which is the only firm presently manufacturing a small two-way radio suitable for the needs of the Metropolitan Police Department.

A conclusion regarding the appropriate level of the price for footman radios may be drawn from costs of two-way radios for automobiles. In the last purchase of these units, two bids (from Motorola and from Radio Corp. of America) were received. Those units, which do not involve the problems of miniaturization of footman sets, cost $750 each.

EXPANSION OF PROGRAM

Senator BYRD. Do you contemplate expansion of this program to other precincts?

Mr. MURRAY. Yes, sir; we would like to eventually extend it to all the precincts. As I mentioned, 10 sets can be used by 30 men around the clock. As a man comes off duty, he gets the set, and he gets new batteries, or batteries that have been recharged, and goes on the street with them. And they are in constant use.

We feel that is a very good program.

COST OF INAUGURAL PARADE

Senator BYRD. How much was expended by the Police Department for the last inaugural parade? I note that the sum of $283,000 is requested for fiscal 1965.

Mr. WILSON. The Police Department portion of that, Mr. Chairman, is $180,000, and for that at the last inaugural we expended $151,000. The increased personnel service costs and salaries accounted for the increase.

The other portion of $103,000 for additional miscellaneous municipal services during the last inaugural—$89,000—was spent by the agencies involved.

Here, again, the drastic increase is attributable to increased salaries of employees during the intervening years.

WASHINGTON POST ARTICLE

Senator BYRD. I call attention to a story which appeared in the Washington Post on February 23, 1964, concerning the police cadet plan.

Would you take this and read it, and supply for the record your reaction or responses to the questions which might be raised in that article?

Mr. MURRAY. Yes, sir, we will. And this is the first program that Inspector Wilson spoke of, where they paid them $19 a week, and it was supposed to run until September.

It is not the program that we had spoken about originally.

But we will——

Senator BYRD. Would you return the article——

Mr. WILSON. I have a copy.

Senator BYRD. All right.

This will be included in the record at this point.

(The article referred to follows:)

[From The Washington Post, Feb. 23, 1964]

POLICE CADET PLAN FACES DIM FUTURE; FAILS TO LURE YOUTH

Interest in the Metropolitan Police cadet training program is so low that officials fear for the project's future.

Department plans call for an initial class of 30 men with instruction to begin March 1. But as of midweek, only 35 men had applied for the training and only 8 had been accepted.

The cadets are scheduled for 24 weeks of work as aids and clerks in precinct stations and other Department offices. They will attend classes aimed at preparing them for the civil service examination, should they desire to become rookies at the end of their cadetship.

Unlike rookies, cadets will not be armed and will not work on police beats. Technically, they will be only temporary employees.

The project, it is hoped, will be a steady source of both police recruits and jobs for unemployed youth. Besides the Department, the program's sponsors are the Board of Education, the Employment Service, the Unemployment Compensation Board, and Washington Action for Youth.

Department authorities are not disturbed by the rejection rate among the several dozen men who have applied for enrollment in the project. The rate is comparable with that for rookie candidates.

But the Department is disturbed by the trickle of applications. Several factors are being blamed.

Another factor is the age limitation—20 to 21½.

Police officials say the age limit was set to conform with regulations concerning temporary employment in city offices. Also, a Compensation Board law prohibits any job trainee over 22 from receiving Board funds.

The 24-week cadet program is one of two under Department consideration. Currently, Congress is studying a city request for a permanent and more extensive program, with higher pay.

Men interested in the 24-week program may contact the Police Academy and Training Section at NA 8–4000, Extension 555.

DEPARTMENTAL REACTION TO ARTICLE

Senator BYRD. Your reaction to that will also be included at this point.

(The statement referred to follows:)

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT,
February 27, 1964.

HON. ROBERT C. BYRD,
Chairman, District of Columbia Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

Dear MR. CHAIRMAN: During your hearings of this Department for the fiscal year 1965, you requested that I submit to you a report regarding the article which appeared in the Washington Post of February 23, 1964, and pertained to the difficulties encountered in obtaining youths to participate in the Washington Action for Youth police cadet program.

First, I want to emphasize that, as I related to you during the hearings, the program referred to in the newspaper article is not directly related to the police cadet program proposed in our 1965 budget estimates. This current program is one which was proposed to this Department in May 1963 by the Washington Action for Youth organization with a primary purpose of providing employment training, under the Manpower Training and Development Act, for unemployed youth of this community, and a secondary purpose of providing this Department with experience in police cadet program management. One important byproduct would be, of course, that this Department could expect to obtain from the program 60 qualified applicants for the police force who would have already received much of the basic and advanced recruit training for police officers.

This WAY program has a number of disadvantageous features in comparison with the permanent program which we have recommended in our 1965 estimates. Briefly, these disadvantages are as follows:

1. The WAY program will accept only those youth between 20 and 21½ years of age; our program contemplates accepting youth between 17½ and 19 years of

age; thus, the permanent program will be better able to obtain recent graduates from high school who have not yet become engaged in some other career.

2. The WAY program is aimed specifically at youth of high potential, but of low economic status, and requires that potential participants be unemployed or underemployed; our permanent program, on the other hand, is not restricted by these social purposes.

3. The WAY program requires that a cadet, upon completing the program, compete a second time for appointment to the regular police force through normal civil service examination; plans for our permanent program contemplate that a cadet, upon satisfactory completion of the program, will be appointed as a police private without a requirement that he take a second entrance examination.

4. The WAY program is designed to accommodate each cadet for only 24 weeks; our permanent program requires that a cadet participate in the program for at least 2 years before appointment to the force. This longer period of our permanent program will enable us to obtain greater benefits from the cadets by utilizing them in clerical capacities now occupied by police officers. (This factor, of course, does not have a direct bearing on the cadet recruitment problem.)

5. Most important of all, the WAY program provides training benefits in lieu of salary of only $19 weekly for an unmarried participant, and a maximum of only $38 for a married participant or head of household; our permanent program, on the other hand, provides a beginning salary at grade GS–2, about $70 weekly, with automatic advancement to GS–3 and GS–4 in the second and third years of participation by a cadet. This factor in itself very likely accounts for the lack of immediate success of the WAY cadet program.

I do want to emphasize the fact that the WAY cadet program, under the current financing of the Manpower Training and Development Act, is a one-time program which we had hoped to begin by March 1, 1964, and complete by September 30, 1964. We do not presently anticipate that this program will be repeated, particularly in view of the apparent lack of interested applicants within the highly restrictive scope of recruitment.

As you can readily see, the differences between the two programs, particularly the differences in proposed age ranges of participants and in compensation for participants, lend a great deal more likelihood of success to the proposed permanent program than to the WAY program.

Mr. Chairman, I do believe that our proposed permanent police cadet program will be well worth its cost to the District. It should enable us to attract to the police service outstanding young men who otherwise will become entrenched in lifetime careers before they reach the age of appointment as police officers, and, as an important byproduct, it should enable us to relieve police officers from some clerical tasks which require some police training and knowledge.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT V. MURRAY, *Chief of Police.*

CANINE CORPS

Senator BYRD. Chief Murray, what is the present strength of your Canine Corps?

Mr. MURRAY. We have an authorized strength, Mr. Chairman, of 100 dogs and men. We have on the street 80 dog teams. We have 11 in training, and we expect to have the full 100 authorized strength by July 1.

Senator BYRD. Are you requesting moneys for additional teams in this budget?

Mr. MURRAY. No, sir; just up to the 100 is all we are asking for.

AUTHORIZED STRENGTH OF POLICE FORCE

Senator BYRD. What is the present authorized strength of your police force?

Mr. MURRAY. 3,000 men, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. And how many positions are filled?

Mr. MURRAY. We have 2,909 men as of today. We have appropriations for 2,920 men. The reason for that is we had to pay the

force for 3 emergency days, 2 days in connection with the late President Kennedy's funeral arrangements, and for 1 day on the August 28 march. That had to come from personal services. Therefore, we only have appropriations for 2,920 men. We have 2,909 and 10 men coming in next Monday, so we will be within 1 man of the 2,920 men.

Senator BYRD. Congress allowed how many additional men for fiscal year 1964?

Mr. WILSON. One hundred on a part-year basis, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. Making the total what?

Mr. MURRAY. 3,000 men.

RECRUITMENT PROGRAM

Senator BYRD. Are you having any difficulty in recruiting men?

Mr. MURRAY. No, sir; I think that the recruitment picture is better now than it has been in some time. As you know, we sent four teams of officials into the field last March, and from their visits to a great many communities where there was labor surplus, we have gotten quite a few applications and have quite a few applications in process now.

Senator BYRD. How many men are being requested in the budget before us?

Mr. MURRAY. We are not asking for any additional men beyond the 3,000.

Senator BYRD. You are not asking for any additional men?

Mr. MURRAY. No, sir.

Senator BYRD. Do I understand you to say that you will be able to reach your 3,000-man authorization with the moneys that are in the budget?

Mr. MURRAY. No, sir. It cost us, I believe, $59,000 for the 2 days for the Kennedy funeral arrangements and $16,000 for the "march" on August 28. So we are that much short of carrying out the authorized strength for the balance of the fiscal year.

Senator BYRD. Well now, with reference to fiscal year 1965, will you be able to reach the authorized strength of 3,000?

Mr. MURRAY. Yes, sir; I am sure we will be.

Senator BYRD. You will be.

Sufficient moneys are in the budget to allow you to do that?

Mr. MURRAY. Yes, sir.

REQUEST FOR PASSENGER CARS

Senator BYRD. How many passenger cars are requested in fiscal 1965 and what are the amounts involved?

Mr. WILSON. We are requesting eight passenger cars in fiscal year 1965, Mr. Chairman, one for the property office because of the increased mileage to Blue Plains and in connection with the trips around the city and getting rid of abandoned automobiles, $3,300, $2,600 of which is nonrecurring; three additional scout cars at a total cost of $13,800, $7,800 of which is nonrecurring, and four crusiers for the Detective Division at a total of $13,200, $10,400 of which is nonrecurring.

Senator BYRD. What is the total amount involved?

Mr. WILSON. $30,300, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. How does this compare with fiscal year 1964?

Mr. WILSON. In fiscal year 1964, Mr. Chairman, we asked for two additional automobiles. This included two new scout cars, and we also requested in the fiscal year 1964 an increase in our replacement program from 44 automobiles to 59 automobiles annually. This 59 was requested as a recurring item in 1965 and thereafter.

TRANSFER OF FUNDS TO BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Senator BYRD. I note in your allotment summary the transfer to buildings and grounds amounting to $155,000. What was the purpose of this transfer?

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. Chairman, that was for janitorial services. We have 17 employees to handle our janitorial services in 14 precincts, Women's Bureau, harbor, and canine corps, and these men worked 7 hours a day, 5 days a week, and then 5 hours on Saturday.

On Saturday nights and Sundays, we do not have anyone to do this work, or if they go on leave, sick leave or annual, we do not have anyone to fill in for them. So we initiated the request of the buildings and grounds to consider taking over this janitorial service and we try—we think it will be a great improvement if they will take it over for us.

CRIME IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Senator BYRD. What is the crime picture in the District of Columbia, Chief Murray?

Mr. MURRAY. The crime picture, Mr. Chairman, is not good. We had an increase of 15 percent in the calendar year over the past calendar year. Crime has been going up steadily for the past several years. Of course, it has gone up all over the country, but we feel that it has taken a sharp rise here in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Chairman, we had crime at a low point in 1957 for a 10-year period. It started to go up in 1957, and at the present time it has increased 65 percent since 1957, despite additional men, canine corps, and all other additional things we have done to curb crime, it has gone up this much.

Senator BYRD. Would you let me see the chart?

While you point out that crime is on the increase in other cities, do I infer from your statement that the increase in the District of Columbia has shown a more drastic trend upward than is the case nationwide?

Mr. MURRAY. It has; yes, sir.

Now, in the 10-year period from 1950 to 1960 crime went up 98 percent nationwide, while it only went up 10.7 percent in the District of Columbia. But since 1957 it has been going up much more rapidly here in the District of Columbia than it has nationwide.

COMPARISON WITH OTHER CITIES

Senator BYRD. How does the District of Columbia rank in the overall with other cities?

Mr. MURRAY. We, in cities with a population of 500,000 to 1 million, we are in seventh place.

Senator BYRD. In terms of total offenses the District is in seventh place?

Mr. MURRAY. Yes, sir. But in 1957 we were in 12th place?

Senator BYRD. So this is perhaps the most telling statistic of all. Everyone agrees that crime is on the increase here.

Are there those who point to the fact that crime is on the increase everywhere?

Mr. MURRAY. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. But you say that while it is on the increase everywhere, in comparison with the nationwide total the District of Columbia has advanced from 12th to 7th place?

Mr. MURRAY. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. So the increase is therefore more emphatic and drastic in the District here than in comparable cities elsewhere in the country?

Mr. MURRAY. Yes, sir. In spite of the fact we have added 350 men, we have added the canine corps, we have added footmen radios. We have added automobiles, we have added many other things to try to curb crime here.

Senator BYRD. And the Congress has added appropriations.

Mr. MURRAY. The Congress has done their part.

Senator BYRD. To make possible all of these things.

REQUIREMENTS OF FEDERAL RULES OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

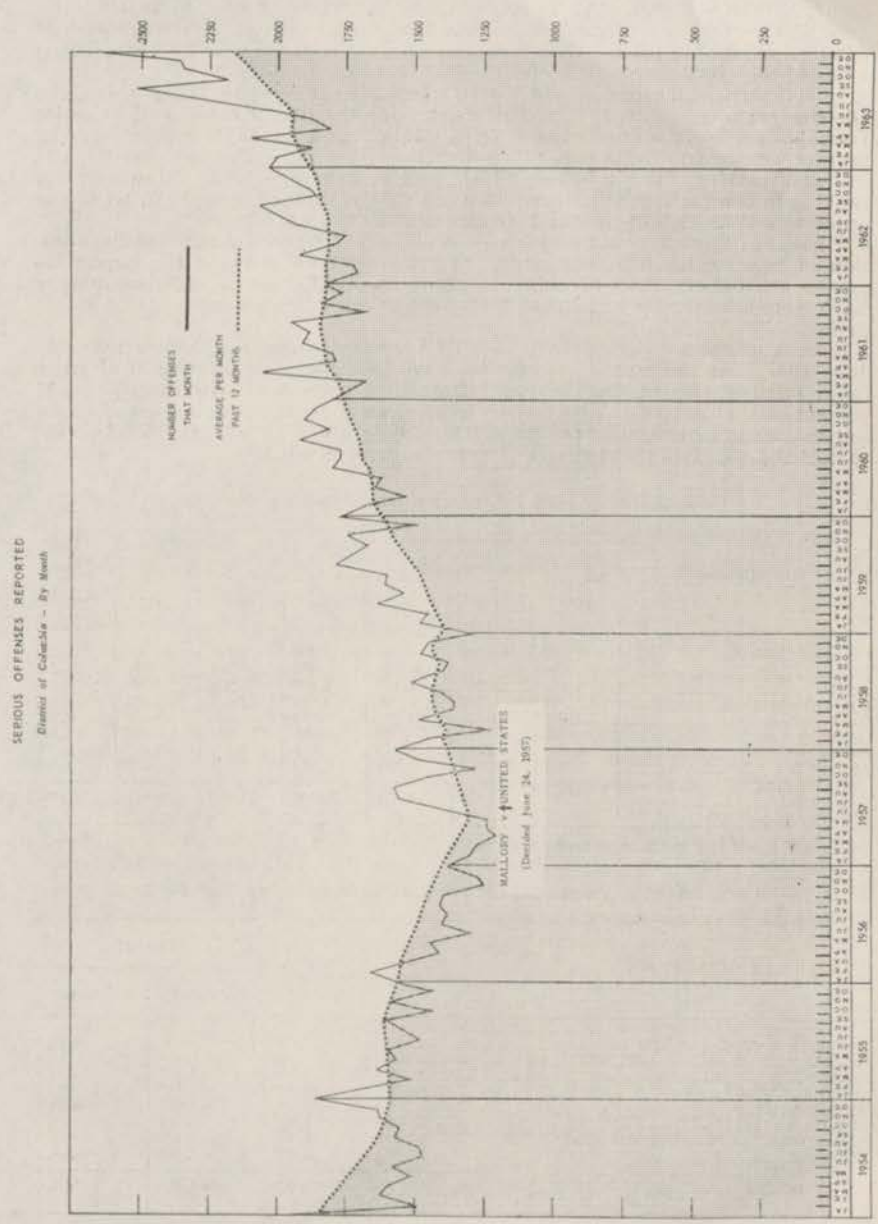
Mr. MURRAY. Yes, sir. I might point out, Mr. Chairman, that here in the District of Columbia that we work under an entirely different set of rules and regulations than they do in the States. We work under the Federal rules of criminal procedure, which is far different than the States have to work under, and they are much more exacting in the requirements that we must arrest and preparations for court, and so on, they are much more exacting than they are in States.

Senator BYRD. I know this is a position you have maintained consistently year after year in your appearance before this subcommittee, and I support your position.

Mr. MURRAY. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. I shall include in the record at this point a table concerning crime in the District of Columbia for the calendar year 1963, and also at this point in the record I shall include a graph concerning the serious offenses reported in the District of Columbia by month for the years 1954 through 1963, inclusive.

(The table and graph referred to follow:)



MALLORY CRIME CHART

Crime in the District of Columbia, Calendar Year 1963

During the calendar year 1963 crime in the District continued the upward trend which began in June 1962, with serious offenses showing an increase during each month of the year. At the end of the year, serious offenses, at 26,091 total, were 65.2 percent above the low point of 1957, and 6 percent above the peak of crime established in 1952. With these increases the calendar year 1963 established a record high for crime in this city.

In comparison of crime among the 16 other cities in our population group, the District ranks favorably. The FBI report for the first 9 months of calendar year 1963 ranked the District seventh in total offenses per 1,000 population. In murder we ranked 4th; in rape, 10th; in robbery 3d; in aggravated assaults, 1st; in housebreaking, 6th; in larceny, 11th; and in auto theft, 8th. However, our ranking in comparison with other cities has moved upward since 1957, when our crime was at an all time low and we ranked 12th in total offenses.

Since 1957 there has been an increase in all part I offienses except the classification of rape, which has decreased. The classifications showing the largest increases are robbery, housebreaking, and auto theft. Robbery and housebreaking have more than doubled and auto theft has increased 98 percent over this 6-year period.

Serious offienses reported have steadily increased since the *Mallory* ruling in June 1957. As the number of offenses have increased, the proportion of crime index offenses cleared has decreased from 57.4 percent cleared in 1957 to 51 percent cleared in 1961. This trend was accelerated by the examination and subsequent ban of investigative arrests, and clearance rates for 1962 and 1963 dropped to record lows of 45 percent and 41 percent, respectively.

Comparison of part I offenses reported by calendar year

Classification	Calendar years						
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Criminal homicide	92	101	93	104	103	106	124
Rape	184	161	144	145	142	136	143
Robbery	1,059	998	1,104	1,609	2,054	2,287	2,442
Aggravated assault	2,724	2,569	2,898	3,014	2,974	3,010	2,882
Housebreaking	3,067	3,653	4,247	4,619	4,909	5,060	7,027
Grand larceny	847	740	801	985	1,051	1,110	1,310
Petit larceny	6,800	6,614	8,173	8,551	8,107	8,196	8,497
Auto theft	1,865	2,014	2,071	2,132	2,585	2,752	3,666
Total	16,638	16,850	19,531	21,159	21,925	22,657	26,091

Source: Current Crime Status, calendar year 1963.

Comparison of calendar year 1963 with the crime peak of 1952

Classification	Calendar year 1952	Calendar year 1963	Change	
			Amount	Percent
Criminal homicide	89	124	+35	+39.3
Rape	197	143	−54	−27.4
Robbery	1,396	2,442	+1,046	+74.9
Aggravated assault	4,068	2,882	−1,726	−37.5
Housebreaking	5,388	7,027	+1,639	+30.4
Grand larceny	2,014	1,310	−704	−35.0
Petit larceny	9,135	8,497	−638	−7.0
Auto theft	1,778	3,666	+1,888	+106.2
Total	24,605	26,091	+1,486	+6.0

Comparison of calendar year 1963 with the alltime low crime point of 1957

Classification	Fiscal year 1957	Calendar year 1963	Change	
			Amount	Percent
Criminal homicide	88	124	+36	+40.9
Rape	199	143	−56	−28.1
Robbery	944	2,442	+1,498	+158.7
Aggravated assault	2,555	2,882	+327	+12.8
Housebreaking	3,023	7,027	+4,004	+132.5
Grand larceny	798	1,310	+512	+64.2
Petit larceny	6,343	8,497	+2,154	+34.0
Auto theft	1,843	3,666	+1,823	+98.9
Total	15,793	26,091	+10,298	+65.2

Crime clearance rates by month, calendar years 1960, 1961, 1962, and 1963—Crime index offenses

Month	Calendar year			
	1960	1961	1962	1963
January	51.5	61.1	51.4	44.2
February	60.8	61.0	46.3	46.3
March	69.1	42.1	45.1	54.7
April	65.3	42.8	48.8	51.0
May	62.8	53.4	52.3	39.8
June	78.0	45.8	49.6	43.7
July	58.7	48.7	48.6	39.4
August	62.1	59.8	38.5	36.5
September	52.7	57.8	46.0	45.9
October	59.7	46.3	47.3	35.5
November	54.2	46.2	38.1	37.1
December	40.2	49.1	33.1	27.0
Total	59.4	51.0	45.0	41.0

CRIME IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

During December 1963 a total of 2,618 offenses were reported in the District, an increase of 584 offenses or 28.7 percent from December 1962. These increases gave December a new alltime high of crime for a single month.

This was the 19th consecutive month with an increase in crime for Washington. During this month increases occurred in all categories except criminal homicide, which remained unchanged; and aggravated assault, which declined. Noteworthy are the increases in housebreaking, up 236 offenses or 41.5 percent from December 1962, and up 418 offenses or 108.3 percent from December 1961; and auto theft, up 177 offenses or 64.8 percent from December 1962, and up 283 offenses or 169.5 percent from December 1961.

The increase for this month brought the trend of offenses to 26,091, an increase of 6 percent from the crime peak established in January 1952, and making the trend period (the 12 months ending with December) a record high for crime in this city.

December brought to a close the calendar year 1963 with a preliminary crime count (subject to final changes because of cases declared unfounded after the close of the months in which reported) of 26,091 part I offenses, an increase of 3,434 offenses or 15.2 percent from the preliminary count of calendar year 1962. Listed hereunder are the counts for the various part I classifications for both calendar years.

Part I offenses reported—Preliminary data

Classification	Calendar year		Change	
	1962	1963	Amount	Percent
Criminal homicide	106	124	+18	+17.0
Rape	136	143	+7	+5.1
Robbery	2,287	2,442	+155	+6.8
Aggravated assault	3,010	2,882	−128	−4.3
Housebreaking	5,060	7,027	+1,967	+38.9
Grand larceny	1,110	1,310	+200	+18.0
Petit larceny	8,196	8,497	+301	+3.7
Auto theft	2,752	3,666	+914	+33.2
Total	22,657	26,091	+3,434	+15.2

COMMUNICATION FROM DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA RESIDENT

Senator BYRD. I also would like to include in the record at this point a letter which I received from a resident of the District of Columbia, which I don't have with me at the moment but which is in my office and which I think is pertinent to the discussion.

(The letter referred to follows:)

Washington, D.C., February 18, 1964.

Hon. ROBERT C. BYRD,
Chairman, Subcommittee on the District of Columbia,
Committee on Appropriations,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: About 4 years ago, I purchased a liquor-drug store at 241 Virginia Avenue SE., Washington, D.C. I invested all my life's savings and even mortgaged my home to purchase this business. It is now run as a liquor store, employing a full-time man and three part-time employees who are supplementing their regular salaries. A full day from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m., and sometimes on Saturday from 9 a.m. to 12 p.m., is put in by me. My wife also helps me part time every day. My life is not easy, but I have a business of my own which was always my ambition.

The reason for this letter is that in the past 6 weeks my store has had the misfortune of being robbed twice. My employees and I were held up at gunpoint, the first time by five armed men and the second by three. These men were unmasked both times. Unless one has gone through the ordeal of such an experience, I doubt whether one realizes the shock and mental agony one suffers at a time like this.

The Police Department was prompt both times in answer to our distress calls and was as cooperative as it could be. However, it seems that its hands are tied by the present investigative laws concerning arrests. The detectives seem to have their suspicions, but there isn't anything they can do under the present ruling. Something is dreadfully wrong here. As a law-abiding merchant—paying taxes and collecting them for both the District and Federal Governments, furnishing employment, and contributing my small share to the economy of the country—it appears that the laws are devised against me and in favor of the predators and lawless of our society. My rights as an individual and as a human being have been violated, and one has only to read the newspapers and listen to the radio to sense that somehow or other democracy is breaking down here.

Unless something is done to change the present laws concerning investigations and arrests and this deplorable situation in the District remedied some way or another, I and probably others here will be forced to go out of business because of both the mental and financial strain.

Sincerely yours,

SAMUEL GOODMAN.

COMMENDATION OF DEPARTMENT

Senator BYRD. As I have in the past complimented you in your appearances before this subcommittee, Chief Murray, I would like to again compliment you today. I think you are doing a good job and your men are doing a good job and they are doing a good job under difficult circumstances. I have no doubt that the people generally in the District of Columbia applaud your work, and support your position, and I feel that Members of Congress generally feel the same way about it.

I couldn't presume to speak for other Members, but I have had the occasion to discuss with other Members from time to time the crime problem in the District of Columbia, and the work of the Metropolitan Police Department, and I think without exception I have heard only praise for you among my colleagues, and praise for the work that your men are doing.

METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT

CAPITAL OUTLAY

The next item relates to the "Capital outlay project" under the Metropolitan Police. The request is made for $11,000 to rehabilitate sewer facility of the police harbor precinct.

The justification filed in support of this request will be placed in the record at this point.

Chief Murray, would you give us your justification for this item?

(The justification referred to follows:)

Summary of capital outlay projects (fiscal year 1965)

1965 allocation in annual act ------

Project No.	Priority	Project title	Amount
13-19	1	Rehabilitation of sewer facility, police harbor precinct	$11,000
		Total estimate for 1965	11,000

REHABILITATION OF SEWER FACILITY, POLICE HARBOR PRECINCT

Location: 550 Maine Avenue SW., pier 5.

Scope of work: This program will provide a sewage ejector pump for the Fire-Police Building on pier No. 5 and will provide a new sewerline connecting that and other buildings on the pier with the city sewer located in the street.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	$700		$700	
Construction	10,300		10,300	
Furniture and equipment				
Total	11,000		11,000	

JUSTIFICATION OF INCREASE

Police harbor precinct, replacement of sewerline, $11,000

In connection with the move of the harbor precinct from its former location to a renovated facility on the Fire Department pier, this Department requested the Department of Buildings and Grounds to install a toilet in the machine shop. While attempting to install the toilet it was found that the existing sewage facilities to the building housing the police and the fire stations are wholly inadequate and must be rehabilitated to comply with District regulations.

The Director of Buildings and Grounds has advised this Department that the cost for furnishing adequate facilities to meet current District regulations will total $11,000. This request will provide funds for those facilities.

SEWER FACILITY REPLACEMENT, HARBOR PRECINCT

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. Chairman, may Inspector Wilson speak on that?

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Chairman, this is in connection with the move of the harbor precinct from its former location to a renovated facility on the Fire Department pier. The Congress authorized in 1963 $108,000 for a change of our harbor precinct station's location to the Fire Department pier, and in making the structural changes to the building the Department of Buildings and Grounds found that existing sewerage connections of the toilets in the entire pier are inadequate and do not meet with District regulations.

This request is to provide $11,000 to provide sewerage connections and a sewage ejection pump from the Police-Fire Building on the end of the pier to the city sewerage system.

Senator BYRD. Chief Murray, do you have anything else?

Mr. MURRAY. No; I have nothing else, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. Mr. Tobriner, do you have anything to say?

Commissioner TOBRINER. Only to echo your praise of the Chief of Police and the members of the force. I thoroughly agree with you and I am sure my fellow Commissioners agree they are doing an outstanding job.

Senator BYRD. Well, I think a portion of the praise might be directed at you, too, Mr. Tobriner.

Chief Murray, I extend my very best wishes for your good health, and for your continuing service to the District of Columbia.

Mr. MURRAY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. Thank you, Captain Wilson, for the good job you have been doing in appearing before the subcommittee.

Mr. WILSON. Thank you.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

STATEMENT OF HENRY A. GALOTTA, ACTING FIRE CHIEF; ACCOMPANIED BY A. J. PATRICK, DEPUTY FIRE CHIEF AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

BUDGET ESTIMATE AND ALLOTMENT SUMMARY

Senator BYRD. The next item concerns the Fire Department. The 1965 estimate is $15,732,000. This sum is $396,774, and 20 positions above the 1965 base. The allotment summary will be placed in the record at this point.

(The summary referred to follows:)

Allotment summary

1963 allotment (including $1,145,565 contained in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1963, Public Law 88-25)	$13, 740, 565
1964 allotment	15, 362, 530
Comparative transfer to "Department of Buildings and Grounds"	2, 600
Decreases	24, 704
1964 adjusted (1965 base)	15, 335, 226
Increases	396, 774
Total estimate for 1965	15, 732, 000

Analysis by activity

Activity	1963 obligations (actual)	Allotment	Transfers	Decreases	1964 adjusted (1965 base)	Increases	1965 estimate
1. Administration	$423, 040	$448, 309	−$448, 309				
2. Firefighting	9, 352, 584	10, 754, 011	−10, 754, 011				
3. Fire prevention	313, 209	343, 276	−343, 276				
4. Apparatus maintenance	241, 673	253, 942	−253, 942				
5. Training	54, 929	58, 892	−58, 892				
6. Police and fire medical services	130, 797	146, 989	−146, 989				
7. Firemen's pensions and relief	3, 150, 921	3, 357, 111	−3, 357, 111				
1. Staff services			+880, 058		$880, 058	$135, 318	$1, 015, 376
2. Fire suppression			+10, 986, 772	$24, 704	10, 962, 068	116, 000	11, 078, 068
3. Police and fire medical services			+186, 989		186, 989	12, 456	199, 445
4. Firemen's pensions and relief			+3, 306, 111		3, 306, 111	133, 000	3, 439, 111
Total	13, 667, 153	15, 362, 530	−2, 600	24, 704	15, 335, 226	396, 774	15, 732, 000

Analysis by funds.—General fund.

The increases will be distributed as follows:

1. Staff services

A. ADMINISTRATION

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Benefits	Other	Total
Within-grade salary advancements		$2, 100			$21, 100
Private, class 1	4	22, 600		$1, 000	23, 600
Increased printing cost				1, 800	1, 800
Total increase from 1964 adjusted (1965 base)	4	24, 700		2, 800	27, 500

B. COMMUNICATIONS

Within-grade salary advancements		$1, 735	$528		$2, 263
Increased cost of communications				$2, 050	2, 050
Total increase from 1964 adjusted (1965 base)		1, 735	528	2, 050	4, 313

C. TRAINING

Within-grade salary advancements		$1, 475			$1, 475
Instructor, captain	1	9, 475		$250	9, 725
Instructor assistant, sergeant	3	22, 350		750	23, 100
Total increase from 1964 adjusted (1965 base)	4	33, 300		1, 000	34, 300

1. Staff services—Continued

D. REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE

Position (grade or title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Within-grade salary advancements		$2,895			$2,895
Preventive maintenance:					
WBR-14, fire apparatus mechanic	2	12,148	$4,673		16,821
WBR-10, assistant fire apparatus mechanic	4	20,968			20,968
Custodial service:					
WBR-6, custodian engineer	1	4,701			4,701
WBR-5, custodian engineer, helper	4	22,670			22,670
Operating cost increase				$1,150	1,150
Total increase from 1964 adjusted (1965 base)	11	63,382	4,673	1,150	69,205

2. Fire suppression

A. FIREFIGHTING

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Benefits	Other	Total
Within-grade salary advancements		$75,000			$75,000
Increased operating costs:					
Electricity				$3,000	3,000
Laundry				3,000	3,000
Heating fuel				2,000	2,000
Gasoline				1,000	1,000
Tires and tubes				2,000	2,000
Replacement, rescue squad apparatus				30,000	30,000
Total increase from 1964 adjusted (1965 base)		75,000		41,000	116,000

B. FIRE PREVENTION

No increase is requested.

3. Medical services

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Within-grade salary advancements		$3,472			$3,472
Classified salary increase		3,742			3,742
Additional personnel: GS-6, laboratory technician aid	1	5,242			5,242
Total increase from 1964 adjusted (1965 base)	1	12,456			12,456

4. Firemen's pensions and relief

A. FIREMEN'S RELIEF PAYMENTS

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Firemen's pension payments			$46,000		$46,000

B. PAYMENTS TO BENEFICIARIES

Payment to widows			$87,000		$87,000

STATEMENT OF THE CHAIRMAN

Senator BYRD. Mr. Herman, who will be the witness on behalf of the Fire Department?

Mr. HERMAN. Henry A. Galotta, Acting Fire Chief, and A. J. Patrick, Deputy Fire Chief.

Senator BYRD. Incidentally, we appreciate your appearance before the subcommittee. Would you tell us how the Chief is getting along at this point?

Chief GALOTTA. Chief Roberts has gone home. He has been there since Saturday, and tickled to death to be home after 5 months in the hospital. He is getting up a little each day and with the help of crutches walks a little. He is making satisfactory progress.

Senator BYRD. I wish you would let him know that we inquired about him.

Chief GALOTTA. I will, sir.

Senator BYRD. And we would like you to proceed now if you would like to read a statement or do you have anything prepared?

Chief GALOTTA. Yes; I have a prepared statement, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. Would you like to read it?

STATEMENT OF THE ACTING CHIEF

Chief GALOTTA. Since Fire Chief Roberts is convalescing from his injury suffered in an accident last fall, I am here to represent the District of Columbia Fire Department.

While increases for 1965 total $396,774, 56 percent of these additional funds are for such mandatory items as within-grade salary increases and pension costs. The balance will provide for continued efficient operations.

Requests for additional personnel at the repair shop and at the Training Center are again repeated. They are needed to permit adoption and execution of programs vital to our maintenance and training needs.

The 1965 financial proposal has been reviewed by Fire Chief Roberts and has his endorsement.

Senator BYRD. Were any of the 19 positions requested under staff services asked for last year?

Chief GALOTTA. Yes, they were; 15 of the 19 were requested last year, 4 in training, and 11 at the repair shop.

FIRE EQUIPMENT REPLACEMENT

Senator BYRD. What are the items included in the $240,000 equipment replacement program and which sum is $30,000 over 1964?

Chief GALOTTA. This is for the replacement of one of the four rescue squad wagons that we now have in service. This one was placed in service in 1952, and due to its mechanical condition and age, replacement is requested for this particular vehicle. This will also permit the revision of our apparatus replacement program to include rescue squad vehicles.

MEDICAL SERVICES CASELOAD

Senator BYRD. Chief Galotta, what was your medical services caseload the first 6 months of 1964?

Chief GALOTTA. Chief Patrick has these figures.

Chief PATRICK. We do not have the first 6 months. However, I can present them for the record.

Senator BYRD. Very well, if you will do that, please.

(The information referred to follows:)

Police and fire medical services, July 1 through Dec. 31, 1963

Visits to clinic by members of:			
Fire Department		4,309	
Metropolitan Police Department		10,818	
White House Police		796	
U.S. Park Police:			
Federal payroll	585		
District payroll	363		
		948	
			16,871
Physical examinations:			
Fire Department		159	
Metropolitan, Park, etc		645	
District of Columbia government and others		213	
			1,017
Laboratory tests:			
Chemistry		4,825	
Hematology		3,258	
Serology		483	
Other		2,881	
			11,447
Surgery:			
Surgical operations		138	
Injections and inoculations		6,109	
Treatments:			
Diathermy		1,459	
Hydrotherapy		696	
			8,402
Psychiatry:			
Screening (of applicants)		375	
Treatments (of members)		287	
			662
Miscellaneous:			
Audiograms			505
Electrocardiograms			376
Radium treatments			19

PERSONNEL SITUATION

Senator BYRD. How many positions overall do you have in your department, Chief?

Chief GALOTTA. 1,457.

Senator BYRD. How many vacancies?

Chief GALOTTA. Nine.

Senator BYRD. Nine?

Chief GALOTTA. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. Would you like to proceed with the justification of any other items beyond those I have pointed out?

Chief GALOTTA. Are the ones you are referring to, Mr. Chairman, are the ones above those that were requested last year?

ADMINISTRATIVE POSITIONS

Senator BYRD. You might, for example, address your attention to the one personnel clerk, one accounts clerk, one payroll clerk, and one typist.

Chief GALOTTA. In administration?

Senator BYRD. Yes.

Chief GALOTTA. Chief Patrick will testify to that, sir.

Senator BYRD. Yes.

Chief PATRICK. Mr. Chairman, after almost 25 years, headquarters is confronted with the necessity of asking for additional personnel. We have had the same size staff since 1940.

Along with the increases in personnel of the department, we have had demands on our services such as requests for occupational deferments for our boys who are of draft age; we also have the health programs which have been instituted, as well as the life insurance programs. All these and other demands, have been made of the staff. We have come to the point where we must seek additional personnel.

Senator BYRD. In the overall how many additional positions are you requesting?

LABORATORY TECHNICIAN POSITION

Chief PATRICK. Twenty, sir. There is one position which has not been touched upon, and that is the additional lab technician aid at our clinic, sir. At present, we have one lab technician. In her absence we are required to send the tests to private laboratories which is a very expensive procedure.

Senator BYRD. Would you speak just a little louder?

Chief PATRICK. Yes, sir.

We also are required to work our present laboratory technician overtime. At the end of January we had expended slightly more than $1,100 for overtime for her services.

Senator BYRD. Thank you, Chief, thank you.

CAPITAL OUTLAY

JUSTIFICATION

Senator BYRD. The next item concerns the "Capital outlay" request of $23,000 for the project replacement of Engine Co. 9 structure.

The justification will be placed in the record.

(The justification referred to follows:)

SUMMARY OF CAPITAL OUTLAY PROJECTS (FISCAL YEAR 1965)

1964 appropriation in annual act $280,000

Project No.	Priority	Project title	Amount
14-18	1	Replacement, Engine Company No. 9	$23,000
		Total estimate for 1965	23,000

REPLACEMENT, ENGINE COMPANY NO. 9

Location: 1617 U Street NW.

Scope of work: A one-story structure of masonry construction to house personnel and apparatus of Engine Company No. 9 and some other firefighting unit in the future. Building to contain adequate room for apparatus, dormitory, watch room, living area for onduty personnel, hose drying equipment, gasoline and oil storage facilities, etc. Only living room, dormitory, office, and watch room will be air conditioned.

Capacity: 10,800 square feet.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	$23,000		$23,000	
Construction	285,000			$285,000
Furniture and equipment				
Total	308,000		23,000	285,000

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. 9 was built in 1893 and designed for an engine company with small, horse-drawn apparatus and a complement of 10 men. The 24-hours-a-day, 7-days-a-week usage of this structure with its limited facilities has brought it to the point where extensive repairs and replacement of obsolete facilities and inefficient heating plant are imperative. A survey by the Commissioners' Committee on Replacement of District Owned Buildings found this structure in only fair condition. Basement walls leak, bricks are soft, and joints bad. On the basis of its findings that the building is obsolete compared to present standards, this Committee recommended replacement and the Fire Department concurs.

Retention of this firefighting unit in this area is vital in order to provide expeditious and efficient fire protection to the high value district and to permit Engine Company No. 9 to cover neighboring districts when other units are unavailable. The proposed site makes this strategic location possible.

The site is presently District owned.

ENGINE COMPANY NO. 9 REPLACEMENT

Senator BYRD. Chief Galotta, could we have your comments on this item?

Chief GALOTTA. Yes, Engine 9 quarters was built in 1893. Due to its condition, the fact that extensive repairs are required, and replacement of obsolete facilities are necessary, we find that replacement of the house is in order.

The proposed site for the replacement of this company is on District-owned property.

Senator BYRD. You have the site, and the $23,000 would be used for plans and specifications?

Chief GALOTTA. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. And the estimated balance needed to complete would be $285,000?

Chief GALOTTA. That is correct.

Senator BYRD. When do you think you would be able to get construction underway after, of course, an additional appropriation was made?

Chief GALOTTA. That would be within the year following, in 1966.

AGE OF FIREHOUSES

Senator BYRD. How many buildings of the same vintage do you have remaining, Chief?

Chief GALOTTA. 1893?

Senator BYRD. Yes, in the late 1800's.

Chief GALOTTA. We have approximately four.

Senator BYRD. About four additional buildings?

Chief GALOTTA. That is correct.

Senator BYRD. You have been replacing these from time to time, have you?

Chief GALOTTA. We have been requesting money to replace them and have been doing so.

Senator BYRD. Now, when you get beyond this age group, what is the next oldest building?

Chief GALOTTA. This is as far as we have gone at the present time in our 6-year replacement program.

Senator BYRD. Are most of your other buildings of rather recent construction?

Chief GALOTTA. No, most are quite old. We have some in the early 1900's that will fall in line with our program.

Senator BYRD. The four in addition to this one, are the only four remaining which were constructed prior to the turn of the century?

Chief GALOTTA. I believe so, sir. But I could verify that and supply it for the record, if you so desire.

Senator BYRD. Well, it isn't too important right at this point, I guess, Chief. We have a pretty general idea of what you are trying to do and what your problem is, and we will give careful consideration to your request for this money for plans and specifications.

Thank you very much, gentlemen.

Chief GALOTTA. Thank you, sir.

OFFICE OF CIVIL DEFENSE

STATEMENT OF GEORGE R. RODERICKS, DIRECTOR; ACCOMPANIED BY MELVIN E. McBRIDE, DEPUTY DIRECTOR

ESTIMATE AND ALLOTMENT SUMMARY

Senator BYRD. The next item relates to the Office of Civil Defense.

The 1965 estimate is $139,000, an increase of $31,773, and one position over the 1965 base.

The allotment summary will be placed in the record at this point.

(The information referred to follows:)

Allotment summary

1963 allotment	$95,000
1964 allotment	122,850
Decreases	15,623
Base for 1965	107,227
Increases	31,773
Total estimate for 1965	139,000

Analysis by activity

Activity	1963 obligations (estimated)	1964 allotment	Transfers	Decreases	1964 adjusted (1965 base)	Increases	1965 estimate
1. Administration	$90,299	$94,250		$158	$94,092	$14,601	$108,693
2. Emergency operating center		7,400			7,400	10,000	17,400
3. Shelter management		21,200		15,465	5,735	7,172	12,907
Total	90,299	122,850		15,623	107,227	31,773	139,000

Analysis by funds

Activity	1963 obligations (estimated)	1964 allotment	Transfers	Decreases	1964 adjusted (1965 base)	Increases	1965 estimate
General fund	90,299	122,850		15,623	107,227	22,773	130,000
Highway fund						9,000	9,000
Total	90,299	122,850		15,623	107,227	31,773	139,000

The increases requested will be distributed as follows:

ACTIVITY 1. ADMINISTRATION

Position (grade or title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Travel and transportaton of persons				$370	$370
Building repairs				250	250
Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles				1,200	1,200
Supplies and materials				191	191
Annualization of 1964 GS pay increase		$2,009	$26		2,035
Within-grade advancements		1,181	74		1,255
GS-11 emergency transportation planning officer	1	8,424	876		9,300
Total increase from 1965 base	1	11,614	976	2,011	14,601

ACTIVITY 2. EMERGENCY OPERATING CENTER

Equipment				$10,000	$10,000
Total increase from 1965 base				10,000	10,000

ACTIVITY 3. SHELTER MANAGEMENT

Annualization of 1964 GS pay increase		$435	$30		$465
Annualization of prior year reduction		5,350	391	$300	6,041
Within-grade advancements		624	42		666
Total increase from 1965 base		6,409	463	300	7,172

INCREASES REQUESTED

Senator BYRD. Mr. Herman, who is the witness at this point?

Mr. HERMAN. Mr. George Rodericks, Director of the Civil Defense.

Mr. RODERICKS. I have with me my deputy, Mr. McBride.

The increases we are requesting this year, Senator, are representative of needs in three activities, one in administration. We are asking for $14,601. This money in the $14,601 is where we have the requested increase of one new position. I would like to explain that we asked for this position last year. We did not ask for it when we went before the House with our A budget. It was a new position. We did present it to this committee, and your committee granted us this position, however, along with other positions for which we are very grateful.

TRANSPORTATION PLANNING OFFICER

And after the conference this transportation planning officer position had not been approved.

Senator BYRD. I always remember those lines "into the valley of death rode the 600" when I think of the conference. We did our best but we did not win all of the skirmishes.

Mr. RODERICKS. Yes, sir. [Laughter.]

Mr. RODERICKS. That is why I thought I would acknowledge the fact that it is not easy to support us always and I appreciate the support we had. But I would like to say again that the reason why we are renewing our request is the need is still here. The Interstate Commerce Commission, operating under an Executive order of the late President Kennedy to move out into the States, and to organize in the States the transportation industry for any and all emergencies, has come to the District, to the Commissioners, and to our Director of Motor Vehicles who handles emergency transportation for our support.

We have entered into an agreement with ICC and the major transportation industry people and it is their request that at least one full-time person work on the development of the plan which, stated in the agreement, will be developed for the city.

DETAIL OF REQUESTED EMPLOYEE

If this position is granted, the individual would be appointed through our Office but detailed to the Department of Motor Vehicles in the city and would work full time for the board created by the compact.

Senator BYRD. Who is doing the work now?

Mr. RODERICKS. The agency had a temporary employee while the board was being established to do the preliminary planning. That employee was only employed for several months. He did the preliminary planning, no one is doing it now.

The plan, the preliminary plan was agreed upon, an agreement signed and the agreement says the planning will be done by the city, supported by ICC. It isn't just the city which will do it. ICC has people available to assist us in this operation.

Senator BYRD. Well, the indications were that you were doing a very good job at the time we held our hearings last fall. I would assume you are continuing to do the same kind of good work.

Mr. RODERICKS. We are trying.

CIVIL DEFENSE RANKING WITH COMPARABLE CITIES

Senator BYRD. How do you rank with other cities?

Mr. RODERICKS. We are still in about No. 1 position as far as the leading municipalities in the country, and that leads me into the next item of request.

SHELTER PROGRAM

We have reached a point in our shelter program in the development of the system where we need, we feel, about $10,000 to support the additional communications equipment needed to connect our emergency operating center at Lorton to at least 14 and possibly 16 points within the District boundaries. We are organizing the shelter complex around the police precincts and we need to position in each of the police precincts one 2-way radio receiver connected on our own frequencies which we have now as an extension to the system in order to have emergency communications to support our radiological monitoring network which is in being, and to link us up with at least 14 key locations in each of the precincts.

We are hoping to link them up with the police precinct headquarters themselves. If not, we may go into key fire stations in the city. These would be used only in government agencies where there would be people available to operate the system around the clock—24 hours a day, 365 days a year. It is an added operation that is needed to complete this system. It is a one-time request, Mr. Chairman. We would not be back asking you for more money to support this communication net in the future.

Senator BYRD. Is the justification on page 12–9?

Mr. RODERICKS. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. It is a one-shot operation?

Mr. RODERICKS. Yes, sir.

If I may——

Senator BYRD. Yes.

Mr. RODERICKS. The last item in our shelter management activity of $7,171 is for the annualization of the cost of the two new positions which you authorized last year, and the related costs, and that is all.

Senator BYRD. What were those two positions?

SHELTER INSPECTORS

Mr. RODERICKS. There were two shelter inspectors to give us full-time people to visit all of these buildings in the city to inspect the supplies and work with the people. In that connection the only vacancy we have now is for one of those inspectors. We have appointed one 2 weeks ago. We have recruited the second one and he will be on board next week.

Senator BYRD. How did we manage to extract those from the conference?

Mr. RODERICKS. I appreciate that.

Senator BYRD. We must have done that while the other folks weren't looking.

Mr. RODERICKS. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. Well, thank you, Mr. Rodericks, I think you are doing a good job.

Mr. RODERICKS. Thank you, sir.

Senator BYRD. Keep it up.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

STATEMENT OF DONALD CLEMMER, DIRECTOR, ACCOMPANIED BY THOMAS SARD, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

BUDGET ESTIMATE AND ALLOTMENT SUMMARY

Senator BYRD. The next item relates to the Department of Corrections. The 1965 budget estimate is $9,161,000. This sum is an increase of $757,943 and 59 positions above the 1965 base.

The allotment summary will be placed in the record at this point.

Mr. Herman, who is your witness on this Department?

Mr. HERMAN. Mr. Donald Clemmer, the Director.

(The allotment summary follows:)

Allotment summary

1963 allotment (including $107,957 contained in supplemental appropriation, 1963, Public Law 88-25)	$7,955,207
1964 allotment	8,403,907
Decreases	850
1964 adjusted (1965 base)	8,403,057
Increases	757,943
Total estimate for 1965	9,161,000

Analysis by activity

Activity	1963 obligations (actual)	1964 allocation	Transfers	Decreases	1964 adjusted (1965 base)	Increases	1965 estimate
1. Executive direction	$61,169	$78,731		$550	$78,181	$10,684	$88,865
2. Custody and care of prisoners	5,605,765	6,158,750			6,158,750	607,565	6,766,315
3. Maintenance and operation of institutions	1,244,602	1,466,426		300	1,466,126	139,694	1,605,820
4. Support of District prisoners in Federal institutions	780,000	700,000			700,000		700,000
Total (general fund)	7,691,536	8,403,907		850	8,403,057	757,943	9,161,000

The increases requested will be distributed as follows:

1. Executive direction

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Within-grade advancements		$2,466	$168		$2,634
Annualization of 1964 pay increase		1,085	74		1,159
Annualization of position allowed in prior year		6,802	89		6,891
Total increase from 1965 base		10,353	331		10,684

2. Custody and care of prisoners

A. SECURITY, DISCIPLINE, AND DOMICILIARY CARE

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
GS-12, correctional institutional administrator	1	$9,984	$700	$360	$11,044
GS-6, correctional officer	30	157,260	10,308	6,750	174,318
GS-6, record clerk	5	26,210	1,750	1,800	29,760
Annualization of 1964 positions		26,200	1,681		27,881
Annualization of implementation of GS-007 series		125,109	10,144		135,253
Annualization of 1964 pay increase		83,526	5,680		89,206
Total increase from 1965 base	36	428,289	30,263	8,910	467,462

B. SUBSISTENCE AND AGRICULTURE

GS-8, assistant steward	1	$6,406	$431	$225	$7,062
Annualization of 1964 pay increase		4,337	295		4,632
Within-grade advancements		2,079	141		2,220
Total increase from 1965 base	1	12,822	867	225	13,914

C. DIAGNOSIS, TREATMENT AND TRAINING

GS-11, psychologists	2	$16,848	$1,146	$280	$18,274
GS-9, caseworkers	4	28,120	1,912	560	30,592
GS-9, teachers	5	35,150	2,390	700	38,240
GS-9, dietitian	1	7,030	478	140	7,648
Annualization of 1964 pay increase		18,327	1,246		19,573
Within-grade advancements		11,107	755		11,862
Total increase from 1965 base	12	116,582	7,927	1,680	126,189

3. Maintenance and operation of institutions

A. BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
GS-7, budget technician	1	$5,803	$395	$360	$6,558
GS-7, welfare canteen manager	1	5,803	395	360	6,558
GS-5, clerk-typist	1	4,701	320	360	5,381
GS-5, stock clerk	1	4,679	353	328	5,360
WBR-10, truck driver	1	5,242	356	225	5,823
Annualization of 1964 pay increase		5,452	371		5,823
Within-grade advancements		3,035	206		3,241
Total increase from 1965 base	5	34,715	2,396	1,633	38,744

B. ENGINEERING

WBR-15, general mechanic	1	$6,448	$438	$225	$7,111
WBR-14, sewage treatment operators	4	24,296	1,652	874	26,822
Annualization of 1964 pay increase		2,170	148		2,318
Within-grade advancements		438	30		468
Contractual services, supplies, and equipment				63,527	63,527
Total increase from 1965 base	5	33,352	2,268	64,626	100,246

C. TRANSPORTATION

Annualization of 1964 pay increase		$659	$45		$704

4. SUPPORT OF DISTRICT PRISONERS IN FEDERAL INSTITUTIONS

No increases.

Summary of capital outlay projects (fiscal year 1965)

1964 allocation in annual act $259, 200

Project No.	Priority	Project title	Amount
22-9	1	Rebuilding of industrial laundry, reformatory	$52, 000
22-20	2	Rehabilitation of abattoir, workhouse, equipment	15, 000
22-22	3	Completion of dairy facility, workhouse	117, 000
22-61	4	Renovation of reservation structures	118, 000
22-57	5	Industrial arts building, Youth Center	470, 000
22-53	6	Utility barn replacement, workhouse	75, 000
22-55	7	Survey of automatic locking system, reformatory	5, 000
		Total estimate for 1965	852, 000

INDUSTRIAL LAUNDRY

Location: Reformatory Division, Lorton, Va.
Scope of work: Rebuilding burned laundry annex with Department of Corrections personnel and inmate labor

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	$3, 500		$3, 500	
Construction	25, 000		25, 000	
Furniture and equipment	23, 500		23, 500	
Total	52, 000		52, 000	

JUSTIFICATION

Rebuilding industrial laundry, reformatory, $52,000

On October 26, 1961, the Laundry Annex of the Industrial Division was destoryed by fire. The destroyed facility contained approximately 3,600 square feet and housed a unit engaged in processing mops used by the Federal Government in its building maintenance work, grossing approximately $50,000 per year.

It is recommended that the Laundry Annex be rebuilt of brick, using existing foundations There is still a lot of salvage value in this building—the foundations, side and end walls are good, and the utility lines to the old building are also in good shape

REHABILITATION OF ABATTOIR

Location: Workhouse Division, Occoquan, Va.
Scope of work: To provide equipment not furnished in prior year.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	$3, 900	$3, 900		
Construction	55, 200	55, 200		
Furniture and equipment	15, 000		$15, 000	
Total	74, 100	59, 100	15, 000	

JUSTIFICATION

Rehabilitation of Abattoir, workhouse, equipment, $15,000

Funds were appropriated during fiscal year 1964 for improvement in construction, refrigeration, heating and plumbing in the slaughter house at the Workhouse Division.

Funds are now requested to provide the following equipment:

1 splitting saw	$1,000
Track scales, 1,000 pound capacity	500
1 2,000-pound hoist	550
1 1,000-pound hoist	500
1 smoking unit	1,500
6 curing tanks	3,000
1 ham pump	150
1 ham pump table	200
3 meat trucks	450
50 meat carrying pans	1,000
1 exhaust fan	250
Miscellaneous small equipment	1,900
Additional refrigeration equipment	4,000
Total	15,000

COMPLETION OF DAIRY FACILITY

Location: Workhouse Division, Occoquan, Va.

Scope of work: To provide grain storage bin and conveyor system, one silo, roof structure over ensilage feeding system and one utility barn.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	$25,300	$18,300	$7,000	
Construction	413,700	303,700	110,000	
Furniture and equipment	10,000	10,000		
Total	449,000	332,000	117,000	

JUSTIFICATION

Completion of dairy facility, workhouse, $117,000

To permit the completion of the dairy facility as originally planned, funds are requested with which to make the following facilities available:

Grain storage bin and conveyor system.

One silo complete.

Labor and materials for roof structure over ensilage feeding system.

One utility barn.

Due to the increased protein farming and increase in the size of the dairy herd, these facilities are urgently needed.

Renovation of Reservation Structures

Location: Reservation institutions.

Scope of work: To bring some 82 reservation structures into code-compliance condition.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications				
Construction	$118,000		$118,000	
Furniture and equipment				
Total	118,000		118,000	

JUSTIFICATION

Renovation of reservation structures, $118,000

In June of 1962, a joint survey of the Reservation Institutions was made by representatives of the District of Columbia Fire Marshal and the Department of Licenses and Inspections to identify instances in which the structures failed to comply with the 1961 Building and Plumbing Code of the District of Columbia. Some 82 structures were found to be in violation of one or the other of these codes. The principal areas in which these violations occur involve the need for additional means of egress from the dormitories and shop buildings, reversing the direction of the swing of the doors, from "in" to "out," and the use of nonfireproof Celotex ceilings in most of the structures.

The total amount required is distributed among the several institutions as follows:

Reformatory Division	$51,145
Workhouse Division	43,692
Youth Center	3,563
Total	98,400
Mechanic's salary	19,600
Total	118,000

Industrial Arts Building

Location: Youth Center Division, Lorton, Va.

Scope of work: To provide two shop wings, three vocational rooms, and two offices to teach additional trade practices and produce commodities acceptable for sale to the District and Federal Government.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	$30,000	$30,000		
Construction	430,000		$430,000	
Furniture and equipment	40,000		40,000	
Total	500,000	30,000	470,000	

Estimated increases in operating expenses

	1st year cost	Full year recurring cost
Maintenance and operating costs	$5,000	$5,000
Program costs	26,000	26,000
Total	31,000	31,000

JUSTIFICATION

Industrial Arts Building, Youth Center, $470,000

The program as developed for the Youth Center includes, as a necessary segment thereof, an industrial facility wherein the young offenders who have been committed to this institution may engage in productive work somewhat under the same conditions as they will find in the free community upon their release.

There is already provided for this institution an occupational building. This building is an essential part of the vocational training of the inmates. However, the trades to be taught herein are mostly related to the building trades, such as carpentry, plumbing, sheet-metal work, etc.

There is, however, this additional need for a facility wherein the inmates of this institution will be taught additional trade practices and wherein they will be actually engaged in producing commodities in a manner as to be acceptable for purchase by the District or Federal Government.

Under this program the inmates will devote one-half of their workday in the academic and vocational schools and the remaining one-half of their workday in productive work in this industrial facility. It is planned that at least four productive activities will be carried on; namely, shoe repairing, drycleaning, printing, and upholstering. This facility will be operated as a component of the Industries Division and the products of their efforts will be offered for sale to Government agencies. While engaged in this work, in addition to learning the trade, the inmates will have the opportunity to earn a small income.

UTILITY BARN REPLACEMENT

Location: Workhouse Division, Occoquan, Va.

Scope of work: Construction of three single-story barns providing 23,400 square feet of floor area for livestock, machinery, hay, fertilizer, seed, and other related items.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications				
Construction	$75,000		$75,000	
Furniture and equipment				
Total	75,000		75,000	

JUSTIFICATION

Utility barn replacement, workhouse, $75,000

The present general barn at the workhouse is a two-story wood structure over a basement and first-floor slab of concrete. It was built in 1916 and has been pronounced unsafe but for very limited loading It is within 75 feet of new dormitories recently built and considered an extreme fire hazard with its storage of hay and other dry materials.

The concrete slab over the basement is cracked in many places, and the wood structure is far beyond economical repair.

Replacement of this barn should be made at a different location in the workhouse area. In addition to hay storage, this requested replacement facility would be used to store farm equipment which must now be left out in the weather for lack of storage space.

REPLACEMENT OF AUTOMATIC LOCKING SYSTEMS

Location: Reformatory Division, Lorton, Va.
Scope of work: Preliminary survey of locks and automatic locking system to establish estimate for future costs.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey	$5,000		$5,000	
Plans and specifications				
Construction				
Furniture and equipment				
Total	5,000		5,000	

JUSTIFICATION

Survey of automatic locking system, reformatory, $5,000

There are 100 cells in each of 2 cell blocks at the reformatory, which are operated by automatic locking devices from a central control point. These locks, known as gang locks, were installed in 1935, are becoming badly worn and require frequent repairs. Many of the parts are becoming worn beyond repair.

Funds requested would permit a survey to be made to establish the needs and the costs thereof.

STATEMENT OF THE CHAIRMAN

Senator BYRD. Mr. Clemmer, we are glad to see you again.

Mr. CLEMMER. Thank you, sir.

Senator BYRD. I always look forward to hearing you when you appear before us. You always have a good statement.

Mr. CLEMMER. Mr. Chairman, we have no opening statement this year. We are still doing business at the same old stand, fairly quietly as of today. I can summarize the increases for you, Mr. Chairman, if you wish.

Senator BYRD. I think if you would do that it would be helpful.

NEW POSITIONS REQUESTED

Mr. CLEMMER. In addition to annualizations and the customary within grades, these 59 new positions are as follows; perhaps a quick word on each of the categories will be helpful:

The assistant superintendent is for the Reformatory Division and it is a position half of whose salary is already in the base, and it has been approved by your committee and the budget officers and the Commissioners.

CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS

We would like to annualize that. We asked this year, the Commissioners are asking for, 30 correctional officers and our story here is the same as in other years, namely the need for security, protection of life and property, the threat of possible Muslim difficulties, and so on.

RECORD CLERKS

We are asking, sir, for five record clerks and our justification here is once again pretty old hat before this committee, namely, to have the rather tedious and exhausting recordkeeping done by civilian employees rather than inmates. We are asking for a steward at the reformatory where we serve 5,000 meals a day in an old, old kitchen, and we only have five such employees now and the kitchen is open from 4 in the morning until 11 at night, and I have justified all this before.

PSYCHOLOGISTS

An important addition, and the Commissioners have been more generous, I might say in this category than in other years, is in professional personnel, and here we ask, sir, for two psychologists, grade 11, $9,300, for $18,000. These men actually work to very good purpose in the reduction of criminality among a portion of our prisoners. We request for caseworkers at $7,600 each, $30,592 total, at grade 9.

Once again these chaps conduct the therapy, arrange and bring families together, and they are worth their pay in crime reduction.

Five teachers, of course, to help the educational background, and a dietitian.

Mr. Chairman, in a nutshell, if I could read one paragraph into the record, I think it will show you the philosophy the Commissioners have adopted this year. It will just take a moment.

Senator BYRD. All right.

Mr. CLEMMER [reading].

As the Nation gears to correct past flaws in the training and education of its Negro citizenry, the prisons with heavy Negro population are most logically called upon to also contribute to the improved work and educational skills and attitude of their wards. This cannot be done without heavy emphasis on the professional abilities of psychologists, teachers, and caseworkers. This request then is simply in line with such nationwide functions as slum clearance, mobilization for youth projects, delinquency prevention and the like, with the exception that it is centered in correctional institutions where demonstrated personal failing are at hand.

And in a nutshell, Mr. Chairman, that justifies our, the Commissioners' approval this year on the additional professional people.

Now, Mr. Chairman, our other increases are, as I say, annualizations and so on for the most part.

CAPITAL OUTLAY

REPAIR ITEMS

However, there is one rather new category of requests. This would be tedious to go through, but beginning on page 14–18 we have 11 nonrecurring major repair items. We call these, Mr. Chairman, one-shot requests. These are items of equipment and/or repair. In terms of equipment too big to include in our regular equipment budget, and the repair is really too small to put in a 6-year plan.

For example, and I won't go through all of these, but notice heat for guard towers $1,000. They have been heated by old stoves, belly stoves, and we would put electric heating in them for $100 a tower or a thousand dollars.

Secondly we need to modernize our barber shops; also our reformatory kitchen which the chairman saw, is one of our weakest units and $13,900 would help modernize it.

A roof of the jail needs repair and so on and so on. The items are pretty well spelled out.

INDUSTRIAL ARTS BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

Mr. Chairman, in our capital outlay we have a request once again or part of the 6-year plan coming to a total of $852,000, and the one big item here is the construction of an industrial arts building as a work facility at the youth center. This, of course, goes back to 1957 when it was planned for in the overall plans of the youth center, but the budgeting for it comes along now.

Another large item in our capital outlay is $118,000, and this goes to the exacting inspection of the Department of Licenses and Inspection where a lot of our features in our institutions are out of code compliance and the Commissioners insist they be brought into it.

We have completion of a dairy facility at the workhouse, and the story here briefly, sir, is that the original appropriation—when bids came in and the contract was selected, was not enough funds to build the facility as it was planned and approved by this committee, so we ask for $117,000 now to complete it.

Mr. Chairman, in a nutshell, that is our request. There is nothing—the only—well, two large new items here: there are more guards requested than you have been giving us and there are more professional personnel requested.

CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS

Senator BYRD. How many correction officers did you get last year?

Mr. CLEMMER. Last year, Mr. Chairman, we got 10. We had asked originally for 105, and the Commissioners approved 65 and by the time it went through the procedures we received 10.

Senator BYRD. What is the total number you have now?

Mr. CLEMMER. We have exactly 600, easy figure to remember.

Senator BYRD. What is the total number of correctional officers you have?

Mr. CLEMMER. 600, sir.

Senator BYRD. You are asking for how many additional ones this year?

Mr. CLEMMER. We are asking for 30, Mr. Chairman. We would use them just as the justification says. We put some in a pool, I think I talked about a pool before. This is sort of an economic way to spread and deploy personnel so that we could use them in any one of three institutions as the need arose or arises.

Senator BYRD. Do you have much turnover?

Mr. CLEMMER. In our employees?

Senator BYRD. Yes, sir.

Mr. CLEMMER. Not until recently. We have been having quite a little recently.

Senator BYRD. You have been having quite a little recently?

Mr. CLEMMER. Recently. We are puzzled with it.

Senator BYRD. Would you say the Muslims might have some bearing on this?

Mr. CLEMMER. I don't know, Mr. Chairman. I think we feel some of our employees, not many, are frightened, they are fearful.

Senator BYRD. They are fearful?

Mr. CLEMMER. Yes. Not many, some.

PRISONER REACTION

Senator BYRD. How would you describe the temper and mood of the prisoners?

Mr. CLEMMER. Well, we feel that it is less tuned to rehabilitation than in other years. We feel that a number of our younger men have never worked and some of them say they don't intend to work. It is pretty hard to get work out of them. These are people from the deprived areas, by and large. And our prisons aren't what they used to be. There is more hostility. The men react more to what goes on in the free community; we have television, of course, and that in an influence.

Senator BYRD. So when they see these irresponsibly conducted demonstrations up at Cambridge or Princess Anne and Cleveland or in the South or elsewhere, there is some hostile reaction in the prisoner population?

Mr. CLEMMER. Yes but to their credit, and I must frankly say, there has been no demonstrable reaction. We feel it rather subtly than in actual behavior.

NUMBER OF WOMEN PRISONERS

Senator BYRD. How many women prisoners do you have at Occoquan?

Mr. CLEMMER. We have as of this week, Mr. Chairman, 157, which is down considerably from 2 or 3 years ago. We averaged 180 to 190. I would think this is helpful. We take part of the credit for the—we really think we have rehabilitated some of these people.

Senator BYRD. Do you have any women at all in the youth center?

Mr. CLEMMER. No, sir.

Senator BYRD. You say that many of your prisoners from the deprived areas evidence an antipathy toward work?

Mr. CLEMMER. Yes. I think that is fair to say. Some of them have never worked or actually had the good feeling that comes from regular jobs and getting a paycheck and this may not be their fault in so many instances. At any rate we are getting among our misdemeanor population a lot of younger men and our work is on the farm and they don't know what a farm is, naturally, so they are not very adept and adroit at the kind of work we have to offer. I don't want to give the wrong impression. There is no real resistance, but sort of a lagging in terms of work enthusiasm.

RACIAL DISTRIBUTION OF PRISONERS

Senator BYRD. What percent of your jail population is Negro?

Mr. CLEMMER. The jail population percentage is about 78 or 80 percent, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. What percent in your institutions overall is Negro?

Mr. CLEMMER. Overall it is 81 or 82 percent, it varies by day. I can supply it exactly.

Senator BYRD. All right, if you will, please.

Mr. CLEMMER. Yes, sir.

(The information referred to follows:)

Inmate population of institutions as of Feb. 27, 1964, showing percentage of white and nonwhite

Institution	Total	Nonwhite		White	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Reformatory	1,435	1,286	89.6	149	10.4
Workhouse	1,480	950	64.2	530	35.8
Women's Reformatory	168	117	69.6	51	31.4
Youth Center	308	275	89.2	33	10.8
Jail	1,134	861	75.9	273	24.1
Total	4,525	3,489	100.0	1,036	100.0
Percentage	100	77.1		22.9	

MUSLIM SITUATION

Senator BYRD. What is the situation as it regards the Muslims?

Mr. CLEMMER. We are in court on the Muslims right now for one of a number of times. I spent an interesting afternoon in the Fourth District of Virginia Monday. We are letting them meet at the reformatory under court order. Ostensibly they are adapting pretty well. The theme hate continues and we think it is harmful on their characters and the reaction of other people. I am sure it is not good for the Nation or the city. We refuse to let them meet at the youth center for reasons we believe penologically wise—that is, they threaten security. We had a riot, which seems on yesterday. We are in court on that now. So it is not a very happy situation.

Senator BYRD. We allowed one Deputy Assistant Director last year, did we not?

Mr. CLEMMER. Yes, sir. He has been appointed, Mr. Chairman, and half of his salary is in 1964 and half of it we ask for in 1965. It is really an annualization figure. We appreciate it and the new Assistant helps me personally and helps the Department.

Senator BYRD. I believe you are looking better.

Mr. CLEMMER. Thank you, sir.

Senator BYRD. It hasn't been too long since you appeared before this committee.

Mr. CLEMMER. That is right.

Senator BYRD. It might be one advantage in having a late hearing every 2 years, Mr. Tobriner. That one hearing can then suffice for two.

CAPITAL OUTLAY PROJECTS

Well now, sir, we will move into the capital outlay projects.

Mr. CLEMMER. Mr. Chairman, I did comment about those for the record, and, of course, I will go further into it. It is a healthy sum of $852,000. We have them before you in the order of their priority, namely, rebuilding of an industrial laundry of $52,000. Here is where we had a fire in October 1961, and consequently we are still paying overtime to a couple of employees. It isn't a very large sum. But we need to rebuild this building rather badly. We gross $50,000 a year by washing mops which doesn't sound very elegant but it is work that has to be done.

ABBATOIR

The abbatoir, I am sure will interest you, has provided for the construction this year, 1964; and $15,000 is noted here for equipment. I never did find out what a ham pump was. I notice it's down here for $150. But our farm people know what they are doing.

Senator BYRD. Do you find a continuing interest among your prisoners in engaging in shoe repairing and pressing and upholstering and welding?

Mr. CLEMMER. Yes, sir, it's quite a successful operation. Many of our people do quite well, and sometimes we wonder, sometimes we are pleased that they do as well as they do in this cockeyed world.

HALFWAY HOUSE PROGRAM

Senator BYRD. What are your plans for the Halfway House program?

Mr. SARD. The Commissioners have this matter under consideration at the present time. There was a public hearing held Friday, last Friday, I believe at which time Mr. Bennett who was proposing this on behalf of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, explained the purpose of the facility, and the manner in which it would be implemented and into the District program at this youth center.

The plan would be, sir, to have the young men as they reach about 3 months, 2 to 3 months, before their parole date, would be brought up to the city here, and under guidance of counsellors, would be permitted to go out into the community, to attempt to secure employment. They would indeed be permitted to go on the job if they should find employment, and sort of bridge over into the community and reestablishing these young men.

The Federal Bureau of Prisons is now operating some four of these centers throughout the country, and their experience which they have had is quite encouraging, so we are told. We favor this and so expressed ourselves to the Commissioners.

SUPPLIES TO THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS

Senator BYRD. Would you supply for the record some information which would indicate the extent to which you provide supplies to the various Departments of the District government?

Mr. CLEMMER. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. Mattresses and dairy products, et cetera.

Mr. CLEMMER. Yes, sir. Dairy products we use ourselves, but we supply a good number of supplies in regard to that and we will be glad to furnish that.

Senator BYRD. All right. This will show the dollar volume, would you say?

Mr. CLEMMER. Yes, sir. And the commodities.

Senator BYRD. Perhaps it would be helpful if we could have comparable tables for the past 2 years.

Mr. CLEMMER. Most of our sales, Mr. Chairman, go to the Federal Government, about 80 percent, I believe, but we do help District of Columbia General, Laurel, and so on. Of course, the license tags, too, as you well know.

(The information referred to follows:)

INDUSTRIES SALES AND PROFITS FOR 1962

Unit	Sales	Operating expenses	Profit	Percentage of profit on sales
Brick	$77,125.45	$77,109.69	$15.76	0.02
Broom	50,183.42	39,020.10	11,163.32	22.25
Clothing	283,612.80	258,570.44	25,042.36	8.83
Electric	8,465.88	17,055.85	(8,589.97)	(101.47)
Furniture repair	72,679.40	50,393.24	22,286.16	30.66
Iron industries	216,493.18	226,456.85	(9,963.67)	(4.60)
Laundry	238,993.90	188,338.41	50,655.49	21.20
Precast	13,584.67	8,179.01	5,405.66	39.79
Print	101,114.55	88,745.62	12,368.93	12.23
Tag and sign	174,887.27	165,048.11	9,839.16	5.63
Total	1,237,140.52	1,118,917.32	118,223.20	9.56

INDUSTRIES SALES AND PROFITS FOR 1963

Brick	95,480.76	90,521.36	4,959.40	5.19
Broom	51,518.55	43,750.25	7,768.30	15.08
Clothing	236,387.24	229,933.69	6,453.55	2.73
Electric	16,424.18	25,556.45	(9,132.27)	(55.60)
Furniture repair	80,518.12	66,109.50	14,408.62	17.90
Iron industries	194,590.85	203,963.77	(9,372.92)	(4.82)
Laundry	249,821.46	197,616.60	52,204.86	20.90
Precast	15,658.64	10,320.16	5,338.48	34.09
Print	120,985.98	95,063.52	25,922.46	21.43
Tag and sign	271,610.31	215,787.51	55,822.80	20.55
Total	1,332,996.09	1,178,622.81	154,373.28	11.58

INDUSTRIES SALES AND PROFITS, ESTIMATED FOR 1964

Brick	$92,200	$98,500	($6,300)	(6.83)
Broom	67,000	65,400	1,600	2.39
Clothing	250,000	247,400	2,600	1.04
Electric	21,800	26,400	(4,600)	(21.10)
Furniture repair	97,200	75,200	22,000	22.63
Iron industries	234,000	231,800	2,200	.94
Laundry	243,000	196,700	46,300	19.05
Precast	11,000	8,700	2,300	20.91
Print	166,500	155,200	11,300	6.79
Tag and sign	209,800	166,300	43,500	20.73
Total	1,392,500	1,271,600	120,900	8.68

AVERAGE DAILY COST

Senator BYRD. What is the average daily cost for the care of an inmate at your institutions?

Mr. CLEMMER. It is $5.37 for 1963 actual. Projected 1965 is $5.79; 1964 estimate is $5.21. Our feeding costs about 72 or 73 cents for three meals per day; also we have clothing, education, and all the other things, and we will supply this for the record, too, sir.

(The information referred to follows:)

Department of Corrections, District of Columbia, estimated per capita cost, fiscal year 1964, District prisoners

1963 Department per capita cost (actual)	$5.34
1964 Department per capita cost (estimate)	5.21
1965 Department per capita cost (estimate)	5.79

	1964 appropriation, $8,403,907	1965 appropriation, $9,161,000
Executive direction	$0.04	$0.06
Personal services (includes insurance and retirement)	3.59	4.11
Contract food	.56	.56
Farm expense	.12	.12
Clothing, bedding, footwear, etc.	.17	.17
Education and welfare	.02	.02
Inmate allowances	.06	.06
Medical and dental	.04	.04
Release clothing and gratuities	.02	.02
Custody, training	.02	.02
Miscellaneous	.01	.01
Total variables	1.02	1.02
Operations	.05	.05
Utilities	.27	.27
Transportation	.02	.02
Buildings, grounds and maintenance	.17	.19
Equipment	.05	.07
Total operations	.56	.60
Total Department	5.21	5.79

COMPARISON WITH FEDERAL PRISONERS

Senator BYRD. All right.

How does this compare with Federal prisoners?

Mr. CLEMMER. We are lower than most Federal prisoners but higher than a few. Where we are higher is vis-a-vis Atlanta or Leavenworth where they have a large number of people in a small area and, as you know, Senator, we are spread out. So their costs at Leavenworth are about $4, and $3.80, at Atlanta is like that, the Bureau of Prisons have 2,700 in Atlanta; they have 2,700 lnmates in 1 institution within 13 acres, so that is why the costs are lower, and they have 30-foot walls which we don't.

PROFITS ON THE INDUSTRIES

Senator BYRD. Are you realizing a profit on all of your industries?

Mr. CLEMMER. Our profits, our overall profit, is about 18 or 20 percent and it came to $210,000 plus or minus. We are breaking even on our brick plant and giving study to discontinuing it. We have a little motor-winding shop that does small jobs, and we lose a little or perhaps break even there. Our overall profit is satisfactory and we return funds to the District government.

Senator BYRD. Well, my clerk always tells me that you are doing a good job. He forgot to do that this time but I remember it nevertheless.

Mr. CLEMMER. We appreciate it. He does a good job, too.

Senator BYRD. Indeed he does. Thank you, Mr. Clemmer.

Mr. CLEMMER. Thank you, sir.

DEPARTMENT OF LICENSES AND INSPECTIONS

STATEMENT OF R. DONALD KINNEY, DEPUTY DIRECTOR; ACCOMPANIED BY F. E. ROPSHAW, CHIEF, OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION, AND FREDERICK W. MALLON, SUPERINTENDENT OF HOUSING DIVISION

BUDGET ESTIMATE AND ALLOTMENT SUMMARY

Senator BYRD. The next item concerns the Department of Licenses and Inspections. The 1965 budget estimate is $3,228,000. This sum is an increase of $222,429, and 17 positions above the 1965 base. The allotment summary will be placed in the record at this point.

Mr. Herman, who is your witness on this item?

Mr. HERMAN. Mr. R. D. Kinney, the Deputy Director and Mr. Ropshaw, Office of Administration, and Mr. Frederick W. Mallon, Superintendent of Housing Division.

Senator BYRD. All right, Mr. Kinney, would you proceed with justifying these items?

(The justification follows:)

Allotment summary

1963 allotment (including $32,342 contained in Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1963, Public Law 88–25)	$2,816,342
1964 allotment	3,019,144
Decreases	13,573
1964 adjusted (1965 base)	3,005,571
Increases	222,429
Total estimate for 1965	3,228,000

Analysis by activity

Activity	1963 obligations (actual)	1964 allotment	Transfers	Decreases	1964 adjusted (1965 base)	Increases	1965 estimate
1. Administration	$297,127	$319,011	+$9,745		$328,756	$15,652	$344,408
2. Inspection	1,105,777	1,236,645		$10,357	1,226,288	69,416	1,295,704
3. License and permit	371,636	399,968	−9,745	1,322	388,901	20,594	409,495
4. Housing	728,685	772,937		1,894	771,043	101,306	872,349
5. Zoning	170,286	182,867			182,867	13,006	195,873
6. Condemnation of insanitary buildings	97,718	107,716			107,716	2,455	110,171
Total	2,771,229	3,019,144		13,573	3,005,571	222,429	3,228,000

Analysis by funds

Activity	1963 obligations (actual)	1964 allotment	Transfers	Decreases	1964 adjusted (1965 base)	Increases	1965 estimate
General fund	$2,771,229	$3,019,144		$13,573	$3,005,571	$222,429	$3,228,000

The increases requested will be distributed as follows:

1. ADMINISTRATION

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Annualization of Jan. 4, 1964, pay raise		$4,892	$333		$5,225
Annualization due to 1964 reduction				$3,000	3,000
Within-grade salary advancements		5,882	400		6,282
Regular pay above 52-week base		1,072	73		1,145
Total increase from 1964 adjusted		11,846	806	3,000	15,652

2. INSPECTION

GS-8 elevator inspector	1	$6,406	$483	$300	$7,189
GS-7 construction inspector	1	5,803	438	300	6,541
Annualization of Jan. 4, 1964, pay raise		19,526	1,327		20,853
Within-grade salary advancements		23,480	1,597		25,077
Intermittent employment		1,656			1,656
Inspector parking				8,100	8,100
Total increase from 1964 adjusted	2	56,871	3,845	8,700	69,416

3. LICENSE AND PERMIT

GS-9 assistant chief of permits	1	$7,030	$525		$7,555
GS-4 file clerk	1	4,222	316		4,538
Within-grade salary advancements		6,485	441		6,926
Inspector parking				$1,575	1,575
Total increase from 1964 adjusted	2	17,737	1,282	1,575	20,594

4. HOUSING

GS-7 inspector	8	$46,424	$3,361	$3,037	$52,822
GS-4 clerk-typist	4	16,888	1,224	871	18,983
Annualization of Jan. 4, 1964, pay raise		11,784	819		12,603
Within-grade salary advancements		15,822	1,076		16,898
Total increase from 1964 adjusted	12	90,918	6,480	3,908	101,306

5. ZONING

GS-4 clerk-typist	1	$4,222	$316	$82	$4,620
Annualization of Jan. 4, 1964, pay raise		4,191	260		4,451
Within-grade salary advancements		2,947	200		3,147
Inspector parking				788	788
Total increase from 1964 adjusted	* 1	11,360	776	870	13,006

6. CONDEMNATION OF INSANITARY BUILDINGS

Annualization of Jan. 4, 1964, pay raise		$262	$18		$280
Within-grade salary advancements		1,300	88		1,388
Inspector parking				$787	787
Total increase from 1964 adjusted		1,562	106	787	2,455

INCREASES REQUESTED

Mr. KINNEY. Mr. Chairman, I am speaking for Mr. Ilgenfritz, the Director of the Department, who is out of the city, and I would like to read the opening statement, which is rather brief.

Senator BYRD. All right.

Mr. KINNEY. Although I recognize the need for the most stringent economy of operations, I nevertheless find it necessary to request an

increase of $222,429 for the Department of Licenses and Inspections in fiscal year 1965.

This increase will provide the following:

(*a*) The normal operating increases which include within-grade advancement and related personnel costs, annualization of the 1964 pay raise and those items funded for one-half year in fiscal year 1964 in the amount of $108,931.

(*b*) Authorization for a total of 17 new positions in the amount of $102,248. These new positions include:

One construction inspector; one elevator inspector; one assistant chief for the Permit Branch; one file clerk; eight housing inspectors; four clerk-typists, Housing Division; one clerk-typist, Zoning Division.

I will present the detailed justification for these new positions as the committee considers my requests by budget activities.

(*c*) Provisions for parking facilities for certain field inspectors. This is an entirely new service which the Department proposes to provide for certain designated inspectors, and I would like to take this opportunity in my opening statement to acquaint the committee with this proposal.

RENTAL OF COMMERCIAL PARKING SPACE

In order to relieve the parking congestion surrounding the District Building, this Department recommended the rental of commercial parking space for inspectors' cars during the critical morning hours prior to 10 a.m. The Board of Commissioners has approved this proposal.

Therefore, the amount of $11,250 has been added as a new item in the budget request. This amount represents the annual cost of parking at the rate of 25 cents per hour, not to exceed 2 hours in any working day, for approximately 90 to 100 inspectors who utilize their privately owned vehicles and who are required to report to their supervisors at the District Building to receive their daily assignments. It is anticipated that the new parking arrangement will serve the needs of the inspectors adequately, conserve time, and eliminate the chaotic traffic situation at the District Building.

I might add that this arrangement has gone into effect and appears to be operating very satisfactorily.

JUSTIFICATION OF POSITIONS

Senator BYRD. How would you justify the positions being requested, the additional positions? Six housing inspectors under field review.

Mr. KINNEY. I would like to have Mr. Mallon, who is the Superintendent of the Housing Division justify the personnel requested for the Housing Division.

Senator BYRD. All right, Mr. Mallon. Would you proceed?

Mr. MALLON. Mr. Chairman, we are requesting 12 positions for $101,306, 6 of these are for field review. In fiscal 1965 we will have five completed conservation areas and we will have three of them that are partially completed. We have found when we go through an area and bring it into compliance with the housing regulations, and area conservation—this is where we go through house by house and block by block and bring it into complete compliance with the housing

regulations—we cannot walk away from the area and leave it. The area retrogresses at such a rate that we have to leave men behind in order to come back and catch these violations as they recur, and once again issue orders for their correction.

The rate of retrogression is such we have to issue orders for the correction of twice as many violations, primarily on a general sanitation and exterior maintenance of a structure in a year's time, as we do at the time of the original inspection.

FIELD REVIEW POSITIONS

The purpose of field review, of course, is to maintain the improvements once we have secured them. In fiscal 1964 there will be 13 man-years devoted to this problem of field review.

In fiscal 1965 it is estimated that we will need 24 man-years to this and we have 14 available from previously authorized positions, and 6 that we are requesting for a total of 20.

The other four man-years, we will make an attempt to supply the remaining manpower from other work categories.

We are also requesting one clerk-typist to handle the increased paperwork from these six inspectors.

One of these men will generate approximately 3,000 actions per year, and each action that is completed generates a number of supporting clerical actions.

CLERK-TYPIST POSITIONS

Senator BYRD. Do you have any clerk-typists presently doing the work of the 13 housing inspectors?

Mr. MALLON. Yes, sir, we have 13 clerk-typists that are doing this type of work at the present time.

Senator BYRD. Thirteen clerk-typists for 13 housing inspectors?

Mr. MALLON. Oh, no, not for the 13, for the entire group.

Senator BYRD. How many do you having doing the work which results from the housing inspector activity?

Mr. MALLON. For the entire housing division activity, this year we are working at the caseload work of about 56,000 buildings that we expect to bring into compliance. This is about a 22-percent increase over what we had last year.

Now, this work includes the area conservation that we are discussing here, the license inspections, the complaint inspections and so forth, and for this entire category we have 13 clerks that are supplying the clerical backup for this work.

Senator BYRD. You want one clerk-typist for six additional housing inspectors?

Mr. MALLON. Yes, sir.

RATIO OF POSITIONS

Senator BYRD. You have 13 housing inspectors, presently working?

Mr. MALLON. Well, this is for field review only. There are others that are working in area code conservation, we have a total of 34 inspectors in area code conservation.

Senator BYRD. But you have 13 in field review now?

Mr. MALLON. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. And you are wanting six more?

Mr. MALLON. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. You are wanting one clerk-typist for the six additional inspectors?

Mr. MALLON. Yes, this is correct.

Senator BYRD. It isn't too important for us to know this but I am just trying to extract from you information which would indicate the ratio of housing inspectors to clerk-typists in field review now.

Is it about six to one at the present time?

Mr. MALLON. Yes, sir, it is about that. It is pretty hard to arrive at because they are doing other things besides working for these field review men.

ADDITIONAL HOUSING INSPECTORS

Senator BYRD. Yes. Now, you need two additional housing inspectors for general code compliance work?

Mr. MALLON. Yes, sir. The 1961 building code requires that all applications for certificate of occupancy for residential premises be approved by the Housing Division, and in fiscal 1965 it is expected that 3,000 certificate of occupancy referrals will be received by the Division.

In fiscal 1963 we received 1,141 such referrals, and we absorbed this by assigning the responsibility to the general code compliance section.

Senator BYRD. You presently have 43 housing inspectors in this section?

Mr. MALLON. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. Do you only have two clerk-typists there?

Mr. MALLON. No, sir. The clerk-typists, as I was trying to explain, perform functions for all of the sections, and it depends on the workload from day to day just what type of work they will be performing, so that they will be working for this general code compliance work. They will also be working for area code conservation of which a portion will be field review.

Senator BYRD. Well, on your justification sheet 15–33 you have 43 housing inspectors and two clerk-typists in this section. You are asking for two additional housing inspectors and two additional clerk-typists. But what you are saying is that you spread this entire activity among the 14 clerk-typists that you had, and with the additional six housing inspectors in field review and two in general code compliance, you need three additional clerk-typists, not necessarily because you might be getting eight additional housing inspectors but because of the workload that you presently have plus the additional workload that you anticipate.

Mr. MALLON. Yes, sir; that is correct.

Senator BYRD. You are asking for one additional clerk-typist in processing and recording and I guess your previous statement treats the need for this position also.

TOTAL VACANCIES

How many vacancies do you have among the 76 positions?

Mr. MALLON. We have one vacancy at this time, and there is someone being processed for that, sir.

Senator BYRD. How many additional positions did Congress allow last year?

Mr. MALLON. None, sir.

Senator BYRD. Were any requested last year?

Mr. MALLON. Two clerks, sir.

Senator BYRD. When was the last time you were allowed additional positions?

Mr. MALLON. I think it was 1962 or 1963. In 1962 we received seven inspector positions. This was for area code conservation. However, no clerical support was provided at that time, and this is one of the clerical positions that we are requesting at this time.

Senator BYRD. All right, Mr. Kinney, and gentlemen, we thank you for your appearance before the committee.

NATIONAL GUARD

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM H. ABENDROTH, COMMANDING GENERAL; ACCOMPANIED BY COL. DEAN E. COONLEY, ADJUTANT GENERAL; AND CAPT. ROBERT L. RICHARDS, QUARTERMASTER

BUDGET REQUEST AND ALLOTMENT SUMMARY

Senator BYRD. The next item concerns the National Guard.

The sum of $202,000 is requested for 1965, an increase of $4,336 over the 1965 base.

Mr. Herman, who will you have testify to this item?

Mr. HERMAN. Maj. Gen. William Abendroth, commanding general, and Colonel Coonley, the adjutant general, and Captain Richards, quartermaster.

Senator BYRD. All right, General Abendroth, would you like to proceed?

(The justification follows:)

Allotment summary

1963 allocation (including $4,247 contained in Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1963, Public Law 88–25)	$191,847
1964 allocation	198,200
Decreases	536
Base for 1965	197,664
Increases	4,336
Total estimate for 1965	202,000

Analysis by activity

Activity	1963 obligations (actual)	1964 allocation	Decreases	1964 adjusted (1965 base)	Increases	1965 estimate
1. National Guard training	$191,377	$198,200	$536	$197,664	$4,336	$202,000
Total (general fund)	191,377	198,200	536	197,664	4,336	202,000

Justification by activity and program

Activity and program	1963 obligations (actual)		1964 adjusted (1965 base)		Increase		1965 estimate	
	Positions	Program total	Positions	Program total	Positions	Program total	Positions	Program total
1. National Guard training	25	$191,377	25	$197,664	------	$4,336	25	$202,000
Total, direct appropriation	25	191,377	25	197,664	------	4,336	25	202,000

Activity by main object class (direct appropriation only)

Object class	1963 obligations (actual)		1964 adjusted (1965 base)		Increase		1965 estimate	
	Positions	Program total	Positions	Program total	Positions	Program total	Positions	Program total
Personnel compensation:								
Permanent positions	25.0	$141,420	25.0	$144,018	------	$4,100	25.0	$148,118
Deduct lapses	.7	4,185	.3	1,560	------	----------	.3	1,560
Net permanent	24.3	137,235	24.7	142,458	------	4,100	24.7	146,558
Positions other than permanent	------	6,799	------	7,068	------	----------	------	7,068
Other personnel compensation	------	1,774	------	1,908	------	----------	------	1,908
Total, personnel compensation	------	145,808	------	151,434	------	4,100	------	155,534
Personnel benefits	------	11,039	------	11,657	------	236	------	11,893
Contractual services and supplies:								
Travel and transportation of persons	------	2,329	------	2,124	------	----------	------	2,124
Transportation of things	------	17	------	52	------	----------	------	52
Rent, communications, and utility services	------	5,680	------	5,848	------	----------	------	5,848
Printing and reproduction	------	212	------	260	------	----------	------	260
Other services	------	3,804	------	2,843	------	----------	------	2,843
Services performed by other District agencies	------	979	------	1,000	------	----------	------	1,000
Supplies and materials	------	14,227	------	15,612	------	----------	------	15,612
Equipment to be capitalized	------	2,546	------	1,695	------	----------	------	1,695
Equipment not to be capitalized	------	4,736	------	5,139	------	----------	------	5,139
Total	------	191,377	------	197,664	------	4,336	------	202,000

GENERAL STATEMENT

General ABENDROTH. Would you like me to read a statement?

Senator BYRD. Yes.

General ABENDROTH. The District of Columbia National Guard is maintaining a high standard of efficiency and service to the community. The standard of training has continued to progress upward. The inspection reports by the 2d U.S. Army of the field and armory training reflect the highest rating in the history of the Guard.

DUTY DURING BERLIN CRISIS

During the Berlin crisis, 14 of the air units and 2 of the Army units served a 10-month active-duty tour, receiving high praise from the Air and Army commanders to which they were attached.

The assistance given the Metropolitan Police Department by the District of Columbia National Guard in handling crowds during the freedom march in August and during the President Kennedy funeral in November have brought high praise from municipal authorities as well as from Departments of Army and Air Force.

The troop basis of the District of Columbia Army National Guard consists of the following units:

Headquarters Detachment, DCARNG—260th Military Police Group; 163d Military Police Battalion; 171st Military Police Battalion; 105th Military Police Detachment (POWIC); Headquarters, 104th Engineer Batallion; 140th Engineer Detachment (water purification); 107th Engineer Company (panel bridge); 114th Engineer Company (panel bridge); 121st Engineer Company (construction support) 825th Engineer Company (dumptruck); 257th Army Band; 115th Evacuation Hospital; 104th Ordnance Company.

These units drill on Tuesday and Thursday nights at 2001 East Capitol Street.

AIR NATIONAL GUARD UNITS

The District of Columbia Air National Guard is stationed at Andrews Air Force Base and holds assemblies every other Saturday. These units are:

Headquarters, District of Columbia Air National Guard; Headquarters, 113th Tactical Fighter Wing; 113th Tactical Fighter Group; 113th Materiel Squadron (TF); 113th Combat Support Squadron (TF); 113th Tactical Hospital (TF); 121st Tactical Fighter Squadron; 121st Weather Flight (F/O); 231st Mobile Communications Squadron.

Recruiting to bring the present strength of 2,375 to the authorized strength of 2,504 is progressing in a satisfactory manner.

Reorganization of units requested by the Department of Defense to meet the demands of the present tactical concepts have been instituted and advance type of training is scheduled for this year's armory and summer field training periods.

The net increase requested of $3,800 is required to meet the cost of pay increases.

TOTAL UNITS

There are 22 Army units, 16 Air units, for a total of 38.

Senator BYRD. Thank you, General. Are all of these 25 positions filled?

General ABENDROTH. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. This is the same number that you had in 1964 and in 1963; is that correct?

General ABENDROTH. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. All right, Colonel Coonley, is there anything you would like to add?

Colonel COONLEY. Not being from Texas, but I always like to say a word about the National Guard but I think the hour is rather late, and the recruiting potential doesn't look too good here so I will pass, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. All right, Captain Richards, would you like to add anything?

Captain RICHARDS. No, sir; thank you.

Senator BYRD. Thank you very much, General.

General, let me retract my thank you for just a moment, and ask you a couple of questions.

COLLECTIONS THROUGH CONCESSIONS

How much is collected through concessions?

General ABENDROTH. Sir?

Senator BYRD. How much do you collect in a given year through concessions?

General ABENDROTH. Concessions?

Senator BYRD. Yes, sir.

General ABENDROTH. The National Guard doesn't collect anything through concessions from the armory, for the District of Columbia National Guard. That goes to the Armory Board.

Senator BYRD. As a member of the Armory Board.

General ABENDROTH. I don't have the amount, sir, but I can provide it for the record.

Senator BYRD. All right, you supply it for the record.

General ABENDROTH. Yes, sir.

(The information referred to follows:)

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ARMORY BOARD FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA NATIONAL GUARD ARMORY, JUNE 30, 1963

REPORT ON ACTIVITIES AND BUSINESS AT THE ARMORY AND RECOMMENDATIONS TO CONGRESS FOR FUTURE USES AND CONTROL

Pursuant to section 10 of Public Law No. 605, an act of June 4, 1948, entitled, "An act to establish a District of Columbia Armory Board and for other purposes," the Armory Board is making herewith its 16th annual report in accordance with said section.

Pursuant to the act, the Armory Board was created and now consists of three members, Commissioner Walter N. Tobriner, President of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia; Maj. Gen. W. H. Abendroth, commanding general of the District of Columbia National Guard; and Mr. Francis J. Kane, Chairman, a Washington businessman; with Mr. Arthur J. Bergman as manager of the armory.

The National Guard Armory, located at 2001 East Capitol Street in the Nation's Capital, is utilized primarily for the quartering and training of the militia of the District of Columbia and secondarily to provide suitable facilities for major athletic events, conventions, concerts, trade shows, banquets, exhibits, and many other types of events.

Following is an itemized schedule of activities held at the National Guard Armory during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963:

1962

August: U.S. Junior Chamber of Commerce, "Teenage Road-e-o."
September: United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners, convention.
October:
National Association of Funeral Directors exhibition.
Washington International Horse Show.
November:
Kappa Alpha Psi, dance.
George Washington University homecoming dance.
Sts. Constantine & Helen bazaar.
National Capital Home Furnishings Show.
National Cultural Center, "A Pageant of the Arts."
District of Columbia Board of Accountancy examinations.
December:
Mecca Temple Patrol No. 10, dance.
Jewel Social Club, dance.
Beavers, dance.
Youth for Christ.

1963

January:
Democratic gala "Second anniversary salute to the President."
Omega Psi Phi, dance.
Boy Scouts of America, potluck dinner.
February:
Automobile show.
Boat and marine show.
Shrine Circus.
March:
National Capital Flower and Garden Show.
National Capital Kennel Club Dog Show.
National Institute of Dry Cleaners, trade show and convention.
April:
Cherry Blossom Festival.
Rod and custom car show.
Continental Society, dance.
Lawanda School of Beauty, dance.
Beavers, dance.
May: Mecca Temple Patrol No. 10, dance.
June: Grand Ole Opry.

Attendance at the armory for the events held during this fiscal year has been estimated at 364,500. The 8 annual shows contributed 308,600 attendees, the single events were attended by 31,900 persons, and the 3 conventions brought 24,000 people to the armory.

Attached hereto are the District of Columbia Armory Board's financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1963. The statement of earned income and expenditures reflects an excess of earned income over expenses of $109,254.72. In this fiscal period $39,291.87 was expended on capital improvements and equipment at the armory. The total amount expended for these items during the 16-year period the Armory Board has been in operation now totals approximately $500,000.

As of June 30, 1963, the Armory Board had a total working capital cash fund in excess of $100,000 and, pursuant to section 8 of the Armory Board Act, whereby any amounts in excess of $100,000 at the end of the fiscal year are to be deposited in the general fund of the District of Columbia government, arrangements were made to present to the District of Columbia Board of Commissioners a check in the amount of $64,187.70.

Pursuant to the District of Columbia Stadium Act of 1957, as amended, separate books of account are maintained by the Armory Board for the District of Columbia Stadium operation and these transactions are reflected in the sixth annual report and financial statement for the stadium operation which follows this report on the armory operation.

The District of Columbia Armory Board recommends that future control of the District of Columbia National Guard Armory be maintained in its present status for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965.

Respectfully submitted.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ARMORY BOARD,
FRANCIS J. KANE, *Chairman*,
WALTER N. TOBRINER, *Member*
(*President, District of Columbia Board of Commissioners*).
Maj. Gen. W. H. ABENDROTH, *Member*
(*Commanding General, District of Columbia National Guard*).

EXHIBIT A

Statement of earned income and expenditures, working capital fund, armory operation, June 30, 1963

Income:			
Rental income		$114,394.89	
Work order income		305,768.61	
Parking income		40,928.50	
Food commissions		34,623.47	
Telephone commissions		415.52	
Restroom machine commissions		887.58	
Programs and miscellaneous income		1,179.00	
Total earned income			$498,188.57
Expenditures:			
Armory Board payrolls:			
Manager	$11,457.42		
Assistant manager	6,229.20		
Special assistant	7,746.00		
Administrative assistant	6,910.00		
Secretary	5,944.00		
Stenographer	1,561.84		
		39,848.46	
Administrative staff overtime pay	6,675.34		
Payroll life insurance contribution	176.43		
Payroll health insurance contributions	261.26		
Payroll retirement contributions	3,462.38		
Annual leave increase	2,382.48		
Professional and secretarial services	5,489.35		
First aid attendant services	2,603.50		
		21,050.39	
Total salaries and services		60,898.85	
First aid supplies and expense	186.57		
Office supplies and expense	2,681.01		
Postage	460.47		
Telephone and telegraph	2,279.53		
Newspapers and periodicals	262.00		
Printing and stationery	876.44		
Insurance	2,788.62		
Photographs and framing	1,013.25		
Travel expenses	201.40		
Promotion expenses	6,242.65		
Bad debt expense	1,221.45		
Advertising expense	4,153.19		
District of Columbia National Guard payments	6,000.00		
Miscellaneous expenses	156.41		
		28,522.99	
Total business operational expenses		89,421.84	
Depreciation expense	22,926.21		
Armory repairs and maintenance	16,022.69		
Armory supplies and expenses	19,231.53		
Loss on fixed assets disposition	3,284.50		
Total armory operational expenses		61,464.93	
Show charges (reimbursable expenses)		219,378.97	
Parking expenses		18,668.11	
Total expenditures			388,933.85
Excess of earned income over expenditures			109,254.72

EXHIBIT B

Balance sheet, June 30, 1963

ASSETS

Current assets:				
Working capital cash fund (schedule VII)			$177,532.84	
Accounts receivable (schedule V)		$18,326.86		
Less allowance for bad debts		1,884.75		
			16,442.11	
Stadium construction fund receivable			6,821.13	
Stadium operating fund receivable			25,863.59	
Accrued income			815.50	
Prepaid insurance			2,615.83	
Prepaid expense			200.21	
Total current assets				$230,291.21
Advance from District of Comuniba disbursing officer:				
Cash in bank			2,500.64	
Petty cash fund			500.00	
Reimbursements in transit			1,999.36	
				5,000.00
Fixed capital assets:	*Cost or estimated value*	*Allowance for depreciation*	*Book value*	
Capital improvements (schedule I)	$349,665.69	$123,251.82	$226,413.87	
Armory equipment (schedule II)	82,333.88	43,193.95	39,139.93	
Office equipment (schedule III)	35,085.28	16,174.35	18,910.93	
Uniforms for guards	1,506.96	1,506.96	0	
Canteen improvements and equipments (schedule IV)	34,283.21	12,819.94	21,463.27	
Total	502,875.02	196,947.02	305,928.00	305,928.00
Total assets				541,219.21

LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL

Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	$7,968.65	
Accrued salaries payable	4,264.35	
Accrued annual leave payable	6,777.66	
Deferred rental income	4,250.00	
Excess funds payable to general revenues of the District of Columbia	[1] 64,187.70	
Total current liabilities		87,448.36
Advance from District of Columbia disbursing officer		5,000.00
Total liabilities		92,448.36
Working capital fund surplus		448,770.85
Total liabilities and capital		541,219.21

[1] Represents the amount in excess of $100,000 in the working capital fund as at June 30, 1963, to be transferred to the general revenues of the District of Columbia in accordance with sec. 8, Public Law 80-605.

SCHEDULE I.—*Capital improvements*

Cost of capital improvements, 1949-62		$318,606.52
Cost of capital improvements, 1963:		
Improvement and paving, east parking lot	$13,330.00	
Improvement, drill hall electric facilities	1,420.02	
Outside floodlighting equipment	2,373.61	
Lower level shop doors installation	252.11	
Steam and sewage lines for drill hall	13,683.43	
		31,059.17
Cost of capital improvements, 1949-63		349,665.69

SCHEDULE II.—*Armory equipment*

Cost of armory equipment, 1949-62			$75,822.27
Cost of armory equipment, 1963:			
Cub tractors (2)		$2,750.00	
Miscellaneous machine tools		821.85	
Heavy machine tools		1,077.70	
Scaffolding		1,623.50	
Freight handling equipment		730.98	
Stage equipment		780.00	
Fire extinguishers (6)		124.20	
Work order registers (2)		118.80	
Banquet tables (100)		1,658.25	
Public address equipment		2,722.76	
Intercommunication equipment		654.06	
Total		13,062.10	
Deduct:			
Expended equipment	$6,538.74		
Adjusted equipment	11.75		
Total		6,550.49	6,511.61
Cost of armory equipment, 1949-63			82,333.88

SCHEDULE III.—*Office furniture and equipment*

Cost of office furniture and equipment, 1949-62			$32,084.01
Cost of office furniture and equipment, 1963:			
Duplicating machine		$1,183.05	
Electric typewriter		486.00	
Electric typewriter	$580.50		
Less trade-in allowance	145.00		
		435.50	
Calculator		517.50	
Folding screens (3)		34.30	
Chairs (7), administrative office		124.10	
Chairs (35), show office		404.25	
Storage cabinets (3)		420.96	
Steel file cabinet		109.27	
Table fans (2)		59.94	
		3,774.87	
Less cost of machines trade in:			
Typewriter	$518.00		
Adding machine	255.60		
		773.60	
			3,001.27
Cost of office furniture and equipment, 1949-63			35,085.28

SCHEDULE IV.—*Canteen equipment and capital improvements*

Cost of canteen equipment and capital improvements, 1949-62			$35,563.39
Cost of canteen equipment and capital improvements, 1963:			
Capital improvements: remodeling electrical and plumbing connections		$1,800.59	
Equipment:			
New equipment	$1,927.00		
Less expended items	1,100.00	827.00	
		2,627.59	
Less improvements and equipment expended, 1963		3,907.77	
Net decrease			1,280.18
Cost of canteen equipment and capital improvements, 1949-63			34,283.21

SCHEDULE V.—*Accounts receivable*

Accounts receivable incurred prior to July 1, 1962:			
National Council of Negro Women (1955)		$76.10	
Flower and garden show (1962)		12.50	
Boat and marine show (1962)		120.40	
			$209.00
Accounts receivable, current year:			
National Funeral Directors Association		1,074.80	
Home furnishings show		293.05	
Automobile show		261.00	
Boat and marine show		17.50	
Flower and garden show		433.00	
Mecca Temple Patrol		.40	
National Institute of Dry Cleaners		14,677.74	
Miscellaneous receivables		1,360.37	
			18,117.86
Total accounts receivable, June 30, 1963			18,326.86

SCHEDULE VI.—*Reconciliation of accounts receivable (prior to July 1, 1962)*

Accounts receivable balance as at July 1, 1962		$7,179.91
Less collections and credits received on these accounts during 1963 fiscal year		6,970.91
Balance of accounts receivable prior to July 1, 1962		209.00

SCHEDULE VII.—*Reconciliation of working capital cash fund*

Working capital cash fund, July 1, 1962:		
Working capital cash fund	$140,516.43	
Unpaid encumbrances	14,035.50	
Advance account	5,000.00	
		$159,551.93
Deduct:		
Total of Advance Account:		
Cash in bank	3,644.75	
Petty cash fund	500.00	
Reimbursements in transit	855.25	
		5,000.00
		154,551.93
Add:		
Encumbrance (advance account)	5,000.00	
Cash receipts (1963 fiscal year)	484,828.54	
		489,828.54
		644,380.47
Deduct cash disbursements (1963 fiscal year):		
Armory operations	421,264.76	
Payment to District of Columbia government general fund	45,582.87	
		466,847.63
		177,532.84
Working capital cash fund, as at June 30, 1963:		
Deduct:		
Encumbrance (advance account)	5,000.00	
Miscellaneous encumbrances	27,583.61	
Other outstanding obligations	18,446.25	
		51,029.86
		126,502.98
Add:		
Cash on hand (advance account)	5,000.00	
Advance to District of Columbia stadium operation	32,684.72	
		37,684.72
Working capital cash fund balance (unencumbered)		164,187.70
Excess funds payable to District of Columbia government general fund		64,187.70
Working capital cash fund to be retained by Armory Board as at June 30, 1963		100,000.00

OPERATION OF ARMORY

Senator BYRD. Has there been any profit derived from this type of operation?

General ABENDROTH. From the operation of the stadium as a whole, sir?

Senator BYRD. The armory?

General ABENDROTH. Yes, sir; I would say there was. The National Guard gets $6,000 a year from the Armory Board for our canteen fund which is spread between the units.

Senator BYRD. Don't you have concessions during the year? Don't you have flower shows and so on?

General ABENDROTH. Yes, sir. They are an Armory Board function, not a National Guard activity.

Senator BYRD. And aren't there some collections made as a result of these that you turn in to——

General ABENDROTH. To the Armory Board.

Senator BYRD. Yes.

General ABENDROTH. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. This is what I am trying to get at.

General ABENDROTH. Yes, sir, instead of our getting a percentage of that collection we get a flat sum of $6,000 a year, I mean the District of Columbia National Guard.

INCOME OF ARMORY BOARD

Senator BYRD. Mr. Sykes, can you give us some assistance here?

Mr. SYKES. I can try, sir. I have here in front of me the District of Columbia Armory Board, 1963, annual reports for the District of Columbia National Guard Armory and the stadium. Earlier in the hearings you asked us to supply for the hearings a statement on the stadium alone, which we did in the first day's testimony.

Senator BYRD. Yes.

Mr. SYKES. We have now supplied this one.

For instance, last year through June 30, 1963 the income for the armory board amounted to $498,188.57. This was from rental income, work order income, parking income, food commissions, telephone commissions, restroom vending machine commissions, programs, and miscellaneous income. Against that they had expenditures of $388,933.65 for the operation of the armory board. This actually amounted to an excess of earned income over expenditures of $109,254.72.

If my memory serves me right, the Armory Board did turn back to the District $66,149.05 this past year which went back into the general fund of the District of Columbia.

ARMORY BOARD WORKING FUND

Senator BYRD. The Armory Board has a working fund balance of $50,000, does it not?

Mr. SYKES. I believe that again, if my memory serves me right, they can keep $100,000 as a working fund.

Senator BYRD. And the working fund is fed from receipts which accrue from flower shows, auto shows, and so on. And over and above the working funds of $100,000 you were able to turn back $66,149.05.

Mr. SYKES. The Armory Board turned over to the District $66,149.05.

Senator BYRD. For the District.

All right. Thank you, General.

The subcommittee will be in recess until 7 o'clock at which time we will take up the education budget.

(Whereupon, at 5:40 p.m., the committee recessed, to reconvene at 7 p.m. the same day.)

(EVENING SESSION, 7:25 P.M., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1964)

Senator BYRD. The committee will next consider the appropriation requirement for the public school system.

PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM

STATEMENTS OF MR. WESLEY WILLIAMS, PRESIDENT, BOARD OF EDUCATION; DR. CARL F. HANSEN, SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS; DR. JOSEPH M. CARROLL, ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF GENERAL RESEARCH BUDGET AND LEGISLATION; MR. GEORGE E. S. REYNOLDS, ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT FOR BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION; AND MR. GRANVILLE W. WOODSON, ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

ESTIMATE AND APPROPRIATION SUMMARY

Senator BYRD. The 1965 budget estimate for the B categories based from this fund is $68,607,000. This sum is $4,850,067, and 465 positions above the 1965 base.

The appropriations summary will be placed in the record at this point.

(The information referred to follows:)

Allotment summary

1963 allotment including amount contained in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1963, Public Law 88-25	$59, 504, 750
1964 allotment	63, 860, 593
Decreases	103, 660
1964 adjusted (1965 base)	63, 756, 933
Increases	4, 850, 067
Total estimate for 1965	68, 607, 000

Analysis by activity

Activity	1963 obligations (actual)	1964 allotment	Transfers	Decreases	1964 adjusted (1965 base)	Increases	1965 estimate
1. General administration	$1, 411, 267	$1, 436, 869	−$59, 581		$1, 377, 288	$223, 630	$1, 600, 918
2. Supervision and instruction	40, 221, 135	43, 439, 954	+86, 923	$40, 110	43, 486, 767	3, 547, 330	47, 034, 097
3. District of Columbia Teachers College	1, 449, 421	1, 557, 975			1, 557, 975	35, 259	1, 593, 234
4. Vocational education, George-Barden program	585, 136	643, 921			643, 921	34, 974	678, 895
5. Operation of buildings and grounds and maintenance of equipment	7, 221, 695	7, 837, 881	−27, 342	32, 000	7, 778, 539	439, 096	8, 217, 635
6. Repairs and maintenance of buildings and grounds	1, 950, 000	1, 950, 000			1, 950, 000	208, 500	2, 158, 500
7. Teachers' retirement and annuity fund	5, 795, 200	6, 243, 270			6, 243, 270	301, 430	6, 544, 700
8. Elementary school lunch program	559, 115	604, 241			604, 241	33, 445	637, 686
9. National defense education program	84, 804	146, 482		31, 550	114, 932	26, 403	141, 335
Total (general fund)	59, 277, 773	63, 860, 593		103, 660	63, 756, 933	4, 850, 067	68, 607, 000

The total increases will be distributed as follows:

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Central administration in general

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
GS-10, tuition analyst	1	$7,606	$564		$8,260
GS-6, administrative clerk (stenography)	1	5,242	399		5,641
GS-3, telephone operator	1	3,890	304		4,194
Contribution to Research Council of the Great Cities Program				$3,000	3,000
Total increases from 1964 adjusted (1965 base)	3	16,828	1,267	3,000	21,095

Personnel administration

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Class 6-B assistant to assistant superintendent	1	$11,050	$77		$11,127
Class 11-B assistant to chief examiner	1	8,620	67		8,687
GS-4 file clerks	2	8,444	656		9,100
Printing				$100	100
Postage				400	400
Total increases from 1964 adjusted (1965 base)	4	28,114	800	500	29,414

Business administration

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
GS-11 auditor	1	$8,424	$615		$9,039
GS-7 procurement analyst	1	5,803	435		6,238
GS-4 procurement clerk	1	4,222	328		4,550
GS-4 invoice clerk	1	4,222	328		4,550
GS-4 leave clerk	1	4,222	328		4,550
Total increases from 1964 adjusted (1965 base)	5	26,893	2,034		28,927

General research, budget, and legislation

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Class 6 assistant to assistant superintendent	1	$11,050	$77		$11,127
GS-4 clerk-typists	2	8,444	656		9,100
Total increases from 1964 adjusted (1965 base)	3	19,494	733		20,227

Administration of buildings and grounds

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other [1]	Total
Class 6 assistant to assistant superintendent	1	$11,050	$77	$150	$11,277
GS-9 equipment inspector	1	7,030	521	300	7,851
GS-7 inventory field supervisor	1	5,803	435	300	6,538
GS-4 clerk-typists	2	8,444	656	----------	9,100
GS-3 inventory clerk	1	3,890	304	----------	4,194
Total increases from 1964 adjusted (1965 base)	6	36,217	1,993	750	38,960

[1] Automobile allowance.

Administration of pupil personnel services

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
GS-4 clerk-stenographer	1	$4,222	$328	----------	$4,550
GS-4 clerk-typists	6	25,332	1,968	----------	27,300
Total increases from 1964 adjusted (1965 base)	7	29,554	2,296	----------	31,850

Elementary school administration

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
GS-4 clerk-stenographer	1	$4,222	$328	----------	$4,550

Secondary school administration

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other [1]	Total
Class 6 assistant to assistant superintendent	1	$11,050	$77	$100	$11,227
GS-4 clerk-typists	2	8,444	656	----------	9,100
Total increases from 1964 adjusted (1965 base)	3	19,494	733	100	20,327

[1] Automobile allowance.

Administration of vocational and adult education

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other [1]	Total
Class 6 assistant to assistant superintendent	1	$11,050	$77	$100	$11,227

[1] Automobile allowance.

Annualization of January 1964 pay raise ---------- $11,116

SUPERVISION AND INSTRUCTION—TEACHING SERVICE

Elementary schools

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Class 15 teachers, grades 1–6	114	$629,280	$18,468	[1] $15,162	$662,910
Class 15 teachers, kindergarten	6	33,120	972	[1] 798	34,890
Class 15 teachers, severely mentally retarded children	25	138,000	4,050	[1] 3,325	145,375
Class 15 teacher, visually and aurally handicapped	1	5,520	162	[1] 133	5,815
Class 15 teachers, art	2	11,040	324	[2] 200	11,564
Class 15 teachers, music	15	82,800	2,430	[2] 1,500	86,730
Class 15 teacher, science	1	5,520	162	[2] 100	5,782
Class 15 teachers, health and physical education	15	82,800	2,430	[2] 1,500	86,730
Annualization of 1964 reductions because of late appropriations	----------	329,075	9,708	7,932	346,715
Total increases from 1964 adjusted (1965 base)	179	1,317,155	38,706	30,650	1,386,511

[1] Substitute service.
[2] Automobile allowance.

Junior high schools

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other [1]	Total
Class 15 teachers, regular academic and art classes	19	$104,880	$3,078	$2,527	$110,485
Class 15 teachers, shop and home economics classes	2	11,040	324	266	11,630
Class 15 teachers, basic and social adjustment classes	10	55,200	1,620	1,330	58,150
Class 15 teachers, visually and aurally handicapped pupils	2	11,040	324	266	11,630
Annualization of 1964 reductions because of late appropriations	----------	269,299	7,946	6,527	283,772
Total increases from 1964 adjusted (1965 base)	33	451,459	13,292	10,916	475,667

[1] Substitute service.

Senior high schools

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Class 15 teachers, regular academic classes	29	$167,040	$4,843	[1] $3,857	$175,740
Class 15 teachers, shop and home economics classes	4	23,040	668	[1] 532	24,240
Class 15 teachers, military science	1	5,760	167	[1] 133	6,060
Lay readers	----------	----------	----------	6,000	6,000
Annualization of 1964 reductions because of late appropriations	----------	161,291	4,754	3,735	169,780
Total increases from 1964 adjusted (1965 base)	34	357,131	10,432	14,257	381,820

[1] Substitute service.

KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY
AUG 10
MANHATTAN, KANSAS

Vocational high schools

Position (grade and ttile) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Class 15 teachers, music	2	$11,520	$334	[1] $266	$12,120

[1] Substitute service,

Serving various school levels

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Class 15 teachers, speech	12	$66,240	$1,944	[1] $1,200	$69,384
Class 15 teachers, visiting instruction	6	33,120	972	[2] 1,398	35,490
Class 15 teachers, visiting instruction, temporary w.a.e.	[1] 4	11,040	324	[1] 200	11,564
Class 15 teacher, citywide orchestra	1	5,760	167	[1] 100	6,027
Class 15 teacher, citywide chorus	1	5,760	167	[1] 100	6,027
Class 15 teachers, temporary w.a.e. for special assignments	(1)	23,040	668	----------	23,708
Annualization of 1964 reductions because of late appropriations	----------	4,532	133	81	4,746
Total increases from 1964 adjusted (1965 base)	20	149,492	4,375	3,079	156,946

[1] Automobile allowance,
[2] Substitute service $798; automobile allowance $600,

Summer schools

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Teachers (part time), regular program	(40)	$23,680	$539	----------	$24,219
Teachers (part time), speech	(4)	2,368	54	----------	2,422
Total increases from 1964 adjusted (1965 base)	(44)	26,048	593	----------	26,641

LIBRARY SERVICE

Elementary schools

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Class 15 librarian, Green Elementary School (part of year)	1	$4,968	$146	----------	$5,114
Class 15 librarian, Harris Elementary School	1	5,520	162	----------	5,682
Class 15 librarians, existing elementary schools	6	33,120	972	----------	34,092
Total increases from 1964 adjusted (1965 base)	8	43,608	1,280	----------	44,888

Junior high schools

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Class 15 librarians (to replace temporary positions)	13				
Class 15 librarian (additional position)	1	$5,520	$162		$5,682
Total increase from 1964 adjusted (1965 base)	14	5,520	162		5,682

Vocational high schools

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Class 15 librarians	3	$17,280	$501		$17,781

Serving various school levels

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Class 15 librarian	1	$5,760	$167		$5,927

PUPIL PERSONNEL SERVICES

Elementary schools

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Class 15 counselor, Green Elementary School (part of year)	1	$5,999	$51		$6,050
Class 15 counselor, Harris Elementary School	1	6,665	57		6,722
Class 15 counselors, existing elementary schools	28	186,620	1,596		188,216
Annualization of position established for building in 1964		667	5		672
Total increases from 1964 adjusted (1965 base)	30	199,951	1,709		201,660

Junior high schools

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Class 15 counselors	11	$73,315	$627		$73,942
Annualization of positions established for buildings in 1964		3,032	126		3,158
Annualization of 1964 reductions because of late appropriations		15,606	126		15,732
Total increases from 1964 adjusted (1965 base)	11	91,953	879		92,832

Senior high schools

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Class 15 counselors	4	$26,660	$228	----------	$26,888
Annualization of 1964 reductions because of late appropriations	----------	10,404	84	----------	10,488
Total increases from 1964 adjusted (1965 base)	4	37,064	312	----------	37,376

Vocational high schools

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 counselor (itinerant guidance coordinator)	1	6,665	57	----------	6,722
Total increases from 1964 adjusted (1965 base)	2	13,330	144	----------	13,444

Serving various school levels

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Class 15, school psychologists	3	$17,280	$501	----------	$17,781
Class 15, social workers	3	16,560	486	[1] $300	17,346
Annualization of 1964 reductions because of late appropriations	----------	4,454	345	----------	4,799
Total increases from 1964 adjusted (1965 base)	6	38,294	1,332	300	39,926

[1] Automobile allowance.

Supervisory Service

Elementary schools

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Class 6, principal, Green Elementary School (part of year)	1	$7,367	$51	----------	$7,418
Class 6, principal, Harris Elementary School (part of year)	1	9,208	65	----------	9,273
Class 11, supervisors	2	17,240	134	[1] $200	17,574
Total increases from 1964 adjusted (1965 base)	4	33,815	250	200	34,265

[1] Automobile allowance.

Junior high schools

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Class 8, assistant principals	3	$29,550	$213		$29,763
Annualization for positions established in 1964 (includes principals and assistant principals)		7,750	54		7,804
Total increases from 1964 adjusted (1965 base)	3	37,300	267		37,567

Vocational high schools

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Class 8, assistant principals	2	$19,700	$142		$19,842

Serving various school levels

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Class 8, supervising director (chief clinical psychologist)	1	$9,850	$71		$9,921
Class 8, supervising director, special education, secondary level	1	9,850	71	[1] $100	10,021
Class 8, supervising director, curriculum	1	9,850	71		9,921
Class 11, assistant director, industrial arts	1	8,620	67	[1] 100	8,787
Class 11, assistant director, art	1	8,620	67	[1] 100	8,787
Class 11, assistant director, science	1	8,620	67	[1] 100	8,787
Class 11, assistant director, foreign languages	1	8,620	67	[1] 100	8,787
Annualization of 1964 reductions because of late appropriations		4,926	35		4,961
Total increases from 1964 adjusted (1965 base)	7	68,956	516	[1] 500	69,972

[1] Automobile allowance

CLERICAL AND SECRETARIAL SERVICE

Regular day schools

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
GS-5, secretary (typing), Green Elementary School (part of year)	1	$3,525	$271		$3,796
GS-5, secretary (typing), Harris Elementary School (part of year)	1	3,918	300		4,218
GS-4, clerk-typist, existing senior high schools	1	4,222	328		4,550
Annualization of position established for building in 1964		3,561	274		3,835
Total increases from 1964 adjusted (1965 base)	3	15,226	1,173		16,399

Departmental offices

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
GS-4, clerk-typist, audiovisual	1	$4,222	$328		$4,550
GS-4, clerk-typist, elementary supervision and instruction	1	4,222	328		4,550
GS-4, clerk-typist, departments of art, business education, guidance, industrial arts, mathematics, foreign languages, military science and tactics, music, and science	3	12,666	984		13,650
Annualization of 1964 reductions because of late appropriations		4,444	344		4,788
Total increases from 1964 adjusted (1965 base)	5	25,554	1,984		27,538

Books and supplies

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Instructional supplies and materials:					
For new buildings				$75,202	$75,202
For increase in pupil population				14,490	14,490
Textbooks, workbooks, maps, globes, charts, etc:					
For new buildings				75,203	75,203
For increase in pupil population				20,736	20,736
For additional allotments per pupil				51,645	51,645
Library books, magazines, etc.:					
For new buildings				2,500	2,500
For basic allotments in existing schools				15,000	15,000
For additional allotments per pupil				10,815	10,815
For library supplies and binding				5,000	5,000
Books and materials for special programs and departments:					
For summer school speech therapy				250	250
For expansion of summer schools				2,750	2,750
For expansion of evening and adult education				300	300
For department of supervision and instruction				375	375
For shop classes at Bundy Elementary School				400	400
For department of foreign languages				225	225
For various offices				2,210	2,210
For severely mentally retarded pupils				5,000	5,000
For audiovisual department				16,875	16,875
Postage for school principals and other field officers				2,870	2,870
Free milk program in elementary schools				7,266	7,266
Lunch for needy children in secondary schools				827	827
Total increases from 1964 adjusted (1965 base)				309,939	309,939

Education of handicapped children in outside institutions

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Tuition for handicapped children in outside institutions				$27,680	$27,680

Program for severely maladjusted pupils

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Annualization of 1964 reductions because of late appropriations		$30,920	$860	$692	$32,472

Program to improve education for culturally deprived children

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Project director, temporary	1	$11,142	$83		$11,225
Teachers, temporary	14	16,457	160		16,617
Supervisor, temporary	1	790	71		861
Secretary	1	5,221	397		5,618
Teachers, summer school	14	3,897	90		3,987
Teaching materials				$3,000	3,000
Testing materials				2,200	2,200
Office supplies				450	450
Contingency				300	300
Total increases from 1964 adjusted (1965 base)		37,507	801	5,950	44,258

Travel of teachers and officers

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Travel allowance for school officers				$3,000	$3,000

Laundering of linens for school health program

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Laundering of linens for school health program				$1,944	$1,944

Annualization of January 1964 pay raise 23,265

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TEACHERS COLLEGE

Teaching service

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Class 15 teachers, laboratory schools	2	$12,470	$114	[1] $266	$12,850

[1] Substitute service.

Library service

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Class 15 librarians, laboratory schools	2	$11,040	$324		$11,364

Clerical and secretarial service

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
GS–5 clerk-stenographer	1	$4,701	$360		$5,061

Books and supplies

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Magazines and periodicals, college program				$1,000	$1,000
Printing, speech center				100	100
Postage, college program				500	500
Free milk program				534	534
Total increases from 1964 adjusted (1965 base)				2,134	2,134

Equipment for laboratories and classrooms

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Equipment				$2,200	$2,200

Annualization of January 1964 pay raise 1,650

Vocational Education, George-Barden Program

Teaching service

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Class 15 teacher, distributive education	1	$5,520	$162	[1] $133	$5,815
Class 15 teacher, cooperative program	1	5,520	162	[1] 133	5,815
Class 15 teacher, practical nursing program	1	5,520	162		5,682
Class 15 teacher, dental assistant program	1	5,520	162	[1] 133	5,815
Class 15 teacher, agriculture program	2	11,040	324	[1] 266	11,630
Total increases from 1964 adjusted (1965 base)	6	33,120	972	665	34,757

[1] Substitute service.

Annualization of January 1964 pay raise 185

Operation of Buildings and Grounds and Maintenance of Equipment

Engineering and custodial services

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
WBR–10 engineer custodians	2	$9,610	$732		$10,342
WBR–7 assistant engineer custodians	2	7,642	583		8,225
WBR–2 laborers	21	59,755	4,530		64,285
Annualization of 1964 reductions because of late appropriations		11,460	902		12,362
Total increases from 1964 adjusted (1965 base)	25	88,467	6,747		95,214

Operational supplies and utility services

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Custodial supplies				$14,634	$14,634
Fuel				18,455	18,455
Utility services (electricity, gas, and telephone)				17,133	17,133
Total increases from 1964 adjusted (1965 base)				50,222	50,222

Repair and replacement of furniture and equipment

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Furniture and equipment replacement (general)				$17,330	$17,330
Equipment replacement for Bell and Phelps Vocational High Schools				18,100	18,100
Total increases from 1964 adjusted (1965 base)				35,430	35,430

New equipment

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
For Cardozo High School				$3,900	$3,900
For Sharpe Health School				6,075	6,075
For elementary school cafeterias				28,500	28,500
Total				38,475	38,475

Transportation services

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
WBR-5 driver, transportation of audiovisual materials and equipment	1	$4,534	$349		$4,883
WBR-9 drivers, transportation of handicapped children	8	40,768	3,112		43,880
WBR-6 drivers, transportation of handicapped children	4	18,804	1,440		20,244
WBR-3 attendants, transportation of handicapped children	11	31,280	2,440		33,720
Vehicle, transportation of audiovisual materials and equipment (1)				$3,000	3,000
Vehicles, transportation of handicapped children (9)				40,200	40,200
Vehicle replacement (3)				8,000	8,000
Vehicle maintenance				9,800	9,800
Annualization of 1964 reductions because of late appropriations		19,350	1,479		20,829
Total increases from 1964 adjusted (1965 base)	24	114,736	8,820	61,000	184,556
Annualization of 1964 pay raise					959

Additional pay for overtime service

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Additional pay for overtime service		$32,150	$2,090		$34,240

REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE OF BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Building repair and maintenance				$208,500	$208,500

TEACHERS' RETIREMENT AND ANNUITY FUND

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Employers' contribution to teachers' retirement fund			$301,430		$301,430

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
WBR-4 truckdriver	1	$4,264	$331		$4,595
Delivery truck				$2,000	2,000
Vehicle maintenance				650	650
Payment to public school food services fund for preparation of lunches				25,250	25,250
Culinary equipment				950	950
Increases from 1964 adjusted (1965 base)	1	4,264	331	28,850	33,445

National Defense Education Program

Improvement of instruction through acquisition of equipment

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Science laboratory equipment				$14,950	$14,950
Mathematics equipment				4,325	4,325
Modern foreign language equipment				3,975	3,975
Total increases from 1964 adjusted (1965 base)				23,250	23,250

Annualization of 2 temporary statistical positions and equipment

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Annualization of 2 temporary statistical positions and equipment				$3,153	$3,153

Selected Statistics for Public Schools

Memberships

	Actual membership			Projected membership	
	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Elementary schools:					
Kindergarten	10,256	10,577	11,054	10,960	11,350
Regular grades 1-6	65,180	67,810	69,413	71,050	73,130
Special education	3,003	3,145	3,518	4,250	4,350
Total	78,439	81,532	83,985	86,260	88,830
Junior high schools:					
Grades 7-9	20,754	22,516	23,568	23,500	24,000
Special education	3,156	3,798	4,778	5,300	5,500
Total	23,910	26,314	28,346	28,800	29,500
Senior high schools:					
Grades 10-12	11,978	12,300	13,608	14,700	15,500
Special education	55	65	93	100	100
Total	12,033	12,365	13,701	14,800	15,600
Vocational high schools	2,057	2,343	2,467	2,700	2,900
Americanization, Veterans Center, and Capitol Page Schools	1,193	1,127	1,062	1,100	1,000
Total, regular day schools (except teachers' college and laboratory schools)	117,632	123,681	129,561	133,660	137,830

Pupil-teacher ratios

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS—REGULAR CLASSES

	School year 1963–64	School year 1964–65	Increase
Projected average daily membership, grades 1 to 6	[1] 70,930	[1] 73,010	2,080
Number of regular teachers, grades 1 to 6	2,318	2,432	114
Number of pupils per teacher	30.6	30	—.6
ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS—BASIC, SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT, AND OCCUPATIONAL CLASSES			
Projected average daily membership in basic, social adjustment, and occupational classes	[1] 3,890	[1] 3,980	90
Number of regular teachers in these classes	221	221	
Number of pupils per teacher	17.6	18	.4
JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS			
Academic and art classes:			
Projected average daily membership	[1] 21,260	[1] 21,720	460
Number of regular teachers	848	867	19
Number of pupils per tacher	25	25	
Shops and home economics classes:			
Projected average daily membership	[1] 1,980	[1] 2,020	40
Number of regular teachers	121	123	2
Number of pupils per teacher	16.4	16.4	
Basic and social adjustment classes:			
Projected average daily membership	[1] 5,380	[1] 5,570	190
Number of regular teachers	288	298	10
Number of pupils per teacher	18.7	18.7	
SENIOR HIGH SCHOOLS			
Academic classes:			
Projected average daily membership	13,430	14,160	730
Number of regular teachers	537	566	29
Number of pupils per teacher	25	25	
Shops, home economics, and art classes:			
Projected average daily membership	1,270	1,340	70
Number of regular teachers	70	74	4
Number of pupils per teacher	18.1	18.1	

[1] Adjusted.

Books and supplies

School level [1] and type of material	Average daily membership (estimated and adjusted)			Funds available, 1963-64		Funds requested, 1964-65			
						Per pupil	Total	Increase over 1963-64	
	1963-64	1964-65	Increase	Per pupil	Total			Per pupil	Total
Elementary	86,420	89,210	2,790	$6.91	$597,247	$7.49	$665,595	$0.58	$68,348
Instructional and office supplies				2.27	196,326	2.26	201,615	−.01	5,289
Maps, charts, globes, etc				.12	10,424	.12	10,705		281
Textbooks and workbooks				4.02	347,480	4.50	401,445	.48	53,965
Library books				.50	43,017	.46	[2] 38,448	−.04	−4,569
Magazines and periodicals						.15	13,382	.15	13,382
Junior high	28,650	29,350	700	9.06	259,751	9.17	269,140	.11	9,389
Instructional and office supplies				3.34	95,805	3.29	96,562	−.05	757
Maps, charts, globes, etc				.08	2,330	.08	2,348		18
Textbooks and workbooks				4.32	123,760	4.50	132,075	.18	8,315
Library books				1.02	29,120	1.00	29,350	−.02	230
Magazines and periodicals				.30	8,736	.30	8,805		69
Senior high	14,710	15,510	800	10.03	147,465	10.42	161,615	.39	14,150
Instructional and office supplies				4.50	66,265	4.57	70,881	.07	4,616
Maps, charts, globes, etc				.05	725	.05	776		51
Textbooks and workbooks				4.19	61,625	4.50	69,795	.31	8,170
Library books				.99	14,500	1.00	15,510	.01	1,010
Magazines and periodicals				.30	4,350	.30	4,653		303
Vocational high	2,700	2,900	200	18.61	50,258	19.33	56,057	.72	5,799
Instructional and office supplies				12.29	33,176	12.76	37,004	.47	3,828
Maps, charts, globes, etc				.26	702	.27	783	.01	81
Textbooks and workbooks				4.81	13,000	5.00	14,500	.19	1,500
Library books				.96	2,600	1.00	2,900	.04	300
Magazines and periodicals				.29	780	.30	870	.01	90
Total, all levels [1]	132,480	136,970	4,490		1,054,721		1,152,407		97,686

[1] Excludes the following school units for which special allotments are provided: Military Road School, Boys High School, Sharpe Health School, Americanization School, Capitol Page School, Veterans High School, and visiting instruction.

[2] Based on an estimated pupil membership of 83,580, thus excluding pupils in 6 elementary schools for which basic library allotments of $2,500 each are requested.

Senator BYRD. Mr. Williams, Dr. Hansen, Mr. Riecks, we are delighted to see you again. You may proceed in any manner you wish.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I do have a preliminary statement.

Senator BYRD. All right. You are always very brief, Mr. Williams. Why don't you just read it?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Thank you very much.

Mr. Chairman, thank you for the opportunity of allowing me to appear before this committee.

Each year I have looked forward to this opportunity to express personally my appreciation for the efforts put forth by this committee to provide the children of our community with a sound education. This year I have a particular incentive to do so, because of the part played by members of both congressional Appropriation Subcommittees in securing authorization for 343 new teaching positions in the 1964 budget. This substantial help put us well along the road to achieving the objective the Board of Education established almost a decade ago—the ratio of 30 elementary pupils per teacher.

MENTALLY RETARDED

My sense of obligation to the chairman of this subcommittee is particularly compelling because of the concern he and I share for the pupils who are classed as the severely mentally retarded. It is my sincere hope that as this committee considers our budget submissions, special attention may be given to our need for teachers to serve these pupils. Too long have we neglected this segment of our school population. As identification and diagnostic techniques are improved more children who need these services are identified and the schools must have the facilities and the personnel to properly care for and train the severely mentally retarded. Therefore, I respectfully call this section of our budget to your attention in the hope that you will give careful consideration to the needs of these unfortunate children.

To those of us directly engaged in overseeing and operating public school systems, it has come as something of a shock to learn that one-third of our youths fail to qualify for the military draft—either for physical or educational reasons. It has not lessened the impact to know that the poverty at the basis of this condition is not the immediate concern or responsibility of the public schools. We are beginning to comprehend that whatever the degree to which we contribute to this situation, we must do all in our power to correct it expeditiously.

The program now being presented to this subcommittee will not provide us with immediate relief of all our difficulties. But, it will give us considerable impetus in that direction. If similar efforts are supported through the next 5 years or so we should be well within reach of the reasonable goals that have been established. These cannot be attained without the approval of, and promotion by, the chairman and the members of this subcommittee. In return for your assistance, we assure you of our intention to expend the funds as effectively as possible.

Again, I thank you for affording me this opportunity to express my appreciation for past efforts and to acquaint you with our current needs.

Senator BYRD. Thank you, Mr. Williams.

PREPARED STATEMENT

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Chairman, I would like, if I may, to submit a statement by the vice president, Mr. Smuck, who is not here this evening, and may I ask it be inserted as part of the record.

Senator BYRD. It will be included in the record.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF CARL C. SMUCK, VICE PRESIDENT, BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CONCERNING THE PUBLIC SCHOOL ESTIMATES FOR 1965

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, thank you for the opportunity to appear before this committee in behalf of the District of Columbia Public Schools.

On behalf of the Board of Education and myself I would like to express my sincere appreciation to the chairman and the members of this committee for your generous provisions for the continuing needs of our schools in last year's budget. With these funds in hand we are able to embark upon the kind of imaginative and far-reaching educational program necessary for the young people of our city.

This is heartening to me as a businessman and to all of the businessmen in this community for we are willing to invest capital in our youth if we have a reasonable assurance of getting a fair return in the shape of a well-educated, efficient, and productive citizenry. Every day we read of jobless youth roaming our cities; of young people rejected in large numbers by the military as unfit, either physically or mentally; of persons and families displaced by automation or changing industrial needs and forced to become welfare recipients; these are the victims of a changing technology and economy who no longer are or have never been equipped with employable skills. These are the blotches on our Nation's countenance that must be eradicated in every small pocket of poverty and ignorance from the smallest hamlet to the mammoth ghettoes of social and economic deprivation in our largest cities. We, as businessmen, do not have a choice—we must invest in our schools, in our communities and in our children or the creeping parasites of ignorance, poverty and dependency must inevitably take their toll in the future growth and expansion of the economy of our Nation. A well-informed, energetic, self-reliant citizenry is our goal to continue this Nation's attainment of world leadership.

We are beginning to recognize the close relationship and complete interdependency of business growth and education. And we understand how essential it is that we support every reasonable effort to improve the educational facilities, services, and opportunities provided for our citizens—particularly the younger ones. There is no better way to fulfill our ultimate responsibilities to our communities than by providing the means by which capable, self-sufficient, self-respecting, and law abiding citizens are trained.

BOARD MEMBERS PRESENT

Mr. WILLIAMS. I would like to acknowledge the presence of Dr. M Lendon and Colonel Hamilton, members of our Board here this evening.

Senator BYRD. We are delighted to have these two Board members with us, Mr. Williams.

SUPERINTENDENT'S SALARY

Mr. WILLIAMS. They brought to my attention again, Mr. Chairman, we are sorely in need of funds to pay the Superintendent's office salaries commensurate with the salaries required in areas of this type.

As you perhaps know, we are the lowest paid superintendency in the United States for a city of this size. I remember last year you promised me that you would do all in your power to help to alleviate the situation.

Senator BYRD. What can I do, Mr. Williams?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Sir, I don't presume to know too much about the intricacies of getting these things done, but I am certain that an expression on your part would have a salutary effect.

Senator BYRD. This is a legislative matter, is it not?

Mr. WILLIAMS. That is what I understand it is. But nonetheless, I am in consonance with the desire of my Board, and I wanted to bring it to your attention, sir.

Senator BYRD. I appreciate that. I am confident that your view is well taken, and I share it.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Thank you very much, sir.

Senator BYRD. Dr. Hansen.

PREPARED STATEMENT

Dr. HANSEN. Mr. Chairman, I have a short statement which I would like to leave for the record rather than take your time reading it.

Senator BYRD. Thank you, Dr. Hansen.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF CARL F. HANSEN, SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, CONCERNING THE PUBLIC SCHOOL ESTIMATES FOR 1965

This year as we present our budget for consideration and analyis by this committee we are aware of a growing concern among all private and Federal organizations for the shape of education now and the shape of education in the future. We are grateful to the Congress for the excellent budget which was passed last year. Congress gave specific assistance to our needs for more teachers, more buildings, and more pupil services. This has enabled us to move into what we hope will be an ever-improving educational system set up to meet the special needs of the youth of this city.

To you, Mr. Chairman, I wish to express the sincre appreciation of all children, parents, and school personnel for your excellent efforts in our behalf to secure more classroom teachers and more teachers and services for the handicapped. Your efforts were characteristic of the spirit of concern for education, poverty, and the unemployable youth of our Nation which now penetrates deeply into men of good will everywhere.

A sense of urgency is abroad in our land—our problems are being brought sharply into focus by the realization that roughly 35 million of our citizens live in poverty. Poverty, which can readily be traced to lack of education for children and adults; poverty, the like of which seems incredible in this most affluent nation on earth; poverty of mind and of body which is the responsibility of each of us charged with public trust or only the mantle of citizenship. This is the sense of urgency I bring to you today. These are the areas of challenge schools face today. The community of today must meet these challenges.

As we submit our budget to you we do so with the knowledge that we cannot solve all of our problems quickly, nor can we work miracles overnight, for this is a long struggle and an involved struggle, but it is a struggle we cannot afford to lose. The schools have a vital responsibility for providing every child with the intellectual equipment to become a self-sufficient, contributing citizen capable of approaching his optimum economic potential. To do this the schools need all of the resources requested in the pending budget, because there is nothing in this budget which is unneeded, wasteful, or unusual. With the help of the Congress we shall do all humanly possible to prepare even the least promising child for successful, responsible citizenship.

STAFF MEMBERS PRESENT

Dr. HANSEN. I would like also to present members of my staff who are here.

Mr. Riecks, you know. Dr. Joseph Carroll, who is new on our staff, replacing Dr. Foster, who has retired. And others here—Mr. Woodson, Assistant Superintendent in Charge of Buildings and Grounds; Mr. Reynolds, Assistant Superintendent in Charge of Finance; Mr. Harry Merican, who serves as statistical consultant for us; Mr. John Powers, finance officer, who is here as an observer; and Mr. Norman Nickens, my executive assistant, also as an observer, wanting to participate in this manner.

Senator BYRD. Yes. I am very delighted to have these gentlemen present. I believe I understood you to say that Dr. Carroll is replacing Dr. Foster?

Dr. HANSEN. That is right.

Senator BYRD. We are certainly sorry Dr. Foster cannot be with us. We certainly welcome you, Dr. Carroll.

Dr. CARROLL. Thank you, sir.

Senator BYRD. Dr. Hansen, if you would like at this point to proceed with comments concerning any particular items that you think should be brought to the attention of the subcommittee, you may do so, and then I might possibly have a few questions.

CHANGES IN LANGUAGE

Dr. HANSEN. I would like to suggest, sir, the language changes for consideration of the committee. Page 17–1, deletion of one item, as indicated there, "Including purchase of seven passenger vehicles," and inserting in place of this item the following: "including purchase of 14 passenger motor vehicles, including two for replacement only".

Senator BYRD. Is that 14 or 11?

Dr. HANSEN. This is to be amended to read 14—12 of these for the new program and 2 for additional service to children who are physically handicapped.

At this time, if I may, I would like to refer to 17–88 and make an amendment recommendation there, to correct a typographical error. After the item "WRB–3, attendance distribution of handicapped children", the number "11" should be changed to read "8", and after "vehicles transportation of handicapped children", the number "9" should be changed to "12". The reason for this amendment is to correct a clerical error. The money is accurately reported.

GREAT CITIES PROGRAM

In addition to the reference to the passenger vehicles, we are asking the insertion of the language "$3,000 for membership in the Research Council of the Great Cities Program." I would like to make a special plea, if I may, for this allocation of funds. We have been a guest of the organization now for 5 or 6 years, participating, although we have not been carrying our share of the costs. This is an extremely important nationwide organization of great cities, set up to share ideas about how to meet the educational responsibilities of the large cities, how to improve the vocational education program, how to improve teacher education, and in other ways conducting research which is of mutual advantage.

We strongly urge favorable consideration of this amount of money so that we may continue our membership in this organization.

Senator BYRD. This request was in the budget last year, wasn't it?
Dr. HANSEN. That is correct.
Senator BYRD. Was it in the budget the year before?
Dr. HANSEN. I believe it was, sir.
Senator BYRD. Has it ever been allowed?
Dr. HANSEN. It has not been.
Senator BYRD. All right.

Dr. HANSEN. Another insertion general provisions, section 15, add "provided further that the limitation of $50 per diem for experts and consultants under the heading Public Schools District of Columbia Appropriations Act, 1961 is repealed"—this will make it possible for us to employ consultants where needed at the rate of $75 per diem, which is the current level in the District of Columbia and I believe in other Federal agencies.

This removes a limitation. This does not mean in every case we pay $75. But where it is justified, then we would have the authority to do it. This does not require an increase in money.

Senator BYRD. Did you request a repeal of this language last year?
Dr. HANSEN. We did not.

TRANSFERS BETWEEN ACTIVITIES

Then if I may proceed—I would ask this question, Mr. Chairman—whether some comment should be made about the transfers between activities, whether this is necessary, or if this is a part of the record.

Senator BYRD. You may just submit something for the record, if you like.

Dr. HANSEN. Thank you very much. These are simply to improve the quality of administration. No money cost involved.

(The following information was submitted:)

JUSTIFICATION OF TRANSFERS BETWEEN ACTIVITIES

The transfers shown in the allotment summary will produce a distribution of positions and corresponding funds more in line with the major functions performed.

A total of 33 positions which have been classified for many years in activities 1 and 5 actually help to support the instructional program in the schools and so belong in activity 2, "Supervision and instruction." Similarly, 14 positions long classified in activity 2 are really concerned with citywide administrative duties and therefore belong in activity 1, "General administration." Accordingly, it is recommended that the positions themselves and the funds allotted for them be transferred as follows:

	Number	Funds
From activity 1 to activity 2:		
Personal services:		
Class 12 chief attendance officers	2	$20,960
Class 15 attendance officers	24	189,001
GS-6 administrative aid (curriculum)	1	6,394
Other costs (travel allowance)		3,576
Total	27	219,931
From activity 5 to activity 2: Personal services: GS-3 nursing assistants	6	27,342
From activity 2 to activity 1:		
Personal services:		
Class 6 assistants to assistant superintendent	4	52,220
Class 5 director (industrial and adult education)	1	13,326
Class 7 directors (elementary education)	3	37,878
Class 8 supervising director (adult education and summer schools)	1	11,920

ADMINISTRATION IN DISTRICT SCHOOLS

I should like to move to activity 1 and present for the consideration of the committee a statement I have prepared on administration in the District schools, a cost item.

(The statement referred to follows:)

COST OF PUBLIC SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

A study made by our Department of General Research, Budget, and Legislation shows that in 1962–63 the Washington schools spent $8.06 per pupil in average daily membership for administration. This was about 2 percent of the total current expenditure. Among 18 cities of 500,000 for which data were available, Washington ranked third from the bottom in percent and fourth from the bottom in the dollar amount of expenditure per pupil for administration. In comparison with major neighborhood school systems, Washington was second from the bottom in percent and in administrative expenditure per pupil. A research article appearing in School Management for January 1964 (pp. 96–97) shows that the average cost per pupil for public school administration in the Nation as a whole in 1961–62 was $12.90. This was 4.1 percent of national current expenditures.

It is clear from the point of view of administrative cost, Washington is far below the national rate of expenditure.

While this is a praiseworthy position and a credit to those of the school staff who are performing at levels far above the call of duty, it also presents a sizable risk of administrative failure, neglect, inefficiency, and confusion.

Throughout the category of administrative activities in the Washington school system officers are currently overtaxed. They carry increased burdens both in terms of amounts of money expended, variety of material and supplies to account for, problems of accounting for expenditures, checking on use of materials and supplies and managing an increasing building program generally without an increase in staff.

The Superintendent is therefore compelled to make a clear record that the school administration is reaching the point of diminishing returns so far as efficiency is concerned for lack of staff. It is urgent that favorable consideration be given to the increase requested for administration providing 33 new positions and an additional cost of $203,500.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

A comparison of the cost of administration in major public school systems of the Washington metropolitan area and in cities of over 500,000 population, 1962–63

School system	Percent of current expenditures used for general administration	Expenditures per pupil in A.D.M.[1]	Rank	Expenditures per pupil in A.D.A.[1]	Rank
Cities over 500,000 in population: [2]					
Washington, D.C.	1.9	$8.06	15	$8.71	15
Baltimore	2.0	8.10	14	9.09	13
Boston	2.0	8.23	13	9.01	14
Buffalo	1.5	6.84	16	7.28	17
Cleveland	2.5	9.88	10	10.47	10
Dallas	3.7	11.34	9	12.40	9
Houston	2.1	6.80	17	7.30	16
Los Angeles	3.0	14.66	3	14.90	3
Milwaukee	3.0	11.58	8	12.59	8
New Orleans	3.5	9.34	11	10.41	11
New York	1.4	9.25	12	10.35	12
Philadelphia	3.1	12.61	6	14.01	4
Pittsburgh	4.0	16.16	1	17.71	1
San Antonio	2.4	6.47	18	6.97	18
San Diego	2.9	12.64	5	12.97	7
San Francisco	2.7	13.32	4	13.57	6
Seattle	2.9	12.43	7	13.71	5
St. Louis	3.6	14.81	2	16.24	2
Chicago	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
Cincinnati	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
Detroit	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
Suburban systems near Washington, D.C.:					
Arlington County, Va.	2.8	[3] 14.29	-------	[3] 15.16	-------
Fairfax County, Va.	2.4	[3] 9.31	-------	9.86	-------
Montgomery County, Md.	3.4	[3] 16.27	-------	17.42	-------
Prince Georges County, Md.	1.0	4.14	-------	[4] 4.42	-------
Alexandria, Va.	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3] [4] 12.19	-------

[1] Based on statistics gathered from the National Education Association Office of Research and District o Columbia schools Finance Office.
[2] Based on 1960 U.S. Census of Population.
[3] Costs higher than Washington, D.C.
[4] Based upon October enrollment.
[5] Not available.

Source: Department of General Research, Budget, and Legislation, Jan. 28, 1964.

COST OF ADMINISTRATION

Dr. HANSEN. We have sent a copy to the committee, so I will not bother to read it. But, Mr. Chairman, the essence of it is this: That our cost of administration is about 2 percent of the total expenditure for the operation of the schools.

Among cities of 500,000 or more, we are third from the bottom in percent and fourth from the bottom in the dollar amount of expenditure per pupil for administration.

A research article in the School Management magazine for January 1964 indicates that the national average cost per pupil is $12.90 against our cost per pupil of $8.06. The national percentage is 4.1 percent.

The essence of this is that we are running an administration program at a very low level in terms of cost relative to the total operation. But we are approaching the danger point in this economy. And we are making a very strong plea for favorable consideration of the 33 positions we are requesting under activity 1 in order to strengthen the administration of the schools and to place us in a stronger position to manage the schools with complete efficiency and integrity in every category.

TUITION ANALYST

The first of the items that we are asking for in this total of 33 under activity 1 involves additions to the office of the Deputy Superintendent, described on page 17–11, a tuition analyst, and an administrative clerk to assist the tuition analyst. The justification is this, very briefly.

We are now required by statute to enforce the Tuition Act. This involves the handling of funds up to $116,000 a year—it is that large a program. And reports and affidavits from upward to 1,500 different students each year. The work is now being done by the assistant in Mr. Riecks' office. He is spending about 90 percent of his time on this project. This means he has not been capable of serving in the larger way that he should serve in this office. We believe that this is a very essential addition to our staff.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR

A telephone operator is being requested. We have three. There has been no increase in the number of telephone operators since 1950. In the meantime, there have been 35 new buildings added, and 150 new telephone lines. And I can assure you that the telephone operators are really overtaxed.

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF FOR PERSONNEL OFFICE

We are asking under personnel administration for four positions: An assistant to the man in charge of the department, and a clerk, and an assistant to the chief examiner and a clerk in that department.

The justifications are that this department is woefully inadequate to meet the larger responsibilities assigned to it. There has been no addition to this staff since 1950. There has been a very large increase in the number of teachers and the categories of responsibilities.

For example, a health program has been added to this office. We do need to step up our recruitment procedures, which would be made more effective with this additional staffing.

Senator BYRD. On page 17–11 I read the third sentence in the last paragraph:

PERSONAL INTERVIEWS

During recent years, the workload of the office has increased substantially because, one, the national teacher examinations, together with evaluation sheets in lieu of personal interviews are now used for elementary school teacher candidates.

I would like to ask this question: Should not this decrease the workload, and if not, why not require interviews?

Dr. HANSEN. As a matter of fact, if we were writing this today, we would say that in most instances the interviews are conducted. But where the interviews are bypassed, we are dealing with candidates who take an examination, say in Michigan or California, and we have to then evaluate personnel data in lieu of interview. I would not be quite candid if I did not tell you that I do not see how the one really is more difficult than the other.

Senator BYRD. Now, with regard to the second item in that sentence:

Arrangements have been made with a number of colleges and universities to administer the school systems locally prepared examinations for secondary school candidates at the individual college or university.

Is not this doing the same work at a different location?

Dr. HANSEN. This does increase the amount of work in the office because in addition to the local examination, which is conducted by this office in as many as a dozen different subject fields, arrangements may be made individually with universities around the country for examinations of pupils—candidates who heretofore would have come to Washington and take the examination at a given time. This is an increase.

PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT CLERK

Senator BYRD. With reference to the two additional clerks that are needed for full-time work with the files in the personnel department, when was the last time a clerk was provided for this department?

Dr. HANSEN. Two years ago we added one person to the staff. Mr. Chairman, one final word, if I may, on the personnel section.

Senator BYRD. Yes.

Dr. HANSEN. We have been asking for assistance there for, I believe, 3 years now. As you probably know, this is an area in which we need very definite increase in efficiency in management, and we just simply cannot meet this obligation without additional staffing there.

We have at the present time only two professional people in personnel for this large school system.

May I go on then to the business administration section?

PROCESSING CLAIMS FOR EXEMPTION

Senator BYRD. Before we proceed to that section, Dr. Hansen, looking at "A, central administration in general," it is said on page 17–9:

Since the passage of the District of Columbia Nonresident Tuition Act, the work involved in processing claims for exemption from tuition payment has increased to such an extent that many cases are not decided until the school year is more than half over.

How much time lapses from the date claim is submitted until the date of decision?

Dr. HANSEN. It depends upon conditions. Frequently the affidavits are incomplete and have to be returned for further information. Or after the application for exemption has been presented through the principal to the Tuition Office, the nonresident parent or guardian is slow in fillling out the affidavit and forwarding it to us for review.

All of this requires delay and in some cases time-consuming investigations and inquiries.

In the main, however, an effort is made to get the exemptions acted upon as quickly as possible. It is understood, however, that where the exemption is denied, the applicant is required to pay the tuition. This is indicated in the memorandum which is sent to him at the beginning of the year.

So that the collection process is normal and proceeds in due course if the exemption is denied.

Senator BYRD. Two new positions are requested for the office in order to meet the situation, namely, a tuition analyst and an administrative clerk.

Would this mean that—let's say one position were provided. Does this mean the person would be busy only one-half of the year?

Dr. HANSEN. No, sir. The job now is really a full-time assignment. Roughly, 90 percent of the time of the assistant in Mr. Riecks' office is given to this particular function. Part of his work he does at home and on vacation periods, in order to keep abreast of what goes on. We consider this assignment, if it is done efficiently, to be a full-time obligation. It involves, for example, in the school year 1962–63, 1,903 actions, and every claim for exemption requires consideration of papers and affidavits, numbering up to five and six, in order to carry out the intent of the act.

Senator BYRD. All right.

Now we proceed to business administration.

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION STAFF

Dr. HANSEN. Thank you, sir. We are asking in this category for five positions.

An auditor—we need this position in order to make it possible for us to have closer scrutiny of school accounts, to more frequently audit the handling of tuition affidavits, to do a better job or at least a more frequent auditing job of exemption requirements, to work with school accounts in general.

This is a new position. We suffer for the lack of it. We have a feeling of insecurity at times that we cannot send out from our office an individual competent to go into a principal's office, look over his shoulder in connection with the management of the affairs of the school, and to assist in caring for accounts and property. We consider this to be highly important.

We are asking for a procurement analyst and a procurement clerk. This will add to a group of four which the office now has. The stepped-up responsibilities for procurement accompany the increase in enrollments, the increase in budgets, and also has to do with the fact that we are using additional funds from outside sources, almost a half million dollars, in various activities, involving in many cases the procurement of supplies and materials.

In addition to that, we are involved in activities such as the Manpower Development Training Act, where we are developing an extensive program for the retraining of youth and adults—all of which requires additional procurement.

This is a very important addition to the staff, and unless we get it, I am very much afraid that we will be more and more involved with complaints of delay in the acquisition of supplies and materials for the field activities.

Senator BYRD. I take it that a procurement team is composed of a procurement analyst and a clerk.

Dr. HANSEN. That is right.

Senator BYRD. So you have four procurement teams at the present time?

Dr. HANSEN. That is correct.

Senator BYRD. And one clerk?

Dr. HANSEN. Yes.

SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT INCREASES

Senator BYRD. Looking at the supplies and equipment increases on page 17–14, how much of the increase would you—perhaps this is not a fair question, but could we not consider part of the increase as being just inflation, pure inflation?

Dr. HANSEN. There is no question but a part of the money increase is an increase in the cost of supplies. But we know also that there has been a sharp increase in the net amount of supplies and equipment to be procured, increase of 29,000 in pupil membership since 1955 which would indicate on the basis of allocations for textbooks and other supplies, a very sharp increase in business in this particular activity.

Senator BYRD. And you feel there is an urgent need for a second invoice clerk.

Dr. HANSEN. A second procurement team, which includes the analyst and the procurement clerk.

Senator BYRD. On page 17–15, top of the page, I refer to the second invoice clerk.

Dr. HANSEN. I am sorry, I misunderstood. In addition to the procurement team, we need a second invoice clerk. The responsibility of this clerk is to check on purchase orders and follow through on invoices for payment and treatment of this kind which makes it possible for us to take deductions and discounts and to keep a control of the acquisitions of supplies and purchase orders in relation to the delivery of supplies.

LOSS OF DISCOUNTS

Senator BYRD. Reference is made to the delay in payment of substantial sums of money and occasional loss of discounts for prompt payment. What is the extent of losses, Dr. Hansen? Can you tell the subcommittee?

Dr. HANSEN. May I ask Mr. Reynolds to give us an estimate?

Mr. REYNOLDS. I will have to be very frank, Dr. Hansen. I didn't write this justification. But I think we want to be completely straightforward about it, Mr. Chairman.

We lose very few discounts. Our problem is in begging off from losing the discounts really rather than actually losing the discounts. In many cases we pay after the discount date, and then by the good grace of the vendor he still allows us the discount. And that is true in most of the cases. We don't lose many discounts actually.

Senator BYRD. The reference is to "occasional loss of discounts." Now, let's be precise and place in the record information which will just say exactly what we mean—how much have we lost.

Dr. HANSEN. We will be glad to supply that for the record, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. All right.

(The material referred to follows:)

PAYMENT OF INVOICES

In the 1963 fiscal year 3,080 purchase orders were written compared with 2,243 orders in 1961. In 1964 the number of orders written will be about 3,600, representing a 60-percent increase in workload over 1961. Each order requires the obtainment of evidence of delivery from as many as 175 delivery points and this involves hundreds of telephone calls and letters.

In 1963 there were 710 orders involving discounts and in 74 cases bills were paid after the allowable discount date. With the exception of one discount involving an amount of $14.48, vendors were prevailed upon to allow the discount even though the allowable discount date had not been met.

Because we must give priority to payments involving discounts and because of the increased volume of billings, there is unsatisfactory delay in payment of bills not involving discounts and we receive an average of 25 letters a year from vendors urging us to either make payment or to explain the delay. Even though some payments may be delayed because of some delivery irregularity, and not just to lack of staff, payments could be expedited if another invoice clerk could be made available to reduce delays in working out delivery discrepancies with the various vendors.

PAYROLL DIVISION PERSONNEL

Dr. HANSEN. Shall I proceed, then?

Senator BYRD. Yes, please.

Dr. HANSEN. In payroll here there has been considerable increase in the amount of business. No additions to the clerical staff in this category have been made since 1955, although the number of permanent positions has increased 30.6 percent.

The result of this is that the leave clerks now employed are required to work overtime, to get help from other people in the Department in order to keep abreast of their responsibilities.

Senator BYRD. How much overtime do you refer to, Dr. Hansen?

Mr. REYNOLDS. It amounts to about a day a pay period every 2 weeks—about an hour a day for each of the four employees, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. When was the last time staff was added?

Dr. HANSEN. In 1955.

Senator BYRD. In the payroll office.

Dr. HANSEN. 1955.

GENERAL RESEARCH BUDGET AND LEGISLATION

Under general research budget and legislation, we are requesting an assistant to the man in charge of the Department, and two clerk-typists.

The additional assistant is needed here, too, on a general increase of responsibilities in this office. This office is hard pressed many times to get out budget material, to keep abreast of requirements from the budget office. It is responsible for general research. We do far too little of that in our school organization, Mr. Chairman.

We are certainly inadequately functioning in this field, and research, as you know, should be an important part of our evaluation of the work we do in the education of children.

The additional clerk is needed in the research department to make it possible for the staff now, which consists here of only three clerical positions, to serve the professional staff, to get out the materials, the vast amount of materials that has to be prepared by this office.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

We are asking also for a clerk in the statistical office—this being the second of the two. The justification here is that we are now responsible for researching information from old roll books, for people who need information to get social security. Because of a change in regulations, people may get additional benefits if they can establish

certain facts. We have found it necessary to request a temporary position to handle this work almost exclusively. We are operating now with a temporary clerk. And we strongly urge that this be placed on a permanent basis.

Incidentally, this is a service to the community which really is not a school function. But we do have a responsibility in supplying this information.

Senator BYRD. When was the last time a permanent staff position was added, Dr. Hansen?

Dr. HANSEN. To my knowledge, we have not added to the office directly under the Assistant Superintendent in Charge of Research in recent years.

In the statistical office last year there was a small amount of money allocated for developing improved statistical services, under the National Defense Education Act.

Senator BYRD. I note that you have 12 requests per day on the average.

Dr. HANSEN. Yes, sir.

Dr. CARROLL. This is an increase from about five or six in previous years. The workload has been growing, in the number of requests they receive, and it is now averaging about 12 a day.

The question might come, Is this a peak that will slack off? I don't know the exact answer to that. But I don't believe this will be the case, because the increase in the number of people in the older age group as the years go on is going to keep this number of requests coming in at a high rate.

Senator BYRD. This would be about 3,000 requests annually, wouldn't it?

Dr. CARROLL. Well, there are about 240, 230 working days of the year. So I would not say it would be 3,000. It would probably be closer to 2,500, 2,700, something like that.

Senator BYRD. And formerly fewer than 1,000 requests were processed each year.

Dr. CARROLL. Which is running around four to five a normal working day, and was divided among the staff at the office.

Senator BYRD. So you are getting about two and a half to three times as many as you were getting before the age of eligibility for benefits was lowered?

Dr. HANSEN. That is correct.

Senator BYRD. What kind of a backlog do you have, or do you have any such?

Dr. HANSEN. We are keeping abreast of it, I believe, through the assignment of a temporary clerk there.

Dr. CARROLL. Actually, we now have a temporary person working there in the position requested.

Dr. HANSEN. Now, in the administration of buildings and grounds we are requesting the following positions—breaking down a total of six to include an assistant to the man in charge to work in the technical division.

The overload of work there is also noticeable. The increased number of buildings, the increased amount of construction, adds to the technical responsibilities of the office to the extent that the men now in charge cannot do all that we think is required to keep this organization going at top level of efficiency.

EQUIPMENT INSPECTOR

We need an equipment inspector. We believe this is justified on the basis of the fact that we receive annually requests for replacement of furniture. We spend annually $225,000 for this purpose. And if we can make an inspection of this equipment before approving its replacement, it seems quite clear to us that we would exercise a greater amount of control in the management of this fund, and may apply it more specifically to the needed replacements, and establish a standard for replacements.

INVENTORY FIELD SUPERVISOR

We need an inventory field supervisor. This staff member would have the responsibility of investigating inventories, control of inventories, illegal entries, what happens to the equipment that is stolen at the time, to set up inventory records in various buildings, to check storerooms—for example, to take the storerooms, we would like very much to be able to send a staff member routinely through our storerooms in our nearly 200 buildings to see what the situation is like, see that we are not suffering from deterioration, obsolescence, or that other elements of poor management.

Senator BYRD. I am interested in the last sentence on page 17–19. The sentence reads as follows:

SAVINGS IN EQUIPMENT REPLACEMENT

Since approximately $225,000 is spent each year to replace office and classroom equipment alone, an equipment inspector should be able to save thousands of dollars for the system, while making sure all equipment is placed where needed.

Does this mean that requests for equipment in the future will be reduced?

Dr. HANSEN. No, sir; if anything they should be increased. The meaning of this is that the money would be spent where it is most needed. If we replace a set of furniture that might have another year or two of service in it, then this is a loss. We would very likely be overlooking another situation in which there is a more severe need for replacement. This is what is intended here.

Senator BYRD. I started to ask how the savings would come about. I suppose you just demonstrated that.

Dr. HANSEN. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. All right.

Dr. HANSEN. Two clerks, one for the Assistant Superintendent in this Department, and one for the School Services Section of this Department.

The School Services Section has the responsibility for the management of equipment, and an inventory clerk is needed here to assist in the management of the increasing amount of service required here.

This completes, I believe, the justifications for the six positions in this Department.

VANDALISM

Senator BYRD. I note, Dr. Hansen, in the first paragraph on 17–20 a statement that "During the 1962 fiscal year, the total value of school equipment lost, stolen, or destroyed was about $21,000."

How much was this in 1963? Why do we go back to fiscal year 1962?

Dr. HANSEN. I would guess primarily because this—let me see if we have this question answered in our vandalism report. Yes, we we have a report, dated June 5, 1963, showing the lost and stolen articles during fiscal year 1963. The total is $7,835.65 in value, with a recovery of $1,364.80 in value during this year.

Senator BYRD. So 1963 presents a much better looking—a much better record, doesn't it?

Dr. HANSEN. It does.

Senator BYRD. It strengthens your case if we use 1962, doesn't it?

Dr. HANSEN. I want to speak for our staff—that this is prepared in the year 1962—fiscal year—and we have to rely on that data.

Shall I proceed, Mr. Chairman?

Senator BYRD. I note that with reference to one clerk, in this middle paragraph, the statement pertains to the workload of the office, and it says it has increased. I notice under B the statement refers to repair service on musical instruments, formerly handled by summer bid only—it is now provided during the entire year.

Why not go back to the old system, or is it better as it is being done?

Dr. HANSEN. It is better to do the repairing currently, because then the instruments can be kept in use.

Senator BYRD. All right.

Now shall we move on?

Dr. HANSEN. Yes, sir.

PUPIL PERSONNEL SERVICES

Administration of pupil personnel services: Here we ask for two additional clerks to be supplied by the Office of the Assistant Superintendent, to make it possible for her to keep up with the clerical load in her section of this activity.

We are actually asking for seven clerical positions, one of them a clerk-stenographer, plus one clerk.

In the Department of Pupil School Attendance, we are asking for three clerks. This is to make it possible for that Department to keep abreast of its recordkeeping. This office handles 153,000 pupil records a year on the average, and 100,000 other items to be recorded.

The amount of work done in this recordkeeping section of the School Attendance Department is unbelievably large, and, of course, increases as the student population increases. Three of the clerks are for this Department. And we are asking for two clerks in this Department to work on the Nonresident Tuition Act program, and to perform investigations and verifications of materials supplied through the Tuition Board.

These services are now being performed by temporary assignment of persons to the Department financed from unused funds.

We believe that two clerks here are essential to the continuity of this particular responsibility.

Senator BYRD. With reference to the work that is done by the clerks in the Department of School Attendance, I note that the clerks have to make many telephone calls to schools for information about pupils, and each year they type approximately 200 juvenile court truancy complaints, and 450 letters scheduling conferences with parents and pupils.

Aren't these form letters, Dr. Hansen? Could these be form letters and thus cut down the work?

Dr. HANSEN. I presume there is a form letter used in the scheduling of conferences. I take it for granted this would be done. But nevertheless, the preparation of the letters, mailing them, getting the information necessary as to addressing, and so on, is a large undertaking, as is indicated here.

The juvenile complaints, of course, would be individually typed.

Senator BYRD. All right. Do you have anything else on that?

Dr. HANSEN. No—only to make the general statement here that the addition of clerks in administration can sometimes multiply total efficiency far more than would seem to be indicated by the cost. We believe that more clerical time would release the professionals for more effective administration.

Senator BYRD. And you don't have any problem in recruiting the clerks.

Dr. HANSEN. Yes, sir, we do. We manage to keep our clerical positions staffed. I believe we have few vacancies as we go along. These positions are difficult to staff. This is an area of high competition, I believe, as everyone knows.

VACANCIES

Senator BYRD. How many vacancies do you have?

Dr. HANSEN. We have a vacancy report.

At this point, Mr. Chairman, do you wish to know about clerical vacancies?

Senator BYRD. Yes—with reference to the clerk positions that we are discussing.

Dr. HANSEN. We have one secretary-typing position, GS–5, vacant. Another GS–5 vacant, an administrative aid vacant. These are in the process of being filled. This is about the number we would expect to be vacant at any time, pending the completion of the routine of filling positions.

Senator BYRD. Dr. Hansen, I will include these tables in the record. They have to do with vacancies.

(The table referred to follows:)

Vacant positions, Feb. 19, 1964

	Positions in 1964 base			Positions allowed in 1964 budget			Total positions		
	Number	Vacancies	Percent	Number	Vacancies	Percent	Number	Vacancies	Percent
Teachers' salary act	5,310	8	0.2	359	43	12.0	5,669	51	0.9
Classified	428	7	1.6	7	2	28.6	435	9	2.1
Wage board	1,188	8	.7	23	7	30.4	1,211	15	1.2
Total	6,926	23	.3	389	52	13.4	7,315	75	1.0

Vacant positions, Feb. 19, 1964—Continued

Position classification	Salary class	Total number of positions	Number vacant	Percent vacant
Teachers' Salary Act:				
Assistant to Assistant Superintendent	6		1	
Director, elementary education	7		1	
Supervisor, elementary education	11		1	
Dean of instruction	4		1	
Dean, graduate program	4		1	
Classroom teachers	15		44	
Counselors	15		2	
Total		5,669	51	0.9
Classified:				
Secretary-typing	GS-5		1	
Electric accounting machine operator	GS-3		1	
Clerk-stenographer	GS-5		1	
Administrative aid	GS-6		1	
Classification specialist	GS-11		1	
Nursing assistant	GS-2		1	
Nurse, Sharpe Health School	GS-6		1	
Nurse, senior high school	GS-7		1	
College health nurse	GS-7		1	
Total, classified positions		435	9	2.1
Wage board employees:				
Drivers, handicapped children	WBR-6		5	
Driver, handicapped children	WBR-9		1	
Attendant, handicapped children	WBR-3		1	
Engineer custodians	WBR-7		2	
Engineer custodian	WBR-10		1	
Laborers	WBR-2		5	
Total, wage board employees		1,211	15	1.2

SECONDARY SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION

Senator BYRD. Now the next item is "F," I believe.

Dr. HANSEN. Yes—the secondary school administration request for an assistant to the man in charge of that Department, and two clerk-typists.

This office—and, of course, we are repeating the justification over and over again—has also assumed an increased responsibility because of the increase in enrollments, the increase in the numbers of schools, and the increase of separate activities such as, for example, the curriculum organization, the training system, foreign language programs in the seventh grade, the Jefferson plan, and so forth.

In our school system, as in most school systems, we are increasing the number of functions almost by a geometric progression, and we are not keeping abreast of these increases with staffing.

This office, I can tell you from my own experience with it, is overtaxed and is seriously in need of the assistance we are requesting for it.

Senator BYRD. How many administrative positions are there in this office?

Mr. HANSEN. There is an assistant superintendent and two assistants now.

Senator BYRD. And the request here is for another administrative position?

Mr. HANSEN. That is correct. This is an office, Mr. Chairman, which in 1958 was consolidated to combine the junior and high school offices. At one time we had an assistant superintendent in charge of each level, and a set of clerks for each department. We

consolidated the two. We gave the person in charge two assistants. This did not increase the total number of staffing at all. We reduced by one the clerical staff.

Now we are asking for an additional assistant on a professional level, and two clerks.

VOCATIONAL AND ADULT EDUCATION

Under vocational and adult education, an assistant to the assistant superintendent is also requested. In this department there is a great increase in the amount of responsibility, which is weighing heavily on the individuals concerned. The head of the department is now responsible mainly for working out plans, facilitating cooperation with Federal agencies, in addition to the preparation of new materials for the expected new vocational high school.

This is a seriously needed addition to the staff.

Senator BYRD. How many positions overall were added last year in general administration, Dr. Hansen?

Dr. HANSEN. No administrative positions were added.

I think one or two clerks. May I check to see what that was?

Senator BYRD. Yes.

Dr. HANSEN. I am not able to recall specifically.

May I supply that for the record?

Senator BYRD. All right.

(The information referred to follows:)

POSITIONS ADDED IN GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

No additional staff was provided for general administration in the fiscal 1964 or fiscal 1963 budgets.

SUPERVISION AND INSTRUCTION

Senator BYRD. Now we move into supervision and instruction.

Dr. HANSEN. Yes, sir.

In this activity we are asking for 371 positions. Do you wish us to go into them as we come section by section, beginning with the elementary classroom teachers, grades 1 to 6—a request for 114 positions, to bring the pupil-teacher ratio to 30 to 1. It is encourgaing to note that last year—this current year, the ratio has been reduced to 30.6. We can take the next step now, I believe, and come to the Board of Education standard.

Senator BYRD. I believe we added 149—did 149 come out of conference? We added 44 over and above that in the Senate.

Dr. HANSEN. Let me check here just a minute.

Last year altogether 146 new elementary positions were added, not including the 44.

NEW POSITIONS FILLED

Senator BYRD. Now, how many of the 146 positions have you not been able to fill?

Dr. HANSEN. We have a report on that. Perhaps it is available there, too. We might make that available to you at this time.

(The statement referred to follows:)

PROGRESS IN FILLING CERTAIN POSITIONS AUTHORIZED IN THE FISCAL 1964 BUDGET

The two attached reports show the "Status of Certain Positions Allocated in the 1964 Appropriation Act," and "Characteristics of Newly Appointed Teachers" whose positions were authorized in the 1964 Appropriations Act.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
WEBSTER ADMINISTRATION ANNEX NO. 4,
Washington, D.C., February 14, 1964.

Memorandum.
To: Superintendent of Schools.
From: Assistant Superintendent in Charge of Personnel.
Subject: Characteristics of newly appointed teachers.

Congressional approval of additional positions for the public schools of the District of Columbia resulted in the appointment of teachers beginning January 2, 1964.

Listed below are tabulations of certain personal characteristics of the new teachers approved by the Board of Education. These characteristics give an indication of the quality of those appointed. Following the tabulations an overall discussion and conclusions are presented.

I. Years of full-time successful teaching experience:	*Total*
New teachers	159
1 year	40
2 years	25
3 years	20
4 years	12
5 years	17
6 to 10 years	22
11 to 15 years	6
16 years and over	10
Total	311

About half of the group were not experienced in teaching, but over one-third had over a full year or more of teaching. Included in the elementary group without experience were 21 District of Columbia Teachers College students who completed their last weeks of student teaching on the job, under supervision.

II. Highest degree:	*Total*
Doctor	1
Master	26
Bachelor	282
No degree	2
Total	311

The group are largely bachelor degree level teachers. Twenty-seven have graduate degrees and many others have graduate credits. The nondegree personnel are teaching printing and carpentry, subjects where degree teachers are difficult to find.

III. Scholarship average:	*Total*
A	9
B+	46
B	88
C+	101
C	67
Total	311

The scholarship average shows the results of screening out poorly prepared candidates. Nearly half of those selected had collegiate averages of B or better.

IV. State of birth:

	Total
District of Columbia	49
North Carolina	45
Virginia	36
South Carolina	30
New York	19
Pennsylvania	11
Maryland	11
Alabama	9
West Virginia	9
All others	92
Total	311

Three States plus the District of Columbia are the States of birth for over half of the new teachers.

CONCLUSIONS

On the basis of a review of the above data and from information given by interviewing officers, the following conclusions are reached:

(1) Rigorous reviews of candidates by examining their credentials and through interviews have eliminated substandard candidates.

(2) Optimism prevails concerning the abilities of the selected teachers to meet the high performance standards of the public schools of the District of Columbia. Observations on the job will be performed by administrators and supervisors. Those who need help will be given it. Those who do not respond to help and who fail to meet standards fully will be terminated at appropriate times.

(3) Staff personnel responsible for screening and selecting these new teachers should be congratulated on the excellence of their work.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Status of certain positions allocated in the 1964 appropriation act

	Number allocated	Number obligated	Number vacant	Total number vacant
Teaching positions, permanent:				
Elementary, grades 1-6, basic, mentally retarded, kindergarten	146	110	[1] 36	
Junior high, regular, basic	122	118	[2] 4	
Senior high, academic, shop, military science	70	69	[3] 1	
Total, all levels				41
Counselors, permanent:				
Junior high	6	4	2	
Senior high	4	4	0	
Total, all levels				2
Twilight schools:				
Teaching positions, temporary:				
Elementary	4	0	4	
Secondary	8	0	8	
Counselors, temporary	1	0	1	
Total				[4] 13

[1] The bulk of these salaries are obligated and will be filled by Mar. 15 by persons who are working elsewhere and must give notice to their present employers.
[2] 2 of these salaries are obligated and will be filled by Mar. 2 by persons who are working elsewhere and must give notice to their present employers.
[3] This position is obligated and will be filled Mar. 2.
[4] This program is expected to be under way by Mar. 2.

NOTE.—Prepared in the Office of the Deputy Superintendent, Feb. 19, 1964.

PERSONNEL SITUATION

Dr. HANSEN. In specific answer to your question, of the 146 allocated, 110 have been obligated, 36 vacancies existed as of February 19, and the bulk of these have been obligated—that is, commitments have been made by candidates who need to give their employers notice. And we expect to have these positions filled by March 15.

Senator BYRD. The argument was made in conference that you would not be able to fill these additional 44 positions. Now that you have accomplished what you state has been accomplished, what is your reaction to this, Dr. Hansen?

I believe you maintained last fall that you could fill them.

Dr. HANSEN. Yes, sir.

QUALITY OF NEWLY APPOINTED TEACHERS

Perhaps the committee would like to see a report of the characteristics of the newly appointed teachers as a measure of the quality that we have been able to attract. This indicates that of the 311 positions filled since January 2, one of them has a doctorate, 26 have master's degrees, 282 bachelor's degrees, and only 2 are employed without degrees, and these are working in shops, printing and carpentry, to be specific, where the training is more important than the degree.

The scholarship average, we believe, has been maintained at a very high level. There is a showing that nearly half of them appointed were in the B and A category of scholarship, and all C or better.

So we believe this confirms our testimony that we could fill these positions, fill them adequately if the salaries were made available to us.

Senator BYRD. You are really not satisfied with the scholarship average of C or C-plus, though, are you?

Dr. HANSEN. I shock people occasionally by saying that in my judgment a C average on the undergraduate level represents an acceptable level of academic performance. We are talking here about the distribution of grades at a level of instruction where the C should be the midpoint. When we talk about the master's degree, of course then grades have to be A or B—or people are not allowed to graduate.

I would prefer seeing higher scholarship, Mr. Chairman. But I an not at all apologetic about the 67, assuming that these people have qualifications of a personal kind—integrity, the compassion, the understanding, the dedication that teachers need.

Senator BYRD. How do you think this compares with the rest of your teachers? You have a little over 50 percent of the 311 teachers which have grades of C and C-plus. Now, how does that compare with the rest of your teaching population?

Dr. HANSEN. I would say in comparison with another study we made earlier of the proportion of grades by levels among the temporary teachers, we have added to the service last year, some 200, this is better. We have sharpened up, you see, on the selection after having studied the scholarship records.

Senator BYRD. Aren't you really disappointed, Dr. Hansen?

Dr. HANSEN. On what score?

PERCENT OF TEACHERS WITH C AVERAGE

Senator BYRD. Well, it seems to me this is a disappointing thing, that 50 percent of the teachers had only a C average or C-plus average.

Dr. HANSEN. Sir, I must say, again, that human nature being what it is, and teachers being inclined to give limited numbers of A's and B's at the college level, that to exclude the people who average C or C-plus would, first, be an injustice to them, and mark them as incompetents, and secondly, I don't believe the school systems of this country could man their classrooms by limiting their selections to the A's and B's.

Senator BYRD. No; I doubt that they could. I am not questioning your wisdom and your judgment or your action in employing these people at all. I think you had to do it.

But isn't it a disappointment, Dr. Hansen—when we have to admit that over 50 percent of our teachers in this category had only a C or C-plus average?

Dr. HANSEN. Quite the contrary. I hope I am not being unduly stubborn here. That we are able to attract—we have nearly 50 percent of this group of 311 new candidates in the A and B categories indicates to me a skewing to that particular level of grading that is exceptionally good, because we know roughly that at least in my experience with grading on the curve—that you get about 7 percent A's—say out of a hundred you have seven A's.

Senator BYRD. I think you are looking at it realistically. But are you not still disappointed, that you don't get more than 7 percent A's?

Dr. HANSEN. I am talking about the general disinclination of teachers to give large numbers of A's.

Senator BYRD. I am not questioning your action in this regard at all.

It just seems to me that it is rather disappointing. And when you speak of the disinclination of teachers to give A's and B's, do you really mean that—do you really mean it is a disinclination? Or do you mean in reality that it is just something that isn't deserved in our student population any more?

Dr. HANSEN. I think this has been common all the way through—that——

Senator BYRD. The teachers really don't have a disinclination to give A's and B's, do they?

Dr. HANSEN. In large numbers.

Senator BYRD. Of course they are disinclined to give them if they are not deserved.

GRADING IN THE CLASSES

Dr. HANSEN. I am talking about this, I think, in my observation and experience as a teacher. Generally in a grading situation a teacher will be disinclined to give an excessive—what she would consider to be an excessive number of A's just as a matter of course, even though the work done by those students in the B categories or even C categories may be very acceptable. If she has a class of 30 and gives 10 A's, somebody is going to ask you the question sooner or later how does this happen?

Senator BYRD. Well, now, couldn't she answer that question?

Dr. HANSEN. If she does this thing consistently, no matter what the quality of the class, she becomes known as an easy grader. She becomes very popular. But nevertheless, there is this necessity to keep a restrictive control of the top grades, simply because in any class you get some that are very good, exceptionally brilliant, maybe genius types. But the middle group may also be very competent, may be doing a satisfactory, and would be doing a satisfactory job. It is in this middle group to which a lot of us, like me, belong. And we have to function within that particular area.

Senator BYRD. I wouldn't want to ask you what your average was. But I cannot believe that you belonged in that C category. And you don't need to comment on that, Dr. Hansen.

Dr. HANSEN. Except to say I appreciate that statement.

I don't want to make light of this, Mr. Chairman, but I am trying to talk about something here that is very intangible in the business of grading. And the tendency is not a matter of not wanting to do it on the part of teachers, but a tendency to be restrictive in the number of A's given, no matter what the level of achievement may be.

Senator BYRD. Do you really mean that—no matter what the level of achievement may be?

Mr. HANSEN. There may be a rare case where a teacher has 30 youngsters in algebra that she would give 15 or 20 A's. This might be an honor group, highly selective to begin with. In which case this would be justified.

But if it is a cross-sectional group, you would expect the larger number of the grades would be C's, and then the smaller number A's, and perhaps a small number of F's, the unselected group.

Senator BYRD. Well, I don't think this is any fault of yours. Again, I think it is the fault of our system that we don't provide a greater incentive to people in the teaching profession, so that we get the best scholars. This flaw in our system reflects itself in the growing number of persons who are not accepted for military service and so on. If we are not going to pay our teachers enough to encourage them—encourage the better students to enter the profession, we cannot expect, I suppose, to have anything other than more teachers who were C students.

Mr. RIECKS. There is another factor, I think, Mr. Chairman, we have to consider in this, and that is the question of the college or the university concerned. A C and a C-plus in some colleges and universities is an extremely high mark. There are definitely differences in gradings as far as the universities are concerned.

Senator BYRD. Well, this is aside, I think, from what I should be saying.

Dr. HANSEN. You raise a very good question, Mr. Chairman. I want to clarify my position on this. We do want to attract the best brains into teaching.

LACK OF INCENTIVE FOR TEACHERS

Senator BYRD. But, again, it is no fault of yours—it is the fault of the system that we don't provide an incentive that will attract the best teachers.

And, of course, a lot of our teachers, I am sure, remain in the profession out of dedication to it. They can get better salaries else-

where. It is just too bad that the most important person in our society is not recognized for his true worth.

Dr. HANSEN. That is a very important position.

Senator BYRD. I have two daughters of my own. After they became 6 years old, I spent very little time with them. They were in school all day, 5 days a week. Saturday I was working. Sundays I usually worked. They were in the hands of their teacher far more than they were in the hands of their father. And I am sure this is true with most of the children of our people the country over.

Teachers are having to take the place of the parents, and in many instances the place of the pastor as well. And a teacher has the individual at his most impressionable stage in life. And I think it is a serious mistake that our society doesn't recognize and measure up to the need.

Again, I think we are getting a little afield. Perhaps we better press on.

Dr. HANSEN. Thank you very much for those comments.

ELIMINATION OF KINDERGARTEN WAITING LIST

I then move on to the six kindergarten teachers. With these teachers we can eliminate the waiting list altogether.

Senator BYRD. You are asking for six kindergarten teachers. And, once again, how many elementary teachers?

Dr. HANSEN. One hundred fourteen.

Senator BYRD. Now, this is not including teachers for the severely mentally retarded?

Dr. HANSEN. No, sir, they are to be considered next.

Senator BYRD. The 114 would bring the pupil-teacher ratio down to 30 to 1?

Dr. HANSEN. That is correct.

Senator BYRD. And the six kindergarten teachers would maintain the ratio——

Dr. HANSEN. At about 60 to 1, and eliminate the kindergarten waiting list.

Senator BYRD. Now let's talk about the junior high school, if we may. I expect I am jumping ahead, but I am trying to——

Dr. HANSEN. That is quite all right. In the junior high schools we are asking for 19.

Senator BYRD. You are asking for 19?

Dr. HANSEN. Academic teachers. This would continue the ratio of 25 to 1 which was established this year, with the additional salaries we obtained; 2 for shop and home economics, and 10 for basic and social adjustment classes.

Senator BYRD. Let's proceed to high school.

Dr. HANSEN. Senior high schools, 29.

Senator BYRD. We added 70 last year.

Dr. HANSEN. Yes.

Senator BYRD. Were the 70 added over and above your request? I don't recall.

Dr. HANSEN. No, that is exactly what was requested.

Senator BYRD. And 70 came out of conference. How many positions have you filled?

Mr. RIECKS. All but one.

Dr. HANSEN. This is included in the report which we have given you.

Senator BYRD. And what is your pupil-teacher ratio?

Dr. HANSEN. Twenty-five to one, which is the board standard.

Senator BYRD. And how many additional high school teachers are you requesting?

Dr. HANSEN. Twenty-nine, which will maintain the ratio. We are asking for four shop and home economics teachers.

Senator BYRD. And does this mean that your basic classes and home economics and shop classes will be at the desired ratio of about 18 to 1?

Dr. HANSEN. The shop and home economics classes will be at the ratio of 18 to 1, slightly over that. In the senior high school we do not distinguish in class size the basic curriculum from the other curriculum levels.

PUPIL-TEACHER RATIOS

Senator BYRD. Now, would you, for the record, indicate what the standard pupil-teacher ratios are, beginning with the kindergarten, elementary, and on through, and also dealing with shop and home economics classes?

Dr. HANSEN. The ratios at the elementary level for grades 1 to 6, 30 to 1. Basic and social adjustment classes, 18 to 1; kindergarten, 60 to 1. In the junior and senior high schools academic classes, 25 to 1; shop, home economics, 18 to 1. In the junior high schools, the basic and social adjustment classes, 18 to 1. I believe that covers the standards.

Senator BYRD. What is the total number of additional teachers being requested?

Dr. HANSEN. For all levels?

Senator BYRD. Yes, sir.

Dr. HANSEN. Including the vocational high school——

Senator BYRD. Not including the teachers for the severely mentally retarded student?

Dr. HANSEN. All right.

One hundred and eighty-seven if I have added correctly and subtracted correctly. Yes—187 teachers; classroom teachers.

Senator BYRD. Would you break these down again, please?

Dr. HANSEN. We are asking for 120 classroom teachers, elementary; 31 junior high; 34 senior high; and 2 vocational high.

Senator BYRD. All right.

I moved a little ahead of you, Dr. Hansen. Would you now proceed in your own way, please?

SEVERELY MENTALLY RETARDED

Dr. HANSEN. We come then to the request for 25 teachers for the severely mentally retarded. So that we may reduce the list of approximately 228 pupils who are there now waiting to enter these classes. The justifications, of course, are humane and also in the public interest in that these youngsters will have an opportunity for an education.

Senator BYRD. We actually ended up last year allowing four.

Dr. HANSEN. Yes.

Senator BYRD. And those were the four that were in the budget?

Dr. HANSEN. That is correct. These 25 were approved by the committee last year.

Senator BYRD. And you hope these will be approved again?

Dr. HANSEN. Yes, sir, I think these are very important. The other positions are for sight-handicapped children so that we can maintain a ratio there of something like eight pupils per class. These are the children who are blind and nearly blind.

We are asking for 33 positions in special departments; art, 2; vocal music, 15; science, 1; health and physical education, 15. These are needed to build up the program in special activities in the elementary schools. We believe these are very important. We are short in health and physical education, particularly in music.

Senator BYRD. Dr. Hansen, the hearings were held so late last year that I don't think we need to cover a lot of the same ground.

As far as the teaching positions are concerned, in all levels and in your severely mentally retarded category, I think it would be a waste of our time to proceed to recapitulate unless you think there have been some changes in circumstances which might weaken your position.

If you do think so, I would like to hear you. Otherwise, we might move on to the matter of counselors.

LAY READER REQUEST

Dr. HANSEN. Sir, there is only one item I feel impelled to refer to, 17–38 is the page. The lay reader request. I have volunteered a withdrawal of this item in the House hearings and I would like to hold this over for further study as an existing program for presentation at another time.

Senator BYRD. That is the $6,000 item?

Dr. HANSEN. That is correct.

Senator BYRD. All right.

Dr. HANSEN. Then, if we may, we will move on to one item under the special services, the speech correction teachers, 12. We consider this to be an extremely important service. So many of our children have speech handicaps and need speech improvement. The people in charge tell us that this is one of our most important needs and, as you know, the child who can't speak well can't learn well.

Senator BYRD. Is this the program that the Ford Foundation was participating in?

Dr. HANSEN. No, sir, this is our own program of speech improvement, speech correction and hearing therapy for which we now have 40 positions and are asking for 12 additional positions.

We are also asking for six new visiting instruction positions, so that we may take care of all of the children who are physically handicapped at home, and also requesting four on a temporary basis. This is a new request. If these four are granted we can then increase the number employed in October and November as we reach our peakload in this Department, and thus make more efficient use of funds than under the usual procedures.

We are also asking for four teachers and I am stressing that this is a new item to be employed as needed to back up teachers we need to take from the classroom for demonstration purposes for curriculum activities for other assignments serving the community as a whole.

Unfortunately when teachers are taken from the classroom other teachers have to fill in the gap and take additional loads and this creates a very bad morale problem.

Senator BYRD. I am going to ask you just one general question concerning the teachers. Your request for teachers I assume merely meets across the board the desired pupil-teacher ratio.

Dr. HANSEN. Yes sir; that is correct.

Senator BYRD. In any category will the desired pupil-teacher ratio be brought below the standard?

Dr. HANSEN. Not according to our——

Senator BYRD. Strike the word "desired."

Dr. HANSEN. Not according to our estimates. If predictions come to pass we will be just at the ratio in each of these categories.

EARLIER MORNING CLASSES

Senator BYRD. It has been said that if you would begin your classes at 8 o'clock you would obviate the necessity for additional teachers and that you might not need the additional counselors. You have probably heard this before, I think. I think I have good reason to feel that you have heard this. What is your reaction for our record?

Dr. HANSEN. That this does not affect the need for teachers unless at the same time we increase the load for the teachers. In the elementary schools, for example, classes beginning at 8 and ending at 4 would be taught by a single teacher of say 30 youngsters, we would still need the single teacher for the 30. We would be adding to the time schedule but we would not affect the need for the number—affect the need for teachers at the elementary level.

In the secondary levels, the only way that we could decrease the need for teachers would be by increasing the average number of classes taught by each teacher. The current teaching load of five classes plus a homeroom section, plus extracurricular activities, is the maximum load we can expect any teacher to assume.

Therefore, the only way we could get any relief from the need for teachers would be by increasing the teacher load which is already too heavy and this I think we should oppose as vigorously as we possibly can.

Senator BYRD. Had we completed our discussion of the teaching positions, Dr. Hansen?

CITYWIDE ORCHESTRA AND CHORUS

Dr. HANSEN. I have two more that I would like to discuss. These are small items, page 17–41, two teachers for citywide orchestra and citywide chorus.

We are now developing these programs Saturdays and off periods, but we are doing this at the expense of music teachers who have to give up their own time to do it. We believe this is so important a project that it should be supported by the community.

We earnestly urge the inclusion of these two positions for these important activities.

This then completes my—summer schools, may I say just a word about summer schools?

Senator BYRD. You have music teachers who are presently volunteering to do this work as an extra duty; is that correct?

Dr. HANSEN. That is correct. They are coming in on Saturdays giving their own time—and they might be teaching pupils for pay—

but doing it willingly. We can't expect a program of this magnitude to continue on this kind of basis.

Senator BYRD. How long has this program been in effect?

Dr. HANSEN. We are in the third year of it—our third one. The first year was just a beginning, a very small operation.

Senator BYRD. Will there be sufficient facilities to handle the extra teachers?

Dr. HANSEN. This is done on a Saturday in a school like Coolidge High School, Roosevelt High School. The buildings are open and so the facilities are available.

Senator BYRD. I have reference to the overall increase in teacher positions. Do you have facilities sufficient?

Dr. HANSEN. At the elementary level, if we move with the additional 114 teachers there will be by necessity some increase in part time. This is unavoidable. We had to make this unfortunate choice all through these years. It is far better to have 2 classes of 30 each meeting in the morning and afternoons alternately than to have 1 class of 60 under a teacher full time.

DECREASE OF HALF-DAY CLASSES

Senator BYRD. Do you see any decrease in the number of half-day classes?

Dr. HANSEN. We do, if the current budget request plus the one approved last year relating to the additions of buildings are supported by the Congress.

Then we anticipate being relieved of part time except here and there perhaps in an emergency situation because of geographic conditions.

Senator BYRD. All right.

SUMMER SCHOOLS

Dr. HANSEN. Summer schools.

Senator BYRD. Summer schools.

Dr. HANSEN. We are asking again, Mr. Chairman, that consideration be given to the addition of money to make it possible for us to do at least a small program for advance studies.

Today I had a conference—a very fine parent came in to talk to me about something else but in the process she mentioned her son, 17, who couldn't get a job, she didn't want to make a juvenile delinquent out of him so she sent him to Bethesda to go to school. He could not go to our schools unless he was failing and she thought that was too big a price to pay for going to summer school.

NEW PROGRAM FOR ADVANCE STUDIES

So we are asking for enough money, $26,641, to start a program for advance studies for the more able students in our schools.

Senator BYRD. No such program is presently in effect?

Dr. HANSEN. None.

Senator BYRD. You would need 40 summer teachers. This is over and above the teaching positions we have already discussed?

Dr. HANSEN. Yes, this is for summer school teaching positions.

Senator BYRD. These would be in many instances teachers who have taught during the first and second semester and they would be interested in doing some additional work during the summer.

Dr. HANSEN. That is correct.

Senator BYRD. You wouldn't employ additional persons for this work?

Dr. HANSEN. That is correct.

LIBRARY SERVICE

Library service, may I say a word about that before we move to the counselors?

Senator BYRD. All right, sir.

Dr. HANSEN. I introduce a note here, which I believe you have which I consider very important to dwell upon if I may, Mr. Chairman. The essence of it is this: That the Congress has long recognized the importance of library services in the District schools. This is a point that we do not sometimes stress enough. This has been done to the extent of providing library space, furniture, and funds for the purchase of library books for the junior and senior high schools and then, of course, just recently by the adding of a staff member to head up the library services and, for the first time last year, by providing 50 cents per capita to purchase library books for elementary schools.

The point is this, that the commitment to the library program has already been made by Congress. The question now is, How can we get this thing off the ground with the necessary staff? We therefore are making a very strong plea for the addition of the library services to the elementary schools as requested here, total of 8 librarians to start the program, and to establish the 14 librarians on a permanent basis for the junior high schools.

Senator BYRD. Were any added last year?

Dr. HANSEN. None were added last year. Funds for books were added.

Senator BYRD. Did you not request some librarian positions last year?

Dr. HANSEN. Yes, sir, we did.

Senator BYRD. So, 8 are being requested for the elementary schools and 14 for the junior high schools?

Dr. HANSEN. That is correct.

Senator BYRD. And three for vocational high schools?

Dr. HANSEN. Yes.

Senator BYRD. And one serving various school levels?

Dr. HANSEN. This one serving the Sharpe Health School, which we now have, a library of 3,000 volumes but nobody to take care of it.

GREATEST NEED FOR LIBRARIANS

Senator BYRD. This is a loaded question, and one which you invariably are asked and perhaps it is an unfair question. Just where does the greatest need exist for librarians, if it is possible to indicate a greater need at one point than at another?

Dr. HANSEN. I would say as a matter of practical admission, that step 1 would be to secure the 14 librarians for the junior high schools.

Eleven of them now are on temporarary positions. This would cost only $5,682 additional to do. Then, of course, the elementary program. We are embarrassingly unequipped in library services at the elementary schools and the present emphasis on cultural upgrading, on increasing the reading interests on the part of our children seems to me makes it almost mandatory that we move rapidly into a library program for the elementary children.

But in sequence, I would have to put it in this order, that hopefully, that in addition to the $5,682 for the junior high schools we would make this small beginning at the elementary level.

We have, for example, such an interest in the community in the elementary libraries that the Junior League has equipped the Truesdell Library with $11,000, material, books, and supplies which are now just awaiting a librarian.

The Higginson Trust Fund just recently made available $10,000 to the Lasell Elementary School library which will equip it, supply it with materials, excellent books, and makes it as good as any in the country at the elementary level but we have to have people to run it.

So the community is enthusiastic about this movement. I think perhaps they would say "let's get this done as among the top priorities."

Senator BYRD. How many books are required to be read as an outside reading project, would you say, in the 7th or 10th grade or the 12th grade?

Dr. HANSEN. This will be a hard one for me to answer with any precision. I use as an illustration our effort to get even seventh graders to encounter at least 25 of the great books in our so-called Jefferson Junior High School plan.

STEPPED-UP READING PROGRAM

Now this isn't quite responsive to your question. This would be part of the regular requirements. We are stepping up the reading. The people in charge of the secondary schools and even the elementary schools are encouraging the purchase of paperback books so that we can get children accustomed to turning to good literature for recreation, entertainment, for information, and I am inclined to suggest that as time goes on, there will be more and more outside reading done of this kind.

I know from my old days as an English teacher we would expect in the average class the youngster to read four or five books for book reports in the course of a semester in addition to the regular classroom work.

Senator BYRD. All right.

COUNSELOR PROGRAM

Dr. HANSEN. Then we will move on to the counselor program. We are asking for 30 counselors in the elementary schools, 28 for existing schools and 2 for the new schools we expect to occupy next year, Green and Harris. We now have 15 in this category.

I have a study here showing how the counselors function in terms of precise services if the committee would like to have that to study.

Senator BYRD. Yes.

(The study referred to is shown on p. 377.)

CHARACTERISTICS OF NEWLY APPOINTED TEACHERS

Senator BYRD. I would also like to include in the record, perhaps along with that, your memorandum on characteristics of newly appointed teachers.

(The memorandum referred to appears on p. 362.)

LIBRARY SERVICES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Senator BYRD. Your memorandum on library services.

(The memorandum referred to follows:)

Congress has long recognized the importance of library services in the District of Columbia public schools. For many years library space, furniture, and funds for the purchase of library books in limited quantities have been supplied for the junior and senior high schools. In the senior high schools funds have also been supplied by Congress for the appointment of librarians.

In recent years Congress has stepped up its support of library services in the District schools, indicating again the belief that these services are important even though at the same time adequate provision for funds has not been made.

In 1948 Congress recognized the importance of library services in the elementary schools by including in new construction provision for libraries and furniture for libraries in elementary school buildings.

It is encouraging to point out that 3 years ago this committee authorized the establishment of 11 positions for the hiring of librarians on temporary status for the junior high schools. This was the beginning of the current interest in library development.

In furtherance of its already expressed concern for developing adequate library services in our public schools, Congress last year approved an increase of allocations for library books at all levels, provided for the first time an allocation of $0.50 per capita for the purchase of library books for the elementary schools, provided authorization for the expenditure of funds for the opening of new libraries in new or recently built elementary, junior and senior high schools, and provided funds for supplies and materials for the library services.

A significant demonstration of concern for establishing good library services was the inclusion of funds in the 1964 budget for a permanent position of supervising director in charge of library services—supporting a project which up to this time had been underwritten by the Junior League.

It is clear, therefore, that the intent of the Subcommittee on Appropriations, and the Congress as a whole, has been to support in principle the establishment of adequate library services at all levels of the school system.

This fiscal year is the time for the extension of the library demonstration program so that within a reasonable period of time a complete plan may be realized. It is for this reason, therefore, that we are urgently recommending the approval of items in the 1965 budget having to do with the modest improvement in library services in our schools.

The first category is money for library supplies and books. This includes an amount of $2,500 to furnish library books and magazines for a new elementary school; $15,000 for basic allotments in existing schools; $10,815 for additional allotments per pupil; and $5,000 for library supplies and binding. This totals $33,315.

The second category includes positions for the appointment of librarians in 10 elementary schools to begin a program to supply full-time librarians in each administrative school unit by 1967–68. The second request in this category is for authority to set up 14 positions on a permanent basis to serve in the junior high schools. Thirteen of these positions are already established from savings. A third category is the provision of three librarians for the vocational high schools. none of which have this service and one for the Sharpe Health School. This makes a total request for 28 librarians.

The ultimate objective is to supply a full-time librarian for each junior high school.

JUSTIFICATIONS

The commitment of the Congress to the principle of library services indicates an already complete knowledge and support of the importance of the program. Briefly, the justifications for a library program are as follows:

1. Reading is the most important single skill required of citizens.

2. As a source of inspiration for reading, the library service encourages and develops interest, extends knowledge, and provides experiences which will carry

over into adult life, in that it accustoms the young to the use of the library and of printed material.

3. The presence of an equipped library and a trained librarian in each school increases the use of books, stimulates reading, improves the quality of instruction in making materials available to teachers and pupils, and increases understanding and knowledge in a way that can never be attained in any other manner. The fact that this is so is indicated in an extension of library services in schools in communities throughout the country.

4. To have libraries without trained librarians in charge is to place the school library program in an unworkable position. It leaves the implementation of the library development plan already approved by preceding congressional actions incomplete and inefficient.

Everything points to the timeliness of proceeding full speed ahead with the completion of the library services project.

A further indication of the need for putting more money into library services comes from a study which shows that the District of Columbia in 1962–63 spent only six-tenths of 1 percent of the instructional budget for library services (this incidentally being twice as much as was spent in 1958–59), as against expenditure percentages in cities like New York, Los Angeles, Detroit, Denver, Chicago, and Baltimore ranging from 1 to 2.4 percent of the total instructional budget.

Another way to show that we need to step up the library program is to compare the local school system's library services with those in the neighboring counties.

In Montgomery County, Alexandria, Arlington, Fairfax, and Falls Church, for example, elementary school librarians are provided at the ratio of 1 to 308 in one school system, and 1 to 1,440 pupils in another school system; whereas, in the District of Columbia there are no librarians for the elementary schools.

In the junior high schools in the nearby counties the ratio range is from 1 librarian to 795 pupils, to 1 librarian to 1,025 pupils. In the local schools we have no permanent librarians. The 11 librarians now provided on a temporary status set up a ratio of 1 librarian to 2,523 pupils.

In the senior high schools, for which we are not asking additional services at this time, the ratios in the nearby counties are from 1 to 781 to 1 to 1,462 pupils. The District of Columbia ratio is 1 librarian to 1,227 pupils.

In summary, the modest proposals contained in the budget for improving the library services in the District schools are clearly justified—both in relation to already strong commitments made by the Congress and in relation to the standard of services provided in like communities.

JANUARY 29, 1964.

CONTRIBUTION OF COUNSELORS

Senator BYRD. And the—let's see what you have to say about this before we include it.

Dr. HANSEN. This shows in specifics the kind of work done by the 17 counselors, 2 of whom are in the laboratory schools.

With reference to impudence and nonconformity, 384 cases referred to the counselors by teachers. Showing here the degree of improvement as reported, indicating that this is a beneficial thing to have happen.

As you read the list—I am not going to detail it for you, you see specifically the extent to which the counselor contributes to the adjustment of pupils in classrooms and to the improvement of teaching services in the classroom by helping the teacher.

Senator BYRD. I see that no parent has availed himself of the opportunity to refer a child to the counselor; am I correct?

Dr. HANSEN. That is correct. This is not generally done.

However, of the 384, 140 showed great improvement; 166 showed slight improvement, and 78 no improvement.

Senator BYRD. This category is about the most difficult of any of the categories enumerated, unless it might be exceeded by the one of overaggressiveness.

Dr. HANSEN. It simply illustrates what the chairman is suggesting, that some of the cases are extremely difficult to get to.

The category of vandalism shows that 67 were referred and all but 6 showed some improvement. I would hope that this would result in a savings insofar as vandalism is concerned.

I know we can't measure these things one against the other.

Dr. HANSEN. The Chairman may have been interested, too, in the second page, showing the effort being made by the counselors to get at potential dropout problems among children still in the elementary schools.

Senator BYRD. What does this mean, parents unable to set limits?

Dr. HANSEN. That is a pleasant way of saying that the parents—the children are out of parental control.

It is interesting to note that perhaps this is where the poorest amount of—the lowest amount of success is achieved, too, in terms of influence of the counselor.

Senaotr BYRD. Yes, it is. This memorandum will be included in the record.

(The memorandum referred to follows:)

Major guidance services rendered in problem areas

Types of problems	Sources of referral	Number of cases	Degree of improvement noted		
			Great improvement	Slight improvement	No improvement
Request for psychologicals	Teacher and principal.	720	199	230	291
Request for psychiatric referrals	Psychologist and parent.	110	9	42	59
Impudence and nonconformity in the classroom.	Teacher and parent.	384	140	166	78
Nervousness and ties	Parent, teacher, and doctor.	107	30	54	23
Overaggressiveness	Teacher and principal.	244	94	110	40
Stealing	Teacher	54	30	20	4
Vandalism	Teacher and principal.	67	33	28	6
Basic class placement	Teacher and psychologist.	193	75	70	48
Social adjustment class placement	Teacher and psychologist.	52	16	13	23
Evidence of parental neglect	Teacher, doctor, and social worker.	116	28	65	23
Poor academic achievement	Pupils, teacher, and parent.	702	161	363	178
Probation—Juvenile court	Probation officer	25	6	15	4
Immaturity	Parent and teacher.	226	57	137	32
Speech difficulty	Doctor, psychologist, teacher, and therapist.	114	29	59	26
Parents unable to set limits	Parent, teacher, and principal.	127	17	76	34
Lack of information on city life, displacement from familiar culture.	Parent and teacher.	41	11	14	16
Effeminate traits	Psychologist, teacher, parent, and doctor.	26	2	10	14
Enriching cultural experiences of children	Teacher	[1] 153	[1] 97	[1] 56	
Need for special health services	Doctor, nurse, psychologist, and dental hygienist.	372	150	137	85
Total		3,680	1,087	1,609	984

[1] Not included in totals.

Number of children	2,787
Number of families	1,573
Statistics: School year 1962–63:	
Sept. 1, 1962, to Mar. 11, 1963:	
Counselors	8
Schools	8
Mar. 11, 1963, through June 1963:	
Counselors	17
Schools	17

Services rendered potential dropouts (Consolidated report)

	Number
1961–62 (in 8 schools):	
Overage 6th grade pupils	142
6th grade pupils with 1 retention but not overage	191
Total	333
1962–63 (in 17 schools):	
Overage 6th grade pupils	189
6th grade pupils with 1 retention but not overage	207
Overage 5th grade pupils	147
Total	543

WORK DONE IN CONNECTION WITH THE PROBLEM OF POTENTIAL DROPOUTS

1. Study of the problem:
   - In theory:
     - Readings.
     - Discussions.
   - In reality:
     - With staff members.
     - Through observation of children.
     - In conferences.
2. Work with children.
   - Individual counseling sessions.
   - Group counseling sessions with pupils.
   - Psychological examinations.
   - Study groups:
     - (*a*) How to study.
     - (*b*) Personal health habits.
     - (*c*) Arrangements for tutoring.
   - Cultural enrichment experiences.
3. Work with parents:
   - Group counseling sessions with parents.
   - Individual parent conferences.
   - Films.
4. Work with faculty:
   - Favorable placement.
   - Case conferences.
5. Miscellaneous:
   - Referrals to community agencies.
   - Referrals for health services.
   - Followup studies with the junior high school.

Counselor Ratios

Dr. Hansen. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. The junior high schools: The request is for 11 counselors to move toward the ratio of 1 to 400. This will give us an estimated ratio of 1 to 686. In the senior high schools, four counselors to move toward a ratio of 1 to 400. With these four additional positions we should have a ratio of something under 1 to 529.

Senator Byrd. Now, recapitulating, Dr. Hansen, how many counselors are being requested for the elementary schools?

Dr. Hansen. Thirty in the elementary.

Senator Byrd. Thirty? How many for the junior high schools?

Dr. Hansen. Eleven.

Senator Byrd. And for senior high?

Dr. Hansen. Four, and for vocational high schools, two.

Senator Byrd. And last year how many were allowed in each category?

Dr. HANSEN. Ten were allowed by the Congress. Specifically allowed to the secondary schools. They were distributed six and four.

Senator BYRD. Congress allowed you none for elementary or vocational. The Congress did a little better than that the year before, did it not?

Dr. HANSEN. On the counselors, moving into an expansion of the elementary counselor program. I hope that we can come back into this schedule because it is the elementary level where the early habits are formed and where it is easiest to get a bad formation of habits. More chance to prevent and correct there than in any other place in the school system.

Senator BYRD. To myself as a layman it would appear then on the basis of what you said and on the basis of my own inexperience, that the greatest need would be at the elementary level. I am not saying this to draw you out one way or the other. I am just making an honest observation.

All right, shall we move now to—do you have anything further on the counselors, Dr. Hansen?

Dr. HANSEN. I would like to—we are having a little discussion of whether it is 10 or 12. May we check this on the transcript when it comes through?

Senator BYRD. It is 12.

Mr. RIECKS. Two counselors were to staff the new junior high school—it was 8 and 4.

Dr. HANSEN. Thank you.

COUNSELORS FOR THE VOCATIONAL PROGRAM

I would like to speak, if I may, Mr. Chairman, about the counselors for the vocational program. Burdick is a vocational school with no counselor; this work is being done by teachers on assignment. The second counselor position is needed to provide someone who can work with business enterprises, industrial concerns, and employers so that we will get a coordination between the instructional program in the vocational schools and the employment of students.

We are also requesting three psychologists, bringing this to a ratio of 1-to-5,337 pupils. The goal should be 1-to-5,000. We now have 23. We need these positions desperately to keep abreast of the testing requirements and clinical analyses necessary to deal with not only the problem cases, but the normal child.

VACANCIES

Senator BYRD. Did I ask you how many vacancies you had in your teaching positions across the board?

Dr. HANSEN. Yes, sir; we supplied that report.

Senator BYRD. I do not believe I asked you about vacancies in your counselor positions.

Dr. HANSEN. That is shown.

Mr. RIECKS. Two in the junior high schools.

Senator BYRD. Do you have any vacancies in your psychologist positions?

Mr. RIECKS. One at present, just normal routine. One just resigned.

Senator BYRD. Do you have any problem in recruiting psychologists?

Dr. HANSEN. This is an area in which we seem to get numerous candidates.

Senator BYRD. Do you have a problem in recruiting counselors?

Mr. RIECKS. No, sir. Let me explain, Mr. Chairman. These two counselor positions will be filled as soon as the teachers can be secured to back up the counselor. In other words, these are veteran teachers who have—who are on the counseling list. They will be put into the counseling positions as soon as we can get the teachers to replace them. So it is a question we need the two additional teachers to take their places.

Senator BYRD. What is your breakdown of counselors by sex? Are they half and half, would you say?

Dr. HANSEN. In the secondary schools we try to keep a balance. In the secondary schools 75 percent of the counselors are women.

Senator BYRD. Further, with regard to the psychologists, Dr. Hansen, would you like to add to what you have already said?

Dr. HANSEN. Only to urge that these have been favorably considered and that the three social workers also be considered. As you know, we have problems with families. We need to get into the home and we need trained people to assist in this and it our conviction that if we can get at the root causes of childrens' inability to learn by working with home conditions, we can easily justify—more than justify in terms of money—the cost of these additional services.

SOCIAL WORKERS

Senator BYRD. How many social workers are being requested?

Dr. HANSEN. Three.

Senator BYRD. Do these work in conjunction with the Welfare Department?

Dr. HANSEN. No, sir, they work in conjunction with our Pupil Personnel Services Department. Their functioning is as school social workers and they will back up the teaching staff and psychologists in making home visits and studies of conditions which could contribute to school problems.

Senator BYRD. Is there no nexus whatsoever with the Welfare Department?

Dr. HANSEN. Yes, there would be some, of course. We need some correlation and we do get very good coordination in welfare activities. But the Social Welfare Department does not supply services to us in our particular function.

Senator BYRD. You would say, however, that your social workers would report to the Welfare Department any facts which in their judgment should be brought to the attention of that Department?

Dr. HANSEN. We take—we would take that for granted, yes.

Senator BYRD. How many social workers do you have now?

Dr. HANSEN. None.

Senator BYRD. And you are requesting?

Dr. HANSEN. Mr. Chairman——

Senator BYRD. Three.

Dr. HANSEN. We have had some experience with social workers from private funds. We have found this extremely beneficial but

the private funds were exhausted and now we are without them. We know from experience, however, in demonstration, that this is a good program.

Senator BYRD. How recently did you have this experience?

Dr. HANSEN. This is the first year that the private funds are not available. We had two social workers from these sources for a period of 3 years. We are asking for two additional supervisors in the elementary school supervisory department and one principal, each for Green and Harris Elementary Schools.

SUPERVISORS

The justification for the supervisors is that as we increase the number of teachers, and particularly as we get expansion and we are required to induct new teachers, we need supervision to establish standards and to judge performance adequately.

In the junior high schools we are asking for three assistant principals to continue the program for supplying the second assistant principals in the schools of over 800 pupils. So far 14 schools have the assistant principal and 10 of the larger schools have only one.

The justification here is that in these schools the disciplinary control is perhaps most important and most difficult and we therefore consider this to be an extremely important service.

Vocational schools: We are asking for two assistant principals.

Senator BYRD. Is there not some overlapping between the work of the assistant principals and the work of the counselors?

Dr. HANSEN. There is bound to be some similarity in overlap, but the assistant principals are primarily, in addition to the administrative duties, they are responsible for discipline, whereas the counselors work in the field of guidance—not specifically in the field of discipline.

In the case of the vocational high schools, two assistant principals—we have 1,000 students at Margaret M. Washington. This assistant principal will be responsible for the evening school program and will be assigned in each case to Bell or Phelps. This provides for continuity of service and supervision and administration for day and evening activities. This is demonstrably important improvement in service at this level.

Serving various school levels, there is requested a chief clinical psychologist. This is paramount. We have a psychological department, as you know, of 23 psychologists working throughout the school system under the assistant superintendent in charge of pupil personnel services. This includes also two psychiatric attendants. This Department needs professional supervision and guidance and we list that among the most important requests, Mr. Chairman.

We ask for a supervising director in the department of curriculum development. At present there is only one supervising director and a director. This is too limited a staff for the kind of program we need to do and are not doing.

We are asking for four assistant directors in the fields of art, industrial arts, foreign languages, and science. Except for foreign languages and science, there is no assistant director for pupils assigned to this section. The services are extensive, involving teachers in large numbers. This involves development of programs, supervision and guidance of the activity in the secondary schools.

This comprises a total of seven such positions serving all levels.

Senator BYRD. And of the seven again—I ask you again to indicate the position or positions that you stressed a moment ago.

Dr. HANSEN. I would start with the supervisor director in charge of the psychological department as No. 1. Almost coordinate with it, and I am sure I did not mention it, is the special education supervising director for the secondary schools. This is important because this is where we are in our deepest trouble in terms of curriculum management and we lack coordination and direction because we do not have a specialist in charge of the secondary school, basic curriculum, and other special programs. I would say these two first, in that order.

I say nothing about the others—this does not mean that I am not concerned about them. I am concerned with each one of these.

PRIORITY REGARDING ASSISTANT DIRECTORS

Clerical services in the regular day schools, three.

Senator BYRD. It just might be well for you to indicate some priority with reference to the four assistant directors.

Dr. HANSEN. Yes, sir. I would list as No. 1 in that category the foreign language assistants. As you know, we have a very extensive elementary school program now. This needs special direction. That would be No. 1.

No. 2, industrial arts.

We need to do a great deal more than we are doing to develop shopwork for boys who are not academically inclined. I would then list art as the third, for the reason that we do have an assistant in science, not because I consider art to be more important. The science department is of extreme importance.

To proceed to the clerical positions in the elementary schools, two for Green and Harris, opening next year, and one for existing senior high schools, developing a program of adding a third clerk to the senior high school, clerical staff, this being one step in that direction.

For the record, I would like to say that our clerical needs are not in any sense represented by this item, but this is as far as we can go at this point. In departmental offices, we are asking for three clerks to serve heads of the department of art, business, education, guidance, industrial arts, et cetera. We have professional people here who have to do their own typing. This is a very serious loss of service to us. A clerk for the elementary department of supervision, highly important here again.

The staff of highly trained professional people are required to do much of their own typing, clerical work. A second clerk for the audiovisual department, increasing in size and scope. Every one of these five are highly justified positions.

SECRETARIES FOR GREEN AND HARRIS ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

Senator BYRD. May we go back to the secretaries for Green and Harris Elementary Schools? These are two new elementary schools and you would have one secretary in each of the two new schools?

Dr. HANSEN. That's correct.

Senator BYRD. And the third position which would be a clerk-typist position, would go where, did you say?

Dr. HANSEN. Would go to one of the senior high schools to begin a programing of adding a third clerk to our large senior high schools. At this time I am not prepared to tell you which one of the high schools would get this clerk.

Senator BYRD. You presently have two at each?

Dr. HANSEN. Yes.

Senator BYRD. And you are initiating a program of putting a third at each?

Dr. HANSEN. That's correct.

BOOKS AND SUPPLIES

We come then to the request of $91,866 funds for books and supplies. The main increases come from an increase of $10 to $15 per pupil for new buildings. We find that the present allocation of $10 is inadequate to supply the new buildings with books and materials.

A sum of $2,500 for each of the new elementary schools for library books——

Senator BYRD. Did you say each of the new, Harris and Green Elementary Schools?

Dr. HANSEN. In this case it is the Harris only. The Green, I believe, had been included last year. There is a slight increase in the per capita allotment for books at the elementary junior and senior high school vocational levels to bring the rate to $4.50 in all of the first three and to $5 in the vocational high schools. This is the amount we need to operate on a cycle of 5 years per book and thus to eliminate obsolescence.

OBSOLESCENCE

Senator BYRD. Are you moving forward satisfactorily in your treatment of obsolescence?

Dr. HANSEN. We believe great progress has been made, thanks to this committee and Congress.

Senator BYRD. Are you on schedule?

Dr. HANSEN. We are close to schedule. We are still off some.

Senator BYRD. Are you behind schedule?

Dr. HANSEN. We still have some obsolescence which we think will be made up by these additions.

Senator BYRD. You are not behind schedule because of failure of Congress to provide adequate moneys once this program is started?

Dr. HANSEN. The Congress has provided the money that we have asked for.

Senator BYRD. How much is being requested for replacement of obsolescent books?

Dr. HANSEN. This is the $5 per capita item. The increase is of the magnitude of 19 cents over last year at vocational high school and 31 cents at senior high school and 18 and 48 cents per capita for the junior high and elementary schools, respectfully. This is shown in the textbook and workbook line, table 17–59, 17–60.

Senator BYRD. Total amount for books is $1,152,407?

Dr. HANSEN. That is correct.

Senator BYRD. Does this cover your obsolescent book replacement program?

Dr. HANSEN. We expect it to, sir.

Senator BYRD. This is the overall—this covers all of these?

Dr. HANSEN. As far as we can judge them now, yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. Books, magazines, et cetera; is that right?

Dr. HANSEN. That is correct.

This brings us to the schedule which we computed as a matter of formula.

Senator BYRD. Does this include moneys which would be necessary for books and other materials for the severely mentally retarded students?

Dr. HANSEN. No, sir, that is an additional sum which is indicated in the subsequent table.

INCREASED COST FOR TEXTBOOKS AND WORKBOOKS

Senator BYRD. What is the basis for the 48-cent increase per pupil for textbooks and workbooks from $4.02 to $4.50?

Dr. HANSEN. This is the amount which was computed to be necessary for the 5-year cycle, $4.50 per capita. Last year the request was reduced below the $4.50 because of the additional amount. For obsolescent books $135,000 was allocated that year. Now we need to get on the cycle at $4.50.

Senator BYRD. Does this mean next year it would be $4.50?

Dr. HANSEN. That is right.

Senator BYRD. There would not be any increase?

Dr. HANSEN. No increase next year.

Senator BYRD. In what year of the 5-year cycle are you as far as fiscal year 1965 is concerned?

Dr. HANSEN. This year would really begin the 5-year cycle, assuming that they operate well on last year's theory—this will be our second stage of the 5-year cycle.

Senator BYRD. 1965 would be the second year?

Dr. HANSEN. That is correct.

You understand, sir, we may ask for more money next year because of increase in enrollment, but not at a higher rate per pupil. Then we go to the next special request for funds.

NEW BUILDINGS

Page 17–62. The amount is $75,000 for new buildings. This is at the increased amount of $15 per capita, Mr. Chairman—do you wish me to go through each of these items, item by item?

FREE LUNCHES

Senator BYRD. I do not believe it is necessary, Dr. Hansen. This material will all be inserted in the record. Let me ask you about the money for free lunches to secondary school pupils whose families receive public assistance, a total of $22,350 which was approved for 1963–64 for that purpose. What is in the budget for this item?

Dr. HANSEN. We are asking for an increase in this item of $827 to take care of an expected 3.7-percent increase in enrollment.

Senator BYRD. About how many pupils daily would be fed with this amount?

Dr. HANSEN. We are now feeding about 425 per day, and we would add 3.7 percent to that, which would make it, I suppose, about 445 a day.

BUNDY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

There is one item here under this program that does need stressing and that is the work for the Bundy Elementary School. This is a special school for troubled boys, and we have no special allocation for funds for shop.

Senator BYRD. Where is this item to be found?

Dr. HANSEN. This is to be found about halfway down page 17–62, "Shop classes at Bundy Elementary School."

Senator BYRD. Would you explain this item again?

Dr. HANSEN. This is a school to which we send boys who are troubled in other schools. We need to build the program around our shops. We have a shop program going where the teachers have to improvise and salvage and are destitute for materials and we are asking for a special fund there.

Senator BYRD. The $400 would be for the purpose of procuring supplies for these classes?

Dr. HANSEN. That is correct.

Senator BYRD. How many boys are involved in these classes?

Dr. HANSEN. I am not able to give you the enrollment at Bundy. May I supply that for the record?

Senator BYRD. Yes.

(The information referred to follows:)

There are 156 special class students enrolled in the Bundy Elementary School.

Senator BYRD. Is this a program that is just beginning?

Dr. HANSEN. No, sir, it is a program that has been in existence for a number of years, but one which has been handicapped for lack of these supplies.

Senator BYRD. Do you find that it is beneficial?

Dr. HANSEN. Very, extremely beneficial. I think most of the boys are—I would rather not have this made a part of the record.

Senator BYRD. All right, off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

FREE MILK PROGRAM

Senator BYRD. Would you like to address yourself to the free milk program?

Dr. HANSEN. As you know, this is one of the fine things done for children here. Each child is given milk in the morning without cost to him and the amount there—$7,266 to keep abreast of the expected increase in enrollment at the elementary level.

Senator BYRD. You have $5,000 for severely mentally retarded pupils.

Dr. HANSEN. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. This would carry you through the full year?

Dr. HANSEN. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. School year?

Dr. HANSEN. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. Incidentally, have you included vehicles for transportation for these?

Dr. HANSEN. Yes, sir, they will be discussed in the next category.

Senator BYRD. All right.

Did I ask you about the number of teachers? I believe you are asking for 25.

Dr. HANSEN. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. And how many supporting personnel—is that still ahead of us?

Dr. HANSEN. Yes, sir, the attendants and drivers and vehicles.

Senator BYRD. All right. Suppose we move on.

Dr. HANSEN. Then, to the amount of $27,680 for an increase in funds for children being educated at outside institutions. This is mainly for an increase in enrollment expected for next fiscal year.

We move on to the program for culturally—perhaps I should mention the $32,472 for annualization for the twilight classes. This is a program which we will be starting next month.

Senator BYRD. Now, we provided an appropriation for the initiation of the twilight classes last year?

TWILIGHT CLASSES

Dr. HANSEN. That is correct.

Senator BYRD. Would you like to briefly tell us what actions have been taken, what progress has been made, and so forth?

Dr. HANSEN. The development of the plan, getting it off the ground, had to be delayed while the other positions were staffed. The heads of the two departments involved tell me they will be ready for the program in the neighborhood of March 2, and the teachers—there will be three centers for this program and they are ready to make plans—in fact, they have identified the boys to be brought into the classes.

Senator BYRD. The classes have not yet been started?

Dr. HANSEN. That is right, sir.

Senator BYRD. You expect to get them started when?

Dr. HANSEN. First week of March.

Senator BYRD. Will you need the entire appropriation that was made?

Dr. HANSEN. Yes—I would like to make this qualified answer. That since we are starting 2 months late, considering that the appropriations were effective January 1, then in this particular category we may have more money allocated than is needed.

Senator BYRD. How much was appropriated?

Dr. HANSEN. I would have to check that.

Mr. RIECKS. Twelve teachers and one counselor.

Dr. HANSEN. But the amount?

Mr. RIECKS. I don't know the amount.

Dr. HANSEN. It may be possible we can compute a slight reduction—we will need this amount for annualization because when we work on an annual basis we will need the total amount. So we can't make a prediction on this. Anything we don't use would have to be considered in the nature of lapsed funds.

Senator BYRD. Would you indicate for the record the amount of moneys that are anticipated to lapse?

Dr. HANSEN. We will do that.

(The material referred to follows:)

Savings on twilight program

Appropriated funds	$45,357.00
Cost from Mar. 1 to June 30	31,546.40
Savings	13,810.60

TEACHERS FOR DIFFICULT STUDENTS

Senator BYRD. Did I understand you to say that you have recruited the 12 teaching positions and the 1 supervisor?

Dr. HANSEN. Counselor. My understanding is that this has been fairly well completed. I was told that the boys to be brought into the class have been selected.

Senator BYRD. And this will be about when, did you say?

Dr. HANSEN. First week of March.

Senator BYRD. First week of March?

Dr. HANSEN. In the vicinity of March 2.

Mr. RIECKS. For the most part, these teachers, Mr. Chairman, will be veteran teachers who are already in our employ. Mr. Koonz and Miss Lyons said today that they expect to get this program underway at the latest, by the end of next week. They are now trying to find all of the backup teachers to fill into the spots.

Senator BYRD. Did these veteran teachers volunteer for this kind of work?

Mr. RIECKS. They were asked if they would go into it and they have agreed wholeheartedly, for the most part. These are teachers who have been with us for a long time and especially adept at handling this type of child.

Senator BYRD. They were selected especially, am I to understand, because of their particular qualifications for handling the incorrigible students?

Mr. RIECKS. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. Difficult students?

Mr. RIECKS. Difficult children, aggressive children.

Senator BYRD. How many of these 12 teachers are men teachers?

Mr. RIECKS. Well, I will have to have this corrected for the record. I think 9 out of 12 are men.

(The following information was submitted:)

All 12 of the teachers for the twilight school are men. No women teachers have been selected, though women were not excluded from consideration.

Senator BYRD. Are all of the students boys?

Mr. RIECKS. Yes.

Senator BYRD. Why would three female teachers be selected to deal with this kind of student?

Mr. RIECKS. We have—there are some female teachers, Mr. Chairman, who are very well versed in handling this type of child and really do as good a job as the men. We do have a little question about this because this class will be running, or the classes will be running up until 7 o'clock at night and there has been some question as to the teachers selected and we are very careful about the fact that they will be in certain neighborhoods as late as 7 o'clock at night.

Senator BYRD. And the classes will begin at what time in the afternoon?

Mr. RIECKS. 3:30. At the Terrill, Woodson, and Bundy, two junior high schools and one elementary school.

Senator BYRD. Am I to understand that the classes will only be 3½ hours in length?

Mr. RIECKS. Yes, sir, but this is 3½ intensive hours.

CLASSES TAUGHT IN THE TWILIGHT SCHOOLS

Senator BYRD. What courses will be taught?

Mr. RIECKS. For the most part, the reading, mathematical skills that they will need—the basic subjects in the curriculum.

Senator BYRD. What range of grades will be covered?

Mr. RIECKS. All the way from the fifth through the ninth. I am sorry, the fourth to the ninth.

Senator BYRD. As I recall, about 120 students were to be accommodated?

Mr. RIECKS. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. How many have you selected?

Mr. RIECKS. I will have to provide that for the record, Mr. Chairman. I think most of the 120 are selected. I know that all of the elementary students are selected. I am not too sure whether the junior high schools have been screened.

(The information referred to follows:)

The school administration plans to enroll 120 students in the twilight school program. Presently, 52 students have been definitely selected. A large number of students have been tentatively identified for inclusion in this program, and we are actively in the process of screening and finally selecting the other 68 students at this time.

CONSOLIDATION OF CLASSES

Dr. HANSEN. My information is that most of them have been identified.

Senator BYRD. Will there be any doubling up of grades in any of these classes?

Mr. RIECKS. There will have to be; yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. Will the teachers be paid higher salaries than they would otherwise be paid?

Mr. RIECKS. No, sir; the teacher will go at her regular salary. This, of course, will provide a problem. It depends on whether we are charging this salary to this program or whether they are dealing—or whether they will go in on their regular salary and give the temporary teacher—we won't lose any of them. It will all be spread out. These teachers for the most part will go in on their regular salary. It will not be the salary of the beginning teacher.

Senator BYRD. Will these teachers only teach these classes?

Mr. RIECKS. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. They will only teach 3½ hours per day?

Mr. RIECKS. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. And they will get the same salary?

Mr. RIECKS. Yes.

Senator BYRD. As they would get normally. So in this respect it might be considered as a bit of a bonus for them.

DUTIES OF THE TEACHER OF DIFFICULT STUDENTS

Mr. RIECKS. There will be constant preparation. This type of class is going to require continuous preparation on the part of the teacher and she is going to have to spend a great deal outside. She is going to have to spend a great deal of outside time getting ready.

Dr. HANSEN. I'm inclined to think the teacher here, if he is well selected, will spend much more time than would be indicated by the

schedule of classes because if they are interested in a pupil they will visit the homes, make all kinds of contacts during the afternoon and working with the youngster on that level. That is our expectation.

Senator BYRD. They should be given a bonus.

Dr. HANSEN. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. Will 120 students constitute practically all of the incorrigibles, or do you plan to expand this twilight program?

Dr. HANSEN. We will have to work this out by experimentation. We don't know how this will work yet. Our hope is that we start with 120 and in a reasonable time 15 or 20 or any number really may be returned to their regular school. So that we are not thinking here of a fixed program for a fixed number for a certain period of time—a year or 2 or 3 years. This is a rehabilitative program where there are children coming in and going out, and we hope in large numbers, back to their regular school.

Senator BYRD. Will these students who come into the twilight classes be studying the same courses as they were studying?

Dr. HANSEN. The teachers will have to coordinate very closely with the sending school. But they will also have to do the job of analyzing levels of achievement of the youngsters they are getting. If they are reading below level, even though they may be assigned to a fifth grade, they are going to have to be provided a reading program, at their performance level if the children can be given a chance to improve.

Dr. CARROLL. There will be almost a program for every child.

INDIVIDUALIZED INSTRUCTION

Dr. HANSEN. There is a great deal of individualized instruction. We think this is a very interesting, hopeful project, Mr. Chairman, and we are grateful indeed that it was recognized as such last year.

Senator BYRD. I admire your optimism when you use the word "hopeful." I hope you are right.

Dr. HANSEN. I believe we will be able to report back to you that we will salvage a very large percentage of these youngsters. Our teachers are doing this almost constantly every day despite the adverse record of juvenile delinquency and crime. I think without what they do the record would be much more severe than it is.

CULTURALLY DEPRIVED CHILDREN

If I may proceed, there is a request for $44,258 for the program to improve educational opportunities for culturally deprived children. This is a special program sponsored in part by the Ford Foundation. It has proved to be so advantageous that we now believe that these 14 schools should be given this additional service. It is a form of compensation for cultural deprivation which is one of the answers to the people who are demanding quality education in downtown schools.

We are very pleased to know that this program has been approved in large measure by this committee and by the Congress and the additional $44,000 will put the program firmly on the road.

We are asking for $3,000 for travel allowances for school officers at the level of directors, so that they may attend conventions and other meetings of a professional kind, with some part of the cost defrayed from public funds.

We are asking $1,944 for laundering linens for the elementary schools. We have health suites in these schools, but up to this time we have not gotten public funds for laundering. We have funds for laundering at the other two levels and we believe this should not be accomplished for the elementary schools so the principals don't have to raise funds by selling cupcakes and so on to do this particular job.

Senator BYRD. Have you requested this item before?

Dr. HANSEN. This is the first time it has come to the committee. This completes, except annualizations, the activity 2 schedule.

TEACHERS COLLEGE

The next is "Teachers College, activity 3," in which we ask five positions, broken down as follows: Two for the laboratory schools, which are elementary level schools, in order to establish a pupil-teacher ratio there of 30 to 1, consistent with the other program. Two librarians for the laboratory schools. These are the two schools, Mr. Chairman, that I told you about, where the $11,000 has been made available from private sources for the equipping of libraries.

A clerical assistant for the president of the school—he only has one clerk and this is insufficient clerical supply for him. We are asking for $1,000 for the purchase of magazines and periodicals for the library. This money is now coming from students' fees which is an improper use of these fees. We need additional money for printing in the speech center, $100 and postage for the college program distribution of the catalog, totaling all together $2,134.

We are asking for an equipment item of $2,200 to supply visual aids to the training schools at Teachers College.

Senator BYRD. Dr. Hansen, what is included in the item "Other costs?" What is included in this item for which there is a total request of $41,633? This is page 17–68.

Dr. HANSEN. I am very sorry to have missed that particular point. "Other costs" at the bottom, $40,499. I am embarrassed to say, Mr. Chairman, I don't have an explanation for that item.

Senator BYRD. Does Mr. Riecks have it?

Mr. RIECKS. May we supply it for the record?

Senator BYRD. Supply it for the record.

(The material referred to follows:)

Other Costs

The following table presents the detailed distribution of the $41,633 item in activity 3 which is labeled "Other costs," shown on page 17–68 of the budget:

Detailed explanation of $41,633 for other costs, activity 3 (p. 17–68)

	1965 base	Increase	1965 estimate
Transportation of things: Drayage and movin	$160		$160
Rent, communications, and utilities:			
Postage	1,523	$500	2,023
Telephone	225		225
Electricity	15,370		15,370
Gas	930		930
Printing and reproduction:			
Forms, letterheads, etc	4,350		4,350
Printing, educational (speech correction center)	100	100	200
Binding	1,200		1,200
Other services:			
Fees, professional services (consultants)	2,500		2,500
Engrossing diplomas	50		50
Repairs to other equipment	315		315
Supplies and materials:			
Custodial supplies and tools	500		500
Toilet tissue and hand towels	730		730
Heating fuel	8,180		8,180
Milk	4,236	534	4,770
Miscellaneous	130		130
Total, other costs	40,499	1,134	41,633

Ash Removal

Senator Byrd. What about ash removal—what about that item? That is a trivial item, but I should ask why cannot this be absorbed? I mean, items like that.

Dr. Hansen. Well, in candor, I think we could—I think it could be absorbed at $265—the difficulty is, if we begin doing this on items of that magnitude as small as they are, they are going to total into a large item throughout the budget so we do have several categories of small items.

Mr. Riecks. Both of these two items, the ash removal and laundry are, of course, items supplied to other agencies. We have to pay the ash collection department as well as the Department of Correction that does our laundry.

Dr. Hansen. We are not asking for increase in these funds. This is a breakdown of this particular category of already appropriated money.

Senator Byrd. What is the next item?

Vocational Education

Dr. Hansen. We move then to activity 4, vocational education, in which we are asking for six positions.

Senator Byrd. What page is this?

Dr. Hansen. This begins on page 17–75. A breakdown of the positions is as follows: one distributive education teacher. This is a teacher who teaches retailing, to develop a program at M. M. Washington School. This, incidentally, is an area in which we need expansion. It is one of the best job outlets we have outside of Government and clerical work for our young people.

The second position is a cooperative teacher to work in diversified occupations. This is a program in George-Barden which we have

not developed as yet, concerning which we are long overdue. This kind of program, Mr. Chairman, involves the employment of a teacher, where they take a group of 25 or 30 youngsters, correlate their instruction with the specific job opportunities which he has found for them in contacts with the community, and by means of a program called diversified occupation instruction, fitting these students into the various job outlets.

Practical nursing teacher to increase the supervision in the program—this being a 12-month program—a dental assistant to man a classroom which is being set up at Armstrong High School under Manpower Development and Training Act funds. We have been fortunate to have been able to equip the laboratory. We can train young students to become dental assistants, this being an important job outlet.

Senator BYRD. Of the $46,604, one-fourth would be supplied by Federal matching moneys, is that correct?

Dr. HANSEN. That is correct. This is under George-Barden in which we get matching funds.

Two agriculture teachers would make it possible for us to get back into the agricultural program in the new vocational education act. This would be to prepare young people to work as florists, work in gardens, gardening, landscaping, for which there is a great demand in our community and very little trained personnel.

OPERATIONS OF BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Senator BYRD. Can we move now to activity 5?

Dr. HANSEN. In this activity we are requesting an additional 49 positions. I am going to ask Mr. Woodson if he would join me here. Perhaps I can ask him over here and if there are additional justifications, we can request it of Mr. Woodson?

Senator BYRD. Yes.

Dr. HANSEN. We are asking in that category for 25 additional engineers and custodial positions to service schools to be opened and occupied during fiscal 1964–65 as listed on page 17–81.

TRANSPORTATION SERVICES

We are also asking for 24 positions in transportation services. Mr. Woodson, can you explain that?

Mr. WOODSON. Actually, we had a correction when we first started this. We had 21 positions, 8 drivers for the transportation of handicapped children. These are bus drivers. There are a total of 21 positions in this category.

Senator BYRD. Instead of 25?

Mr. WOODSON. Instead of 24.

Senator BYRD. Instead of 24.

Mr. WOODSON. This was corrected very early in the evening in the first part of the testimony. Eight of these drivers are bus drivers for the severely mentally retarded children. There is one carryall driver for the severely mentally retarded children. There are two carryall drivers, for an increase in pupil population in the sight-hearing and crippled children category.

There is also one carryall driver for the purpose of shortening a very long distance which some of them are traveling at the end of the

route where they are on the bus for a period of 2½ hours. This takes care of those.

Then in addition to that, we have 16 vehicles, a total of 16 vehicles, 1 for the audiovisual department. Eight buses and four carryalls which match the drivers we described above and replacement vehicles total one truck and two carryalls.

Equipment for Cardozo High School

Dr. Hansen. Mr. Chairman, I would like to make a special point of the items of equipment requested for Cardozo High School, 17–85, for the development of machine shorthand programs in that school. This is in the amount of $3,900 for the Sharpe School to develop a business education program for the senior students there, costing $6,075 and to develop cafeterias in three schools now under construction—Green, Harris, and Garrison in the amount of $28,500. This would be to continue the elementary cafeteria program started last year.

Senator Byrd. Do these students take pride in having new equipment, Dr. Hansen?

Dr. Hansen. This is a very important morale factor, sir.

Destruction of Property

Senator Byrd. Do you find much evidence of destruction of property in the schools, defacing it?

Dr. Hansen. Not by the students.

Senator Byrd. Carving the desks with knives, this is a problem that has to be taken into consideration.

Dr. Hansen. This is a problem that has to be worked out routinely, perennially, and a great deal of effort has been placed to reduce this activity, or to cause a restoration by the student if damage is done.

Senator Byrd. Are you making some progress, would you say in the overall in this regard?

Dr. Hansen. Yes, sir. We have made a special point of asking principals to work on this. We have, of course, variations in the application of this particular set of instructions and in some cases no evidence, very little evidence of mishandling of furniture and carving of furniture, and in other cases much more.

Completion of Buildings

Senator Byrd. On page 17–81, you have a schedule of completion of various buildings. Would you say that in each instance the day of completion is as shown?

Dr. Hansen. Dr. Woodson?

Mr. Woodson. I think there are some slight corrections in some of these. Mr. Blaser is here and if I make any errors I think he will be in a position to correct me.

The latest date I have for Harris is September 1964. The Green is as shown——

Senator Byrd. Pardon me, in order that the record may be clear, September 1964 instead of October 1964?

Mr. WOODSON. Yes, sir. The Green is as shown, in December 1964. The Green addition, March of 1965. The Green addition is in the capital outlay request.

Mr. BLASER. That date should be September 195—1965 instead of March 1965.

Senator BYRD. We are speaking of the Green Elementary?

Mr. BLASER. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. What about Garrison Elementary replacement?

Mr. WOODSON. I have August 1964.

Senator BYRD. As shown?

Mr. WOODSON. As shown.

Senator BYRD. The Rudolph Elementary addition?

Mr. WOODSON. April 1965, instead of July 1964.

The Bunker Hill addition, November 1964, as shown. The Kimball addition, October 1965 instead of January 1965. The Hendley addition, May of 1965 instead of January 1965, and the Hart Junior High School addition, September 1964 as shown.

Senator BYRD. And would you say that the staff needed is as shown or does the reduction represent the difference?

Mr. WOODSON. In the cases where there have been delays, I am not certain that adjustment has been made in these requests. I would like to ask Mr. Herman.

Mr. HERMAN. They are subject to adjustment.

Senator BYRD. Would you kindly supply for the record an up-to-date request regarding the staff needed for these various buildings in view of the changes in completion dates?

Mr. WOODSON. Yes, sir.

(The information referred to follows:)

The following table presents the reduction in salaries requested in the 1965 budget (activity 5, p. 17–81) to staff newly constructed schools.

Reduction in budget requests due to salary reductions resulting from revision of opening dates of new schools [1]

	Salary	Group life	Group health	Civil service	Total
Green addition	$1,395	$5	$16	$91	$1,507
Rudolph	837	3	10	55	905
Kimball addition	3,908	16	44	254	4,222
Hendley addition	837	3	10	55	905
Total	6,977	27	80	455	7,539

[1] These changes are to be made on p. 17-81 of the 1965 Budget of the District of Columbia Public Schools.

REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE

Senator BYRD. Dr. Hansen, I believe we were up to 17–86, were we not?

Dr. HANSEN. Yes; we had completed the transportation justification and I have made reference to cafeterias and three schools and equipment for two schools. We could move on then to the next activity.

Senator BYRD. All right.

Dr. HANSEN. This being activity 6, and I do have a statement which I think you have available to you. It is a plea for $208,500 for this

activity for increasing the funds for the repair of buildings which are rapidly deteriorating.

Senator BYRD. Which page can this be found on?

Dr. HANSEN. I have a report which you have there.

Senator BYRD. Yes; would you like to read it?

Dr. HANSEN. It is brief.

A preliminary statement on "Repairs and maintenance" is in order because of the present critical problems in this category. Having in mind the committee's deep concern for all school problems, I want to make a special point of the situation with respect to school structures.

Because of the increased cost of operation in supply, maintenance, and repairs, and because of the increased number of facilities, maintenance has deteriorated to the point that we are now suffering losses to the basic structures of buildings. It is in the light of this critical need that an increase in operating funds of $208,500 is requested in activity 6 and $309,450 for repair of roofs is requested under permanent improvements.

A survey recently completed by the Department of Buildings and Grounds shows the extent of major repairs needed in the District schools: 82 buildings need major roof repairs or replacements; 85 buildings need structural repairs to prevent leakage of exterior walls; 77 buildings require floor replacements; 84 buildings require major ground improvements. It is notable that roof repairs, repairs to exterior walls, and floor replacements are all the kind that produce increasing damage if they are not taken care of as needed.

I am presenting this summary of the repair problem as a preliminary to the justifications for increased funds for maintenance and repairs.

Senator BYRD. Would Mr. Woodson like to add anything to what Dr. Hansen has said?

Mr. WOODSON. Not very much, Mr. Chairman.

SCREENING OF REPAIR REQUESTS

I would like to say that over the past 3 years, Mr. Riecks, and now I have very carefully screened all of the repair requests which we get and in each of the last fiscal years we have been unable to accomplish the work which was actually ordered by us in varying amounts from $280,000 to nearly $400,000. In other words, this work we couldn't accomplish even though we had the available funds. It had to be delayed into the next fiscal year. So that we do have an extremely serious problem of maintenance.

Dr. HANSEN. Just one point. Nothing so adversely affects the attitude of the community, the teachers, the pupils, as a shabby building, and one of our most common sources of complaints from parents throughout the school system is this very thing.

Mr. RIECKS. Just yesterday, Mr. Chairman, we were notified, Mr. Woodson was notified, that the roof repair at the Roosevelt High School, which came as a surprise to almost everyone, will amount to $38,000. This is a roof that we have had a little trouble with, but then all of a sudden the slate roof area has just been completely deteriorated.

PAINTING PROGRAM

Mr. WOODSON. Another important point on this is the status of our painting program. We are now painting buildings of an average

of better than 8 years. Some of the buildings that we put into the fiscal 1964 program were painted 9 and 10 years ago. Now this, of course, means that we are suffering from rotting window sashes, doors, our roofs are suffering also, and our buildings don't really look very good under these circumstances.

Senator BYRD. Dr. Hansen, would you justify the request for one additional position in activity 8?

Dr. HANSEN. Activity 8: This is to add an additional driver for truck delivery of foodstuffs, that is, supplies for the lunch program. The additional amount is for cost of food, $25,250 for increased enrollment.

Senator BYRD. Just one additional question: What is the justification for the increase in total contractual services and supplies? Would that also be caused by the increase in enrollment?

Mr. REYNOLDS. You are asking for additional money for lunches due to increased enrollment.

Senator BYRD. Oh, yes.

Mr. REYNOLDS. This is increased enrollment.

Senator BYRD. That explains it.

Now, Dr. Hansen.

NATIONAL DEFENSE EDUCATION PROGRAM

Dr. HANSEN. Activity 9: This request is for an increase of $26,403, broken down as follows—page 17–98. This is also page 17–101—science laboratory equipment, mathematics equipment, foreign language equipment, to be matched by national defense education funds, $3,153 for annualization of two temporary statistical positions and equipment costs.

Senator BYRD. That is about it; is it not?

Dr. HANSEN. That's it through this category.

TOTAL ENROLLMENT

Senator BYRD. How does your enrollment compare with that which was brought to the attention of the committee when you last appeared before us?

Dr. HANSEN. The total enrollment this year is 139,156. The prediction was 139,500. It is a phenomenally close prediction.

Senator BYRD. What was the prediction again?

Dr. HANSEN. 139,500.

Senator BYRD. What is the situation on oversized classes; namely, 50, 60, 70, and so forth, in certain classes?

Dr. HANSEN. We have none.

Senator BYRD. None of those?

Dr. HANSEN. The 50 and above—we do have studies here showing the distribution of classes if you would like to have it for the record, but a categorical answer to the question—no classes in the academic fields, certainly, above 50.

BROKEN WINDOWS

Senator BYRD. What is the situation regarding broken windows?

Dr. HANSEN. We have a vandalism report which I think we did submit in the last testimony but we could submit it again if you would like to have it.

Senator BYRD. No, this is all right. There is nothing unique—there is nothing new that you can submit?

Dr. HANSEN. Last year, last school year, there has been a decrease in the number of windows broken, an increase in the total cost because of the increased cost of doing business—repairs.

Mr. RIECKS. There was a 22-percent decrease in the number of window panes broken over the year.

Senator BYRD. You are proceeding with your window guard replacement program?

Dr. HANSEN. Yes, sir; that is right.

WAITING LIST FOR SEVERELY MENTALLY RETARDED CHILDREN

Senator BYRD. What is our overall package that is required for the complete elimination of the waiting list for severely mentally retarded children?

Dr. HANSEN. The 25 additional teachers plus the drivers and the vehicles will do this job for us.

Senator BYRD. Twenty-five additional teachers. How many drivers?

Dr. HANSEN. There will be nine drivers for this program.

Senator BYRD. And how many vehicles?

Dr. HANSEN. Nine vehicles.

Senator BYRD. How much for books?

Dr. HANSEN. $5,000.

Senator BYRD. And this is the entire package, is it not?

Dr. HANSEN. This is the total investment aside from the change we will have to make in the structures of classrooms as we move in. But this will be done from building maintenance funds.

Senator BYRD. You have no problem insofar as facilities are concerned?

Dr. HANSEN. We have space available in certain schools that are now under capacity because of the reduction in the residential membership.

Senator BYRD. You would expect to follow about a 10-to-1 pupil ratio?

Dr. HANSEN. That is correct, perhaps a little less. Roughly 10 to 1.

Senator BYRD. You have enough facilities throughout the city to accommodate these children?

Dr. HANSEN. We do, sir.

Senator BYRD. What is your waiting list?

Dr. HANSEN. 228 at the last count.

Senator BYRD. At last count, if I recall, it was about June 1962; was it not?

Dr. HANSEN. It is 1963; 228 is the 1963 figure.

Senator BYRD. Early part of 1963. How many children do you presently have?

Dr. HANSEN. We have presently in the neighborhood of 55.

Senator BYRD. Now being taught in the classes?

Dr. HANSEN. That is correct.

Senator BYRD. And is this about the level at which you have been able to operate for the past few years?

Dr. HANSEN. This is the maximum level because of the lack of salaries.

Senator BYRD. We added four last year, did we not?

Dr. HANSEN. Added four. One of these positions has been filled; three are yet to be filled.

Senator BYRD. How many did you have before we added four?

Dr. HANSEN. We had five.

Senator BYRD. You had five, then we added four?

Dr. HANSEN. Yes.

Senator BYRD. You have nine teachers engaged in this kind of work?

Dr. HANSEN. That's correct.

Senator BYRD. And you only have 55 students?

Dr. HANSEN. That's correct.

Senator BYRD. So that the ratio is not 10 to 1?

Dr. HANSEN. Somewhere under that.

Senator BYRD. About 6 to 1?

Dr. HANSEN. These children have to be lived with constantly.

Senator BYRD. Well, you would not have any problem insofar as this committee is concerned, I do not think.

Dr. HANSEN. The community is appreciative of this.

Senator BYRD. The committee was quite enthusiastic about the program last year and I do not know of anything that has changed our view.

EXAMINATIONS FOR PERMANENT TEACHER STATUS

My attention has been called to the report that many of the temporary teachers are loathe to take the required examination to attain a permanent status. Do you care to comment on this report?

Dr. HANSEN. No, I am not aware of this as a factor. Unless it is related to this, that many of our teachers on temporary status come into the city with their husbands on missions while they are attending school and know they are here for a short time and it wouldn't be profitable for them to qualify. This, incidentally, is one of our major sources of new teachers.

DISCIPLINARY PROBLEMS

Senator BYRD. What can you say for the record concerning disciplinary problems, Dr. Hansen? We have been very much concerned about disciplinary problems for a long, long time. Do you have anything you could say for the record on this subject?

Dr. HANSEN. I do, sir.

Before that, I wonder if you want to put into the record a report on temporary teachers which I did submit. This is on the disciplinary situation and we have done, as you know, the committee has done a great job in getting guidelines worked out for teachers to follow. I am preparing a set of guidelines which have been set up for parents to follow. The stabilization has been, I think, good, since a year ago. We have had very few reports of extremely bad behavior. I think in the course of the year so far that to my notice it has been—there has been one case of assault against a teacher. There may have been others. The situation tends to fluctuate. Just a recent conversation with people more directly responsible, we found that there was a dip in January for some reason. Sometimes discipline relates to the question of school conditions and the attitudes of overcrowding. I think our teachers have done a very good job in handling the situation in a transititional period, depending on the acquisition of additional

salaries. Many of our young people have done exceptionally well. The inter-high-school council came to me with a very interesting proposal which we can't seem to carry through on. They wanted to sponsor a game, an all-star game, the money to be used to replace broken windows. I think this is an extremely responsible point of view for these young people to take and to initiate and we feel this way about it.

This group of young people in our schools are saying, we don't like this, this doesn't represent us, we want to do something about it in terms of actually replacing the costs.

Senator BYRD. A very commendable attitude.

What percent of your teachers are white and what percent are nonwhite?

Dr. HANSEN. I don't have the figure, actually. I will get it. It was 72 percent last year, and if you will permit me to update this for 1963, I will do so.

Senator BYRD. Yes.

(The information referred to follows:)

The following is the distribution of white and colored teachers employed by the District schools as of October 1963:

	Number	Percent of total
Colored teachers	3,769	74.8
White teachers	1,272	25.2

ENROLLMENT PERCENTAGE

Senator BYRD. I was just trying to remember. I thought last year you were not able to supply it, but it might have been the information concerning enrollment that you could not supply at that time. What is your percent of enrollment insofar as it pertains to white and nonwhite?

Dr. HANSEN. In October the percent was 85.7 percent Negro.

Senator BYRD. That is in the overall?

Dr. HANSEN. Overall.

Senator BYRD. What percent in the elementary schools?

Dr. HANSEN. 87.6.

Senator BYRD. That is what it was last year. That is what it was at the time we held our hearings last year. So evidently you have no new figures on it?

Dr. HANSEN. Yes, we do, sir. Let me take a look here. For 1963–64 87.6 is correct at the elementary level.

AGE LEVEL OF TEACHERS

Senator BYRD. What are your observations concerning the age level of your teachers? Is the age level increasing or is it decreasing?

Dr. HANSEN. We have to study that—I am sorry, I have a study on that which is very interesting . I could made a copy available to you if you would like it.

Senator BYRD. Let us have a copy for the record.

Dr. HANSEN. All right.

(The information referred to follows:)

Years of teaching experience—District of Columbia public school teachers (in District of Columbia schools and other school systems)

Years	Elementary		Junior high		Senior high		Vocational high		Special schools		Departments		Total teachers	
	Number	Percent	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)	(14)	(15)
Less than 5	658	24.7	392	32.2	145	22.6	27	16.6	20	21.2	50	23.8	1,292	25.9
5 to 10	756	28.3	269	22.1	88	13.7	41	25.2	16	17.0	40	19.0	1,210	24.2
10 to 15	440	16.5	216	17.7	74	11.5	23	14.1	9	9.6	25	11.9	787	15.8
15 to 20	294	11.0	121	9.9	75	11.7	24	14.7	7	7.4	30	14.3	551	11.0
20 to 25	183	6.9	86	7.1	65	10.1	18	11.0	12	12.8	25	11.9	389	7.8
25 to 30	130	4.9	67	5.5	72	11.2	15	9.2	11	11.7	17	8.1	312	6.3
30 to 35	101	3.8	35	2.9	71	11.1	9	5.5	9	9.6	7	3.3	232	4.6
35 to 40	77	2.9	26	2.1	30	4.7	4	2.5	9	9.6	14	6.7	160	3.2
40 to 45	24	.9	5	.4	21	3.3	2	1.2	1	1.1	1	.5	54	1.1
45 to 50	2	.1	1	.1	1	.1					1	.5	5	.1
Total teachers reporting	2,665	100.0	1,218	100.0	642	100.0	163	100.0	94	100.0	210	100.0	4,992	100.0

Schools also under Board of Education include: Americanization School, Boys' Junior-Senior High School, Capitol Page School, Sharpe Health School (including visiting instruction and Girls' School), and Veterans High School Center.

NOTE 1.—District of Columbia Teachers College not included in this study.

NOTE 2.—The total number of teachers by levels represent the number of teachers answering the questionnaire rather than the actual number of teachers by levels.

NOTE 3.—The above information was secured from the personnel questionnaire as of Oct. 17, 1963.

Prepared by Department of General Research, Budget, and Legislation, Office of the Statistician, Jan. 29, 1964.

TEACHER AGE LEVEL

Senator BYRD. Would you like to comment on it?

Dr. HANSEN. I can tell you what it is. In the less than 5-year category, 25.9 percent of our teachers were in that category. This compared with the nearby county—I am not going to name the county of 25.2 percent. In the 5- to 10-year bracket of service, 24.2 percent at 28.3 and 10- to 15-year bracket of service, 15.8 percent with the nearby county of 24.4. In the 15- to 20-year category, 11 percent, nearby county 8.2. In the 20- to 25-year category, 7.8 percent, nearby county 5.1 and then ranging from 25 to 50 years of service, if I can add quickly here, roughly 15 percent of the total with one-tenth of 1 percent in the 45- to 50-year category. We think this is a pretty good age distribution.

Senator BYRD. How long have you been Superintendent of Schools here, Dr. Hansen?

Dr. HANSEN. Since 1958.

Senator BYRD. Can you make a generalization concerning the age level of teachers as of now compared with what it was when you first became Superintendent of Schools? The same question could be asked concerning Senators.

Dr. HANSEN. I can't do this because this is the first year we have made such a study. Anything I would supply as an answer to this then would be just a sort of intuitional sort of response.

Senator BYRD. Do you think it might be a little higher than it used to be, or lower?

Dr. HANSEN. I have an idea that we have larger numbers of younger teachers now, perhaps for two reasons. Our retirement rate has been stepped up just a little bit in the last 5 or 6 years.

Senator BYRD. So this would bring your age, your average age level down, would it not?

Dr. HANSEN. It would bring it down, of course, and we have the acquisitional positions, large numbers of new positions in the last 5 or 6 years which mean generally you fill them from younger aged people.

Senator BYRD. What percent of your teachers across the board would you say are men teachers?

Dr. HANSEN. 20 percent.

Senator BYRD. Mr. Williams, do you have anything to add this evening about the subject?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Nothing to add. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. Would any of the other Board members care to make a final comment?

Mr. HAMILTON. I hope the committee will think about the amount available for upkeep of the buildings. I have been a member of the buildings and ground committee and we never have enough money, not only to take care of emergencies—we have had several destructive fires and whatever rehabilitation we have been able to make has come out of current funds. We have no fire insurance, of course, and we used to have a formula of operating. We used to have a formula setting up depreciation of 2 percent of capital investment in the plant. I don't know exactly how much our school plant is worth, but I think 2 percent of even that is much too little and the Superintendent is asking for considerable more and I would like to say in my judgment

it doesn't shatter the overall budget too much—we could stand a little bit more, sir.

Senator BYRD. Thank you.

VALUE OF SCHOOL PLANT

What is the approximate value of the overall school plant?

Mr. RIECKS. Just under $100 million. Between $98 and $100 million.

Mr. MCLENDON. I think Dr. Hansen has been doing a terrific job for the school system. He is a very underpaid public servant.

I would also like to point one other thing out and bring before your attention, and that is, that the program we now have developed for the senior schools, secondary schools, has certainly improved tremendously in the orientation of youngsters. However, we must not forget that all of this begins at the entrance to schools, and therefore, the elementary schools should be made just as efficient as possible, and the orientation and application of youngsters at ages 4, 5, and 6 is perhaps the most important age for their attitudes and motivations in the school.

As one educator has pointed out, a dropout in school is not made in the school.

Senator BYRD. Thank you very much.

Dr. Hansen, I think you have made an excellent statement tonight, a very fine presentation concerning the needs of the system, and I have no doubt this committee is going to carefully consider your requests and I think much can be said for this committee as far as the sympathetic understanding that it has demonstrated in the past concerning your personnel needs in particular.

Dr. HANSEN. Mr. Chairman, may I say that this committee has been completely steadfast in its support of improved educational opportunities and it is to the credit of the committee that we are given an opportunity to talk very frankly about our needs and we appreciate this.

Senator BYRD. I take the view that a dollar cannot be better spent than when it is spent in promoting and developing and improving the educational program for our youth.

COMMITTEE PROCEDURE

Now, tomorrow at 1 o'clock in the afternoon we will meet to consider the capital outlay projects proposed for the public school system and that will be followed by Parks and Recreation, Highways and Traffic, Sanitary Engineering, Courts, Vocational Rehabilitation, and perhaps Public Health.

We will have an afternoon and evening session.

Friday at 2 p.m. we will have outside witnesses in room 1124, New Senate Office Building, and we will go into the evening if necessary to accommodate our outside witnesses.

It had been my plan to complete the hearing of outside witnesses on Friday afternoon and evening. I would certainly hope that the outside witnesses would have their testimony ready, they should have it typewritten, and I would hope that the statements could be brief and that we might not have too much duplication of statements

insofar as groups are concerned—that they may be able to select a spokesman for each of the various groups so that we can move forward as expeditiously as possible.

I would hope that on Saturday then, we could complete our hearings. Possibly we would only have Health and Welfare beginning in this room at 10 o'clock.

I thank you, ladies and gentlemen.

Mr. Tobriner, do you have anything at this point?

Commissioner TOBRINER. No, sir.

Senator BYRD. Thank you very much.

The committee will stand in recess until tomorrow afternoon at 1 o'clock.

(Whereupon, at 10:20 p.m., Wednesday, February 26, 1964, the committee adjourned to reconvene at 1 p.m., Thursday, February 27, 1964.)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS, 1965

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1964

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

The subcommittee met, pursuant to recess, at 1:05 p.m., in room S–126, The Capitol, Hon. Robert C. Byrd, of West Virginia (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Present: Senator BYRD.

Also present: Walter N. Tobriner, President of the Board; John B. Duncan, Commissioner; Brig. Gen. C. M. Duke, Engineer Commissioner; D. P. Herman, Budget Officer; James L. McCallister, Administrative Services Officer, District of Columbia; Kenneth Back, Finance Officer, District of Columbia.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PUBLIC SCHOOLS

STATEMENT OF DR. CARL F. HANSEN, SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS, ACCOMPANIED BY JOHN M. RIECKS, DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS; DR. JOSEPH M. CARROLL, ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF GENERAL RESEARCH BUDGET AND LEGISLATION; AND GRANVILLE W. WOODSON, ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS—(Resumed)

DISTRIBUTION OF MATERIAL ON FAIR HOUSING REGULATIONS

Senator BYRD. The subcommittee will be in order.

Dr. Hansen, I noted in the newspapers recently a story to the effect that the schoolchildren of the District of Columbia had been used to disseminate material concerning the Commissioner's fair housing regulation. Would you inform the subcommittee as to who is responsible for the decision in your department for the use of the schoolchildren for this purpose?

Dr. HANSEN. The request for the distribution came from the Commissioners Human Relations Council, and I was primarily responsible for the acceptance of the request, although I did confer with the President of the Board on it, and jointly we acceded to the request.

Senator BYRD. Did you look at the material before it was sent out?

Dr. HANSEN. I had very little opportunity to look at it. The material was sent to us in printed form. I think it was expository in the main, fairly readable material. I thought perhaps one or two of the personal references there to people responsible for this might have

been omitted, considering that some may have been afraid of political influence. So far as the main content is concerned, it seemed to me that it did make available to the community an explanation of the meaning of the ordinance.

IDENTIFICATION OF MATERIAL SENT OUT

Senator BYRD. Do you recognize this [indicating] as being part of the material that was sent out?

Dr. HANSEN. This is what we sent out.

Senator BYRD. That went out [indicating].

Dr. HANSEN. Yes.

Senator BYRD. Did the memorandum go out, the mimeographed piece?

Dr. HANSEN. Not to my knowledge.

Senator BYRD. Did either of those pieces go out?

Dr. HANSEN. Sir, not with my approval, at least, not with my knowledge, and my judgment is that these were not distributed. They did not come through my office, but since you raise the question, now I am raising a doubt in my own mind as to whether something happened that they did go out.

Senator BYRD. Will you kindly supply the committee, Dr. Hansen, with the material, the type of material that went out ——

Dr. HANSEN. I will be very glad to.

Senator BYRD (continuing). On this subject.

Dr. HANSEN. I am reassured by Mr. Riecks that the yellow pamphlet, the little brochure, is the only thing we sent out, but I will doublecheck that, sir, and make it a matter of clear record.

(The information referred to follows:)

A review of the matter concerning the fair housing ordinance information reveals the following facts:

The only material distributed to the pupils for transmission to their parents was the brochure from the Commissioners' Council on Human Relations "Your Fair Housing Rights."

The Commissioners' Council on Human Relations made certain materials available to social studies teachers and teachers in grades 5 and 6. These were: (1) Background data concerning the Commissioners' fair housing regulations; (2) a copy of the regulations, as amended; (3) a reprint from the New York Times; and (4) the fair housing ordinance for Washington, D.C., to be correlated with the social studies curriculum, grades 4–12.

The materials were intended as resource materials and information for teachers of various levels. The curriculum resource unit was not an official curriculum approved by the Superintendent and adopted by the Board of Education in the usual manner. It was resource material provided under the professional leadership of the supervising director.

Senator BYRD. The yellow pamphlet printed by the Commissioners Council on Human Relations.

Dr. HANSEN. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. And you say Mr. Riecks feels this is the only item that went out.

Dr. HANSEN. And to my knowledge it is the only one that went out. This is the only thing I approved.

QUESTIONED DISTRIBUTION OF PAMPHLETS BY PUPILS

Senator BYRD. Dr. Hansen, what do you think about the matter of permitting schoolchildren to be used to distribute to their parents

information on a controversial regulation of this kind, a regulation which might be unconstitutional? Do you think this is a proper procedure? Do you think our schools should follow a practice of this kind? Has there been any precedent for this?

Mr. HANSEN. We send out materials of various kinds by way of the children, including, for example, some of our own. But on the larger question of whether the schools should be a distribution and educational center for official documents, my answer would be, I should think this would be a proper public function.

Senator BYRD. Do you think that in the main it is a good procedure to permit the schoolchildren to be used to disseminate literature that is printed by organizations outside the school system? Particularly information which deals with regulations of the Commissioners and more particularly when it comes to regulations which are highly controversial and which have not been tested in the courts?

REASON FOR PERMITTING DISTRIBUTION

Mr. HANSEN. On the grounds that this was an official action taken by our Commissioners under authority which they believe they had, the document which we distributed was in fact official information. This being the case, I have no question in my mind that it is to the advantage of the community to know what this information is even though the community in part may disagree with the content of the action or the import of the action of its governing body. We were acting, therefore, in the light of the public interest in distributing rules and regulations which had some effect upon citizens of this community. I would say, for example, if the Commissioners should issue a regulation against the selling of cigarettes to minors—there may be one on the books right now—and asked us to distribute this information to parents, I would say we should do this.

DIFFERENCE IN TYPES OF REGULATIONS

Senator BYRD. I would agree with that because you have minors in the schools. I can see a great difference between those two types of regulations. Don't you feel that the community was sufficiently apprised of the housing regulations through the ordinary channels—newspapers, radio, television—without resorting to this method of getting into the homes information that was not printed by the school system, information that was printed by an organization entirely outside the school system? Suppose another organization which should take an entirely opposite view of this matter than that taken by the Council on Human Relations should decide that it would wish information presenting the other side of a controversial question, this one in particular, to be brought to the attention of the parents of the student.

OPINION ON DISTRIBUTION OF MATERIAL UNDER DISCUSSION

What would be your position in regard to the placing into the hands of the students material from that organization?

Dr. HANSEN. My position there would be that since this is not an official organization, does not represent the government of the District of Columbia, that I would not be authorized to distribute materials

at their request. They should be directed to work with the Commissioners to seek a change in the regulations, and if the regulations were changed, then as an official document we would be in a position to make the circularization.

Senator BYRD. So an organization which supports one view would be given a clear advantage over an organization which happens to take the opposite view.

Dr. HANSEN. This being clearly included in the statement that the organization we represented was the official governing body of the District of Columbia.

Senator BYRD. And yet the parents of the students in all cases or in most cases are taxpayers, and many of those taxpayers—who knows, perhaps the majority of the taxpayers—may be opposed to this regulation. I just can't——

Dr. Hansen. I would be inclined to think that even in that case, those who are opposed to it would certainly benefit by having a clear-cut statement of the meaning of the ordinance even if they don't like it.

Senator BYRD. I just can't bring myself to agree with you that school children should be used as the instrument for the dissemination of information concerning regulations by the Commissioners which do not pertain directly and primarily to the school system. Will you please, then, supply for the committee the regulations, information, whatever it was that went out.

Dr. HANSEN. We will be very pleased to do that, sir.

RESPONSIBILTY FOR CURRICULUM GUIDES

Senator BYRD. Dr. Hansen, who in the Department has the responsibility for determining what instructional aids will be included in the curriculums?

Dr. HANSEN. The curriculum guides are documents such as, for example, reading or some phase of social studies, which are prepared under the direction of the Department of Curriculum, generally with the assistance of special lists in the field, whatever field is being developed. These, then, come through that Department, through Mr. Riecks' office to my office, and if we concur in the materials presented and organized, we then present the materials to the Board of Education, the Board then determining yes or no as to whether the materials will be used. If the vote is "Yes," they become official documents of the school system and are available for use.

SUGGESTED CURRICULUM OF MATERIAL ON FAIR HOUSING ORDINANCE

Senator BYRD. I received in the mail this morning a mimeographed piece of matter, and it has printed thereon these words: "Resource material concerning the Fair Housing Ordinance for Washington, D.C., to be correlated with the social studies curriculum, grades 4 through 12. These materials represent an interpretation for instructional purposes, produced upon recommendation of the Commissioners Council on Human Relations."

Would you take a look at that piece of material and tell the committee whether or not this has ever been brought to your attention?

Dr. HANSEN. This has not come to my attention. This is still in process and has not been presented to the Board of Education.

Senator BYRD. I take it that this—having given this material a cursory examination, I take it that these are recommendations by the Commissioners Council on Human Relations to the school teachers for inclusion in the study of various courses which include U.S. geography, U.S. history, world geography, American history, ancient and medieval history, modern history, experimental world history, American government, economics, Latin American history, law, sociology world problems.

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

Mr. Duncan, would you supply to the committee whatever information you can provide which would indicate the genesis of the Commissioners Council on Human Relations, what the functions and purposes and objectives of that Council are and when it was organized or created.

Mr. DUNCAN. The last word, sir?

Senator BYRD. "Created." On what authority it was created. I will include in the record this resource material.

(The information referred to follows:)

COMMISSIONERS' COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

On November 25, 1953, the Commissioners issued a policy order of the District of Columbia government regarding nondiscrimination. This order, with its amendments dated March 4 and August 19, 1954, respectively, follows:

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
EXECUTIVE OFFICES,
Washington, D.C., November 25, 1953.

POLICY ORDER OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT REGARDING NONDISCRIMINATION

Whereas the public policy of the United States requires that all citizens shall have equality of opportunity with respect to employment in the Government and the use of government facilities and services without regard to their race, religion, color, ancestry, or national origin; and

Whereas adherence to these principles by the government of the District of Columbia is of particular importance because the District of Columbia is the Capital of our Nation, and a symbol of democracy in the eyes of the world; and

Whereas the Commissioners believe that adherence to these principles will increase the efficiency of the government of the District of Columbia by helping achieve the maximum utilization of its facilities and of the abilities of its personnel, and will promote cooperation and harmony in the affairs of the government of the District of Columbia: Now, therefore, it is hereby ordered that:

I. *Scope and application of this order.*—Subject to the exceptions and the instructions on specific matters set forth in subsections 2(b) and 3(b) with respect to the departments, agencies and instrumentalities specifically designated in those subsections, this order shall be effective immediately and shall apply to the following departments, agencies, and instrumentalities of the District of Columbia, and the constituent units thereof, which constitutes all the departments, agencies, and instrumentalities over which the Commissioners have administrative, authority pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 5 of 1952:

Alcoholic Beverage Control Board.
Department of Buildings and Grounds.
Office of Civil Defense.
Office of the Coroner.
Office of the Corporation Counsel.
Department of Corrections.
District Unemployment Compensation Board.
Executive Office of the Board of Commissioners.
Fire Department.
Department of General Administration.
Department of Highways.

Department of Insurance.
Department of Licenses and Inspections.
Metropolitan Police Department.
Minimum Wage and Industrial Safety Board.
Department of Occupations and Professions.
Board of Parole.
Department of Public Health.
Department of Public Welfare.
Department of Sanitary Engineering.
Office of the Surveyor.
Department of Vehicles and Traffic.
Veterans' Service Center.

II. *Nondiscrimination in employment.*—(*a*) Policy: Every official and employee under the supervision of the District Commissioners in any department, agency, or instrumentality, or any of its constituent units subject to this order shall base all personnel actions taken or ordered by him, solely on merit and fitness of the individual without regard to race, religion, color, ancestry, or national origin. The term "personnel actions" shall include the making of, or the refusal to make, an appointment, assignment, promotion, demotion, suspension, removal, or performance rating, as well as training, services, treatment, and any other action with respect to any employee, official, or applicant for employment in the respective department, agency, or instrumentality, or any of its constituent units subject to this order.

(*b*) Exceptions and instructions on specific matters: (1) In view of section 32–906, District of Columbia Code (1951 ed.) and the 1954 District of Columbia Appropriation Act of July 31, 1953 (67 Stat. 286, Public Law 173, 83d Cong., p. 9), requiring segregation of the children at the industrial home schools, subsection II(a) of this order shall not at this time govern the assignment of a white employee or official to the Industrial Home School for Colored Children or the assignment of a colored employee or official to the Industrial Home School for White Children.

(2) Subsection 2(*a*) of this order shall not, at this time, govern the assignment of a colored employee or official to a white company of the Firefighting Division of the Fire Department or the assignment of a white employee or official to a colored company of the Firefighting Division. This order will be amended to include this situation as soon as the Commissioners deem the public interest will permit.

(*c*) Complaints of violation: Any employee or applicant for employment who has reason to believe that the policy of this section has not been adhered to may, within 10 days, file with the appropriate supervisory officials in accordance with the established grievance procedure for the District of Columbia government, and with the secretary of the Board of Commissioners, written statements of the alleged violation, setting forth specifically and in detail the facts of the matter. This procedure shall be an integral part of the personnel grievance system of the District of Columbia.

III. *Nondiscrimination in use of facilities and services.*—(*a*) Policy: Every official and employee under the supervision of the District Commissioners in any department, agency, or instrumentality, or any of its constituent units subject to this order shall act without regard to race, religion, color, ancestry, or national origin in all matters relating to the use and enjoyment of, or assignment or entitlement to, any public facility, accommodation, service, or treatment subject to his control, authority, or supervision unless specifically required by statute to do otherwise.

(*b*) Exceptions and instructions on specific matters: (1) The District Training School shall expand its present partial integration to provide for complete integration of the mentally retarded residents in all matters, including work assignments, organized instructional recreation, eating, sleeping, and schooling, as the needs of such residents permit and in accordance with sound administrative practice, with the objective that complete integration shall be achieved in the shortest possible time.

(2) The Home for the Aged and Infirm shall expand its present partial integration to provide for complete integration of the aged and infirm residents in all matters, including work assignments, organized instructional recreation, sleeping and eating, as the needs of such residents permit and in accordance with sound administrative practice, with the objective that complete integration shall be achieved in the shortest possible time.

(3) Pursuant to the provisions of section 32–906 District of Columbia Code (1951 ed.) and the 1954 District of Columbia Appropriation Act of July 31, 1953 (67 Stat. 286, Public Law 173, 83d Cong., p. 9), no white child shall be admitted to

the Industrial Home School for Colored Children and no colored child shall be admitted to the Industrial Home School for White Children.

(4) The Jail Division of the Department of Corrections and the three institutions of that Department located at the District reservation near Lorton and Occoquan, Va., shall expand their present partial integration to provide for complete integration in all matters, including assignments of inmates to cells or dormitories and eating facilities, with the objective that complete integration will be achieved within the shortest possible time consistent with sound administrative and penological practice and the public interest.

(c) Complaints of violation: Any person who has been aggrieved because the policy of this section has not been adhered to may, within 10 days, file with the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners a written statement of the alleged violation setting forth specifically and in detail the facts of the matter. The Commissioners will thereafter cause an investigation to be made and, in the event that the complaint is justified, will take appropriate action.

IV. *Reports.*—The heads of departments, agencies, and instrumentalities to which this order is immediately fully effective shall report in writing to the Commissioners within 2 months what steps have been taken to effect compliance herewith. The heads of the departments subject to section 3(b), (1), (2), and (4) of this order shall report in writing to the Commissioners at least once every 3 months on the progress that has been made in achieving the objectives outlined in this order.

V. *Amendment to this order.*—This order will be amended to attain more completely its objectives as rapidly as the Commissioners deem the public interest will permit.

VI. *Effective date.*—This order is effective on and after November 25, 1953.

SAMUEL SPENCER,
President, Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia.

[G.F. 1-000—Order No. 54-464]

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
EXECUTIVE OFFICES,
Washington, D.C., March 4, 1954.

AMENDMENT NO. 1: POLICY ORDER OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT REGARDING NONDISCRIMINATION

Ordered: That section II of "Policy Order of the District of Columbia Government Regarding Nondiscrimination," dated November 25, 1953, is hereby amended, effective immediately, to read as follows:

II. *Nondiscrimination in employment.*—(a) Policy: Every official and employee under the supervision of the District Commissioners in any department, agency, or instrumentality, or any of its constituent units subject to this order shall base all personnel actions taken or ordered by him, solely on merit and fitness of the individual without regard to race, religion, color, ancestry, or national origin. The term "personnel actions" shall include the making of, or the refusal to make, an appointment, assignment, promotion, demotion, suspension, removal, or performance rating, as well as training, services, treatment, and any other action with respect to any employee, official, or applicant for employment in the respective department, agency, or instrumentality, or any of its constituent units subject to this order.

(b) Exception: Subsection II(a) of this order shall not at this time govern the assignment of a colored employee or official to a white company of the Firefighting Division of the Fire Department or the assignment of a white employee or official to a colored company of the Firefighting Division. This order will be amended to include this situation as soon as the Commissioners deem the public interest will permit.

(c) Complaints of violation: Any employee or applicant for employment who has reason to believe that the policy of this section has not been adhered to may file a complaint, in writing, with the appropriate supervisory official in accordance with the established grievance procedure for the District of Columbia government. The complainant may also send a copy to the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners. The complainant shall set forth specifically and in detail the facts of the alleged violation. The employee or applicant shall submit his com-

plaint without delay and, in any event, within 1 month after he becomes aware of the action giving rise to his grievance. An extension in filing time may be granted upon an acceptable showing of extenuating circumstances which prevented timely filing of the complaint.

That section IV of "Policy Order of the District of Columbia Government Regarding Nondiscrimination," dated November 25, 1953, is hereby amended, effective immediately, to read as follows:

IV. *Reports.*—The heads of departments, agencies, and instrumentalities to which this order is immediately fully effective shall report in writing to the Commissioners within 2 months what steps have been taken to effect compliance herewith. The heads of the departments subject to section III(b), (1), (2), and (4) of this order shall report in writing to the Commissioners on the first day of January, April, July, and October each year on the progress that has been made in achieving the objectives outlined in this order.

By Order of the Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia.

G. M. THORNETT,
Secretary to the Board.

Official copy furnished: Heads of departments.

[G.F. 1-000—Order No. 54-1812]

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
EXECUTIVE OFFICES,
Washington, D.C., August 19, 1954.

AMENDMENT NO. 2: POLICY ORDER OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT REGARDING NONDISCRIMINATION

Ordered: 1. That the policy order of the District of Columbia government regarding nondiscrimination, dated November 25, 1953, as amended, is hereby further amended, effective immediately, as follows:

Change the first sentence of section I to read as follows:

"I. *Scope and application of this order.* Subject to the exceptions and the instructions on specific matters set forth in subsection III(b) * * *"

Delete subsection II(b) in its entirety.

Redesignate subsection II(c) as subsection II(b).

2. That the Fire Chief is directed to prepare and to submit a report in writing to the Commissioners within 2 months from the date of this order, indicating the steps that have been taken to secure compliance with this order.

By order of the Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia.

G. M. THORNETT, *Secretary to the Board.*

Official copy furnished: Heads of departments.

In 1957 the Board of Commissioners appointed a work group to study and report on the need for a human relations council within the District government and the community. The work group was composed of Henry F. Hubbard, Chairman (District of Columbia Personnel Officer), Chester H. Gray (District of Columbia Corporation Counsel), Julius W. Hobson, and Sterling Tucker.

On February 27, 1958, the work group recommended "that a human relations council be created and be named the Commissioners' Council on Human Relations," pursuant to the broad authority vested in the Commissioners by Reorganization Plan No. 5 of 1952 (D.C. Code, supp. V, p. 23). which became effective on June 30, 1952, pursuant to the Reorganization Act of June 20, 1949 (63 Stat. 203; 5 U.S.C. sec. 133z, et seq.).

On April 9, 1958 (C.O. No. 58-535), the Commissioners created the then seven-member Council. The first members of the Council were:

Name and tenure	*Organization*
1. Leon Chatelain, Jr., Chairman, 1958-60	President, Chatelain, Gauger & Nolan, architects. Board member, Metropolitan Washington Board of Trade. Officer, American Institute of Architects.
2. Aaron Goldman, Chairman (1960-63) 1958-63	President, Macke Vending Co. Former president, Jewish Community Council of Greater Washington.
3. Walter F. Chappell	Former chairman, Charitable Solicitation Advisory Council.
4. Victor R. Daly 1958-61	Deputy Assistant Director, USES. Former Member of Board, Washington Urban League.
5. Barrington D. Parker 1958-63	Former president, District of Columbia Federation of Civic Association. Member, Republic State committee. Former member, ABC Board. Former member, District of Columbia Board of Appeals and Review. Member, American Bar Association.
6. Dr. R. Frank Jones, Chairman, 1958-64.	Medical director, Freedmen's Hospital. Former president, Washington Urban League.
7. Dr. C. J. Nuesse 1958—	Dean, School of Social Science, Catholic University. President, Catholic Interracial Council.

The original order, setting forth the Council's purpose, functions, and composition, and the subsequent amendment of December 16, 1958, creating an Executive Director to the Council and a small paid staff, follow:

[G.F. 1-000—Order No. 58-535]

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
EXECUTIVE OFFICES,
Washington, D.C., April 9, 1958.

Subject: Commissioners' Council on Human Relations, Commissioners, District of Columbia.

In accordance with the public policy of the United States that all citizens without regard to their race, religion, color, ancestry, or national origin shall have equality of opportunity with respect to employment in the Government and in the use of Government facilities and services, the Board of Commissioners on November 25, 1953, issued its policy order prohibiting discrimination in the District of Columbia government.

Ordered: That in keeping with that policy order and with the public policy of the United States to encourage harmonious relations among the residents of every community and to encourage the granting of equality of opportunity by persons engaged in private business, the Board of Commissioners hereby creates the Commissioners' Council on Human Relations.

1. *Purpose.*—The purpose of the Council shall be to assist the Commissioners to promote, foster, and encourage (*a*) the full and impartial application and observance of the Commissioners' policy on nondiscrimination within the District government as it relates to employment and use of District-owned facilities; (*b*) the full and impartial application and observance of fair employment practices by persons holding District government contracts; and (*c*) with the approval of persons or corporations concerned the observance and practice of good human relations among the residents of the community and the granting of equal opportunity for employment by persons outside of government.

2. *Function.*—The Council is authorized to:

(*a*) Recommend to the Board of Commissioners any changes it deems necessary in—

(1) Commissioners' nondiscrimination policy statement on employment in the District government and use of District-owned facilities; and

(2) Procedures prescribed by the District government to assure compliance with the nondiscrimination-in-employment clause inserted in District government contracts in accordance with the policy of the Commissioners above mentioned.

(*b*) Recommend to Board of Commissioners plans or means of educating supervisors, operating officials, and employees of the District of Columbia government in improved human relations practices.

(*c*) Recommend to Board of Commissioners means of assuring and maintaining equality of opportunity for employment and advancement in the District government.

(*d*) Study employment practices of operating departments of the District government and report findings, including recommendations if indicated, to the Board of Commissioners.

(*e*) When requested by the Board of Commissioners review complaints of discrimination in employment practices of District of Columbia departments and agencies and make recommendations thereon to the Board of Commissioners.

(*f*) Recommend to the Board of Commissioners educational materials designed to promote employment practices in accordance with the Commissioners' policy to be incorporated into contract documents submitted to prospective District government contractors.

(*g*) Serve as an advisory group to the Board of Commissioners in community matters when requested by the Board.

(*h*) Recommend to the Board of Commissioners programs of community education designed to promote improved human relations and to discourage and eliminate tensions and discrimination.

(*i*) Communicate and cooperate with, and with their consent, furnish advice on human relations to employers and others in formulating educational programs for elimination of discrimination.

3. *Composition and term of office.*—To consist of seven members selected by the Board of Commissioners. Persons appointed to serve on the Council shall be outstanding citizens of the District of Columbia and representing a cross section of the viewpoints of the community. District government employees shall not be eligible to serve as members of the Council. Members shall hold office for terms of 2 years, except that of those first appointed four members shall be appointed to serve for 2 years and the remaining three members shall be appointed to serve for 1 year. Should a vacancy occur through the death, incapacity, or resignation of a member, a successor shall be appointed to complete the unexpired term and in the same manner as regular appointments.

4. *Oath of office.*—Members shall take an oath of office as follows:

"I, ----------, having been duly appointed by the Board of Commissioners as a member of the Commissioners' Council on Human Relations, do solemnly swear that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States; that I will perform such duties as may be assigned to me as a member of said Council to the best of my ability without fear or favor; that I will exercise my best judgment and will consider each matter before me from the viewpoint of the best interest of the District of Columbia as a whole; and that I will well and faithfully discharge said duties; so help me God."

5. *Compensation.*—Members shall serve without compensation, but appropriate expenses will be reimbursed as indicated below.

6. *Organization.*—The Board of Commissioners shall designate a person to serve as secretary to the Council and such additional staff assistance as they may deem necessary. The secretary to the Council shall have no vote. At the initial meeting in each fiscal year, following the appointment of new members, the Council shall determine its own organization, and name its own officers other than the Chairman, who shall be designated by the Board of Commissioners. It shall meet at the call of the Board of Commissioners, the presiding officers of the Council, or a majority of the Council membership.

7. *Administration.*—The secretary to the Council shall be responsible for the administration, files, and housekeeping problems of the Council, and shall provide the necessary stenographic and clerical services. Expenses incurred by the Council as a whole, or by individual members, when authorized by the Commissioners or their designated agent, shall be met from funds provided for the administration of District affairs.

8. *Reports.*—Reports and recommendations of the Council acting as an advisory body to the Commissioners shall be furnished only to the Board of Commissioners. This restriction on the activities of the Council as an official part of the District government does not extend to the independence of action as a

citizen of any individual serving on the Council. The Council shall report its activities at least annually to the Board of Commissioners.

By order of the Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia.

G. M. THORNETT,
Secretary to the Board.

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
EXECUTIVE OFFICES,
Washington, D.C., December 16, 1958.

Subject: Commissioners' Council on Human Relations, amended, Commissioners District of Columbia.

Ordered: That sections 6 and 7 of Commissioners' Order No. 58-535, dated April 9, 1958, establishing the Commissioners' Council on Human Relations are hereby amended to read as follows:

"6. *Organization.*—The Board of Commissioners may appoint or designate a person to serve as Executive Director to the Council and such additional staff assistance as it may deem necessary. The Executive Director to the Council shall have no vote. At the initial meeting in each fiscal year, following the appointment of new members, the Council shall determine its own organization, and name its own officers other than the Chairman, who shall be designated by the Board of Commissioners. It shall meet at the call of the Board of Commissioners, the presiding officer of the Council, or a majority of the Council membership.

"7. *Administration.*—The Executive Director to the Council shall be responsible for the administration, files and housekeeping problems of the Council. Expenses incurred by the Council as a whole, or by individual members, when authorized by the Commissioners or their designated agent, shall be met from funds provided for the administration of District affairs."

By order of the Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia.

G. M. THORNETT,
Secretary to the Board.

On May 4, 1961 (Commissioners' Order No. 61-830), the Commissioners updated their policy order of the District of Columbia government regarding nondiscrimination and named the Council on Human Relations as the focal point for complaints of violation of that policy. The nondiscrimination policy order and the liaison procedure follow:

[Order No. 61-830]

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Washington, D.C., May 4, 1961.

POLICY ORDER OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT REGARDING NONDISCRIMINATION

(Includes Amendments No. 1 and 2) (Dated March 4 and August 19, 1954, Respectively)

Whereas the public policy of the United States requires that all citizens shall have equality of opportunity with respect to employment in the government and the use of government facilities and services without regard to their race, religion, color, ancestry or national origin; and

Whereas adherence to these principles by the government of the District of Columbia is of particular importance because the District of Columbia is the Capital of our Nation, and a symbol of democracy in the eyes of the world; and

Whereas the Commissioners believe that adherence to these principles will increase the efficiency of the government of the District of Columbia by helping achieve the maximum utilization of its facilities and of the abilities of its personnel, and will promote cooperation and harmony in the affairs of the government of the District of Columbia: Now, therefore, it is hereby ordered that:

I. *Scope and application of this order.*—This order shall be effective immediately and shall apply to the following departments, agencies, and instrumentalities of the District of Columbia, and the constituent units thereof, which constitutes all

the departments, agencies, and instrumentalities over which the Commissioners have administrative authority pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 5 of 1952:

Alcoholic Beverage Control Board
Department of Buildings and Grounds
Office of Civil Defense
Office of the Coroner
Office of the Corporation Counsel
Department of Corrections
District Unemployment Compensation Board
Executive Office of the Board of Commissioners
Fire Department
Department of General Administration
Department of Highways and Traffic.
Department of Insurance.
Department of Licenses and Inspections.
Metropolitan Police Department.
Minimum Wage and Industrial Safety Board.
Department of Occupations and Professions.
Board of Parole.
Department of Public Health.
Department of Public Welfare.
Department of Sanitary Engineering.
Office of the Surveyor.
Department of Motor Vehicles.
Department of Veterans' Affairs.

II. *Nondiscrimination in employment.*—(*a*) Policy: Every official and employee under the supervision of the District Commissioners in any department, agency, or instrumentality, or any of its constituent units subject to this order shall base all personnel actions taken or ordered by him, solely on merit and fitness of the individual without regard to race, religion, color, ancestry or national origin. The term "personnel actions" shall include the making of, or the refusal to make, an appointment, assignment, promotion, demotion, suspension, removal, or performance rating, as well as training, services, treatment, and any other action with respect to any employee, official, or applicant for employment in the respective department, agency, or instrumentality, or any of its constituent units subject to this order.

(*b*) Complaints of violation: Any employee or applicant for employment who has reason to believe that the policy of this section has not been adhered to may file a complaint, in writing, with the appropriate supervisory official in accordance with the established grievance procedure for the District of Columbia government. The complainant may also send copies to the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners and to the Commissioners' Council on Human Relations. The complainant shall set forth specifically and in detail the facts of the alleged violation. The employee or applicant shall submit his complaint without delay and, in any event, within 1 month after he becomes aware of the action giving rise to his grievance. An extension in filing time may be granted upon an acceptable showing of extenuating circumstances which prevented timely filing of the complaint.

III. *Nondiscrimination in use of facilities and services.*—(*a*) Policy: Every official and employee under the supervision of the District Commissioners in any department, agency, or instrumentality, or any of its constituent units subject to this order shall act without regard to race, religion, color, ancestry, or national origin in all matters relating to the use and enjoyment of, or assignment or entitlement to, any public facility, accommodation, service, or treatment subject to his control, authority, or supervision unless specifically required by statute to do otherwise.

(*b*) Instructions with respect to administration of the Department of Corrections: The Jail Division of the Department of Corrections and the three institutions of that Department located at the District reservation near Lorton and Occoquan, Va., shall expand their present partial integration to provide for complete integration in all matters, including assignments of inmates to cells or dormitories and eating facilities, with the objective that complete integration will be achieved within the shortest possible time consistent with sound administrative and penological practice and the public interest.

(*c*) Complaints of violation: Any person who has been aggrieved because the policy of this section has not been adhered to may, within 10 days, file with the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, and with the Commissioners' Council on Human Relations, a written statement of the facts of the matter. The Com-

missioners will thereafter cause an investigation to be made and, in the event that the complaint is justified, will take appropriate action.

IV. *Reports.*—The heads of departments, agencies, and instrumentalities to which this order is immediately fully effective shall include in their annual report to the Commissioners what steps have been taken to effect compliance herewith.

By order of the Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia.

G. M. THORNETT,
Secretary to the Board.

Official copy furnished: Heads of departments and agencies.

[Order No. 62-2264]

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Washington, D.C., December 4, 1962.

Subject: Designation of Liaison Employees, Commissioners, District of Columbia

Ordered: That each head of department shall designate a responsible official of his department to assist the Board of Commissioners and the Commissioners' Council on Human Relations in the gathering of departmental information relating to complaints, in conducting investigations and making analyses and reports on the subject of equal job opportunity in his department; or, in the alternative, that such head of department shall assume direct responsibility for reasonable and immediate handling of the foregoing matters personally and in cooperation with the offices of the Commissioners, Commissioners' Council on Human Relations, and the employee or employees involved. Designations of liaison employees shall be effectuated within 5 days after the effective date of this order.

By order of the Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia.

G. M. THORNETT,
Secretary to the Board.

Official copy furnished: Heads of departments.

On May 9, 1961, pursuant to the declared policy on nondiscrimination issued May 4, 1961, the Commissioners enlarged the Council to 9 members and restated the purpose, functions, and composition of the Council. Organization order No. 125 and subsequent amendments concerning equality of opportunity in employment in the government and in the use of government facilities (C. O. No. 63, 2074, dated October 10, 1963), and complaints of discrimination in housing filed under article 45, Police Regulations (C.O. 64–119, dated January 30, 1964), follow:

[G.F. 1-000—Order No. 61-846]

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Washington, D.C., May 9, 1961.

Subject: Organization Order No. 125, Commissioners' Council on Human Relations.

In accordance with the public policy of the United States that all citizens without regard to their race, religion, color, ancestry, or national origin shall have equality of opportunity with respect to employment in the Government and in the use of Government facilities and services, the Board of Commissioners issued its policy orders prohibiting discrimination in the District of Columbia government and in connection with work performed under District government contracts.

Ordered: That Commissioners' Order No. 58-535, dated April 9, 1958, as amended, establishing a Commissioners' Council on Human Relations, is hereby redesignated Organization Order No. 125, and amended to read as follows:

That in keeping with these policy orders and with the public policy of the United States to encourage harmonious relations among the residents of every community and to encourage the granting of equality of opportunity by persons engaged in private business, the Board of Commissioners hereby creates the Commissioners' Council on Human Relations.

1. *Purpose.*—The purpose of the Council shall be to advise and assist the Commissioners to promote, foster, and encourage (*a*) the full and impartial application and observance of the Commissioners' policy on nondiscrimination within the District government as it relates to employment and use of District-owned facili-

ties; (*b*) the full and impartial application and observance of fair employment practices by persons holding District government contracts; (*c*) with the approval of persons or corporations concerned, the observance and practice of fair employment policies by persons or firms in the District of Columbia; and (*d*) the observance and practice of good human relations, mutual understanding and equality of opportunity among the various racial, religious, and ethnic groups of the community.

2. *Functions.*—(*a*) The Council shall study, and upon complaint inquire into, and advise and assist the Board of Commissioners in relation to the following:

(1) Commissioners' nondiscrimination policy order on employment in District government and use of District-owned facilities.

(2) Procedures to promote, assure, and maintain equal access to and advancement in employment in the District government.

(3) Procedures prescribed by the District government to assure compliance with the nondiscrimination in employment clause inserted in District contracts, in accordance with the policies of the Commissioners mentioned herein.

(4) Complaints of discrimination in employment patterns and practices contrary to the Commissioners' policy relating to District government contracts.

(5) Programs for assisting officials, supervisors, and employees of the District of Columbia government in improvement of human relations practices.

(6) 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 ground of race, creed, color, or national origin.

(*b*) The Council shall receive and may investigate complaints of tension, conflict, and practices of discrimination and of efforts or activities of individuals or groups to incite discord, tension, hate, and suspicion which may lead to breaches of peace and public disorder.

(*c*) The Council shall serve in an advisory and consultative capacity to all departments, advisory boards, regulatory agencies, and for other organizations of District government to assure the effective compliance with the Commissioners' nondiscrimination policies and orders.

(*d*) The Council shall perform any other advisory duties as directed by the Commissioners for the promotion of better human relations and understanding among community groups.

3. *Composition and term of office.*—The Council shall consist of nine members selected by the Board of Commissioners. Persons appointed to serve on the Council shall be outstanding persons residing or having their principal places of business in the District of Columbia and representing a cross section of the viewpoints of the community. Salaried District government employees shall not be eligible to serve as members of the Council. Members shall hold office for terms of 3 years. Should a vacancy occur through the death, incapacity or resignation of a member, a successor shall be appointed to complete the unexpired term and in the same manner as regular appointments. No person who has served 6 years or more consecutively as a member shall be reappointed as such member until after the expiration of 1 year from the end of such service.

4. *Oath of Office.*—Members shall take an oath of office as follows:

"I, _____, having been duly appointed by the Board of Commissioners as a member of the Commissioners' Council on Human Relations, do solemnly swear that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States; that I will perform such duties as may be assigned to me as a member of said Council to the best of my ability without fear or favor; that I will exercise my best judgment and will consider each matter before me from the viewpoint of the best interest of the District of Columbia as a whole; and that I will well and faithfully discharge said duties; so help me God."

5. *Compensation.*—Members shall serve without compensation.

6. *Organization.*—The Board of Commissioners shall designate an Executive Director to serve the Council and such additional staff as the Board may deem necessary. The Executive Director to the Council shall have no vote. At the initial meeting in each fiscal year, following the appointment of new members, the Council shall determine its own organization, name its own officers other than the Chairman, who shall be designated by the Board of Commissioners. It shall meet at the call of the Board of Commissioners, the presiding officer of the Council, or a majority of the Council membership.

7. *Administration.*—The Executive Director of the Council shall be responsible for the administration of the Council. Expenses incurred by the Council as a whole, or by individual members, or its staff, shall be met from funds provided for the administration of District affairs.

8. *Reports.*—The Council shall regularly report its activities to the Board of Commissioners.

By order of the Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia.

G. M. THORNETT,
Secretary to the Board.

Official copy furnished: ORG; Commissioners Council on Human Relations (100).

[Order No. 63-2074]

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE
Washington, D.C., October 10, 1963.

Subject: Organization Order No. 125—Amended, Commissioners' Council on Human Relations.

Ordered: That Commissioners' Order No. 61-846 (Organization Order No. 125) dated May 9, 1961, relative to the Commissioners' Council on Human Relations, is hereby amended in the first paragraph, line 3, by adding the words "sex, or age" after the words "national origin." This paragraph, as amended, reads as follows:

"In accordance with the public policy of the United States that all citizens without regard to their race, religion, color, ancestry, national origin, sex, or age shall have equality of opportunity with respect to employment in the government and in the use of government facilities and services, the Board of Commissioners issued its policy orders prohibiting discrimination in the District of Columbia government and in connection with work performed under District government contracts."

By order of the Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia.

G. M. THORNETT,
Secretary to the Board.

Official copy furnished: ORG; Dr. Charles Zinn, House Judiciary Committee, Old House Office Building, Washington, D.C.; Commissioners' Council on Human Relations.

[G.F. 1-000—Order No. 64-119]

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Washington, D.C., January 30, 1964.

Subject: Organization Order No. 125—Amended, Commissioners' Council on Human Relations.

Ordered: That Organization Order No. 125, dated May 9, 1961, relative to the Commissioners' Council on Human Relations, as amended, is further amended by adding a new paragraph (7) to subsection a of section 2, as follows:

"(7) Complaints of discrimination in housing filed under the provisions of article 45, Police Regulations, prohibiting discrimination by reason of race, color, religion, or national origin against persons seeking or utilizing housing units in the District of Columbia."

By order of the Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia.

G. M. THORNETT,
Secretary to the Board.

Official copy furnished: ORG; Dr. Charles Zinn, House Judiciary Committee, Old House Office Building. Washington, D.C.; Commissioners, Council on Human Relations.

JANUARY 22, 1964.

In re proposed amendment of Organization Order No. 125, Commissioners' Council on Human Relations, to implement the fair housing regulations (CCO: 3.C5.1—Human Relations, Commissioners' Council on).

COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

GENTLEMEN: I have examined the proposed amendment of Organization Order No. 125, submitted by the Management Officer, to vest in the Commissioners' Council on Human Relations authority to study, inquire into, advise and assist the Board of Commissioners with respect to complaints filed with the Executive Director of the Council under section 6 of the recently issued amendment of the Police Regulations prohibiting discrimination by reason of race, color, religion, or national origin against persons seeking or utilizing housing units in the District of Columbia.

I have no legal objections to the amendment as proposed. However, I call attention to an error in the proposal which makes a numerical reference to article 25 of the Police Regulations instead of correctly citing it as article 45. I have made the necessary correction and recommend the issuance of an order substantially similar in form to that attached hereto.

Respectfully submitted.

CHESTER H. GRAY,
Corporation Counsel, District of Columbia.

Ordered: That Organization Order No. 125, dated May 9, 1961, relative to the Commissioners' Council on Human Relations, as amended, is further amended by adding a new paragraph (7) to subsection a of section 2, as follows:

"(7) Complaints of discrimination in housing filed under the provisions of Article 45; Police Regulations, prohibiting discrimination by reason of race, color, religion, or national origin against persons seeking or utilizing housing units in the District of Columbia."

PRESENT MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS SERVING WITHOUT COMPENSATION

Name and tenure	*Organization*
1. Dr. R. Frank Jones, Chairman, August 1964.	Medical Director, Freedmen's Hospital, former president, Washington Urban League.
2. Mrs. Burma Whitted, June 1964	Civic leader; director of recreational therapy, Pediatrics Division, Freedmen's Hospital; first vice president, District of Columbia Board of Camp Fire.
3. Dr. C. J. Nuesse, June 1964	Dean, School of Social Science, Catholic University; president, Catholic Interracial Council.
4. George E. C. Hayes, August 1964	Attorney; former chairman, District of Columbia Public Utilities Commission; member, Metropolitan Washington Board of Trade; member, Board of Directors, National Conference of Christians and Jews.
5. Mrs. Grace Coy, August 1964	Former secretary, Agnes E. Meyer Foundation; member, Public Welfare Advisory Council; member, Family and Child Services Board; member National Family Services Association of America and its executive committee; Hillcrest Board (for disturbed children); member, District of Columbia Health and Welfare Council and its executive committee.
6. H. Gabriel Murphy, August 1964	Insurance business; stockholder, Minneapolis Baseball Club.
7. John D. Fauntleroy	Attorney, private practice; president, American Bar Association.
8. Oscar I Dodek, August 1966	President, D. J. Kaufman, former president, Merchants & Manufacturers Association.
9. F. H. McGuigan, August 1966	Secretary, Greater Washington Central Labor Council; executive, Retail Clerks Local 400.

The Council is currently staffed with an executive director (GS–14). He is assisted by a group relations specialist (GS–12) who has been in the employ of the Council since 1961. The Council also employs a secretary (GS–6).

The operating budget for the Council's first 2 years was met by a $40,000 grant from the Agnes and Eugene Meyer Foundation. Since fiscal year 1961, the Council has operated under District government appropriations, as follows:

Fiscal year:	*Operating budget*
1961	$25,300
1962	27,500
1963	32,200
1964	35,122

A balance of approximately $300 of the original grant funds is available for special purposes.

An estimated 200 municipalities in this country have agencies similar to the District of Columbia Council on Human Relations. Of these, approximately 40 have paid staffs working with the Council. These cities include New York, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Denver, Buffalo, Newark (N.J.), Toledo, and Miami.

ADDRESS TO TEACHERS BY PAUL RILLING

Materials distributed to social studies January 23, special meeting of teachers: resource material concerning the Fair Housing Ordinance for Washington, D.C., to be correlated with the social studies curriculum (grades 4–12)

These materials represent an interpretation, for instructional purposes, produced upon recommendation of the Commissioners' Council on Human Relations. (A curriculum release: Public Schools of the District of Columbia.)

FAIR HOUSING

Introduction

Washington, D.C., as our Nation's Capital enjoys the distinction of portraying to the world the extent to which the day-to-day practice of democracy in America conforms to the principles of our Declaration of Independence and our Constitution. It is the one city in the United States in which every American has a share, a symbol of America both at home and abroad.

More than 2 million people live in the Washington metropolitan area. Within 40 years it is expected that more than five million will live in this urban region. The National Government, 2 State governments, 6 counties and 60 incorporated cities and towns share the responsibility of governing and planning the development of this area.

What is the housing situation in this area? While Negroes account for one-quarter of the metropolitan area population, more than four out of every five live in the central city. In the classroom, as the problem of housing is examined and solutions sought for and discussed, it might be well to recall these words of Commissioner Tobriner: "When we talk of housing, we must not lose sight of the fact that we are talking of homes, homes for the families of our community. Stability of family life, the rearing of children, security for our aged citizens—all depend on the quality and the availability of homes. When housing is not available or when available only in deteriorated, overcrowded conditions, family life becomes difficult, if not impossible. Juvenile delinquency does not exist in a vacuum in our community. Slums are its breeding ground. Juvenile delinquency and family instability will persist as long as families are forced, because of discriminatory housing practices, to crowd into whatever limited housing is available."

The findings of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, September 1962, regarding housing in Washington, D.C., provide an excellent means for motivating a discussion or initiating a lesson on fair housing:

1. The Commission found that housing is "the one commodity in the American market that is not freely available on equal terms to everyone who can afford to pay."
2. To a large extent, the Washington metropolitan area is racially segregated in its housing pattern.
3. The District of Columbia and the separate political entities that constitute its suburbs are, in fact, but a single community where housing problems are closely interrelated.
4. Housing discrimination in the Washington metropolitan area is generally based solely on race and color.
5. The percentage of Negroes in the population of the District of Columbia has increased greatly during the past decades. Negroes now constitute a majority of the District's population.
6. An overall expansion of housing opportunities for Negroes has occurred in the District of Columbia but expansion has been accompanied by continuing segregation. Free housing choice does not exist generally in the District, and nonwhites are largely confined to the least desirable housing.
7. The lack of free housing choice for Negroes in the District of Columbia, accompanied by a rapidly expanding Negro population, have been prime contributors to rapid changes from all-white to all-Negro occupancy in many District neighborhoods.
8. Negroes who still reside in the suburbs are generally confined to small enclaves surrounded by the expanding white majority. The housing they occupy, though a disproportionately small percentage of all units, constitutes a near majority of the dilapidated housing.

An overview of the problem

The pattern of discrimination in housing limits the freedom of nearly one person in every six in the United States to choose where he shall live. Most

severely affected are the 20 million Americans whose racial ancestry is not white—mainly Negroes but, also, persons of Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, and other racial origins. Similarly restricted, although less rigidly, are the 2.5 million or more persons of Mexican origin and upwards of a million Puerto Ricans on the mainland. Discrimination in housing is also occasionally directed against Jews, who number more than 5 million. In all, there are probably no fewer than 27 million persons in the United States including of course Washington, D.C., whose opportunities to choose a place of residence are in varying degrees restricted because of their race or ethnic origin.

Together with the redistribution of population, minority groups have gained a new economic status. First under pressure of wartime labor needs, then in the postwar prosperity, nonwhite wage earners have seen their average income increase more than fivefold since 1939. They have benefited from fuller employment and from upgrading in the scale of occupations. Once, almost wholly confined to common labor and menial service, minority workers have moved into the semiskilled ranks of industry en masse and have achieved a significant position in the skilled crafts, clerical pursuits, and the professions. Their housing needs have thus been matched by their growing ability to compete in the market for housing. Especially significant is the growth of the middle class among the minority groups, with strong motivations to acquire good homes in good neighborhoods, and with the ability to pay the price.

The changing economic situation of racial and ethnic minority groups is part of a broader trend in the United States toward equality of rights and opportunity. The Supreme Court, in the past quarter century, has become increasingly insistent on the constitutional duty of government to treat citizens equally. Compulsory segregation in public schools, transportation, and other fields have been ruled unconstitutional. The Court's explicit rejection of the separate-but-equal doctrine, as applied to education, has undermined the moral and legal foundations of the whole system of segregation laws.

Several States have repealed longstanding discriminatory laws, and more than a score of State and municipal legislatures have enacted laws specifically to promote racial and religious equality. On the national level, the racially discriminatory provisions of immigration and naturalization laws have been repealed, and Congress, after a lapse of 80 years, has begun again to legislate for protection of civil rights. Presidential action has abolished segregation in the Armed Forces and prohibited discrimination in employment under Federal contracts and in the civil service. Federal agencies have acted to promote equal treatment within their respective jurisdictions.

Back of the proequality action of Government stands a new outlook of the American people toward racial and religious discrimination. The need to close the gap between principle and practice and to achieve full citizenship for all Americans has become widely recognized as perhaps the leading unresolved domestic problem of the Nation. The effective implementation of the Commissioners' fair housing order in the District of Columbia will be a great step in this direction in our community. It is possible that this order may prove to be one of the most controversial in the history of our city. Teachers are encouraged to stimulate open and free discussion in their classrooms with objectivity and without emotion.

In the general movement toward equal rights and opportunity, housing is indeed a crucial area. One of the basic liberties of citizens in a free society is the freedom to move and to choose a place of residence. No one, of course, has complete freedom of choice in housing or any field, but to exclude persons from residence areas because of their race or ethnic attachment is to deprive them of an essential freedom enjoyed by others. This freedom is appropriately termed basic because it is essential to the enjoyment of many other rights and privileges. People who cannot freely choose where they will live are gravely hampered, not only in bettering their living conditions but also in their use of community facilities and institutions, and in their participation in community life, with all that this implies for opportunities and advantages.

The fundamental problem of housing for minority groups is not one of the quantity or quality of dwelling, important as these may be, but whether the minorities should continue to live concentrated in separate areas or be free to seek their housing in the general market. Racial segregation in housing is sustained by widespread popular attitudes, the practices of the housing industry, and policies of governments. Probably no aspect of racial discrimination in the United States is more institutionalized and resistant to change. Correspondingly, the elimination of racial restriction on residence would have consequences reaching

far beyond the immediate facts of housing. Just as residential segregation serves to isolate the segregated groups from the activities of the general population, so integration in housing must stimulate participation in wider areas of community life. To be a neighbor carries implications of informal friendly association, common interests, and equality of social rank. If members of minority groups should be accepted by the majority as neighbors, it would be difficult to maintain distinctions of rights or status in other respects. It seems fair to conclude, therefore, that the future character of majority-minority relations hinges, to a great extent, on the racial pattern of residence.

Problems of all-Negro residence areas

In every major American city, the pattern of population distribution provides residence areas that are either predominantly or exclusively Negro. Whatever the character of the general population, even in the cities of the North and West where there are many different cultural and national groups, the Negro district stands out boldly and few Negroes may live outside of it. The following characteristics are generally and almost invariably associated with Negro residence areas. Washington, D.C., is no exception.

1. They tend to be located in the oldest part of the city, where the first housing was erected and, thus, they contain the oldest and most obsolete housing.
2. The Negro areas tend to exhibit the greatest municipal neglect, not only because the dwellings and surrounding facilities are hardest to keep in repair, but because the residents themselves have the least to say about the services provided by the city. The result is that these areas afford least protection from fire hazards, least enforcement of health and sanitary codes, and smallest attention to the collection of rubbish and garbage and to the repair and upkeep of streets and alleys.
3. Most of the unsightly and uncomfortable structures in these areas are owned by persons other than the occupants and are kept for rental purposes.
4. There is exploitation not only in rentals but also in other living costs, such as the cost of food.
5. Most of the structures in these areas are not only old and in disrepair but are being used for purposes other than those for which they were originally designed.
6. The high rents, the pressure of population, and the low income of most of the families in the area are all factors in the large number of lodgers and boarders. These supplement income but have a disorganizing effect upon the family.
7. The intense congestion has its effects not only upon family privacy and family organization but also upon the schools and other public institutions.
8. In these areas are to be found the highest mortality, disease, and crime rates because of the unregulated and frequently unsupervised group living on a low and depressing economic level.

What can you do?

1. You and your neighbors and friends can form a voluntary association of citizens of different races and creeds and work for "open occupancy" in housing.
2. You can work with city agencies to get better law enforcement to protect minorities against violence or oppression.
3. You can help allay the fears of homeowners and tenants caused by neighborhood inmigrations.
4. You can help educate the disadvantaged in their responsibilities and rights.
5. You can help bring pressure for remedial legislation to provide more and better housing.
6. You can encourage and assist in the preparation of articles, pamphlets, and texts on various aspects of fair housing and neighborhood relations.
7. You can help to induce qualified students to enter the field of race relations and housing.
8. You can help procure housing for homeless or overcrowded minorities, and intervene to aid them when they are being deprived of their fair share of housing.
9. You can arrange for discussion on equal opportunity on housing and other important and relevant issues.
10. You can create school and community situations where members of different racial groups can meet together and learn to know and understand one another.
11. You can keep current as to the development and spread of fair housing by maintaining a bulletin board of pictures, newspaper clippings, and other visual aids.

AN OUTLINE SHOWING THE INTEGRATION OF THE FAIR HOUSING ORDINANCE IN THE OVERALL SOCIAL STUDIES CURRICULUM

GRADES 4 THROUGH 12

Grade 4—U.S. geography

The growing population of our country, with the rise of new cities and industries, have made close neighbors of all our people. To live together happily in developing our resources, the only basis for acceptance of our neighbors must be whether or not such people make good neighbors.

Grade 5—U.S. history

A study of our heritage with the emphasis upon measuring a person for his worth rather than upon his race, color, religion, or national origin places a moral obligation upon all of us to respect and enforce the Commissioners' fair housing regulation.

Grade 6—World geography

A majority of the people of the world being nonwhite, non-Christian, non-Anglo-Saxon, should indicate that toleration and acceptance of all groups must be accomplished if man is to work together to develop the resources of the world. Where such toleration and acceptance fail to exist, the industrial development lags behind the maximum potential of the region involved. Our program for fair housing is but one important development in furthering industrial growth.

Grade 7—U.S. geography

The fair housing regulation can be applied in this course on the same philosophy pertaining to the fourth-grade U.S. geography course. As the pupils in this grade are more mature, a deeper understanding can result in regard to the purposes and need for such regulation in our peaceful development of our geographic resources, our communication and transportation facilities, and in our everyday relations.

Grade 8—American history

A study of the development of our democratic ideals and practices reemphasizes the moral requirement for fairness in dealing with our fellow man, not only as a theory, but as an everyday habit.

Grade 9—Ancient and medieval history

Discrimination in housing, with eventual establishment of ghettos, resulted in slums, disease, and plagues, eventually affecting all the people of the region. The fair housing regulation, with the expected improvement in our present living conditions, should help avoid the miserable experiences of the past.

Grade 9—Civics

Our Declaration of Independence and our Constitution uphold the ideal of the equality of man, providing for the right of a person to progress in his vocation and in his standard of living. Fair housing implements this ideal, with consequent benefit to all in the community.

Grade 9—World geography

Previously mentioned geography courses already indicate the need for enthusiastically enforcing the fair housing regulation.

Grade 10—Modern history

Previous failures to establish societies based on intolerance and prejudice provide lessons on the need for acceptance of all peoples, regardless of race, religion, color, or national origin. Fair housing is a vital step in the program for such acceptance.

Grade 10—World history

The need for the fair housing regulation, with acceptance of such by the community, is shown in the previous discussion relating to ancient and medieval history, and to modern history.

Grade 10—World geography (basic)

Industries, transportation, and banking cannot develop fully where intolerance based on race, color, or religion exists. Fair housing promotes the ambitions of our peoples, to the advantage of all members of the community.

Grade 10—Experimental world history (basic)

A world torn apart by hatred based upon religion, race, color, or ultranationalism has been our previous experience. Lessons of the past indicate the compulsion to live together, peacefully, tolerating differences as contributions to the whole. Fair housing is a step in that direction.

Grade 11—American history

More mature students, as compared to those in the eighth-grade American history course, can more fully develop the relationship between our heritage of democracy and idealism to our practice of implementing such democracy and idealism in our daily living. Fair housing is an outgrowth of such implementation.

Grade 12—Advanced geography

The relationship between the fair housing regulation and our study of geography is indicated in the comments made about other geography courses offered in our school system.

Grade 12—American government

The ideals of our Government, admired by the entire world, demand toleration of our people regardless of race, religion, color, or national origins. The fair housing regulation promotes such toleration.

Grade 12—Economics

Prejudice and intolerance have had costly effects in our economic life, causing increased costs and waste in our production and distribution of goods. The fair housing regulation should help eliminate unnecessary duplication, resentment of workers, and exorbitant rentals resulting from a policy of restricted housing.

Grade 12—Latin American history

A large part of our leadership in Latin America is based upon the moral grounds of our leadership in democratic attitudes. Housing, open to all peoples on equal terms, provides one instance of democracy in action.

Grade 12—Law

The quality of men in the eyes of the law can best be practiced when we reach the goal of the equality of men in the eyes of all men. Recent laws and interpretation of laws have done much to promote such equality. The fair housing regulation provides a further step in this direction.

Grade 12—Sociology

Much of our crime can be traced to the effects of slums and poor housing facilities. Opening good housing to worthy people regardless of race, religion, color, or national origins should have tremendous sociological effect. Living together as good neighbors must result in better understanding of all Americans, with greater respect for all.

Grade 12—World problems: Democracy and communism

The world could never understand the paradox of the liberal principles espoused by the United States with the intolerant practices followed by some Americans. Communism has propagandized this paradox altogether too successfully. The fair housing regulation should eliminate much of the criticism made by foreign observers.

SUGGESTED TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

Population distribution and trends—the Negro population, migration and mobility, other nonwhite groups.
Metropolitan areas: central city-versus suburbs, the open and closed city.
Urban-rural distribution.
Urban residence patterns: crowded, substandard, the ghetto, etc.
Determinants of segregation.
Character of changing neighborhoods.
Consequences of residential segregation.
Characteristics of minority group housing.
Housing in relation to income.
The value and demand for housing in racially mixed areas.
The housing industry and minority groups; real estate brokers.
Private and public developed interracial housing.
Mortgage financing, FHA, VA, conventional.
Availability of housing to nonwhite diplomats.

Effect of covenant decisions.
Low-rent public housing.
Urban renewal, slum clearance, especially in the District of Columbia.
Real estate interests—"Gresham's Law of Neighborhoods"—(The theory is that just as bad dollars drive out good ones, so do "bad" people of the wrong complexion or status drive out "good" people and depress neighborhood values).

DETERMINING CURRICULUM CONTENT

Senator BYRD. Dr. Hansen, I think the committee should request information as to what action may be contemplated in connection with the inclusion of materials or suggested courses, recommended activities in the curriculums when those are promulgated and proposed by such organizations as the Human Relations Council.

Dr. HANSEN. I will prepare a statement on that. You want—you desire me to be specific on this particular resource unit or to be more general?

Senator BYRD. Yes. I think the committee and Congress should know to what extent the curriculums in the District of Columbia are determined by recommendations and suggestions such as are included in this memorandum.

Dr. HANSEN. I will be very happy to prepare a statement on that.

(The information referred to follows:)

POLICIES AND PROCEDURES FOR CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT

Seven major steps are involved in the development of official curriculum:

I. Planning
II. Production
III. Publication
IV. Distribution
V. Implementation
VI. Evaluation
VII. Revision

I. PLANNING

Planning is a shared responsibility of officials on the staff of the Superintendent and subject department officials, with the Curriculum Department playing the coordinating role.

Overall long-term planning is the responsibility of the Curriculum Department, in cooperation with appropriate Franklin officials.

A "curriculum council" may be called when necessary by the Director of Curriculum to consider any important projected development of curriculum.

After identification of a need for a curriculum publication by any of the above officials, principals, teachers, or others concerned, the following procedure is followed:

A. Planning conference:
Chairman: Director of Curriculum.
Personnel:
Curriculum officers.
Subject field officers.
Others concerned.
Purposes:
Identification of specific needs to be met by the prospective curriculum publication.
Type of publication required—bulletin, brochure, release, chart, chart booklet.

B. Appointment of curriculum production committees:

1. Personnel for curriculum production committees is recommended by the supervising director of the subject field, in cooperation with the Director of Curriculum and the assistant superintendents concerned.

2. Curriculum production committee personnel consists of:
General chairman: Supervising director (subject field).
Production chairman: Assistant director (or other).
Committee members: principals, teachers, and others.
Consultants.

3. The official committee list is authorized and submitted by the Director of Curriculum, through the Deputy Superintendent, to the Superintendent for announcement in a Superintendent's circular.

4. A working schedule for the committee is set up by the head of the subject field department, in consultation with the Director of Curriculum.

NOTE.—The date of the first meeting is listed in the Superintendent's circular, when possible.

5. All recommended outside consultants are secured through the Director of Curriculum. When travel expenses and/or honorariums are required, at least a 6-week notice is necessary for processing.

6. Provision for teacher-released time or other means of facilitating the writing of the curriculum material is planned for with the head of the subject field; secured by the Office of the Director of Curriculum, through the auspices of the assistant superintendent concerned.

II. PRODUCTION

This is a shared function of curriculum and subject field departments, with the supervising director of the subject field taking major responsibility for the writing of specific materials.

A. Launching meeting: The launching meeting is conducted by the head of the subject field department, with representation from the Curriculum Department. The purpose of this meeting is to set sights for the development of the curriculum, as to time schedules, type of materials, arrangements for writing staff, and the like.

B. Series of meetings: A series of meetings are conducted by the supervising director of the subject field. The curriculum officials participate during the course of curriculum development, especially at meetings when consultants are present.

NOTE.—At appropriate points of development, Franklin officials are invited.

C. Editorial consultation: The Director of Curriculum and/or Supervising Director, Curriculum, consult with the curriculum production chairmen during the developmental stages in regard to progress and future steps.

III. PUBLICATION

A. The Curriculum Department has final responsibility for:

The editing and refinement of curriculum material.

The preparation of material for presentation to the Superintendent's staff and the Board of Education.

B. All official curriculums must be transmitted through the Director of Curriculum to the Deputy Superintendent, to the Superintendent and staff, for the approval of the Board of Education.

C. The Curriculum Department has responsibility for the processing of material for publication in printed form.

IV. DISTRIBUTION

The Curriculum Department is responsible for the dissemination of approved official curriculums and curriculum material for trial use in the schools of the District of Columbia, and for the honoring of requests from other sources.

V. IMPLEMENTATION

Implementation is a shared responsibility of the Curriculum Department, the supervisory officers, principals, and others.

The supervising directors of subject fields and the Department of Elementary Supervision and Instruction have the major responsibility for interpreting curriculum to teachers in meetings and conferences.

VI. EVALUATION

Evaluation is a planned procedure and continuous process involving primarily the Curriculum Department and the directors and supervising directors.

VII. REVISION

Revision is the result of continuous evaluation and regular reappraisal of the curriculum in action.

SPECIAL PROJECTS

Attention is called to the fact that supervisory departments produce department bulletins to meet special needs for in-service education. These are not to be confused with official curriculums.

Kits of materials facilitating the interpretation of curriculum are screened, assembled, and distributed by the departments concerned.

In some instances, special releases to the field must be prepared to implement the present official curriculum. Such informational material should be approved by the appropriate administrative officers and the Director of Curriculum.

Timely topics of community concern requiring curriculum implementation are interpreted through curriculum releases at the request, or with the approval, of public school officials.

Capital Outlay Projects

Senator Byrd. The committee will now consider the capital outlay projects proposed for the public school system in fiscal year 1965. The budget request for the projects totals $25,026,000. The justifications filed in support of the estimate will be placed in the record at this point.

(The justification referred to follows:)

Summary of capital outlay projects, fiscal year 1965

1964 appropriation in annual act $15,626,000

Project No.	Priority	Project title	Amount
10-21	1	Hine Junior High School replacement	$178,000
10-106	2	Rabaut Junior High School	261,000
10-101	3	Roper Junior High School	267,000
10-123	4	Kimball Elementary School addition	39,000
10-86	5	Green Elementary School addition	210,000
10-120	6	Raymond Elementary School addition	765,000
10-96	7	New elementary school, 18th and E Sts. NE	1,361,000
10-18	8	New junior high school, 16th and Irving Sts. NW	3,225,000
10-151	9	Ruth K. Webb Elementary School addition	237,000
10-118	10	Truesdell Elementary School addition	720,000
10-110	11	New junior high school, 6th St. and Brentwood Parkway NE	280,000
10-150	12	Blow-Pierce Elementary School replacement	1,030,000
10-82	13	New elementary school, 11th and Kenyon Sts. NW	1,048,000
10-90	14	Seaton Elementary School replacement	1,274,800
10-127	15	Nichols Avenue Elementary School replacement	735,000
10-94	16	New elementary school, Wheeler Rd. and Mississippi Ave. SE	1,513,000
10-66	17	Shaw Junior High School replacement	310,000
10-152	18	Wheatley Elementary School addition	306,000
10-156	19	Tyler Elementary School addition	666,000
10-74	20	Slowe Elementary School addition	896,500
10-121	21	New elementary school, 7th and Webster Sts. NW	1,346,000
10-135	22	Takoma Elementary School replacement	324,000
10-124	23	New elementary school, Texas Ave. and Burns St. SE	971,000
10-140	24	New junior high school, Bruce and Robinson Sts. SE	3,804,000
10-137	25	New junior high school, 13th and Van Buren Sts. NW	[1] 517,000
10-119	26	West Elementary School addition	655,700
10-131	27	Congress Heights Elementary School replacement	247,000
10-122	28	Morgan Elementary School replacement	209,000
10-65	29	Cooke Elementary School, additional land	230,000
10-67	.....	Permanent improvements to existing buildings	1,400,000
		Total, public schools	25,026,000

[1] Includes $342,000 in H. Doc. 227.

Hine Junior High School Replacement

Project No.: 10-21.

Location: Seventh and C Streets SE.

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, printshop, general shop, language laboratory, library, double gymnasium, auditorium, administrative office suite, health suite, bookroom, central storeroom, cafeteria, teachers' dining room, teachers' room, custodians' room, engineers' office, custodial storeroom, recreation room, and ground improvements.

Capacity: 814 (20 net).

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site	$210,000	$210,000		
Preliminary survey	190,000	190,000		
Plans and specifications	2,340,000	2,340,000		
Construction	178,000		$178,000	
Furniture and equipment				
Total	2,918,000	2,740,000	178,000	

Estimated increases in operating expenses

	1st year cost, 1966	Full-year recurring cost
Maintenance and operating costs	$16,137	$16,137
Program costs	200	200
Total	16,337	16,337

The 1964 appropriation included money for the construction of this building. Accordingly, funds to furnish and equip the structure are requested for 1965, as shown below:

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
Typingroom	10,600
Artrooms (2 at $4,400)	8,800
Musicrooms (2 at $3,300)	6,600
Homemaking laboratory	8,200
Clothing laboratory	6,500
Foods laboratory	6,500
Mechanical drawing	5,700
Woodshop	7,000
Metalshop	6,000
Print shop	11,900
Generalshop	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
Bookroom	200
Cafeteria, kitchen, teachers' dining room	16,500
Teachers' room	650
General building	9,150
Total	178,000

RABAUT JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

Project number: 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 music rooms, 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.

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	3,986,000	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	87,035	73,246
Total	146,383	153,263

The 1964 appropriation included money for the construction of this building. Accordingly, funds to furnish and equip the structure are requested for 1965, as shown below:

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
Printshop	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
Bookroom	200
Cafeteria, kitchen, and teachers' dining room	16,500
Teachers' rooms (2, at $650)	1,300
General building	12,150
Total	261,000

ROPER JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

Project number: 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, printshop, 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.

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	3,920,000	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	97,820	73,246
Total	163,836	153,263

The 1964 appropriation included money for the construction of this building. Accordingly, funds to furnish and equip the structure are requested for 1965, 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

Kimball Elementary School Addition

Project number: 10–123.
Location: Minnesota Avenue and Ely Place SE.
Scope of work: 12 regular classrooms, 2 basic classrooms, library, health room, administrative offices, bookroom, storeroom, garden tool storeroom, and inflammable materials storeroom.
Capacity: 396 net.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site	(1)			
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	$45,000	$45,000		
Construction	570,000	570,000		
Furniture and equipment	39,000		$39,000	
Total	654,000	615,000	39,000	

[1] Available.

Estimated increases in operating expenses

	1st year cost, 1965, 6 months	Full-year recurring cost
Maintenance and operating costs	$5,339	$10,677
Program costs	3,960	3,960
Total	9,299	14,637

The 1964 appropriation included money for the plans and construction of this building. Accordingly, funds to furnish and equip the structure are requested for 1965, as shown below:

Regular classrooms (12 at $1,200)	$14,400
Basic classrooms (2 at $1,000)	2,000
Speech room	600
Reading clinic	2,500
Health suite	1,300
Library	2,500
Multipurpose room	3,300
Bookroom	200
Administrative offices	3,200
Auditorium	5,500
General building	3,500
Total	39,000

Green Elementary School Addition

Project number: 10–86.
Location: 15th and Mississippi Avenue SE. (Camp Simms).
Scope of work: Eight regular classrooms.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	$15,000		$15,000	
Construction	185,000		185,000	
Furniture and equipment	10,000		10,000	
Total	210,000		210,000	

Estimated increases in operating expenses

	1st year cost, 1965, 4 months	Full year recurring cost
Maintenance and operating costs	$1,865	$5,595
Program costs	2,400	2,400
Total	4,265	7,995

Area 9 in which the Green School is being built, is now served by seven elementary schools. Funds to equip this new school of 26 classrooms were included in the President's budget for 1964, and the building should be completed by November 1964. However, the latest pupil population projections indicate that, even with this school in use, area 9 will have a shortage of 22 classrooms in October 1965, and the shortage will increase to 40 in October 1967 and to 57 in October 1969 unless more facilities are provided. The following table shows in detail the present and prospective situation with respect to membership and classroom needs in the area:

School	Actual membership		Standard classrooms,[1] October 1963 (available and authorized)	
	October 1962	October 1963	Number	Capacity
Birney	984	1,010	28	920
Garfield	925	932	24	800
Ketcham	609	674	16	560
Moten	1,036	1,030	30	968
Nichols Avenue	602	616	16	480
Stanton	1,026	1,019	[2] 34	[2] 1,140
Turner	837	865	22	740
Green			26	836
Total	6,019	6,146	196	6,444

[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.
[2] Including an annex of 9 classrooms.

Date	Projected area membership	Additional classrooms needed
October 1964	6,580	37
October 1965	6,930	22
October 1966	7,250	33
October 1967	7,470	40
October 1968	7,740	48
October 1969	7,980	57

In October 1962 the schools of area 9 had a total of 15 classes in substandard or makeshift rooms, and in October 1963 this number increased to approximately 22. Substantial relief will be provided the following year by the opening of the new Green School, but even then some substandard spaces will continue to be needed for classroom purposes.

In considering the projected increase of nearly 2,000 elementary school pupils in area 9 during the next 7 years, it should be noted that this area, together with areas 8 and 14, may reasonably be expected to absorb many of the families displaced from districts north and west of the Anacostia River by urban renewal and highway development projects, as well as additional families coming to live in the District of Columbia from other places. Area 9 now has many private dwelling units under construction or in the planning stage, and a large public housing project (Woodland Terrace) to be completed in September 1964 will house an estimated 530 children of elementary school age. In addition, 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.

In view of the further population growth to be expected in area 9, the Board of Education proposes the following three projects for inclusion in the revised public works program: an 8-classroom addition to the Green School, to be financed entirely in 1965; a 34-classroom replacement for the present Nichols Avenue School of 16 rooms (formerly Garfield Annex) to be financed in 1965 and 1966; and a new school of 26 classrooms (extensible) in the Bolling Field area or nearby, to be financed in 1967 and 1968.

Furniture and equipment for the new addition will cost approximately $10,000, distributed as follows:

Regular classrooms (8, at $1,200)	$9,600
General building	400
Total	10,000

RAYMOND ELEMENTARY SCHOOL ADDITION

Project number: 10–120.

Location: 10th Street and Spring Road NW.

Scope of work: 13 regular classrooms, 2 basic classrooms, 2 kindergartens, reading clinic, bookroom, teachers' room, administrative offices, health suite, speechroom, library, multipurpose room, auditorium, and general building.

Capacity: 496 net.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site	(1)			
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	$60,000	$55,000	$5,000	
Construction	715,000		715,000	
Furniture and equipment	45,000		45,000	
Total	820,000	55,000	765,000	

[1] Available.

Estimated increases in operating expenses

	1st year cost, 1966	Full year recurring cost
Maintenance and operating costs	$11,165	$11,165
Program costs	7,440	7,440
Total	18,605	18,605

Area 2, in which the Raymond School is located, is now served by five elementary schools. One of these, the Powell, had its capacity increased in 1959 by an addition of 12 classrooms and by the creation of an 8-room annex through conversion of the old Health School Building. At another school, the Barnard, a 13-classroom addition was opened in March 1962. At each of two schools (the Park View and the Petworth) two accessory rooms will be converted to regular classrooms in 1964.

The following table shows the actual memberships of all these schools in October 1962 and 1963, their probable authorized capacities as of October 1963, the latest projected membership for the area as a whole to October 1969, and the corresponding need for additional classrooms:

School	Actual membership		Standard classrooms,[1] October 1963 (available and authorized)	
	October 1962	October 1963	Number	Capacity
Barnard	1,146	1,197	31	1,026
Park View	1,083	1,058	[2] 32	[2] 1,040
Petworth	705	724	[2] 18	[2] 580
Powell	952	938	[3] 27	[3] 866
Raymond	767	735	18	580
Total	4,653	4,652	126	4,092

[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.
[2] Including the conversion of 2 accessory rooms to regular classrooms.
[3] Including the Powell Annex of 8 classrooms in the old Health School Building.

Date	Projected area membership	Additional classrooms needed
October 1964	5,080	36
October 1965	5,330	44
October 1966	5,520	50
October 1967	5,640	54
October 1968	5,810	60
October 1969	5,950	65

In October 1962 this area had 17 classes in substandard or makeshift rooms. It had approximately 20 such classes in October 1963 and there will be many excessively large classes. Moreover, the character of the population in the area seems certain to produce further significant gains in pupil membership during the next 7 years. As the table shows, it is expected that by October 1965 the shortage will be 44 classrooms and by October 1969, 65 classrooms, unless additional facilities are provided.

Because of this prospect, it is recommended that an addition of 16 classrooms be built at the Raymond School in 1965; that an entirely new building of 34 classrooms be erected at Seventh and Webster Streets NW, in the same year; and that the present Burdick Vocational High School be converted for elementary school use in 1968.

Completion of the new school at Seventh and Webster Streets NW., but not the Raymond addition by October 1966 would leave an estimated shortage of 16 classrooms in the area at that time.

The cost of furniture and equipment for the Raymond addition will be distributed thus:

Regular classrooms (13 at $1,200)	$15,600
Kindergartens (2 at $1,650)	3,300
Basic classrooms (2 at $1,000)	2,000
Speechroom	600
Reading clinic	2,500
Health suite	1,300
Library	2,500
Multipurpose room	3,300
Bookroom	200
Administrative offices	3,200
Teachers' room	1,100
Auditorium	5,500
General building	3,900
Total	45,000

NEW ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Project number: 10–96.
Location: 18th and E Streets NE.
Scope of work: 30 regular classrooms, 2 kindergartens, 2 basic classrooms, speech room, reading clinic, multipurpose room, library, health suite, all-purpose room, bookroom, teachers' room, administrative offices, reading clinic analysis unit, custodians' room, recreation facilities, and ground improvements.
Capacity: 1,076.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site	$505,000	$505,000		
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	105,000	98,000	$7,000	
Construction	1,275,000		1,275,000	
Furniture and equipment	79,000		79,000	
Total	$1,964,000	603,000	1,361,000	

Estimated increases in operating expenses

	First year 1966	Full year recurring cost
Maintenance and operating costs	$38,205	$38,205
Program costs	70,640	51,205
Total	108,845	89,410

Area 7, in which this new building is needed, now has 13 elementary schools in operation. These facilities include a recently constructed addition of eight classrooms at the Maury School (April 1961) and the new Wilson School of 29 classrooms (May 1961). No additional construction is now underway or authorized, but funds to purchase a site for the proposed school at 18th and E Streets NE., are available and the plan money for this building was appropriated in the President's budget for 1964. It is recommended that construction and equipment of the school be financed in 1965 with an additional small amount due to rising cost for plans.

The following table shows the pupil memberships of existing schools in this area in October 1962 and 1963, the authorized capacities of these schools as of October 1963, and the latest projections of membership and of additional classrooms needed to October 1969:

School	Actual membership		Standard classrooms,[1] October 1963 (available and authorized)	
	October 1962	October 1963	Number	Capacity
Blair	221	223	8	240
Edmonds	317	344	8	280
Goding	1,048	1,042	31	986
Hayes	193	239	8	240
Kingsman	980	956	26	796
Logan	918	1,012	[2] 20	[2] 680
Lovejoy	871	800	[3] 21	[3] 710
Ludlow	229	263	8	280
Madison	243	298	8	240
Maury	745	804	16	508
Peabody	447	441	12	400
Taylor	296	315	8	240
Wilson	983	992	29	926
Total	7,491	7,729	203	6,526

[1] A standard classroom is a room designed and constructed for teaching 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 conversion of 1 accessory room to a regular classroom but excluding an 8-room demountable structure.
[3] Including the conversion of 1 accessory room to a regular classroom.

Date	Projected area membership	Additional classrooms needed
October 1964	7,600	36
October 1965	7,730	42
October 1966	7,830	44
October 1967	7,840	45
October 1968	7,940	49
October 1969	7,980	51

In October 1962 the shortage of standard classrooms in area 7 made it necessary to hold 27 classes in substandard or makeshift rooms, including 8 rooms in the temporary demountable structure at the Logan School. In October 1963 the number of such classes was approximately 29, and there were 4 part-time classes in the area. In addition, many classes are excessive in size.

Furniture and equipment for this building are estimated to cost $79,000 as shown below:

Regular classrooms (30 at $1,200)	$36,000
Kindergartens (2 at $1,650)	3,300
Basic classrooms (2 at $1,000)	2,000
Speech room	600
Reading clinic laboratory	2,500
Health suite	1,300
Library	2,500
Multipurpose room	3,300
All-purpose room (assembly-lunchroom-playroom)	6,400
Book room	200
Administrative offices	3,200
Teachers' room	1,100
Kitchen	9,500
General building	7,100
Total	79,000

New Junior High School

Project No.: 10-18.

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 musicrooms, 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.

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	3,225,000	267,000

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	70,001	73,244
Total	102,677	153,261

The general area to be served by this proposed new school has six junior high schools at present, with no other such facilities underway or authorized. Two of these schools, Langley and Terrell, now enroll more than 1,000 pupils whose homes are south and/or east of the Pennsylvania mainline railroad tracks and who are therefore not included in area 3 as currently defined. The following table shows that the total pupil membership of area 3 is already considerably above combined capacity of the 6 schools and is expected to increase by approximately 1,848, or 29 percent, in the next 8 years.

School	Capacity, October 1963 (available and authorized)	Actual membership		Projected membership			
		October 1962	October 1963	October 1965	October 1967	October 1969	October 1971
Banneker	851	1,411	1,575	1,410	1,560	1,710	1,810
Francis	776	976	972	1,080	1,200	1,310	1,390
Garnet-Patterson	708	914	911	990	1,090	1,200	1,280
Langley (north and west of tracks)	935	733	761	800	880	960	1,020
Shaw	1,153	1,395	1,453	1,420	1,560	1,720	1,810
Terrell (west of tracks)		634	690	720	790	870	920
Total	4	6,063	6,362	6,420	7,080	7,770	8,210
Additional capacity needed in area				1,076	1,736	2,426	2,866

It is evident that 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 (area 4) is proposed for 1966, but until this is completed there will be an even greater need for the new school in area 3. Some relief can be obtained temporarily, as it was in 1962–63, by the placement of 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 all of the space at Cardozo will be needed to house additional pupils in grades 10–12.

The 1964 appropriation included funds to purchase a site and to prepare plans and specifications for this new junior high school. It is now proposed that the construction of this building be financed in 1965 and its equipment in 1966. Also, because of the prospective need for nearly 1,400 additional pupil-stations in the area by October 1971, it is urged that 3 other projects be included in the revised public works program, as follows: an addition to the Garnet-Patterson Junior High School which will house 75 more pupils and provide other needed facilities, to built in 1965; a complete replacement for the Shaw Junior High School with space for 331 more pupils, to be constructed in 1966; and conversion of the present Wilson building of the District of Columbia Teachers College to a junior high school facility with capacity for approximately 700 pupils, the construction work to be financed in 1970.

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 1962	October 1963	October 1965	October 1967	October 1969
Banneker	Nos. 2 and 3	1,220	1,272	1,336	1,501	1,614
Francis	Nos. 3 and 15	731	787	758	858	915
Garnet-Patterson	Nos. 3 and 13	951	1,028	995	1,115	1,195
Langley (north and west of tracks).	Nos. 4 and 13	882	954	1,000	985	1,112
Shaw	No. 12	963	946	806	778	843
Terrell (west of tracks)	do	963	946	806	778	843

[1] Elementary schools as of October 1963 (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 (Nos. 2, 3, 4, 12, 13, and 15) are as follows:

Actual:	
October 1962	3,159
October 1963	3,243
Projected:	
October 1964	3,211
October 1966	3,333
October 1968	3,644

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

WEBB ELEMENTARY SCHOOL ADDITION

Project No.: 10–151.
Location: Mount Olivet Road and Holbrook Place NE.
Scope of work: Eight regular classrooms, inflammable materials storeroom, teachers' room, and alterations to existing building.
Capacity: Two hundred and forty net.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	$15,000		$15,000	
Construction	200,000		200,000	
Furniture and equipment	22,000		22,000	
Total	237,000		237,000	

Estimated increases in operating expenses

	1st year cost, 1966	Full year recurring cost
Maintenance and operating costs	$5,595	$5,595
Program costs	3,600	3,600
Total	9,195	9,195

Area 6, in which the Webb School is located, is now served by seven elementary schools, with no new construction underway or authorized. The following table shows the pupil memberships of all these schools in October 1962 and 1963, their authorized capacities as of October 1963, and the school system's latest projections of membership and of additional classrooms needed in the area as a whole:

School	Actual membership		Standard classrooms,[1] October 1963 (available and authorized)	
	October 1962	October 1963	Number	Capacity
Blow	402	405	8	280
Crummell	574	579	[2] 16	[2] 520
Miner	1,027	1,077	32	1,016
Pierce	385	388	8	240
Webb	941	960	26	836
Wheatley	729	779	20	640
Young	1,432	1,452	[3] 31	[3] 970
Total	5,490	5,640	141	4,502

[1] A standard classroom is a room designed and constructed for teaching regular classes (kindergarten' grades 1 through 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 an 8-room demountable structure.

Date	Projected area membership	Additional classrooms needed
October 1964	5,600	37
October 1965	5,690	40
October 1966	5,700	40
October 1967	5,750	42
October 1968	5,780	43
October 1969	5,790	43

In October 1962, 6 schools in this area had a total of 27 classes in substandard or makeshift rooms, including an 8-room demountable structure at the Young School. In October 1963 there were about 30 such classes. Also, 10 classes were on a part-time schedule, and some classes continue to be much too large.

As the foregoing table shows, a shortage of 37 standard classrooms in October 1964 is expected to reach 43 by October 1969 unless additional facilities are provided. It is therefore recommended that 3 building projects for this area be included in the revised public works program, as follows: A 14-classroom addition to the Wheatley School, an 8-classroom addition to the Ruth K. Webb School, and an entirely new building of 34 classrooms to replace the present Blow and Pierce Schools and to provide a net increase of 18 classrooms.

Furniture and equipment for the building is estimated to cost $22,000 as shown below:

Regular classrooms (8 at $1,200)	$9,600
Teachers' room	1,100
Library (partial)	500
Kitchen	9,500
General building	1,300
Total	22,000

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, inflammable materials storeroom, custodial storeroom, teachers' room, ground improvement, and alterations to existing facilities.

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	55,000		$55,000	
Construction	665,000		665,000	
Furniture and equipment	41,000			$41,000
Total	1,329,600	568,600	720,000	41,000

Estimated increases in operating expenses

	1st year cost, 1967	Full year recurring cost
Maintenance and operating costs	$11,165	$11,165
Program costs	14,300	6,840
Total	25,465	18,005

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, and funds to construct a second addition of 8 classrooms have been appropriated in the 1964 Appropriation Act. However, the total membership of the six schools already exceeds their prospective capacity by several hundred pupils, and there is likely to be a substantial further growth in membership during the next 7 years. In view of the probable shortage of 34 classrooms by October 1965 and of 48 classrooms by October 1969, 2 more building projects are proposed for this area, as follows: a 16-classroom addition at the Truesdell School, for construction in 1965; and an 18-classroom addition at the West School, for construction in 1966.

The following table shows the actual memberships of the Area 1 schools in October 1962 and 1963, the authorized capacities, and the latest projections of membership and of additional classrooms needed in the area as a whole:

School	Actual membership		Standard classrooms,[1] October 1963 (available and authorized)	
	October 1962	October 1963	Number	Capacity
Brightwood	696	708	[2] 20	[2] 634
Keene	908	890	20	680
LaSalle	1,080	1,122	31	1,010
Rudolph	873	862	[3] 34	[2] 1,088
Truesdell	697	724	17	590
West	593	616	16	520
Total	4,847	4,922	138	4,522

[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.
[2] Including the conversion of 2 accessory rooms to regular classrooms.
[3] Including an addition to provide a net increase of 8 classrooms.

Date	Projected area membership	Additional classrooms needed
October 1964	5,220	26
October 1965	5,450	34
October 1966	5,620	40
October 1967	5,690	42
October 1968	5,800	45
October 1969	5,890	48

In October 1962 the shortage of standard classrooms was met by housing 23 classes in substandard or makeshift rooms. In October 1963 there were approximately 25 classes in such rooms, and some classes will be much too large.

The necessary furniture and equipment for the addition are expected to cost $41,000, distributed as follows:

Regular classrooms (15 at $1,200)	$18,000
Kindergarten	1,650
Basic classrooms (2 at $1,000)	2,000
Speech room	600
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	4,650
Total	41,000

NEW JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

Project No.: 10-110.

Location: Sixth Street and Brentwood Parkway NE.

Scope of work: 33 regular classrooms, 6 general science rooms, 1 biology laboratory, 1 oral English room, 2 typing rooms, 3 art rooms, 3 music rooms, 3 homemaking laboratories, foods laboratory, clothing laboratory, mechanical-drawing room, 2 woodworking shops, metal crafts shop, print shop, general shop, reading classroom, double gymnasium, language laboratory, library, health suite, administrative suite, auditorium, central storeroom, central book room, teachers' dining room, cafeteria, custodians' room, engineers' office, custodial storeroom, inflammable materials storeroom, teachers' room, and ground improvements.

Capacity: 1,498.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	$280,000		$280,000	
Construction	3,500,000			$3,500,000
Furniture and equipment	268,000			268,000
Total	4,048,000		280,000	3,768,000

Estimated increases in operating expenses

	1st year cost, 1967	Full year recurring cost
Maintenance and operating costs	$80,017	$80,017
Program costs	105,716	73,244
Total	185,733	153,261

The general area to be served by this new school has three junior high schools at present. At one of these, the Eliot, an addition providing 497 more pupil-stations has recently been completed, but no other construction has been authorized for the area. This area (area 4) has recently been redefined to include those parts of the Langley and Terrell Junior High School districts which lie south and/or east of the Pennsylvania mainline railroad tracks, although these two schools are located in junior high school area 3. This adds more than 900 pupils to the total membership of area 4 and, as shown in the following table, contributes to the need for another new junior high school there.

School	Capacity, October 1963 (available and authorized)	Actual membership		Projected membership			
		October 1962	October 1963	October 1965	October 1967	October 1969	October 1971
Browne	1,080	1,298	1,385	1,190	1,240	1,330	1,410
Eliot	1,255	1,296	1,301	1,390	1,450	1,550	1,640
Stuart	783	1,020	1,017	860	900	970	1,020
Langley (south and east of tracks)		437	436	370	390	420	440
Terrell (east of tracks)		517	573	470	490	530	550
Total	3,118	4,568	4,712	4,280	4,470	4,800	5,060
Additional capacity needed in area				1,162	1,352	1,682	1,942

It is apparent that in October 1963 the pupil population of the area will exceed the authorized capacity of the existing buildings by more than 1,594, and that this shortage of capacity will surely increase to about 1,900 by October 1971. In 1963–64 the situation can be met in part by continuing to house several hundred of these pupils in the Langley and Terrell Schools, and perhaps by housing some ninth graders in the Eastern High School building. These arrangements cannot be long continued, however, because the schools north and west of the railroad tracks will become increasingly overcrowded and all available space at Eastern High School will soon be needed for pupils in grades 10 to 12.

To meet the evident need, it is requested that a new junior high school be scheduled for construction in 1966 on a site already owned by the District of Columbia at Sixth Street and Brentwood Parkway NE. Funds to plan this building are requested for 1965.

The necessary furniture and equipment for this school are expected to cost $268,000, 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	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 principal's offices	4,400
Counselor's offices	3,000
Auditorium	6,500
Bookroom	200
Cafeteria, kitchen, teachers' dining room	16,500
Teachers' rooms (2, at $650)	1,300
General building	14,750
Total	268,000

BLOW-PIERCE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL REPLACEMENT

Project number: 10–150.

Location: Vicinity of Benning Road and 21st Street NE

Scope of work: 30 regular classrooms, 2 kindergartens, 2 basic classrooms, multipurpose room, library, health suite, all-purpose room, administrative office, general storeroom, central book room, teachers' room, custodians' room, custodial storeroom, garden tool storeroom, inflammable materials storeroom, and ground improvements.

Capacity: 1,076, net increase 556.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site	$1,030,000		$1,030,000	
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	105,000			$105,000
Construction	1,285,000			1,285,000
Furniture and equipment	79,000			79,000
Total	2,499,000		1,030,000	1,469,000

Estimated increases in operating expenses

	1st year cost, 1967	Full-year recurring cost
Maintenance and operating costs	$22,482	$22,482
Program costs	8,340	8,340
Total	30,822	30,822

Area 6, in which the Blow and Pierce Schools are located, is currently served by seven elementary schools, with no new facilities under construction or authorized at present. The following table shows that the combined pupil membership of these schools in October 1963 exceeded their combined capacity by over 1,100, and that the expected shortage of 37 classrooms in October 1964 will probably increase to 43 by October 1969 unless additional facilities are provided.

School	Actual membership		Standard classrooms,[1] October 1963 (available and authorized)	
	October 1962	October 1963	Number	Capacity
Blow	402	405	8	280
Crummell	574	579	[2] 16	[2] 520
Miner	1,027	1,077	32	1,016
Pierce	385	388	8	240
Webb	941	960	26	836
Wheatley	729	779	20	640
Young	1,432	1,451	[3] 31	[3] 970
Total	5,490	5,639	141	4,502

[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.
[2] Including an annex of 8 classrooms.
[3] Excluding an 8-room demountable structure.

Date	Projected area membership	Additional classrooms needed
October 1964	5,600	37
October 1965	5,690	40
October 1966	5,700	40
October 1967	5,750	42
October 1968	5,780	43
October 1969	5,790	43

In October 1962 the schools of area 6 had 27 classes in substandard or makeshift rooms, including an 8-room demountable structure at the Young School. In October 1963 there were about 30 such classes. Moreover, 10 classes were on a part-time schedule, and some classes continue to be excessively large.

The present and prospective needs in this area are such that three new building projects are recommended for inclusion in the revised public works program. These are (*a*) a 14-classroom addition to the Wheatley School, (*b*) an 8-classroom addition to the Ruth K. Webb School, and (*c*) an entirely new building of 34 classrooms to replace the existing Blow and Pierce Schools. It is proposed that both school additions be constructed in 1965, and that the replacement for Blow and Pierce be scheduled for planning and construction in 1966, with site money to be provided in 1965.

The last-mentioned project would provide a net increase of 18 classrooms. If only the two school additions were to be built, there would remain an estimated shortage of 18 rooms in October 1966, and of 21 rooms in October 1969.

The estimated cost of equipment is $79,000, distributed as follows:

Classrooms, regular (30 at $1,200)	$36,000
Kindergartens (2 at $1,650)	3,300
Basic classrooms (2 at $1,000)	2,000
Multipurpose room	3,300
Library	2,500
Health suite	1,300
All-purpose room (assembly-lunchroom-playroom)	6,400
Administrative offices	3,200
Bookroom	200
Kitchen and lunchroom	9,500
Reading clinic	2,500
Speech	600
Teachers' room	1,100
General building	7,100
Total	79,000

NEW ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Project No.: 10–82.

Location: 11th and Kenyon Streets NW.

Scope of work: 30 regular classrooms, 2 kindergartens, 2 basic classrooms, 1 speech classroom, 1 reading clinic laboratory, 1 reading clinic analysis unit, multipurpose room, library, health suite, all-purpose room, administrative office, general storeroom, central bookroom, custodial storeroom, garden tool storage room, inflammable materials storeroom, recreation facilities, ground improvements, and teachers' room.

Capacity: 1,076.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site	$948,000		$948,000	
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	100,000		100,000	
Construction	1,230,000			$1,230,000
Furniture and equipment	82,000			82,000
Total	2,360,000		1,048,000	1,312,000

Estimated increases in operating expenses

	1st year cost, 1967	Full year recurring cost
Maintenance and operating costs	$38,205	$38,205
Program costs	70,422	51,782
Total	108,627	89,987

This new school is proposed for area 3, which now is served by seven elementary schools. An eighth building, the old Henry Wilson School, is currently being used as an annex to the Morgan School.

At one of the seven schools, the H. D. Cooke, a 9-classroom addition was completed in 1960. At another, the Bancroft, an 8-classroom addition was opened in April 1963, and the new Meyer School at 11th and Clifton Streets, NW., was ready for the opening of school in September 1963. The existing schools are badly overcrowded and the new classrooms will be filled beyond capacity as soon as they are opened. Moreover, although little more residential construction is expected in this part of the city, the character of the population is such that the number of elementary schoolchildren will probably continue to rise for some years to come. As a result, the shortage of classrooms is expected to reach 47 by October 1966 and 64 by October 1969 unless still more facilities are provided.

Accordingly, three additional projects are proposed for this area. One of these is a new school of 34 classrooms to be located in the vicinity of 11th and Kenyon Streets, NW. The other two projects are replacements for the present Morgan School and annex and for the present Monroe School. It is recommended that the building at 11th and Kenyon Streets as well as the Morgan replacement be scheduled for 1965 and 1966, and the Monroe replacement for 1967 and 1968. Together, these buildings will provide a net increase of 62 classrooms, leaving an estimated shortage of 2 rooms in the area by October 1969.

The following table shows the pupil memberships of all area 3 schools in October 1961 and 1962, the authorized capacities of these schools as of October 1963, and latest projections of membership and of additional classrooms needed in the area as a whole:

School	Actual membership		Standard classrooms,[1] October 1963 (available and authorized)	
	October 1962	October 1963	*Number*	*Capacity*
Adams	366	375	[2] 12	[2] 400
Bancroft	833	953	[3] 24	[3] 800
Bruce	694	569	[4] 17	[4] 550
Cooke	1,074	1,004	28	896
Harrison	883	623	[5] 18	[5] 580
Monroe	935	549	16	520
Morgan	966	647	[6] 24	[6] 760
Meyer		1,257	34	1,076
Total	5,751	5,977	173	5,582

[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 8 classrooms which are occupied by the Americanization School.
[3] Including an addition providing a net increase of 7 classrooms completed in 1962.
[4] Including the conversion of 1 accessory room to a regular classroom.
[5] Including the conversion of 2 accessory rooms to regular classrooms.
[6] Including an annex of 8 classrooms located in the old Henry Wilson building.

Date	Projected area membership	Additional classrooms needed
October 1964	6,280	29
October 1965	6,600	40
October 1966	6,820	47
October 1967	7,000	53
October 1968	7,160	59
October 1969	7,320	64

Furniture and equipment for the new school at 11th and Kenyon Streets NW., will cost approximately $82,000, distributed as follows:

Regular classrooms (30, at $1,200)	$36,000
Kindergartens (2, at $1,650)	3,300
Basic classrooms (2, at $1,000)	2,000
Speech room	600
Reading clinic laboratory	2,500
Reading clinic analysis unit	2,500
Multipurpose room	3,300
Library	2,500
Health suite	1,300
All-purpose room (assembly-lunchroom-playroom)	6,400
Administrative offices	3,200
Teachers' room	1,100
Bookroom	200
Kitchen	9,000
General building	8,100
Total	82,000

Seaton Elementary School Replacement

Project number: 10–90.
Location: 10th and P Streets NW.
Scope of work: 30 regular classrooms, 2 kindergartens, 2 basic classrooms, 1 speechroom, 1 reading clinic laboratory, multipuprose room, library, health suite, all-purpose room, administrative office, general storeroom, central bookroom, teachers' room, custodians' room, custodial storeroom, garden tool storage room, flammable materials storage room, and ground improvements.
Capacity: 1,076 net increase 676.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site	$1,171,800	----------	$1,171,800	----------
Preliminary survey	103,000	----------	103,000	----------
Plans and specifications	1,245,000	----------	----------	$1,245,000
Construction	80,000	----------	----------	80,000
Furniture and equipment				
Total	2,599,800	----------	1,274,800	1,325,000

Estimated increases in operating expenses

	1st year cost, 1967	Full year recurring cost
Maintenance and operating costs	$25,702	$25,702
Program costs	10,140	10,140
Total	35,842	35,842

Area 12, for which this school is proposed, is presently served by 14 elementary schools with a total of 228 standard classrooms. Funds to construct a 34-classroom replacement for the present Garrison School of 16 rooms have been approved, and this building should be ready for occupancy in the school year 1964–65. However, the pupil membership in the area already exceeds the capacity of existing buildings by approximately 1,200 and, even with the new Garrison School in service, there is expected to be a shortage of 32 classrooms in October 1965. The following table shows the present and prospective situation with respect to pupil membership and classroom needs:

School	Actual membership		Standard classrooms,[1] October 1963 (available and authorized)[2]	
	October 1962	October 1963	Number	Capacity
Bundy	417	428	22	600
Cleveland	686	667	18	580
Cook, J. F.	782	751	18	620
Garrison	867	850	[3] 34	[3] 1,076
Grimke	1,075	1,040	[4] 21	[4] 670
Langston	311	319	8	280
Montgomery	679	690	17	550
Morse	269	268	8	240
Perry	422	415	14	420
Seaton	372	366	12	400
Simmons	804	858	24	800
Slater	317	316	8	240
Thomson	564	590	18	580
Walker-Jones	924	922	25	830
Total	8,489	8,480	247	7,886

[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] Authorized if 1964 budget requests are approved.
[3] Including a net increase of 18 classrooms when the old Garrison is replaced.
[4] Including the conversion of 1 accessory room to a regular classroom.

Date	Projected area membership	Additional classrooms needed
October 1964	8,370	29
October 1965	8,470	32
October 1966	8,550	34
October 1967	8,580	35
October 1968	8,710	40
October 1969	8,780	42

In October 1962 this area had a total of 34 classes in substandard or makeshift rooms. Fourteen of these were part-time classes, and there were also 10 part-time classes in standard classrooms. Many classes were excessively large. In October 1963 there were approximately 40 classes in substandard spaces and a total of 24 classes operating on a part-time basis.

It is probable that construction of the inner loop highway and the city's urban renewal program will eliminate many existing dwellings from area 12. Some of these, however, are likely to be replaced with facilities which will attract middle- and low-income families with children. Plans for the "Northwest 1" redevelopment project call for the construction of public housing to provide 400 dwelling units. Another housing project, between Rhode Island Avenue and Seventh, Ninth, and S Streets NW., is currently scheduled for completion in December 1965 and will consist of 150 dwelling units. Moreover, the character of the population is such that some additional increase in its density is not unlikely. A further rise of about 300 elementary school pupils is therefore projected for October 1969, together with a shortage of 42 classrooms by that date unless still more school construction is authorized.

The present Seaton School will eventually be eliminated to make way for a section of the inner loop highway. This old building, erected in 1871, ought to be replaced anyway, as its state of deterioration and obsolescence makes it unfit for continued use by pupils and teachers. It is proposed, therefore, that a new school of 34 classrooms be constructed as a replacement for the Seaton, on a site in the vicinity of Eighth and O Streets NW. Since the old building has 12 classrooms, the new one will provide a net increase of 22 rooms.

It is recommended that site and plan money for this project be provided in 1965, and that its construction and equipment be scheduled for 1966. If this schedule is followed, there will remain an estimated shortage of 20 classrooms in the area by October 1969. Accordingly, it is proposed that an addition providing a net increase of 17 classrooms be constructed at the Montgomery School in 1967, with site and plan money to be made available in 1966.

The furniture and equipment for the Seaton replacement will cost an estimated $80,000 as specified below:

Regular classrooms (30 at $1,200)	$36,000
Basic classrooms (2 at $1,000)	2,000
Kindergartens (2 at $1,650)	3,300
Reading clinic laboratory	2,500
Health suite	1,300
Bookroom	200
Teachers room	1,100
Administrative offices	3,200
Library	2,500
Multipurpose room	3,300
Speechroom	600
All-purpose room (assembly-lunchroom-playroom)	6,400
Kitchen	9,500
General building	8,100
Total	80,000

NICHOLS AVENUE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL REPLACEMENT

Project number: 10–127.
Location: 2427 Nichols Avenue SE.
Scope of work: 30 regular classrooms, 2 kindergartens, 2 basic classrooms, speech classroom, reading clinic laboratory, multipurpose room, library, health suite, all-purpose room, administrative office, general storeroom, central book-room, teachers' room, custodians' room, custodial storeroom, garden-tool store-room, inflammable materials storeroom, and ground improvements.
Capacity: 1,076, net increase 596.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site	$635,000		$635,000	
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	100,000		100,000	
Construction	1,215,000			$1,215,000
Furniture and equipment	79,000			79,000
Total	2,029,000		735,000	1,294,000

Estimated increases in operating expenses

	1st year cost—1967	Full year recurring cost
Maintenance and operating costs	$18,889	$18,889
Program costs	8,940	8,940
Total	27,829	27,829

Area 9, in which the Nichols Avenue School (formerly Garfield School Annex) is located, is now served by seven elementary schools. A new school of 26 class-rooms, the Green, is now under construction and should be completed by Novem-ber 1964. However, the latest pupil population projections indicate that, even with this school in use, the area will have a shortage of 22 classrooms in October 1965 and the shortage will increase to 57 classrooms by October 1969 unless still more facilities are provided. Accordingly, three additional projects are proposed; namely, an 8-classroom addition to the new Green building, a 34-classroom building to replace the present Nichols Avenue School of 16 rooms, and a new building of 26 classrooms (extensible) to be located in the Bolling Field area or nearby. It is recommended that the first of these be constructed in 1965, the second in 1966, and the third in 1968.

The following the table shows in some detail the pupil membership and class-room situation in area 9.

School	Actual membership		Standard classrooms,[1] October 1963 (available and authorized)	
	October 1962	October 1963	Number	Capacity
Birney	984	1,010	28	920
Garfield	925	932	24	800
Ketcham	609	674	16	560
Moten	1,036	1,030	30	968
Nichols Avenue	602	616	16	480
Stanton	1,026	1,019	[2] 24	[2] 1,140
Turner	837	865	22	740
Green			26	836
Total	6,019	6,146	196	6,444

[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.
[2] Including an annex of 9 classrooms.

Date	Projected area membership	Additional classrooms needed
October 1964	6,580	37
October 1965	6,930	22
October 1966	7,250	33
October 1967	7,470	40
October 1968	7,740	48
October 1969	7,980	57

In October 1962 the schools of area 9 had a total of 15 classes in substandard or makeshift rooms, and in October 1963 the number of such classes was about 22. Substantial relief will be provided the next year by the opening of the new Green School, but even then it will be necessary to use some substandard spaces for classroom work.

In considering the projected increase of nearly 2,000 elementary school pupils in area 9, it should be noted that this area, together with areas 8 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 other places. Area 9 now has many private dwelling units under construction or in the planning stage, and a large public housing project (Woodland Terrace) to be completed in September 1964 will house an estimated 530 children of elementary school age. In addition, 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 (the Bolling Field area).

The present Nichols Avenue School (originally the old Birney School and later the Garfield Annex) was erected in 1901. Now 62 years old, its state of obsolescence and deterioration makes it unsuitable for continued use by pupils and teachers. Since additional classrooms will be urgently needed in the area, it is strongly recommended that this old structure be replaced by a new building of such greater capacity.

The estimated cost of equipment for the Nichols Avenue Elementary School replacement is $79,000, distributed as follows:

Regular classrooms (30, at $1,200)	$36,000
Kindergarten (2, at $1,650)	3,300
Basic classrooms (2, at $1,000)	2,000
Speechroom	600
Reading clinic laboratory	2,500
Multipurpose room	$3,300
Library	2,500
Health suite	1,300
All-purpose room (assembly, lunchroom, and playroom)	6,400
Administrative offices	3,200
Bookroom	200
Teachers' room	1,100
Kitchen	9,000
General building	7,600
Total	79,000

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, speechroom, multipurpose room, library, health suite, all-purpose room, administrative office, general storeroom, central bookroom, teachers' room, custodial storeroom, garden tool storeroom, flammable materials storeroom, and ground improvements.

Capacity: 1,076.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site	$111,000	$111,000		
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	123,000	100,000	$23,000	
Construction	1,490,000		1,490,000	
Furniture and equipment	76,000			$76,000
Total	1,800,000	211,000	1,513,000	76,000

Estimated increases in operating expenses

	1st year cost—1966	Full year recurring cost
Maintenance and operating costs	$38,205	$38,205
Program costs	51,782	33,142
Total	89,987	71,347

Area 14, for which this new school is intended, is presently served by five elementary schools. Construction of an eight-classroom addition at the Hendley School has been approved for 1964, and plan money for the proposed building at Wheeler Road and Mississippi Avenue SE., will probably be available in the same year. It is now recommended that funds to construct this building be provided in 1965, with equipment to be financed in 1966.

The following table shows the pupil memberships of existing schools in the area for October 1962 and 1963, the authorized capacities of these schools as of October 1963, and the latest projections of membership and of additional classrooms needed in the area as a whole:

School	Actual membership		Standard classrooms,[1] October 1963 (available and authorized)	
	October 1962	October 1963	Number	Capacity
Congress Heights	604	639	16	480
Draper	933	955	29	938
Hendley	867	1,007	[2] 34	[2] 1,076
Patterson	1,066	1,075	31	1,090
Simon	1,049	1,062	30	980
Total	4,519	4,738	140	4,564

[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 addition of 8 classrooms to be constructed in 1964.

Date	Projected area membership	Additional classrooms needed
October 1964	5,660	42
October 1965	6,250	53
October 1966	6,800	70
October 1967	7,390	89
October 1968	7,880	104
October 1969	8,390	119

As the table indicates, the pupil population is expected to rise quite rapidly, producing an estimated shortage of 70 classrooms by October 1966 and of 119 classrooms by October 1969 unless more facilities are provided. Accordingly, the following projects are recommended in addition to the new school at Wheeler Road and Mississippi Avenue: a 34-classroom replacement for the present Congress Heights School and a new school of 20 classrooms (extensible) at Nichols Avenue and Chesapeake Street SE., both to be financed in 1965 and 1966; and a new school of 34 classrooms in the vicinity of Bolling Field, to be financed in 1967 and 1968. Each of these projects is explained in a separate set of project data sheets.

The anticipated increase of nearly 3,900 pupils in area 14 during the next 7 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, as well as additional families coming to live in the District of Columbia from elsewhere. 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
Speechroom	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
Teachersroom	1,100
Kitchen	9,500
General building	6,600
Total	76,000

Shaw Junior High School Replacement

Project number: 10–66.

Location: 7th and O Streets NW.

Scope of work: 33 regular classrooms, 6 general science rooms, 1 biology laboratory, 1 oral English room, 2 typing rooms, 3 art rooms, 3 music rooms, 3 homemaking laboratories, 1 foods laboratory, 1 clothing laboratory, 1 mechanical drawing room, administrative suite, auditorium, central storeroom, central bookroom, teachers' dining room, cafeteria, 2 woodworking shops, 1 metal crafts shop, 1 printshop, 1 reading classroom, 1 double gymnasium, 1 language laboratory, library, health suite, custodians' room, engineers' office, custodial storeroom, flammable materials storeroom, teachers' room, ground improvements, recreation room, and utility rooms.

Capacity: 1,498 (net increase 331).

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	$310,000		$310,000	
Construction	3,800,000			$3,800,000
Furniture and equipment	268,000			268,000
Total	4,378,000		310,000	4,068,000

Estimated increases in operating expenses

	1st year cost, 1966	Full year recurring cost
Maintenance and operating costs	$18,747	$18,747
Program costs	4,965	4,965
Total	23,712	23,712

The present Shaw building is 62 years old and is badly in need of either a thorough renovation and modernization or an outright replacement. To renovate and modernize the building, and to enlarge the present site sufficiently to provide an adequate outdoor play space and a gymnasium, would cost more than $2 million. The altering and modernizing would involve science laboratories, home economics laboratories, boys' shops, music rooms, art rooms, the cafeteria, and the auditorium. Major repairs would be required in the case of floors, stairs, toilets, library, health suite, administrative offices, lighting facilities in general, and the school grounds. In addition, the building would have to be refurnished throughout, because much of the existing furniture is practically worn out.

If the present structure were to be remodeled, provision of adequate space for a playground and gymnasium would require the purchase of about 76 improved properties, thus removing them from the city tax rolls. The expenditure of funds for this, as well as for the remodeling itself, would be poor economy, because for an additional $1,500,000 to $2 million an entirely new building with one-fourth more capacity can be obtained.

The District of Columbia already owns a suitable site for the proposed new building, consisting of the entire city block bounded by 6th, 7th, O, and P Streets NW. This ground has been held for years with the expectation that it would eventually be used for a school to replace the Shaw.

The pupil membership at Shaw was 1,395 in October 1962 and 1,453 in October 1963. It is expected to be 11 percent higher by October 1969 and 24 percent higher by October 1971 unless additional facilities are provided elsewhere in the general area served by this school. As the following table shows, the prospective shortage of pupil-stations in the area is more than enough to justify the construction of a new junior high school in addition to the Shaw replacement.

School	Capacity, October 1963 (available and authorized)	Actual membership		Projected membership			
		October 1962	October 1963	October 1965	October 1967	October 1969	October 1971
Banneker	851	1,411	1,575	1,410	1,560	1,710	1,810
Francis	776	976	972	1,080	1,200	1,310	1,390
Garnet-Patterson	708	914	911	990	1,090	1,200	1,260
Langley (north and west of tracks)	905	733	761	800	880	960	1,020
Shaw	1,167	1,395	1,453	1,420	1,560	1,720	1,810
Terrell (west of tracks)	937	634	690	720	790	870	920
Total	5,344	6,063	6,362	6,420	7,080	7,770	8,210
Additional capacity needed in area				1,076	1,736	2,426	2,866

Complete replacement of the present Shaw building has been tentatively approved by the Commissioners, with planning money scheduled for 1969. The Board of Education urges that the schedule be advanced so that funds will be available for planning in 1965, for construction in 1966, and for equipment in 1967.

Since the Shaw replacement itself will provide a net increase of only 331 pupil-stations, 3 other projects are proposed for the area as follows: a new junior high building at 16th and Irving Streets NW., to be constructed and equipped in 1965 and 1966; a small addition to the Garnet-Patterson School, to be financed entirely in 1966; and conversion of the present Wilson building of the District of Columbia Teachers College for junior high school use, to financed in 1969 and 1970. The four projects together will include facilities for approximately 2,600 additional pupils and will be sufficient to meet the estimated need through 1971. Each project is explained in a separate set of project data sheets.

The expected rise in the junior high school population is a natural consequence of the growing elementary school membership in the area. In the table on the following page, the actual and projected sixth-grade memberships are shown for the elementary school clusters which contribute significantly to the existing junior high schools.

Junior high school	Elementary school feeder area [1]	Combined 6th-grade membership				
		Actual		Projected		
		October 1962	October 1963	October 1965	October 1967	October 1969
Banneker	Nos. 2 and 3	1,220	1,272	1,336	1,501	1,614
Francis	Nos. 3 and 15	731	787	758	858	915
Garnet-Patterson	Nos. 3 and 13	951	1,028	995	1,115	1,195
Langley (north and west of tracks)	Nos. 4 and 13	882	954	1,000	985	1,112
Shaw	No. 12	963	946	806	778	843
Terrell (west of tracks)	No. 12	963	946	806	778	843

[1] Elementary schools as of October 1963 (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 1962	3,159
October 1963	3,243
Projected:	
October 1965	3,211
October 1967	3,333
October 1969	3,644

Furniture and equipment for the Shaw Junior High School will cost approximately $268,000, 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	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
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' 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	14,750
Total	268,000

Wheatley Elementary School Addition

Project No.: 10–152.
Location: Montello Avenue and Neal Street NE.
Scope of work: Eleven regular classrooms, kindergarten, two basic classrooms, health suite, general storeroom, library, administrative suite, teachers' room, garden tool storage room, inflammable materials storeroom, ground improvements, and alterations to existing building.
Capacity: 406.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site	$256,000		$256,000	
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	50,000		50,000	
Construction	600,000			$600,000
Furniture and equipment	41,000			41,000
Total	947,000		306,000	641,000

Estimated increases in operating expenses

	1st year cost, 1967	Full year recurring cost
Maintenance and operating costs	$10,677	$10,677
Program costs	6,540	6,540
Total	17,217	17,217

Area 6, in which the Wheatley School is located, is presently served by seven elementary schools, with no new construction underway or authorized. The following table shows the pupil membership of all these schools in October 1962 and 1963, their authorized capacities as of October 1963, and the latest projections of membership and of additional classrooms needed in the area to October 1969:

School	Actual membership		Standard classrooms,[1] October 1963 (available and authorized)[2]	
	October 1962	October 1963	Number	Capacity
Blow	402	405	8	280
Crummell	574	579	[3] 16	[3] 520
Miner	1,027	1,077	32	1,016
Pierce	385	388	8	240
Webb	941	960	26	836
Wheatley	729	779	20	640
Young	1,432	1,452	[4] 31	970
Total	5,490	5,640	141	4,502

[1] A standard classroom is a room designed and constructed for teaching regular classes (kindergarten, grades 1 through 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] Authorized if 1964 budget requests are approved.
[3] Including an annex of 8 classrooms.

Date	Projected area membership	Additional classrooms needed
October 1964	5,600	37
October 1965	5,690	40
October 1966	5,700	40
October 1967	5,750	42
October 1968	5,780	43
October 1969	5,790	43

In October 1962 6 schools in this area had a total of 27 classes in substandard or makeshift rooms, including an 8-room demountable structure at the Young School. In October 1963 there were about 30 such classes. Also 10 classes were on a part-time schedule, and some classes continue to be much too large.

As the foregoing table shows a shortage of 37 standard classrooms in October 1964 is expected to reach 43 by October 1969 unless additional facilities are provided. It is therefore recommended that 3 building projects for this area be included in the revised public works program, as follows: a 14-classroom addition to the Wheatley School, an 8-classroom addition to the Ruth K. Webb School, and an entirely new building of 34 classrooms to replace the present Blow and Pierce Schools and to provide a net increase of 18 classrooms.

Acquisition of some additional ground will be necessary for the proposed Wheatley School addition. Funds are thus requested in the amount of $256,000 for site and $50,000 for plans in the 1965 budget.

The furniture and equipment for this building will cost an estimated $41,000 as specified below:

Regular classrooms (11, at $1,200)	$13,200
1 kindergarten	1,650
Basic classrooms (2, at $1,000)	2,000
Health suite	1,300
Library	2,500
Administrative suite	3,200
Teachers' room	1,100
Multipurpose room	3,300
Speech room	600
Kitchen and lunchroom	9,500
General building	2,650
Total	41,000

Tyler Elementary School Addition

Project number: 10–156.

Location: 10th and G Streets SE.

Scope of work: 13 regular classrooms, 2 sightsaving classrooms, 2 braille classrooms, central bookroom, teachers' toilet, flammable materials storeroom, garden tool storage room, ground improvements, and alterations to existing building.

Capacity: 420.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site	$626,000		$626,000	
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	40,000		40,000	
Construction	510,000			$510,000
Furniture and equipment	50,000			50,000
Total	1,226,000		666,000	560,000

Estimated increases in operating expenses

	1st year cost	Full-year recurring cost
Maintenance and operating costs	$10,433	$10,433
Program costs	6,570	6,570
Total	17,003	17,003

Area 20, in which the Tyler School is located, is served by five elementary schools, with no additional construction authorized at present. A nine-classroom addition to the Lenox School was opened in April 1961, but this has not prevented a serious shortage of standard classrooms in the area. In October of 1962 3 of the 5 schools had a total of 16 classes in substandard or makeshift rooms. In October 1963 the number of such classes was nearly 21.

The following table shows the pupil memberships of all area 20 schools in October 1962 and 1963, the authorized capacities of these schools as of October 1963, and the latest projections of membership and of additional classrooms needed in the area as a whole:

School	Actual membership		Standard classrooms,[1] October 1963 (available and authorized)	
	October 1962	October 1963	Number	Capacity
Brent	236	231	8	240
Giddings	627	602	21	670
Lenox	766	758	[2] 17	[2] 538
Tyler	872	831	22	692
Van Ness	966	1,004	26	860
Total	3,467	3,426	94	3,000

[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.
[2] Excluding the 8 substandard classrooms in the Lenox Annex (old Van Ness building).

Date	Projected area membership	Additional classrooms needed
October 1964	3,590	21
October 1965	3,680	24
October 1966	3,730	27
October 1967	3,730	26
October 1968	3,740	26
October 1969	3,740	26

As the table indicates, the shortage of standard classrooms is expected to reach 24 by October 1965 and 26 by October 1969 unless additional facilities are provided. It is therefore recommended that an addition and alterations to provide 15 more classrooms at the Tyler School be financed in 1965.

Two new public housing projects are expected to contribute to the rising pupil population in area 20. One of these, located between Second, M, and I Streets SE., is scheduled for completion in July 1965; the other, on a site bounded by 12th, 13th, Potomac, and G Streets SE., should be ready for occupancy in December 1966. Together these projects will probably house more than 400 elementary school pupils, but the net increase will be less than this number.

The necessary furniture and equipment for the Tyler addition are expected to cost $50,000, distributed as follows:

Regular classrooms (14 at $1,200)	$16,800
Sight-saving classrooms (1 at $1,600, 1 at $1,800)	3,400
Braille classrooms (1 at $1,800, 1 at $2,000)	3,800
Bookroom	200
Reading clinic laboratory	2,500
Basic classrooms (2 at $1,000)	2,000
Counselor's office	800
Speech room	600
Multipurpose room	3,300
Library	2,500
Kitchen	9,500
General building	4,600
Total	50,000

Slowe Elementary School Addition

Project number: 10–74.
Location: 14th and Jackson Streets NE.
Scope of work: 16 regular classrooms, speech classroom, reading clinic laboratory, library, all-purpose room, central book room, teachers' room, garden tool storage room, inflammable materials room, ground improvements, and alterations to existing building.
Capacity: 450.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	$68,500		$68,500	
Construction	828,000		828,000	
Furniture and equipment	49,000			$49,000
Total	945,500		896,500	49,000

Estimated increases in operating expenses

	1st year cost, 1966	Full year recurring cost
Maintenance and operating costs	$18,451	$18,451
Program costs	6,750	6,750
Total	25,201	25,201

The Slowe School is one of seven elementary schools in area 4. Three of these schools (Burroughs, Langdon, and Noyes) have recently been enlarged by a total of 32 classrooms, and 4 additional rooms at the Woodridge School were finished in March 1963. To supplement these facilities, a 13-classroom addition to the Bunker Hill School will be built in 1964; a 16-classroom addition to the Slowe School is proposed for construction in 1965; and a new school of 26 classrooms (extensible) is proposed for construction in 1966 at Lincoln Road and Douglas Street NE. The need for these projects is shown by the figures below:

School	Actual membership		Standard classrooms,[1] October 1963 (available and authorized)	
	October 1962	October 1963	Number	Capacity
Brookland	375	346	12	360
Bunker Hill	939	1,001	[2] 34	[2] 1,116
Burroughs	929	966	30	928
Langdon	818	869	24	748
Noyes	787	801	22	728
Slowe	283	344	10	340
Woodridge	575	607	18	580
Total	4,706	4,934	150	4,800

[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.
[2] Including an addition to provide a net increase of 12 classrooms, for construction in 1964.

Date	Projected area membership	Additional classrooms needed
October 1964	5,060	11
October 1965	5,340	20
October 1966	5,490	25
October 1967	5,570	28
October 1968	5,810	35
October 1969	5,990	41

In October 1962 four schools in the area had a total of nine classes in substandard or makeshift rooms. The need for additional standard rooms is expected to reach 20 by October 1965, 28 by October 1967, and 41 by October 1969 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.

Two new public housing projects are expected to accommodate a total of nearly 1,100 elementary school children. One of these, on a site bounded by Montana Avenue, Bryant, W, and 13th Streets NE., is scheduled for completion in December 1965. The other, located between Edgewood, Fourth, and Channing Streets NE., is to be completed in September 1966.

The furniture and equipment for the Slowe addition will cost an estimated $49,000 as specified below:

Regular classrooms (16 at $1,200)	$19,200
Speech room	600
Reading clinic laboratory	3,500
Health suite	1,300
Library	2,600
All-purpose room (assembly-lunchroom-playroom)	6,400
Book room	200
Administrative offices	3,200
Teachers' room	1,100
Kitchen	9,000
General building	1,900
Total	49,000

NEW ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Project No. 10-121.

Location: Seventh and Webster Streets NW.

Scope of work: 22 regular classrooms, 2 kindergartens, 2 basic classrooms, speechroom, library, all-purpose room, general storeroom, teachers' room, custodial storeroom, garden tool storeroom, multipurpose room, health suite, administrative office, central bookroom, custodians' room, and ground improvements.

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	1,230,000			$1,230,000
Furniture and equipment	65,000			65,000
Total	2,641,000		1,346,000	1,295,000

Estimated increases in operating expenses

	1st year cost, 1966	Full year recurring cost
Maintenance and operating costs	$32,635	$32,635
Program costs	43,632	28,592
Total	76,267	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 Health School building to an 8-room annex. In March 1962 a 13-classroom addition to the Barnard School was placed in service. At each of two schools (the Park View and the Petworth) two accessory rooms will be converted to regular classrooms in 1964.

The following table shows the memberships of all area 2 schools in October 1962 and 1963, their probable authorized capacities as of October 1963, the latest projected membership for the area as a whole to October 1969, and the expected need for more classrooms during the same period:

School	Actual membership		Standard classrooms,[1] October 1963 (available and authorized)	
	October 1962	October 1963	Number	Capacity
Barnard	1,146	1,197	31	1,026
Park View	1,083	1,058	[2] 32	[2] 1,040
Petworth	705	724	[2] 18	[2] 580
Powell	952	938	[3] 27	[3] 866
Raymond	767	735	18	580
Total	4,653	4,652	126	4,092

[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 conversion of 2 accessory rooms to regular classrooms.
[3] Including the Powell annex of 8 classrooms in the old Health School building.

Date	Projected area membership	Additional classrooms needed
October 1964	5,080	36
October 1965	5,330	44
October 1966	5,520	50
October 1967	5,640	54
October 1968	5,810	60
October 1969	5,950	65

In October 1962 this area had 17 classes in substandard or makeshift rooms, and by October 1963 there were more classes in such rooms. In addition, many classes will be much too large unless some are placed on part time. The situation will continue to worsen during the next half dozen years unless additional facilities are provided, as the projections indicate an increase of about 1,300 pupils and a shortage of 65 classrooms by October 1969. Accordingly, it is urged that site and plan money for a new school at Seventh and Webster Streets NW., be provided in 1965, to be followed by funds for construction and equipment of the building in 1966.

The proposed site at Seventh and Webster Streets NW., has an area of 165,741 square feet and is assessed for taxation at $363,371.

The cost of furniture and equipment for the proposed school of 26 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
Speechroom	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
Kitchen	9,500
General building	5,200
Total	65,000

TAKOMA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL REPLACEMENT

Project number: 10-135.
Location: Piney Branch Road and Dahlia Street NW.
Scope of work: 20 regular classrooms, 2 kindergartens, 2 basic classrooms, speech classroom, multipurpose room, library, health suite, all-purpose room, administrative office, reading clinic laboratory, 3 hearing classrooms, custodial storeroom, general storeroom, central bookroom, teachers' room, custodians' room, garden tool storeroom, flammable materials storeroom, recreation facilities, and ground improvements.
Capacity: 776 net.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site	$324,000		$324,000	
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	80,000			$80,000
Construction	1,070,000			1,070,000
Furniture and equipment	75,000			75,000
Total	1,549,000		324,000	1,225,000

Estimated increases in operating expenses

	1st year cost, 1967	Full year recurring cost
Maintenance and operating costs	$12,831	$12,831
Program costs	3,840	3,840
Total	16,671	16,671

Area 21, in which the Takoma School is located, is served by three elementary schools. At one of these schools, the Whittier, an addition providing a net gain of 14 classrooms was opened in September 1961, but there are no additional facilities under construction or authorized at present. The following table shows the pupil memberships of the existing schools in October 1962 and 1963, the authorized capacities of these schools as of October 1963, and the latest projections of membership and of classrooms needed in the area as a whole:

School	Actual membership		Standard classrooms,[1] October 1963 (available and authorized)	
	October 1962	October 1963	Number	Capacity
Shepherd	492	468	14	460
Takoma	472	501	16	520
Whittier	1,090	1,164	31	998
Total	2,054	2,133	61	1,978

[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.

Date	Projected area membership	Additional classrooms needed
October 1964	2,210	8
October 1965	2,290	12
October 1966	2,380	14
October 1967	2,410	15
October 1968	2,440	16
October 1969	2,500	18

The foregoing figures indicate that the pupil membership in area 21 will continue rising slowly but steadily, and that by October 1969 there will probably be a shortage of 18 classrooms unless more construction is undertaken. It is recommended that this prospective shortage be met by constructing a new school of 24 classrooms to replace the present Takoma building of 16 classrooms, and by adding 9 classrooms to the Shepherd School.

The Takoma School was erected in 1899. Now 64 years old, it is no longer adequate to house an acceptable program of elementary education and should be taken out of service as soon as it can be spared. The acquisition of additional site should be scheduled for 1965, with the actual construction and provision of equipment to follow in 1966. Additional land will need to be acquired because the present site is not large enough to accommodate a 24-room building and a suitable playground.

The estimated cost of equipment for this school is $75,000, distributed as follows:

Regular classrooms (20 at $1,200)	$24,000
Basic classrooms (2 at $1,000)	2,000
Kindergartens (2 at $1,650)	3,300
Reading clinic laboratory	2,500
Hearing classrooms (3 at $3,000)	9,000
Health suite	1,300
Bookroom	200
Teachers' room	1,100
Administrative offices	3,200
Library	2,500
Multipurpose room	3,300
Speechroom	600
All-purpose room (assembly-lunchroom-playroom)	6,400
Kitchen	9,500
General building	6,100
Total	75,000

NEW ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Project No.: 10–124.

Location: Texas Avenue and Burns Street 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 book room, teachers' room, custodians' room, custodial storeroom, garden tool storeroom, flammable materials storeroom, recreation facilities, and ground improvements.

Capacity 836.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site	$870,000		$870,000	
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	101,000		101,000	
Construction	1,228,000			$1,228,000
Furniture and equipment	65,000			65,000
Total	2,264,000		971,000	1,293,000

Estimated increases in operating expenses

	1st year cost, 1966	Full year recurring cost
Maintenance and operating costs	$32,635	$32,635
Program costs	43,632	28,592
Total	76,267	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 school, the Carver, a fire in April 1961 destroyed eight classrooms and these 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, while a 17-classroom addition at the Davis School was opened in September 1963. The new Harris School at 53d and C Streets SE. is scheduled for completion in September 1964, and funds to construct a 14-classroom addition at the Kimball School was allowed in the 1964 budget.

The capacities of all these facilities are shown in the following table, together with their actual pupil memberships in October 1962 and 1963 and the latest projections of membership and of additional classrooms needed in the area as a whole:

School	Actual membership		Standard classrooms,[1] October 1963 (available and authorized)	
	October 1962	October 1963	Number	Capacity
Alton	946	966	32	1,016
Benning	529	567	[2] 16	[2] 520
Burrville	560	543	20	640
Carver	289	283	8	240
Davis	1,119	1,543	[3] 39	[3] 1,266
Drew	1,052	1,049	35	1,106
Houston	790	832	31	986
Kenilworth	997	1,008	30	1,008
Kimball	1,143	872	[4] 34	[4] 1,076
Merritt	606	603	24	720
Nalle	859	863	24	800
Plummer	1,307	1,310	34	1,076
Richardson	963	913	[5] 30	[5] 980
Shadd	925	868	[6] 26	[6] 860
Smothers	579	573	18	620
Thomas	831	824	24	800
Harris			31	986
Total	13,495	13,617	456	14,700

[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] Including an annex of 5 classrooms and an addition providing a net increase of 16 classrooms.
[4] Including an addition of 14 classrooms proposed for 1964.
[5] Excluding an 8-room demountable structure.
[6] Excluding a 4-room demountable structure.

Date	Projected area membership	Additional classrooms needed
October 1964	14,470	20
October 1965	15,160	28
October 1966	15,810	49
October 1967	16,260	64
October 1968	16,910	84
October 1969	17,470	104

In October 1962 the elementary schools of area 8 had a total of 33 classes in substandard or makeshift rooms. Also, many classes were too large for efficient teaching and there were six part-time classes in the area. In October 1963 there were about 46 classes in substandard spaces in spite of the relief provided by the new Davis addition. Moreover, the prospect is for a further large increase in pupil population requiring 28 additional classrooms by October 1965, 64 by October 1967, and 104 by October 1969 (in addition to the present base of 456 standard classrooms).

It should be noted that of the 14,700 pupil-stations shown in the table as being available or authorized, 1,382 will not be ready for use before the fall of 1964. This will leave an estimated shortage of 34 classrooms in the school year 1963–64. The expected shortage will be less than this in the 2 following years,

but will rise to 49 classrooms in October 1966 and continue upward as shown unless additional facilities are provided.

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 north and west of the Anacostia River, as well as additional families coming to live in the District of Columbia from 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 February 1965. This facility alone will probably house about 700 children of elementary school age. Another development known as Deanwood, at 54th and Blaine Streets NE., is scheduled for completion in September 1965 and is expected to house approximately 300 elementary pupils. 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 classrooms, 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. Funds were provided in 1964 to plan and construct the Kimball addition, 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 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
Kitchen	9,500
General building	5,800
Total	65,000

New Junior High School

Project number: 10–140.

Location: Bruce and Robinson Streets SE.

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, metalshop, printshop, 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.

Capacity: 1,498.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site	$100,000	$100,000		
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	310,000	268,000	$42,000	
Construction	3,762,000		3,762,000	
Furniture and equipment	268,000			$268,000
Total	4,440,000	368,000	3,804,000	268,000

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	70,003	73,246
Total	102,679	153,263

This school is proposed for the general area now served by the Douglass, Hart, and Kramer Junior High Schools. 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 1,100 additional stations by October 1967 and twice this number by October 1971, 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 1963 (available and authorized)	Actual membership		Projected membership			
		October 1962	October 1963	October 1965	October 1967	October 1969	October 1971
Douglass	937	1,144	1,113	1,140	1,270	1,460	1,560
Hart	[1] 1,448	1,163	1,194	1,760	1,950	2,260	2,400
Kramer	951	1,159	1,191	1,150	1,280	1,480	1,580
Total	3,336	3,466	3,498	4,050	4,500	5,200	5,540
Additional capacity needed in area				714	1,164	1,864	2,204

[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 1965 to prepare plans and construction for a new junior high school in the area.

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 table on the next page 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 1962	October 1963	October 1965	October 1967	October 1969
Douglass	No. 9	601	612	649	778	848
Hart	No. 14	427	455	613	793	842
Kramer	Nos. 9 and 10	770	782	866	996	1,055

[1] Elementary schools as of October 1962 (available and authorized):
Area 9: Birney, Garfield, Ketcham, 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 1962	1,197
October 1963	1,237
Projected:	
October 1965	1,479
October 1967	1,789
October 1969	1,897

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 $268,000, 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
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	14,750
Total	268,000

New junior high school

(Amendment—H. Doc. 227)

Project number: 10–137.
Location: 13th and Van Buren Streets NW.
Scope of work: 19 regular classrooms, 3 general science rooms, 1 biology laboratory, oral English room, typing classroom, 2 art classrooms, 2 music classrooms, homemaking laboratory, foods laboratory, clothing laboratory, mechanical drawing room, woodworking shop, metal-crafts shop, printshop, general shop, reading classroom, double gymnasium, administrative suite, auditorium, health suite, library, central storeroom, central bookroom, cafeteria, teachers' dining room, custodians' room, engineers' office, custodial storeroom, teachers' room, and ground improvements.
Capacity: 919.

	Estimated cost	Requested in budget	Additional funds requested in budget amendment	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site	$267,000	----------	$267,000	----------
Preliminary survey	----------	----------	----------	----------
Plans and specifications	250,000	$175,000	75,000	----------
Construction	3,100,000	----------	----------	$3,100,000
Furniture and equipment	191,000	----------	----------	191,000
Total	3,808,000	175,000	342,000	3,291,000

Estimated increases in operating expenses

	1st year cost—	Full year recurring cost
Maintenance and operating costs	$73,079	$73,079
Program costs	101,426	73,246
Total	174,505	146,325

Overcrowding at the Macfarland, Paul, and Taft Junior High Schools was somewhat relieved by the opening of the new Backus Junior High School in January 1963. However, construction of the Rabaut with a capacity of 1,473 should overcome this shortage by October 1965, but with membership growing rapidly, the number of additional stations needed will be nearly 700 by October 1968 and more than 1,200 by October 1971 unless still more facilities are provided.

Accordingly, it is recommended that the revised public works program include another new school for this area, to be located at 13th and Van Buren Streets NW. This school originally should accommodate 919 pupils and should be extensible. The proposed schedule calls for planning of the building in 1965, and for the financing of its construction and equipment in 1966.

The following table shows the capacities of all junior high schools in the area (available and authorized), their pupil memberships in October 1962 and 1963, and the most recent projections of membership and of need for additional capacity in the area as a whole.

School	Capacity, October 1963 (available and authorized) [1]	Actual membership		Projected membership [2]			
		October 1962	October 1963	October 1965	October 1967	October 1969	October 1971
Backus	919	----------	1,256	892	970	1,080	1,120
Macfarland	982	1,821	1,483	956	1,040	1,150	1,210
Paul	1,126	1,497	1,189	1,095	1,200	1,320	1,380
Taft	994	1,616	1,222	967	1,050	1,170	1,220
Rabaut	1,473	----------	----------	1,430	1,560	1,730	1,800
Total	5,494	4,934	5,150	5,340	5,820	6,450	6,730
Additional capacity needed in area				----------	326	956	1,236

[1] Authorized if 1964 budget requests are approved.
[2] The distribution of the projected area membership among the 4 or 5 junior high schools is highly tentative, since it is based on the percentage distribution of their combined pupil capacity.

In the first semester of 1963–64 temporary relief for the Macfarland and Taft Junior High Schools was provided by housing 501 ninth-grade pupils from Macfarland in the Roosevelt High School building. Such an arrangement cannot be permanent, however, because all the facilities at Roosevelt will eventually be needed 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 1962	October 1963	October 1965	October 1967	October 1969
Macfarland	Nos. 1 and 2	1,165	1,145	1,285	1,435	1,536
Paul	Nos. 1 and 21	886	856	957	1,120	1,147
Taft	Nos. 1, 4, and 12	2,113	2,113	2,138	2,160	2,362

[1] Elementary schools as of October 1963 (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 on this page (Nos. 1, 2, 4, 12, and 21) are as follows:

Actual:	
October 1962	3,000
October 1963	3,000
Projected:	
October 1965	3,104
October 1967	3,269
October 1969	3,521

The estimated cost of equipment for the junior high school is $191,000, distributed as follows:

Regular classrooms (19, at $1,250)	$23,750
General science rooms (3, at $4,400)	13,200
Biology room	7,000
Oral English	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
Foods laboratory	6,500
Clothing laboratory	6,500
Mechanical drawing	5,700
Woodworking shop	7,000
Print shop	11,900
Metal shop	6,000
General shop	6,600
Reading classroom	2,500
Double gymnasium	3,800
Language laboratory	2,700
General office	3,500
Principal's and assistant principals' offices	3,300
Counselors' offices	2,250
Auditorium	6,500
Health suite	2,000
Library	4,400
Book room	200
Cafeteria, kitchen, teachers' dining room	16,500
Teachers' room (2, at $650)	1,300
General building	14,700
Total	191,000

Additional funds are requested in the amendment for enlarging the proposed school site and for plans and specifications. The school site at 13th and Van Buren, purchased in 1941 to be used for an elementary school, comprises 2,634 acres. This site is not adequate for a junior high school plant and thus it is proposed that another 1.054 acres be purchased. This additional site is estimated to cost $267,000. It should be observed that the total area of these two pieces of land is only 3.688 acres, which will provide for the school and the necessary areas immediately surrounding the school. However, the site is adjacent to a recreation playground which will be used for physical education fields. The $175,000 planning money originally requested is not adequate to plan and supervise construction of a school of this size. Thus an additional $75,000 or a total of $250,000 for plans and specifications is requested.

West Elementary School Addition

Project number: 10–119.

Location: Farragut between 13th and 14th Streets NW.

Scope of work: 14 regular classrooms, 2 kindergartens, 2 basic classrooms, health suite, administrative office, teachers' room, garden tool storeroom, inflammable materials storeroom, ground improvements, and alterations to existing building.

Capacity: 596 net.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site	$655,700		$655,700	
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	60,000			$60,000
Construction	750,000			750,000
Furniture and equipment	50,000			50,000
Total	1,515,700		655,700	860,000

Estimated increases in operating expenses

	1st year cost, 1967	Full year recurring cost
Maintenance and operating costs	$11,653	$11,653
Program costs	8,940	8,940
Total	20,593	20,593

Area 1, in which the West School is located, is served by six elementary schools. At one of these schools (the Rudolph) 16 classrooms were added in 1961, and funds to construct a second addition of 8 classrooms for 1964. However, the total membership of the six schools already exceed their prospective capacity by several hundred pupils, and there probably will be a substantial further growth in the pupil population. In view of the probable shortage of 34 classrooms by October 1965 and of 48 classrooms by October 1969, 2 more building projects are proposed for this area; namely, a 16-classroom addition at the Truesdell School and an 18-classroom addition at the West School. Construction of these additions should be financed in 1965 and 1966, respectively.

The following table shows the actual memberships of the area 1 schools in October 1962 and 1963, the authorized capacities of these schools, and the latest projections of membership and of additional classrooms needed in the area as a whole:

School	Actual membership		Standard classrooms,[1] October 1963 (available and authorized)	
	October 1962	October 1963	Number	Capacity
Brightwood	696	708	[2] 20	[2] 634
Keene	908	890	20	680
LaSalle	1,080	1,122	31	1,010
Rudolph	873	862	[3] 34	[3] 1,088
Truesdell	697	724	17	590
West	593	616	16	520
Total	4,847	4,922	138	4,522

[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 on use at the time of alteration.
[2] Including the conversion of 2 accessory rooms to regular classrooms.
[3] Including an addition to provide a net increase of 8 classrooms.

Date	Projected area membership	Additional classrooms needed
October 1964	5,220	26
October 1965	5,450	34
October 1966	5,620	40
October 1967	5,690	42
October 1968	5,800	45
October 1969	5,890	48

In October 1962 the shortage of standard classrooms was met by housing 23 classes in substandard or makeshift rooms. In October 1963 there were approximately 25 classes in such rooms, and some classes will be much too large.

The necessary furniture and equipment for this addition are expected to cost $50,000, distributed as follows:

Regular classrooms (14, at $1,200)	$16,800
Kindergartens (2, at $1,650)	3,300
Basic classrooms (2, at $1,000)	2,000
Health suite	1,300
Administrative office	3,200
Teachers' room	1,100
Library	2,500
Bookroom	200
Multipurpose room	3,300
Speechroom	600
Reading clinic analysis unit	2,500
Reading clinic laboratory	2,500
Auditorium	5,500
General building	5,200
Total	50,000

CONGRESS HEIGHTS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL REPLACEMENT

Project number: 10–131.

Location: Sixth and Alabama Avenue SE.

Scope of work: 30 regular classrooms, 2 kindergartens, 2 basic classrooms, speech classroom, reading clinic laboratory, multipurpose room, library, health suite, all-purpose room, administrative office, general storeroom, central bookroom, teachers' room, custodians' room, custodial storeroom, flammable materials storeroom, and ground improvements.

Capacity: 1,076, net increase 596.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site	$247,000		$247,000	
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	90,000			$90,000
Construction	1,115,000			1,115,000
Furniture and equipment	79,000			79,000
Total	1,531,000		247,000	1,284,000

Estimated increases in operating expenses

	1st-year cost, 1967	Full year recurring cost
Maintenance and operating costs	$15,371	$15,371
Program costs	8,940	8,940
Total	24,311	24,311

Area 14, in which the Congress Heights School is located, now has five elementary schools in service. Construction of an eight-classroom addition at the Hendley School has been approved for 1964, and plan money for the proposed building at Wheeler Road and Mississippi Avenue SE., will be available in the same year. It is now recommended that funds to construct the latter school be provided in 1965, and that the necessary equipment be financed in 1966. Also, in view of the great prospective need for more school facilities in the area, the following projects are proposed for inclusion in the revised public works program: a 34-classroom replacement for the present Congress Heights School of 16 rooms and a new school of 20 classrooms (extensible) at Nichols Avenue and Chesapeake Street SE., both to be financed in 1965 and 1966; and a new school of 34 classrooms in the vicinity of Bolling Field, to be financed in 1967 and 1968.

The following table shows the pupil memberships of existing schools in the area for October 1962 and 1963, the authorized capacities of these schools as of October 1963, and the latest membership projections and estimates of additional classrooms needed in the area as a whole.

School	Actual membership		Standard classrooms,[1] October 1963 (available and authorized)	
	October 1962	October 1963	Number	Capacity
Congress Heights	604	639	16	480
Draper	933	955	29	938
Hendley	867	1,007	34	[2] 1,076
Patterson	1,066	1,075	31	1,090
Simon	1,049	1,062	30	980
Total	4,519	4,738	140	4,564

[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.
[2] Including an addition of 8 classrooms to be constructed in 1964.

Date	Projected area membership	Additional classrooms needed
October 1964	5,660	42
October 1965	6,250	53
October 1966	6,800	70
October 1967	7,390	89
October 1968	7,880	104
October 1969	8,390	119

The anticipated increase of about 3,650 pupils in area 14 during the next 6 years is explained largely by 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 by urban renewal and highway construction north and west of the Anacostia River, as well as additional families coming to live in the District of Columbia from elsewhere. 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 (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 present Congress Heights building was erected in 1898 and is now in such a state of deterioration and obsolescence that it should no longer be used as a school. The proposed replacement will not only include all the facilities needed for a modern program of elementary education, but will also provide a net increase of 18 badly needed classrooms. Since the present site is too small for a school of 34 classrooms, it is recommended that authorization be sought to erect the new building on surplus Defense Department land known as the Wilburn area. If this is not possible, it will be necessary to extend the present school site by the purchase of adjoining property.

The estimated cost of equipment for the Congress Heights replacement is $79,000, distributed 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
Reading clinic laboratory	2,500
Health suite	1,300
Book room	200
Teachers' room	1,100
Administrative offices	3,200
Library	2,500
Multipurpose room	3,300
Speech room	600
All-purpose room (assembly, lunchroom, playroom)	6,400
Kitchen	9,500
General building	7,100
Total	79,000

MORGAN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL REPLACEMENT

Project number: 10–122.
Location: 18th and California Streets NW.
Scope of work: 30 regular classrooms, 2 kindergartens, 2 basic classrooms, speech classroom, reading clinic laboratory, multipurpose room, library, health suite, all-purpose room, administrative offices, general storeroom, central bookroom, custodians' room, custodial storeroom, garden tool storage room, flammable materials storeroom, teachers' room, and ground improvements.
Capacity: 1,076 net increase 316.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site	$94,000		$94,000	
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	115,000		115,000	
Construction	1,390,000			$1,390,000
Furniture and equipment	79,000			79,000
Total	1,678,000		209,000	1,469,000

Estimated increases in operating expenses

	1st year cost, 1967	Full-year recurring cost
Maintenance and operating costs	$9,701	$9,701
Program costs	4,740	4,740
Total	14,441	14,441

Area 3, in which the Morgan School is located, now has seven elementary schools. An eighth building, the old Henry Wilson School, serves as an annex to the Morgan.

At one of the seven schools, the H. D. Cooke, a nine-classroom addition was completed in 1960. At another, the Bancroft, an eight-classroom addition was opened in April 1963, and the new Meyer School at 11th and Clifton Streets NW., was ready for the opening of school in September 1963. The existing schools are badly overcrowded and the new classrooms will be filled beyond capacity as soon as they are opened. Moreover, although little more residential construction is expected in this part of the city, the character of the population is such that the number of elementary school children will probably continue to rise for some years to come. As a result, the shortage of classrooms is expected to reach 47 by October 1966 and 64 by October 1969 unless still more facilities are provided.

In October 1962 this area had 23 classes in substandard or makeshift rooms, and a total of 40 part-time classes. The Bancroft addition and the new Meyer School will relieve the situation considerably but will not provide a total capacity equal to the area's current enrollment.

The following table shows the pupil memberships of all schools in this area in October 1962 and 1963, their authorized capacities as of October 1963, and the latest projections of membership and of additional classrooms needed in the area as a whole.

School	Actual membership		Standard classrooms,[1] October 1963 (available and authorized)	
	October 1962	October 1963	Number	Capacity
Adams	366	375	[2] 12	[2] 400
Bancroft	833	953	[3] 24	[3] 800
Bruce	694	569	[4] 17	[4] 550
Cooke	1,074	1,004	28	896
Harrison	883	623	[5] 18	[5] 580
Monroe	935	549	16	520
Morgan	966	647	[6] 24	[6] 760
Meyer	.....	1,257	34	1,076
Total	5,751	5,977	173	5,582

[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
[2] Including 8 classrooms which are occupied by the Americanization School.
[3] Including an addition providing a net increase of 7 classrooms completed in 1962.
[4] Including the conversion of 1 accessory room to a regular classroom.
[5] Including the conversion of 2 accessory rooms to regular classrooms.
[6] Including an annex of 8 classrooms located in the old Henry Wilson building.

Date	Projected area membership	Additional classrooms needed
October 1964	6,280	29
October 1965	6,600	40
October 1966	6,820	47
October 1967	7,000	53
October 1968	7,160	59
October 1969	7,320	64

In view of these prospective needs, it is recommended that a new building of 34 classrooms be constructed to replace the present Morgan School of 16 rooms and the Morgan Annex (old Henry Wilson) of 8 rooms, thus providing a net increase of 10 classrooms. It is also proposed that another new school of 34 classrooms be erected in the vicinity of 11th and Kenyon Streets NW., and that the present Monroe Building of 16 classrooms be replaced with a new school of 34 rooms. These projects will provide a net increase of 62 classrooms in the area, leaving an estimated shortage of only 2 classrooms by October 1969.

It should be noted that the present Morgan School was erected in 1901, and the old Henry Wilson School in 1891. Both these buildings are so deteriorated and their facilities are so outdated that they are no longer suitable for use by pupils and teachers. The Wilson building was taken out of service in October 1954, but was reopened in January 1957 because of the urgent need for all available classroom space in the area. Facilities of this type should be replaced as rapidly as possible, especially where additional pupil capacity can be provided without purchasing a whole new site of standard size.

The furniture and equipment for this building will cost an estimated $79,000 as specified below:

Regular classrooms (30 at $1,200)	$36,000
Kindergarten (2 at $1,650)	3,300
Basic classrooms (2 at $1,000)	2,000
Speechroom	600
Reading clinic laboratory	2,500
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	7,600
Kitchen	9,000
Total	79,000

H. D. Cooke Elementary School—Site Expansion

Project number: 10–65.
Location: 17th and Euclid Streets NW.
Scope of work: Landscaping and wall to enclose playground area.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site	$230,000		$230,000	
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications				
Construction				
Furniture and equipment				
Total	230,000		230,000	

The H. D. Cooke Elementary School, with a pupil capacity of 896, is located on a site of 2.07 acres, which is far short of the 5 acres adopted by the Board of Education as a standard. The proposed acquisition of additional ground will increase the Cooke site to a total of 3.52 acres and will provide a badly needed recreation area for the surrounding community.

Scope of work: Acquisition of additional site: square 2576, lots 29–36; square 2565, lots 26–47. Form a cul-de-sac at the end of 17th Street, north of Euclid Street, and to Columbia Road.

The division of private property and school property is to be accomplished by appropriate landscaping, and a garden-type wall (8-foot-high pierced concrete block) should be used to enclose the playground area. The playground is to be expanded to include the typical facilities for an elementary school.

The site is to be developed in accordance with the urban renewal plan for the Adams-Morgan urban renewal area as adopted by the National Capitol Planning Commission on January 10, 1963, and contingent upon the approval by the Commissioners.

Replacement of Boilers and Related Work

Project number: 10–67.5.
Location: Bowen Elementary School.
Scope of work: Replacement of boilers, installation of an incinerator, and modernization of related electrical work.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	$5,600		$5,600	
Construction	80,000		80,000	
Furniture and equipment				
Total	85,600		85,600	

The boilers at the Bowen School were installed in 1933 and are now 30 years old. They are worn out and obsolete; replacement parts can no longer be obtained. The cost estimate includes installation of an incinerator and electrical modernization.

REPLACEMENT OF BOILERS AND RELATED WORK

Project number: 10–67.5.
Location: Bruce Elementary School.
Scope of work: Replacement of boilers, installation of an incinerator, and modernization of related electrical work.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	$4,500		$4,500	
Construction	65,000		65,000	
Furniture and equipment				
Total	69,500		$69,500	

The boilers at the Bruce School were installed in 1927 and are now 36 years old. They are worn out and obsolete; replacement parts are no longer available. The cost estimate includes installation of an incinerator and electrical modernization.

REPLACEMENT OF BOILERS AND RELATED WORK

Project No.: 10–67.5.
Location: Buchanan Elementary School.
Scope of work: Replacement of boilers, installation of an incinerator, and modernization of related electrical work.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	$5,200		$5,200	
Construction	75,000		75,000	
Furniture and equipment				
Total	80,200		80,200	

The boilers at this school were installed in 1923 and have been in service for 40 years. They are worn out and obsolete; no replacement parts are available. The cost includes installation of an incinerator.

REPLACEMENT OF BOILERS AND RELATED WORK

Project No.: 10–67.5.
Location: Mott Elementary School.
Scope of work: Replacement of boilers, installation of an incinerator, and modernization of related electrical work.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	$8,400		$8,400	
Construction	120,000		120,000	
Furniture and equipment				
Total	128,400		128,400	

The boilers at this school are 38 years old, having been in service since 1925. They are worn out and obsolete; replacement parts can no longer be obtained. The cost includes an incinerator and electrical modernization.

REPLACEMENT OF BOILERS AND RELATED WORK

Project No.: 10–67.5.
Location: Deal Junior High School.
Scope of work: Replacement of boilers, installation of an incinerator, hot water tank, and miscellaneous steps to reduce fire hazards.

	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	175,000		175,000	
Furniture and equipment				
Total	187,000		187,000	

The boilers at Deal Junior High School have been in service since 1930 and are now 33 years old. According to the District of Columbia boiler inspector, they cannot be used beyond the calendar year 1965, and funds must therefore be available for their replacement during the summer of that year. A new incinerator, a hot water tank, and miscellaneous steps to reduce fire hazards are included in the cost.

REPLACEMENT OF HOT WATER TANK

Project number: 10–67.86.
Location: Roosevelt Senior High School.
Scope of work: Installation of hot water tank.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	$650		$650	
Construction	9,500		9,500	
Furniture and equipment				
Total	10,150		10,150	

The District of Columbia boiler inspector has ordered the replacement of the hot water tank at the Roosevelt High School because of its age (31 years) and its outmoded type of construction. The new tank should be installed not later than the summer of 1965.

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.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	$5,600		$5,600	
Construction	80,000		80,000	
Furniture and equipment				
Total	85,600		85,600	

The amount of $85,600 is requested in order to continue the present project for eliminating fire hazards in the schools, including the enclosure of open stairways, the construction of additional exit facilities, the installation of fire alarm systems, and other building alterations and improvements for this purpose. Since 1951, a total of $1,473,320 has been appropriated for this work, and the changes needed in the elementary schools have been completed. The funds requested will be used to care for any minor problems that may arise in the elementary schools and to press forward with similar work in the secondary schools, which was begun in 1963.

REPAIR OF ROOFS AT VARIOUS SCHOOLS

Project No.: 10–67.6.
Location: Various schools.
Scope of work: Repairs to and replacing roofs (includes valleys, eaves, cornices, flashing on parapets, etc.).

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	$20,250		$20,250	
Construction	289,200		289,200	
Furniture and equipment				
Total	309,450		309,450	

The school system has no annual appropriation to replace roofs. Yet 122 of its buildings have been in service over 30 years (the life expectancy of the usual roof). The majority of these buildings have not had roof replacements, and the point has been reached where patches on patches are no longer able to prevent serious leakage. The money available in the regular building repair fund (activity 6) will permit only small patches on the most critical roof areas.

The funds requested here should cover a majority of the major roof repairs needed at present. A portion of the requested increase in the building repair fund can then accomplish the ordinary roof repairs. In addition, an annual program will be required to take care of roofs which in the future will need replacement due to age.

It should be understood that the generic term "roof" includes valleys, eaves, cornices, flashing on parapets, etc.

ELECTRICAL MODERNIZATION OF SCHOOLS

Project No.: 10–67.4.
Location: Various schools.
Scope of work: Rewiring and related work to bring school electrical systems up to standards specified by the District of Columbia Code.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	$5,600		$5,600	
Construction	80,000		80,000	
Furniture and equipment				
Total	85,600		85,600	

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 $787,000 has been appropriated

for this purpose. The funds requested for 1965 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.

INSTALLATION OF AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER SYSTEMS

Project No.: 10–67.66.
Location: Various schools.
Scope of work: Installation of automatic sprinkler systems as necessary for adequate protection against fire.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	$5,600		$5,600	
Construction	80,000		80,000	
Furniture and equipment				
Total	85,600		85,600	

The amount of $85,600 is requested for the fifth 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, $573,410 has been approved for this purpose.

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.

	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	14,400		14,400	
Total	41,200		41,200	

There are rooms in a number of elementary school buildings which were not designed and built as classrooms. However, 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 standard classrooms. The conversion of 12 such rooms has been approved for 1963–64, and it is requested that 12 more be converted in 1964–65. This program will add badly needed standard classrooms and thus increase the capacities of the elementary schools involved. The cost will be small in comparison to that of constructing new facilities.

CONVERSION OF A CLASSROOM TO A GENERAL SHOP

Project No.: 10–67.59.
Location: Roosevelt Senior High School.
Scope of work: Remodeling and equipping an academic classroom for use as a general shop.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	$200		$200	
Construction	3,300		3,300	
Furniture and equipment	6,500		6,500	
Total	10,000		10,000	

Roosevelt High School was, in earlier years, essentially a business high school. With the change in policy, making each high school a neighborhood cosmopolitan school, the general shop has become necessary to complete the prescribed range of offerings and particularly to provide shop facilities for pupils in the basic track.

CONVERSION OF A CLASSROOM TO A GENERAL SHOP

Project number: 10–67.60.
Location: Western Senior High School.
Scope of work: Remodeling and equipping an academic classroom for use as a general shop.

	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	6,500		6,500	
Total	15,600		15,600	

In the past, Western was an academic high school with very limited shop facilities for boys. Since 1950, it has been Board of Education policy for each senior high school to be a cosmopolitan school with a variety of shop facilities. The addition of this general shop will give Western the needed flexibility and range of program choice for boys, and will also provide more effectively for boys in the basic track.

INSTALLATION OF INCINERATOR

Project number: 10–67.85.
Location: Langley Junior High School.
Scope of work: Installation of incinerator.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	$1,500		$1,500	
Construction	22,000		22,000	
Furniture and equipment				
Total	23,500		23,500	

At the Langley School, which enrolls over 1,100 pupils, the daily accumulation of wastepaper and other trash must be carried approximately two city blocks and burned in the incinerator at McKinley High School. This interferes with McKinley operation and lowers efficiency at Langley. Weather conditions aggravate this problem. It will be solved only by the installation of an incinerator.

INSTALLATION OF INCINERATOR

Project number: 10–67.85.
Location: Perry Elementary School.
Scope of work: Installation of incinerator.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	$1,400		$1,4000	
Construction	20,000		20,000	
Furniture and equipment				
Total	21,400		21,400	

This school has an enrollment of over 400 pupils. Daily trash accumulations must be moved three blocks by wheelbarrow to the incinerator at Terrell Junior High School. This interferes with the efficiency of both plants, and inclement weather increases the burden. An incinerator is needed to solve this problem.

INSTALLATION OF INCINERATOR

Project number: 10–67.85.
Location: Garfield Elementary School.
Scope of work: Installation of incinerator.

	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	20,000		20,000	
Furniture and equipment				
Total	21,400		21,400	

The Garfield has an enrollment of over 900 pupils. The daily accumulation of trash is collected in 30 or more trash cans and is picked up twice a week by the Sanitation Department. The storage of this large amount of debris and inflammable materials is both a fire and health hazard. The installation of an incinerator will eliminate this problem.

ALTERATION OF GENERAL SCIENCE ROOMS AND HEALTH SUITE

Project No.: 10–67.68.
Location: M. M. Washington Vocational High School.
Scope of work: Remodeling and reequipping two general science classrooms and health suite according to present Board of Education standards.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	$2,300		$2,300	
Construction	33,000		33,000	
Furniture and equipment	7,500		7,500	
Total	42,800		42,800	

The existing biology and chemistry laboratories at the M. M. Washington Vocational High School are outmoded and unsuitable for the teaching of sciences related to the programs now offered in cosmetology, foods, child care and home nursing, clothing and textiles, and dyeing and cleaning. The biology laboratory was part of the original building erected in 1912, and the chemistry laboratory was part of the 1928 addition. The proposed alteration will provide two science laboratories with the flexibility and versatility required by the large number of different trade areas being taught.

It is also proposed to replace the present improvised health suite with a modern, adequate health suite by converting a former locker room for the purpose.

For this project an appropriation of $42,800 will be needed, together with a Federal reimbursement of $27,480 under the National Defense Education Act, distributed as follows:

	District of Columbia appropriation	Federal reimbursement	Total cost
Plans and specifications	$2,300	$1,480	$3,780
Construction (materials and labor)	33,000	21,000	54,000
Equipment	7,500	5,000	12,500
Total	42,800	27,480	70,280

Conversion of Classroom to Language Laboratory

Project number: 10–67.27.

Location: District of Columbia Teachers College (Miner Building).

Scope of work: Conversion of classroom to language laboratory with latest instruction equipment, recorders, etc.

	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	16,800		16,800	
Furniture and equipment	14,000		14,000	
Total	32,000		32,000	

It is proposed to convert a regular classroom at the Miner Building into a language laboratory which will enable the college to use the latest methods of foreign language instruction. Facilities for listening to recordings made by speakers in their native languages, for recording and playing back the speech of students in foreign languages, and for group teaching by the instructor will be provided. These facilities will be of particular value in the training of teachers.

CONVERSION OF CLASSROOM INTO A DENTAL ASSISTANTS' LABORATORY

Project number: 10–67.76.
Location: Burdick Vocational High School.
Scope of work: Conversion and equipping a classroom into a dental assistants' laboratory.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	$1,500		$1,500	
Construction	21,500		21,500	
Furniture and equipment	6,600		6,600	
Total	29,600		29,600	

Special laboratory facilities are needed for a proposed new course to train dental assistants. The demand for such workers has been increasing, and it is estimated that 250 to 300 job opportunities are now available in dentists' offices, hospitals, and dental schools of the Washington area. Establishment of the new course has been recommended for the past 4 years by representatives of local dental associations, dental hygienists, the District of Columbia Bureau of Dental Health, and the public school system. Funds to convert a classroom for this purpose at the Burdick School are requested for 1964–65.

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.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	$2,500		$2,500	
Construction	32,900		32,900	
Furniture and equipment				
Total	35,400		35,400	

To assist in its concerted drive against vandalism and illegal entries, the Board of Education has undertaken the installation of window guards on the vulnerable areas of certain schools. The estimated total cost of this program is $300,000, of which $264,600 has been approved. The remainder of $35,400 is requested so that the work can be completed in 1964–65.

GRAPHIC MATERIAL RELATED TO REQUESTS

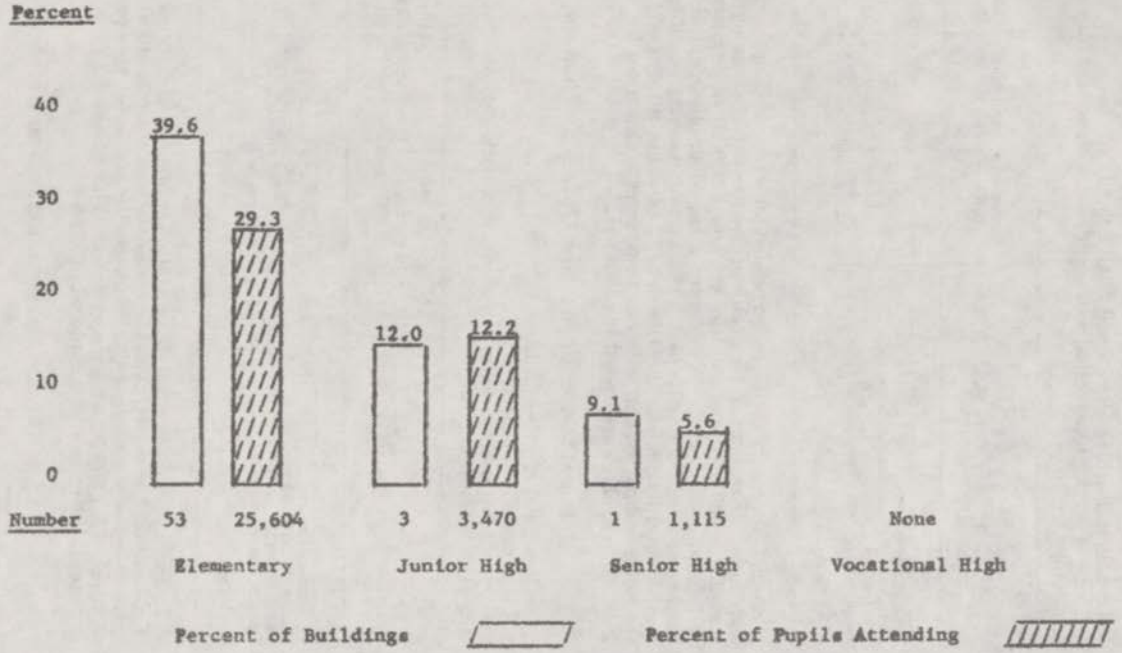
Senator BYRD. Dr. Hansen, who is your witness on this request?

Dr. HANSEN. Our witness is Mr. Granville Woodson, who is prepared to go into this very rapidly and quickly for the committee, but may I as an introduction present a set of graphs and charts which we have developed and I believe you have available to you, to discuss the overall needs and construction in our school system so that the committee may have this as a background for——

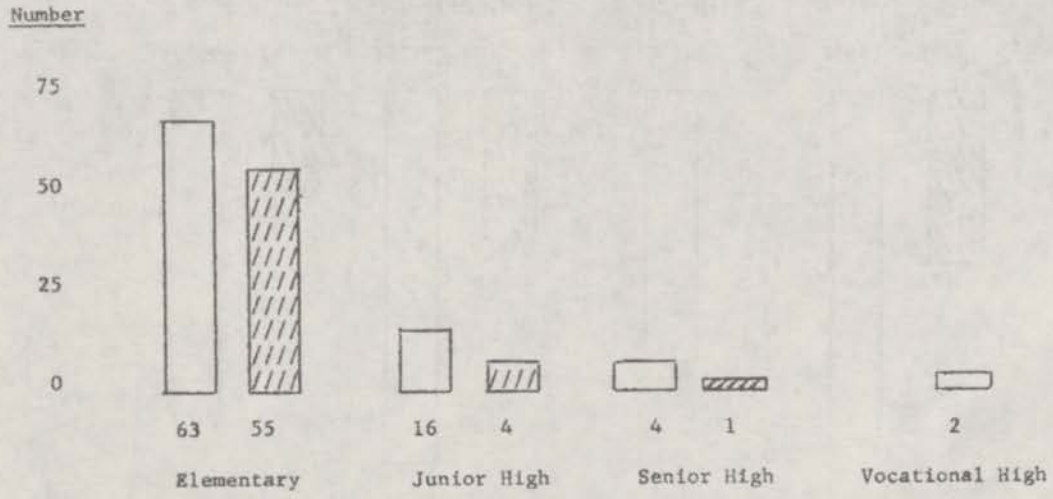
Senator BYRD. Yes. This will be included in the record, Dr. Hansen.

(The information referred to follows:)

PERCENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDINGS 60 OR MORE YEARS OLD
IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
OCTOBER 1963

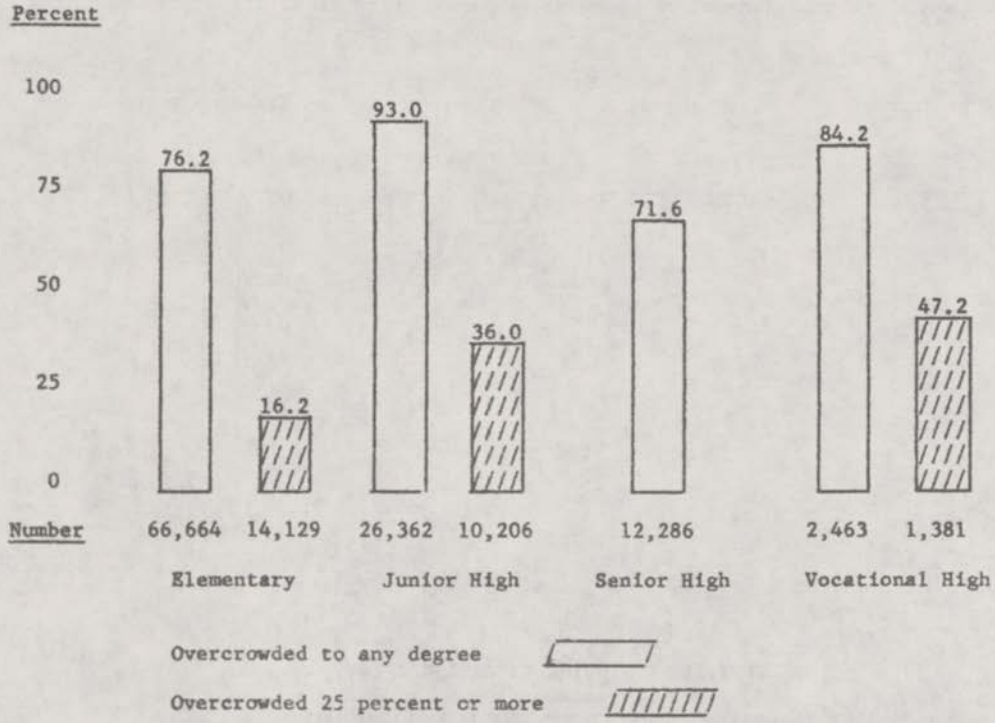


MAJOR CONSTRUCTION ITEMS COMPLETED FROM 1948-49 TO 1962-63
AND SUBSTANDARD BUILDINGS STILL IN USE 1/

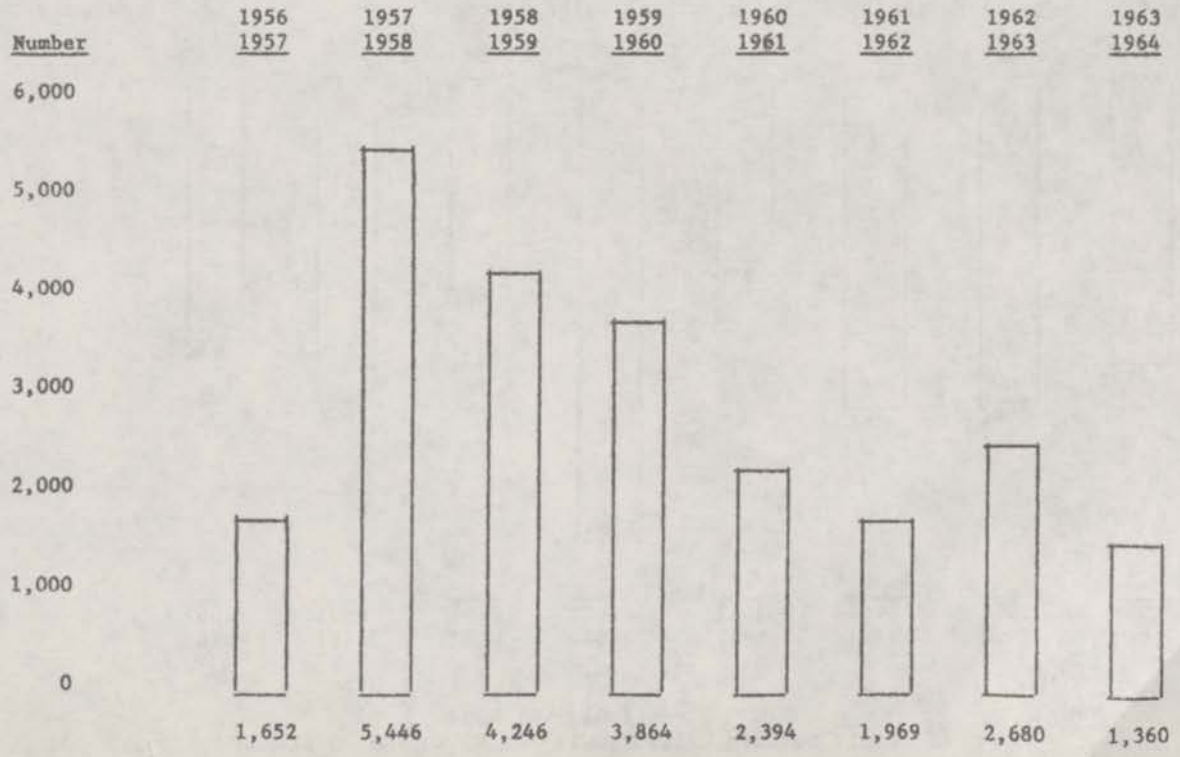


1/ A substandard building is defined as one recommended for replacement or for major improvement in the Strayer Report of 1949.

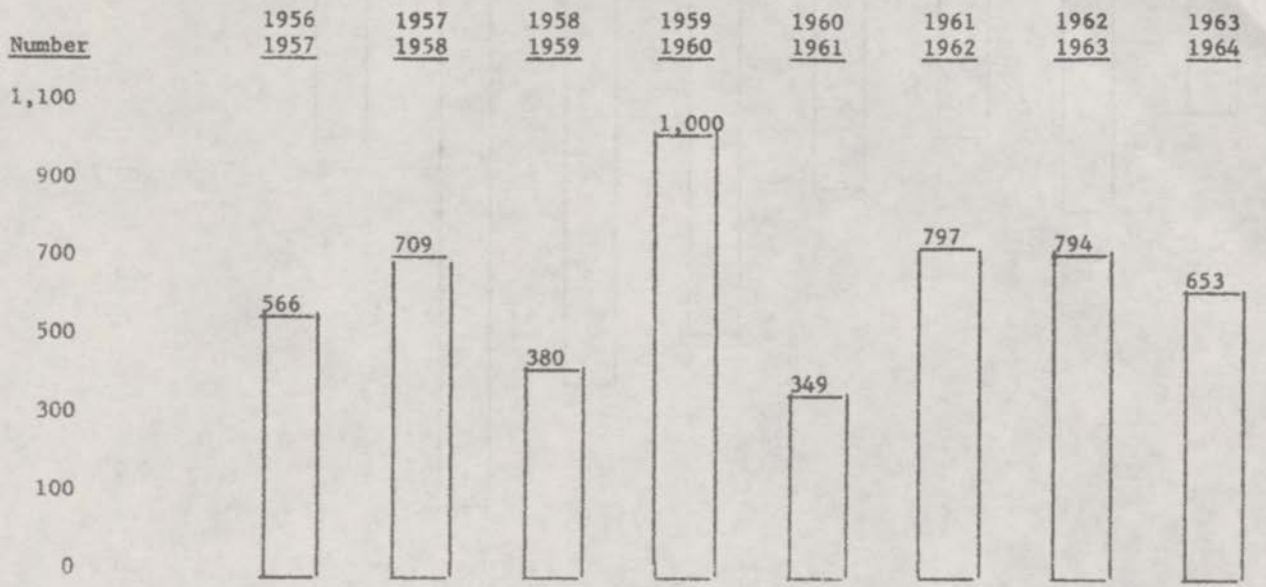
NUMBER AND PERCENT OF PUPILS IN OVERCROWDED SCHOOLS
OCTOBER 1963



NUMBER OF PUPILS ON PART-TIME INSTRUCTION
FROM 1956 TO 1964



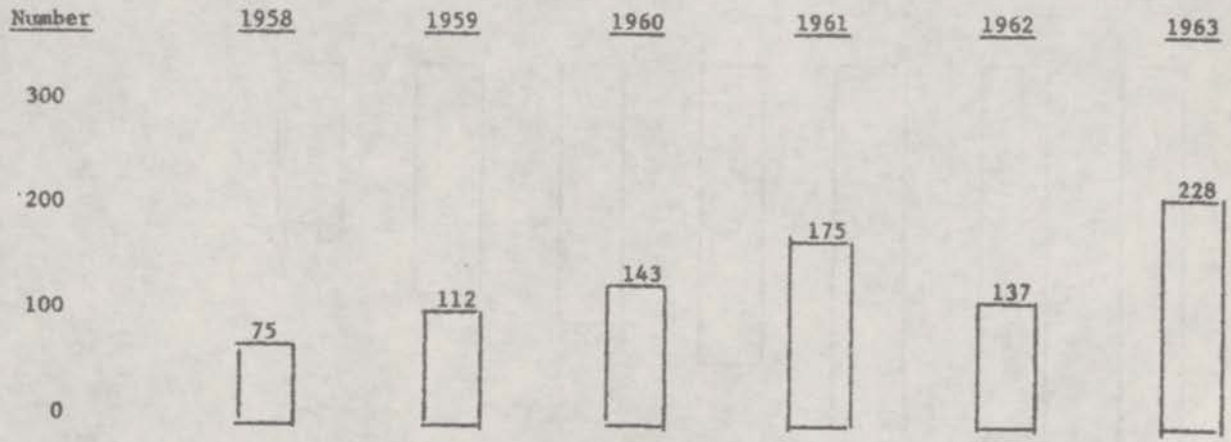
NUMBER OF PUPILS ON THE KINDERGARTEN WAITING LISTS
FROM 1956 TO 1963



	1956 1957	1957 1958	1958 1959	1959 1960	1960 1961	1961 1962	1962 1963	1963 1964
Total Kindergarten Membership	9,496	9,410	9,041	10,095	10,710	11,026	11,498	11,363

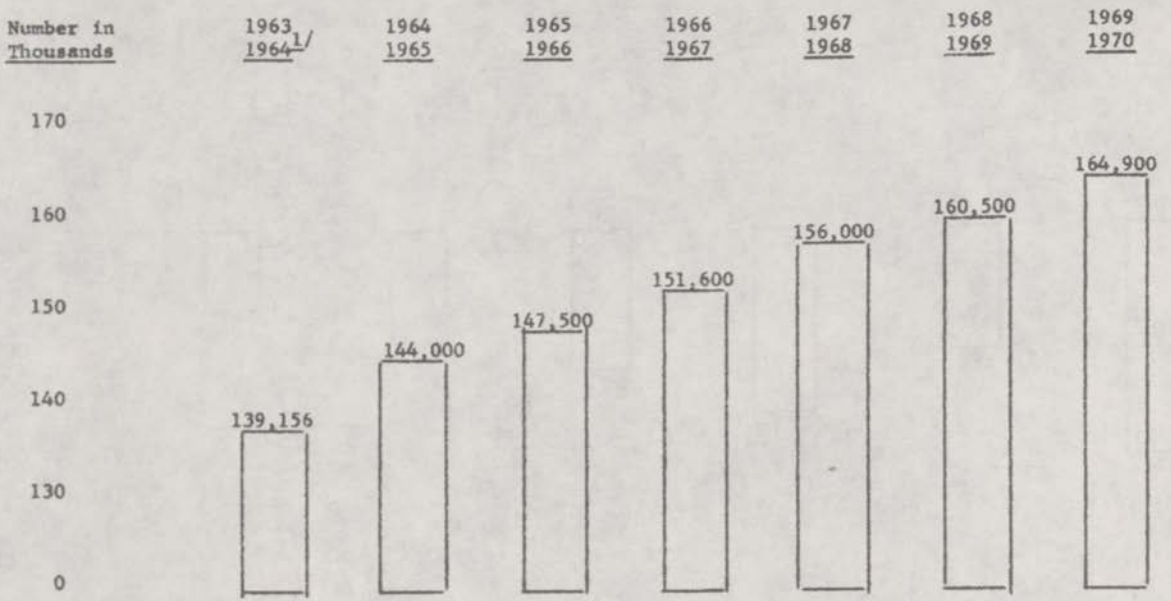
Total number of pupils on waiting lists from 1956 to 1963, inclusive, 5,248.

NUMBER OF SEVERELY MENTALLY RETARDED CHILDREN ON WAITING LISTS



Source: Department of General Research, Budget and Legislation
May 1963

PROJECTED ENROLLMENTS THROUGH 1969-70



1/ Actual enrollment for the school year 1963-64.

Source: Department of General Research, Budget, and Legislation
April 1963

Summary 1965 capital outlay, public schools

1965 capital outlay	Added capacity			Number of projects
	Elementary		Secondary	
	Rooms	Seats	Seats	
Equipment	14	396	2,991	4
Construction and equipment	50	1,572		2
Plans, construction, and equipment	16	480		2
Construction			1,498	1
Plans and construction	66	2,022	1,498	4
Plans			2,748	3
Site and plans	164	5,162		8
Site	62	2,004		4
Total	372	11,636	8,735	28

HIGHLIGHTS ON JUSTIFICATION OF PROJECTS

Senator BYRD. This justification is quite extensive and voluminous. It will be included in the record, as I said. I think, Mr. Woodson, if you would just touch the highlights, we can move along rapidly.

Mr. WOODSON. Thank you, Senator.

Our request is, as noted, $25,026,000. This is an appropriation for 29 lands and structures projects and a 30th item for permanent improvements in the existing buildings in the system.

The first four requests are for equipment funds only. Planning has been completed for certain of these and nearly completed for the Kimball School; the previous appropriations for plans and construction have been made.

We are asking for an addition to the Green Elementary School. This is in a very crowded neighborhood, very badly needed.

We are asking also for an addition to the Raymond School in the upper northwest section of the city. This is a place where we have an existing shortage of 23 rooms. This addition will give us a net gain of 16 rooms so that we will still not be out of the woods in this area.

CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT FUNDS

We are asking for construction and equipment funds for a new building at 18th and E Streets NE. This is in a neighborhood of our area 7 of elementary schools where we have an existing shortage of 42 classrooms. This is a 34-room building, and we have a project in the public works program which will take care of the remaining shortage. It is not being asked for in this appropriation.

We have a request for construction funds for a new junior high school at 16th and Irving Streets NW. Previously we had appropriated funds for plans and site. We have a shortage of 1,100 seats today in this area. We expect by the time that the building is completed that we will more than fill it. We are asking for an addition to Ruth K. Webb Elementary School. This is in area 6 where we have had a chronic shortage for the last 15 years running up at times to 50 rooms. This is part of a package which will substitute for the structure we had once proposed at 19th and M Streets NE. The other two parts of this package will be mentioned later.

CLASSROOM SHORTAGE IN AREA 6

We do have today in this area a 38-room classroom shortage. We are asking for plans and construction funds for an addition to the Truesdell Elementary School. This is in our area 1 of elementary schools. You have previously given us funds for the additional site required. This area has a present shortage of 23 classrooms.

We are asking for planning funds for a new junior high school to be built at 6th Street and Brentwood Parkway, NE. In this case we are using a site which we have held sometime for a vocational school but finally the pressure became so great that we gave it up. In this case we have a shortage of 1,500 seats, so that we can more than fill this 1,500-pupil building today if we had it.

BLOW-PIERCE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL REPLACEMENT

We are asking site funds for the Blow-Pierce Elementary School replacement. This is a part of the package for area 6 where we have the 38-room shortage. Here we will have a net gain of 18 rooms if this project is granted. It will also allow us to get rid of two very old buildings, the Blow, 1902; the Pierce, 1894.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, 11TH AND KENYON STREETS

We have in area 3, the upper north, the near northwest, a project for a new elementary school at 11th and Kenyon Streets. We are requesting site and planning funds. These are the first funds being requested. Here again we have a shortage today of 18 rooms in this area, increased to—increased to 30 or 40 rooms.

SEATON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

We are requesting funds also for the Seaton Elementary School replacement. We are requesting site and planning funds amounting to $1,274,800. This school is in the line of the center leg of the inner loop. In addition to that we have an existing shortage today of 38 rooms. This is going to give us a net gain of 22 rooms, and we will be adding requests later for additional construction.

SITE AND PLANNING, NICHOLS AVENUE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

We are requesting site and planning funds for the Nichols Avenue Elementary School replacement. This is in the Anacostia area, southeast. This is area 9 where we have very crowded situations, becoming more so. As a matter of fact, the National Capital Housing Authority has plans for 2 housing projects in this area which will give us 1,100 pupils—more than the capacity of this building.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, WHEELER ROAD AND MISSISSIPPI AVENUE

We are requesting plan and construction funds for the new elementary school at Wheeler Road and Mississippi Avenue. We have previously received an appropriation for the site. This is in area 14 where there is additional public housing in the offing and some 7,000 growing units either under construction, in the planning stage, or for which zoning actions have been requested.

REPLACEMENT OF SHAW JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

We are asking for a replacement of the Shaw Junior High School. This request is for the planning funds. The Shaw is currently known as the "Shameful Shaw." Actually, it was a building that was built as a business school in 1902. It has no really modern facilities. We have made some improvements within the building to keep it in the best condition that is feasible but the gyms are really not worthy of the name, and we have constant problems with the school. It is really very much like the "Horrible Hine," and should certainly be replaced.

ADDITION TO WHEATLEY SCHOOL

We are asking for an addition to the Wheatley Elementary School. We are requesting in this budget the funds for site and planning. This is a part of that area 6 package where we have the 38-room classroom shortage.

SITE AND PLANNING, TYLER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

We are asking for site and planning funds for an addition to the Tyler Elementary School. This is in our area 20 where there is a large housing project which has received approval, and I think that the plans are now being drawn. We are asking also plan and construction funds for an addition to the Slowe Elementary School also made necessary principally by National Capital Housing Authority construction. We are asking for our area 2 of elementary schools, the site and planning funds for a new school at Seventh and Webster Streets. Here we have a shortage which will not be taken care of by the Raymond School and growth patterns are such that our projections indicate a need for 40 rooms in 1968.

TAKOMA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL REPLACEMENT

We are asking for the first funds for a Takoma Elementary School replacement. This request is for site in the amount of $324,000. This is a rapidly growing neighborhood where we have an existing shortage of 5 classrooms and anticipated shortages of 18 rooms running up through 1970, 1968, and 1969.

SITE AND PLANNING, ELEMENTARY SCHOOL AT TEXAS AVENUE AND BURNS STREET

We are requesting site and planning funds for a new elementary school at Texas Avenue and Burns Street SE., which is directly east of the Capitol and across the Anacostia River, where there is a large housing project under construction, some 600 units of private construction, and many more planned. We are asking also for the planning and construction funds for a new junior high school at Bruce and Robinson Streets SE. This is in the far Southeast in the neighborhood where we are having large growths of private and public dwellings.

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL, 13TH AND VAN BUREN STREETS NW.

We are asking also for the site and planning funds for a new junior high school at 13th and Van Buren Streets NW. This is in the upper reaches of the Northwest close to the District line where the growth indicates that we will have a shortage of up to 1,300 rooms in 1969.

ADDITION, WEST ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

We are asking for the site funds for an addition to the West Elementary School. Planning and construction funds will be requested in the 1966 budget. This is in an area where we are having extreme difficulty in keeping up with the buildup of population.

REPLACEMENT OF CONGRESS HEIGHTS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

We are asking for the funds for replacement to Congress Heights Elementary School. This is in the same area as the new building at Wheeler Road and Mississippi Avenue. This building will not handle the increase in pupil population. Therefore we must replace the Congress Heights which is a building built about 1900, 1899.

We are asking for a replacement for the Morgan School which is a building constructed in 1903. We are asking for site and planning funds, and this is also connected with the Adams-Morgan urban renewal area.

ADDITIONAL LAND FOR COOKE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

The same thing is true of the additional lands for the Cooke Elementary School, also a part of the Adams-Morgan urban renewal project. This would increase this site. We have a large school in the site, playground site which is approximately one-half acre.

We are asking for the usual permanent improvements, boilers, fire hazards, elimination of fire hazards, sprinkler system, electrical modernization.

WINDOW GUARDS

Senator BYRD. Window guards.

Mr. WOODSON. Window guards; yes, sir. This will nearly complete our package that we asked for 2 years ago.

Senator BYRD. Incidentally, in connection with the window guards, what year of the program cycle are you in?

Mr. WOODSON. We are spending the second year's money. We did not get the full $150,000 appropriation in fiscal 1964, and this request that is in this budget will complete the $300,000 total request.

REPAIR OF ROOFS

I would like very much to make a special plea for this item on the repair of roofs at various schools. It totals $309,450.

Senator BYRD. I believe you talked to this point last night, didn't you?

SUBSTITUTION IN CAPITAL OUTLAY REQUEST

Mr. WOODSON. We had a word to say about it, but this is in the permanent improvements special fund that we can devote only to this.

We haven't had a special fund like this since fiscal 1957. We have extremely urgent roof problems. And we are asking also for a change. We had in the permanent improvement requests a $29,600 item for the conversion of a classroom in the Burdick School to a dental assistants' laboratory. The Manpower Administration has given us this laboratory, and we would like to substitute for that a project costing $17,100 which is the renovation and completion of a cosmetology laboratory in the M. M. Washington Vocational School.

Senator BYRD. What page is this on?

Mr. WOODSON. The Burdick project was page 17–231. We have a saving here, then, of $12,500.

Senator BYRD. Now, would you repeat what your request is.

Mr. WOODSON. Our request is to substitute the cosmetology lab at the M. M. Washington Vocational High School for the dental assistants laboratory at the Burdick.

Senator BYRD. So you are withdrawing the request for the Burdick Vocational High School dental assistants laboratory.

Mr. WOODSON. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. And you are inserting in lieu thereof a request for the renovation and completion of cosmetology laboratory at the M. M. Washington Vocational High School.

Mr. WOODSON. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. In the amount of $17,100.

Mr. WOODSON. That is correct.

Senator, I went very hurriedly. If you have any questions, I will try to answer them.

RABAUT JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

Senator BYRD. Well, you did a good job, Mr. Woodson. Let me ask you about Rabaut Junior High School. When do you expect to complete this school?

Mr. WOODSON. The Rabaut is to be completed in December of 1965.

Senator BYRD. So you feel it would be necessary to have the appropriation of $261,000 for furniture and equipment.

Mr. WOODSON. Yes, sir; because our business department will need 9 months. This is a very large building.

ROPER JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

Senator BYRD. When do you expect Roper Junior High School to be completed?

Mr. WOODSON. The Roper will be completed in the same month, December 1965.

Senator BYRD. The same question would elicit the same answer.

Mr. WOODSON. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. I will direct the same question concerning Kimball Elementary School addition.

Mr. WOODSON. Kimball is scheduled for completion in October, October 1, 1965. This is only 4 months after the beginning of the fiscal year. So we would need this appropriation.

FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT GREEN AND RAYMOND ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

Senator BYRD. With regard to the Green Elementary School addition, do you feel that the $10,000 for furniture and equipment is neces-

sary at this point inasmuch as you are requesting $15,000 for plans and specifications, $185,000 for construction?

Mr. WOODSON. Yes, sir. We expect to have this building completed in September of 1965. It is the addition. This is not time enough for us to furnish these rooms, and we feel that we can and must use this money in this building.

Senator BYRD. I will address the same question with regard to the furniture and equipment item on page 17–114, Raymond Elementary School addition.

Mr. WOODSON. This building is to be completed in December of 1965. Here again we are just at the very ragged edge of the possible time, 5 months. We would like to have 6 months.

NEW ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, 18TH & E STREETS NE.

Senator BYRD. I will ask the same question with regard to the new elementary school at 18th and E Streets NE.

Mr. WOODSON. This building is to be completed February of 1966.

Senator BYRD. February of 1966.

Mr. WOODSON. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. You are asking for $7,000 for plans and specification money.

Mr. WOODSON. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. And do you think that it is necessary to have the furniture and equipment item come along at the same time?

Mr. WOODSON. In this case this is an elementary school.

Senator BYRD. How is that?

Mr. WOODSON. This is an elementary school. We would like to have 6 months. We might sacrifice this item, but we would like to have it. Our business department would feel very much more comfortable if they could have this appropriation at this time.

Dr. HANSEN. I might say at this point, Mr. Chairman, if I may, there would be nothing worse than to have a building ready to move into and have no furniture for it. This would be a calamitous situation to have a building ready to occupy and no furniture.

Senator BYRD. Yes. I agree to that. Seeing the request for plans and specification money, however, I wanted to be sure you would have it completed and ready for occupancy before such time as an additional appropriation request would answer your needs.

WEBB ELEMENTARY SCHOOL ADDITION

I will ask the same questions with regard to Webb Elementary School addition, concerning which you make a request for $15,000 for plans and specifications, $200,000 for construction, $22,000 for furniture.

Mr. WOODSON. This building is to be completed in December of 1965, and in this case there is no question we would need these funds.

TRUESDELL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL ADDITION

Senator BYRD. Take, for example, the Truesdell Elementary School addition. The request is made for plans and specification moneys and for construction but no request is presented for furniture and equipment.

Mr. WOODSON. This is true. This is a large addition, a difficult one at that, and we expect completion in April of 1966. This is toward the end of the fiscal year. We would be asking for this in the 1966 budget.

Senator BYRD. Has the site been purchased?

Mr. WOODSON. We have the site funds, and Mr. McCallister is in the process of purchasing this.

STATUS OF TRUESDELL SITE NEGOTIATIONS

Senator BYRD. Mr. McCallister, would you report on the status of the purchase of this site?

Mr. MCCALLISTER. We have retained the fee appraisers for the appraisals which are due to be submitted on April 10, 1964. We will then immediately review them and make offers to the owners for purchase.

Senator BYRD. How long a period of time normally ensues? How long a period of time normally ensues before you can get into construction?

Mr. MCCALLISTER. If we can get a jury view before the court recesses the first of July, and possession, we can clear in July or August.

Senator BYRD. Do you think, Mr. Woodson, it will be necessary to have all of this construction money for Truesdell in view of the fact the site has not been purchased? You are requesting plans and specification moneys.

Mr. WOODSON. Mr. Blaser, who is in the room, will proceed immediately with the plans, the part that—he will need some soil tests, but these can be taken as soon as he has funds and as soon as he can arrange it, so that the planning can go ahead at the same time the site is being cleared if the site has not been cleared by the time the planning funds are made available. So that there is no delay.

These two items go on concurrently in a number of instances. We will have a request for both the site and the plans at the same time.

DIFFERENCE IN CONSTRUCTION COST FOR TWO SIMILAR SCHOOLS

Senator BYRD. The justifications on pages 17–120 and 17–174 propose construction of two new junior high schools. The scope of the work for each of the new schools is similar, if not identical. However, the construction cost for the school at Bruce and Robinson Streets SE., is $537,000 more than the estimated construction cost of the school at 16th and Irving Streets NW. Would you please explain the reasons for the apparent differences.

Mr. WOODSON. Mr. Chairman, I think that Mr. Blaser is the proper person to answer this question.

Senator BYRD. Mr. Blaser?

Mr. BLASER. Mr. Chairman, the difference in construction cost between these two projects is strictly confined to the site development. The site development at Bruce and Robinson Streets is much more extensive than that at the 16th Street site. The area is greater, the terrain is more difficult to handle.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SIMILAR SCHOOLS

Senator BYRD. I note that the plans for both schools are expected to be completed in January 1965, and the buildings are expected to be completed in December 1966. Also there is a difference of $42,000 in the cost for plans and specifications between the two schools, $310,000 as against $260,000.

Since the two schools appear to be similar, as I have already indicated, why should not the same plans and specifications be used for both schools, with possibly some modification because of site differences?

Mr. BLASER. Mr. Chairman, one of the differences between these two schools is the Bruce and Robinson school, the school at Bruce and Robinson Streets, is air conditioned. The other one is not.

USE OF PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SEVERAL SCHOOLS

Senator BYRD. Are the plans and specifications for one school ever used for another school?

Mr. BLASER. No, sir. They cannot be. The plans and specifications for each school are prepared separately from standards devised between the Department of Buildings and Grounds and the public school system. Each site has its own problems, Mr. Chairman. This affects the configuration of the building as well as the location of the building on the site. For this reason we cannot use duplicate sets of plans.

Senator BYRD. Suppose you had two sites in comparable locations.

Mr. BLASER. Two sites in comparable locations, Mr. Chairman——

Senator BYRD. And with comparable physical characteristics, and they were to accommodate schools of the same size and design. Would it be possible to use the same specifications?

Mr. BLASER. Yes, sir, it would. We would have one difference doubtless between the two schools. This is strictly in the foundation treatment. But, of course, this varies from block to block in the Washington area.

Mr. WOODSON. I might say, Senator, that we have done this. We have had this opportunity just once. We have the Turner School which is quite similar to the Thomas School and also to the Richardson School, all of these built on flat sites.

Mr. RIECKS. We did it again in the Birney and Simon sites. Those two are identical, but these are the only times we have ever done this This was previous to Mr. Blaser's time in the Department.

STATUS OF SITES' PURCHASE

Senator BYRD. In all cases where funds have already been appropriated for sites, and requests are being made in the budgets for plans and specifications, construction, and so forth. I would like a statement as to whether the sites have as yet been purchased, and if not, the status thereof.

Mr. WOODSON. Would you like us to furnish that or——

Senator BYRD. Yes.

Mr. WOODSON. Mr. McCallister——

Senator BYRD. This might be a good procedure in the future, too, Mr. Woodson and Mr. McCallister.

(The information referred to follows:)

Public building site appropriations—Status of acquisition

	Location	Tracts (ownerships)	Lots	Site valuation	Remarks
Fiscal year 1963:					
Junior high school.	North Dakota and Kansas Aves. NW.	24	30	$532,400	Acquisition and demolition completed.
Do.	48th and Meade Sts. NE.	24	53	249,100	Do.
Hine Junior High School replacement.	7th and C Sts. SE.	10	10	250,000	Acquisition completed. Demolition to be completed Feb. 14, 1964.
Elementary school.	18th and E Sts. NE.	20	29	405,000	16 lots purchased. Declaration of taking to be filed about Jan. 24, 1964.
FISCAL YEAR 1961-2D SUPPLEMENTAL AUTHORIZED ACQUISITION ONLY; FINANCED FROM PREVIOUSLY APPROPRIATED FUNDS					
Fiscal year 1961: Elementary school.	Wheeler Road and Mississippi Ave. SE.	1	1	$111,496	Acquisition completed.
Fiscal year 1964:					
Truesdell Elementary School addition.	8th and Ingraham Sts. NW.	33	33	568,870	Now being appraised, reports due Apr. 10, 1964.
Junior high school.	16th and Irving Sts. NW.	19	22	1,460,000	Now being appraised, reports due Apr. 6, 1964.
Junior high school.	12th and Bruce Sts. SE.	4	8	102,025	Now being appraised, reports due Mar. 9, 1964.

EQUIPMENT FOR HINE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

Hine Junior High School has a capacity of 814. Rabaut Junior High School has a capacity of 1,473. Yet funds requested for furnishing and equipping the cafeteria, kitchen, and teachers' dining rooms are for the same amount, $16,500. Should not the cost for equipping and furnishing Hine Junior High School, the smaller school, be less?

Mr. WOODSON. No, sir. What we are doing is building a cafeteria and feeding the same number of children in each case. In other words, we will attempt to feed approximately 600 children in both of these schools. In the larger school it will be done in three periods. In the smaller school, in two periods. So that we would need the same size cafeteria.

EXPANSION OF HINE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

Incidentally, the Hine is to be expanded to a larger school. We expect to build this school up to 1,500 pupils in the future.

Senator BYRD. Do you envision a future request for additional moneys for furnishing and equipping cafeteria, kitchen, and teach-

ers' dining rooms, and so forth, at the time you do enlarge Hine Junior High School?

Mr. WOODSON. Not in the Hine. I believe that we will have enough seats. The rest of the—the remaining features that go into the cafeteria would not be enough in either case.

Senator BYRD. And so the request in this instance apparently would suffice to meet the needs when the school is enlarged at a later date.

Mr. WOODSON. Yes, sir.

DIFFERENCE IN GENERAL BUILDING FUND

Senator BYRD. The general building fund requested for Rabaut is $12,150 and for Roper, $13,750. There is a difference of $1,600.

Mr. WOODSON. There is a difference of one classroom in these two buildings, and I think this accounts for that. The Roper is 1,498. The other one is 1,473.

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION BY PUPILS

Senator BYRD. Dr. Hansen, I will refer back once more to the topic of discussion when we began the hearings. Were you asked by the Commissioners to see that this information was disseminated by pupils?

Dr. HANSEN. No, sir.

Senator BYRD. You were not.

Mr. HANSEN. The request came from the executive director of the Human Relations Council.

Senator BYRD. It came from the executive director of the Human Relations Council?

Dr. HANSEN. Yes, sir.

BIRTH CONTROL INFORMATION

Senator BYRD. Let me ask you this. Suppose the Department of Welfare and the Department of Health or either of the two were to ask to disseminate literature on birth control through the medium of students. What would likely be the position taken by the Department of Education?

Dr. HANSEN. This is an official legislative action by the Commissioners routed through the Department of Welfare which in turn requests distribution of information about birth control. I would consider it in this situation a factor which would affect children, young people particularly, which would make me very cautious, in fact, right now I would say "No," I would not approve the distribution of this material.

INTEREST IN BIRTH CONTROL PROGRAM

Senator BYRD. This is precisely the reason I have raised this question in the beginning. Not because of my interests pro or con, whatever they might be, in the dissemination of information concerning birth control. And I don't mind saying that I favor the making available, to persons who are interested, of information concerning birth control. I encouraged the Department of Welfare last fall to make available to welfare recipients such information. So my position there is that I favor that. Yet, I would seriously question the use of schoolchildren to disseminate information on a very highly controversial

subject, such as birth control, to their parents, and it seems to me that once we get into this area and we start using schoolchildren for the dissemination of information concerning highly controversial subjects such as the housing regulation—again I say that there is a very pertinent question as to the constitutionality of that regulation—I think we set up a precedent that might be a bad one. It seems to me that those persons who are interested in inquiring about the regulation have many sources from which they can secure information. They can write direct to the Human Relations Council and get this information. I just—I raise a serious question and a serious objection to the use of schoolchildren for this purpose. And I think I have, by pointing to the subject of birth control, substantiated this objection.

POSSIBLE PARENTAL OBJECTIONS TO DISTRIBUTION

Congress made an appropriation of moneys for the birth control program in the Department of Health, and so in that case you have moneys appropriated and to that extent an expression of support by the Congress of the United States for a specific program. And yet I don't think that Members of Congress would go along with the idea of having the schoolchildren of the District of Columbia take literature to their parents on birth control. I think many of the parents would object to that and rightfully so.

I hope that my reasons are more clear than they might have been at the beginning of the hearing.

Dr. HANSEN. They are very clear, and I want to say I appreciate the point of view of the chairman on this action.

Senator BYRD. I am not quarreling with you. I just think——

Dr. HANSEN. I don't want to leave any impression that I do not respect the judgment of the chairman on this matter.

Senator BYRD. I don't intend to quarrel with you or argue with you about this, Dr. Hansen. It is water over the dam, but I do think that more careful and serious consideration should be given in the future to any suggestions of this kind than was apparently given in the instance referred to.

Dr. HANSEN. It will be, sir.

1964 CAPITAL OUTLAY REQUESTS IN 1965 ESTIMATE

Senator BYRD. Which of the capital outlay items were requested last year, Mr. Woodson?

Mr. WOODSON. You mean that we were not funded last year, Senator?

Senator BYRD. Yes. Those that were requested and not funded.

Mr. WOODSON. The Seventh and Webster, the Texas Avenue and Burns. The 13th and Van Buren was put in by the Senate but disallowed in the conference. And I believe, sir, that this is all that was not allowed last year on this list.

SCHOOL AT SEVENTH AND WEBSTER

Senator BYRD. Now, I am glad you mentioned the school at 13th and Van Buren. Senator Case was very interested in this school last year. He is not here today to ask questions about it.

Would you care to address some comments to this particular item which I think would be of great interest to Senator Case?

Mr. WOODSON. Yes, sir. We are requesting site and planning funds for this building. We have a portion of the site now under public ownership and under the jurisdiction of the schools. We will need, however, some additional land, 11 houses to be exact, to build this building which eventually will be a 1,500-pupil building.

We have our projections which indicate that we will have a need of some 1,300 seats by about 1969. We will have a need of 700 seats 2 years earlier. We would expect to be able to complete this building if we go according to schedule, if appropriations are received and plans and construction go according to the schedule; we would have this building completed in 1967. We feel that in the interests of the neighborhood, which is anxious about their schools up there, that we are showing good faith if we can begin these plans now.

I might add that the playground space will be an existing public recreation playground. We feel keenly that this is a good time to get a start on this building.

DISPLACEMENT OF FAMILIES AND PROPERTY VALUATION

Senator BYRD. You say 11 families will be displaced?

Mr. WOODSON. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. What is the valuation of the property that will be taken from the tax rolls?

Mr. WOODSON. We have a request in here for—the assessed valuation is $2.06 a square foot and the request is for $267,000.

Senator BYRD. Dr. Hansen, may we ask for the record to have you submit information concerning the value of properties in each of the 25 instances which would be removed from the tax rolls?

Dr. HANSEN. We will be very happy to supply that.

Mr. RIECKS. Mr. McCallister——

Senator BYRD. And in each instance the number of families who would be displaced.

Dr. HANSEN. This we can do.

Senator BYRD. What did you say, Mr. Riecks?

Mr. RIECKS. Mr. McCallister has that information, I think, Mr. Chairman.

Dr. HANSEN. We can supply it for the record, though, and save time.

Senator BYRD. I have already asked that it be supplied for the record.

Mr. RIECKS. He has it right now. He could give it right now.

Senator BYRD. Well, I don't want it right now. I know Mr. McCallister is in the room. I have asked that it be submitted for the record.

Mr. RIECKS. Yes, sir.

(The information referred to follows:)

Statement of assessed values, taxes, and number of families to be displaced by school site acquisitions contained in the capital outlay budget request for fiscal 1965

School	Assessed value of properties	Annual taxes	Number of dwelling units to be vacated
Blow-Pierce Elementary School replacement	$367,310	$9,183	74
New elementary school, 11th and Kenyon Sts. NW	430,542	10,764	44
Seaton Elementary School replacement	818,570	20,464	180
Nichols Avenue Elementary School replacement	246,793	6,170	54
Wheatley Elementary School addition	96,625	2,416	21
Tyler Elementary School addition	253,994	6,350	28
New elementary school, 7th and Webster Sts. NW	517,067	12,927	71
Takoma Elementary School replacement	140,837	3,521	12
New elementary school, Texas Ave. and Burns SE	374,172	9,354	88
New junior high school, 13th and Van Buren NW	94,421	2,361	9
West Elementary School addition	315,748	7,894	32
Congress Heights Elementary School replacement	91,154	2,279	20
Morgan Elementary School replacement	260,651	6,516	82
Cooke Elementary School	249,584	6,240	37
Total	4,257,468	106,439	752

NOTE.—Morgan and Cooke Schools are in Adams-Morgan renewal area. Figures shown for these 2 schools are actual assessment figures. Budget estimates were furnished by Redevelopment Land Agency as land reuse values after acquisition by that Agency.

OBJECTION TO SEVENTH AND WEBSTER STREETS SCHOOL

Senator BYRD. I believe last year the Seventh and Webster item was objected to, was it not, by ——

Mr. WOODSON. We had some people——

Senator BYRD. Citizens?

Mr. WOODSON. Yes, sir, who live on the proposed site, and they did object to it. This is true, sir.

Senator BYRD. Do you know whether or not those objections are continuing?

Mr. WOODSON. I have reason to feel that they are of the same opinion.

Senator BYRD. And what is your opinion in response thereto?

Mr. WOODSON. Senator, we have no doubt that we are going to need this building. Our total projections for this area, and it is our elementary area No. 2, are some 65 rooms of need in October of 1969. We would expect to have this building completed in October of 1966, at which time we would have a 50-room need.

CHANGES IN NEIGBORHOOD PROPOSED SCHOOL

I would like—I did bring along a graph that demonstrates what is really happening in this neighborhood and has happened in many neighborhoods over the city. The blue line running up the sheet is the actual number of pupils. The red line which runs with it is the pupils per dwelling unit ratio. And this black line at the bottom is the number of dwelling units in the neighborhood.

Now, if you will notice, this begins at 1950 and ends in 1963. There has been practically no change in the number of dwelling units. It is the same now as it was in 1950. However, our pupils have gone up. Our pupils per dwelling unit have gone up. This simply means that people who have raised a family have now moved out and new people who have families are moving into these neighborhoods. And this is true—they tell us that they expect a plateau, but we have another area here where you will see that there have been plateaus in the growth

but the increase continues nevertheless, and we fully expect that this will be the fact in this case.

Senator BYRD. Incidentially, I think you have made a very good statement and you seem to know what you are talking about. You evidently do your homework well.

Mr. WOODSON. Thank you very much, sir.

NEED FOR CAPITAL OUTLAY ITEMS

Senator BYRD. Dr. Hansen, anything further you would wish to add concerning the capital outlay items?

Dr. HANSEN. No, sir, except we are very hopeful that every one of the items will be approved. While they are listed in priority, the priority is a fictional thing more than a real thing.

Senator BYRD. Yes, sir.

Dr. HANSEN. Perhaps there is nothing more important than to get good schools in communities overcrowded and otherwise depressed as a matter of community morale and stabilization.

Thank you very much for giving us your time.

Senator BYRD. Thank you, Doctor, and thank you, Mr. Woodson and Mr. Riecks.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA RECREATION DEPARTMENT

STATEMENT OF MILO F. CHRISTIANSEN, SUPERINTENDENT OF RECREATION, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA RECREATION DEPARTMENT; ACCOMPANIED BY RICHARD B. LEECH, ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER AND LAWRENCE C. LEMMON, DIRECTOR OF PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

ESTIMATE AND APPROPRIATION SUMMARY

Senator BYRD. The next appropriation concerns Parks and Recreation. The 1965 estimate for the three departments totals $9,967,000. This sum is an increase of $924,477 and 47 positions over the 1965 base.

The appropriation summary will be placed in the record at this point.

(The information referred to follows:)

Appropriation summary

1963 appropriation (including $204,250 contained in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1963, Public Law 88-25)	$8,564,050
1964 appropriation	9,066,861
Decreases	24,338
1964 adjusted (1965 base)	9,042,523
Increases	924,477
Total, estimate for 1965	9,967,000

Analysis by agency

Agency	1963 obligations (actual)	1964 allotment	Transfers	Decreases	1964 adjusted, 1965 base	Increases	1965 estimate
1. Recreation Department	$3,393,552	$3,656,005			$3,656,005	$595,995	$4,252,000
2. National Park Service	3,643,661	3,813,500		$11,138	3,802,362	191,638	3,994,000
3. National Zoological Park	1,501,637	1,597,356		13,200	1,584,156	136,844	1,721,000
Total	8,538,850	9,066,861		24,338	9,042,523	924,477	9,967,000

Analysis by funds

Agency	1963 obligations (actual)	1964 allotment	Transfers	Decreases	1964 adjusted, 1965 base	Increases	1965 estimate
General fund	$8,513,850	$9,041,861		$24,338	$9,017,523	$924,477	$9,942,000
Highway fund	25,000	25,000			25,000		25,000
Total	8,538,850	9,066,861		24,338	9,042,523	924,477	9,967,000

ALLOTMENT SUMMARY

Senator BYRD. Mr. Herman, who is your first witness for the Recreation Department?

Mr. HERMAN. Mr. Milo F. Christiansen.

Senator BYRD. The 1965 budget estimate is $4,252,000, an increase of $595,995, and 23 positions above the 1965 base.

Mr. Christiansen, will you please proceed?

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. We have a brief summary statement we would like to submit for the record. It is a compilation of the estimates by categories.

(The statement referred to follows:)

Allotment summary

1963 allocation (including $66,847 contained in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1963, Public Law 88-25)	$3,415,247
1964 allocation	3,656,005
Decreases	
Base for 1965	3,656,005
Increases	595,995
Total estimate for 1965	4,252,000

Analysis by activity

Activity	1963 obligations, actual	1964 adjusted (1965 base)	Increases	1965 estimate
1. Administration	$217,857	$218,902	$8,151	$227,053
2. Planning and development	29,238	30,024	1,730	31,754
3. Recreation service and facilities	2,436,607	2,674,579	501,099	3,175,678
4. National Park Service	709,850	732,500	85,015	817,515
Total	3,393,552	3,656,005	595,995	4,252,000

The total increases will be distributed as follows:

Administration

Within-grade salary advances for 13 of the 29 employees	$2,851
Personnel benefits	186
Reallocation of 3 positions	1,790
Personnel benefits	117
January 1964 pay increase	3,011
Personnel benefits	196
Total increased costs from 1965 base	8,151

Planning and development

Within-grade salary increase for 1 of the 3 employees	395
Personnel benefits	26
Reallocation of 1 position	582
Personnel benefits	38
January 1964 pay increase	647
Personnel benefits	42
Total increased cost from 1965 base	1,730

Recreation services and facilities

Recreational assistance:	
Within-grade salary advances for 5 of the 7 employees	1,061
Personnel benefits	69
January 1964 pay increase	928
76 per diem custodial hours at $2.72	207
Personnel benefits (retirement)	13
Total increased costs from 1965 base	2,278
Research and information:	
Within-grade salary advances for 2 of the 4 employees	624
Personnel benefits	41
January 1964 pay increase	701
Total increased costs from 1965 base	1,366

CITYWIDE

The total increase requested of $36,114 is applied as follows:

Within-grade salary advances for 8 of 19 employees	3,142
Personnel benefits	204
January 1964 pay increase	3,336
1 GS–4 clerk-typist	1,019
Personnel benefits	163
National Symphony	25,000
Car allowance for 5 employees at $250	1,250
Shakespeare Festival	2,000
Total increased costs from 1965 base	36,114

NEIGHBORHOOD CENTERS

Evans Recreation Center, $11,491 (for 6 months):	
GS–8 supervisory recreation specialist	$3,125
Personnel benefits, $202, $40, $14	256
January 1964 pay increase	80
GS–7 recreation specialist	2,836
Personnel benefits, $180, $40, $10	230
January 1964 pay increase	68
Per diem 1,072 hours at $1.96	2,100
Personnel benefits, $136, $40, $2	178
Custodial, 858 hours at $2.72	2,334
Personnel benefits (retirement)	152
Wage board increase	117
Personnel benefits	15
Total	11,491
Watts branch, $1,138 (for 6 months):	
Per diem, 522 hours at $1.96	1,024
Personnel benefits, $71, $40, $3	114
Total	1,138
Wilson, $1,128 (for 6 months):	
Per diem, 520 hours at $1.96	1,019
Personnel benefits, $65, $41, $3	109
Total	1,128
Rosedale, $1,139 (for 6 months):	
Per diem, 524 hours at $1.96	1,028
Personnel benefits, $67, $41, $3	111
Total	1,139
Riggs, $1,139 (for 6 months):	
Per diem, 524 hours at $1.96	1,028
Personnel benefits, $67, $41, $3	111
Total	1,139
Langdon, $1,138 (for 6 months):	
Per diem, 522 hours at $1.96	1,024
Personnel benefits, $71, $40, $3	114
Total	1,138
Petworth (for 6 months), 8th and Taylor Sts. NW.:	
GS–7 recreation supervisor	2,901
Personnel benefits, $189, $40, $10	239
Per diem, 1,040 hours at $1.96	2,039
Personnel benefits, $133, $40, $8	181
Total	5,360
7th and O St. NW.:	
Per diem, 2,080 hours at $2.39	4,972
Personnel benefits	402
Per diem, 2,080 hours at $1.96	4,077
Personnel benefits	363
Per diem, 2,080 hours at $1.84	3,828
Personnel benefits	343
Recreation supplies	1,000
Recreation equipment	500
Total	15,485

Eastgate (National Capital Housing Authority (for 6 months), 5050 E St. SE.:	
GS–8 recreation supervisor	$3,203
Personnel benefits, $208, $40, $8	256
GS–7 recreation assistant supervisor	2,901
Personnel benefits, $198, $40, $8	246
GS–6 recreation specialist	2,621
Personnel benefits, $170, $40, $6	216
Per diem, 3,120 hours at $1.96	6,115
Personnel benefits, $398, $80, $22	500
Custodial, 520 hours at $1.69	879
Personnel benefits, $56, $40, $4	100
Telephone	88
Recreation supplies	670
Recreation equipment	670
Total	18,465
Woodland Terrace (National Capital Housing Authority, for 9 months), Ainger Pl., west of Alabama Avenue SE.:	
GS–8 recreation supervisor	4,804
Personnel benefits, $312, $60, $16	388
GS–7 recreation assistant supervisor	4,352
Personnel benefits, $283, $60, $16	359
GS–6 recreation specialist	3,931
Personnel benefits, $255, $60, $9	324
Per diem, 4,680 hours at $1.96	9,173
Personnel benefits, $596, $120, $33	749
Custodial, 780 hours at $1.69	1,318
Personnel benefits, $86, $60, $6	152
Telephone	175
Recreation supplies	1,000
Recreation equipment	1,000
Total	27,725
Garfield Terrace (National Capital Housing Authority, for 6 months), Sherman and Florida Aves. NW.:	
GS–8 recreation supervisor	3,203
Personnel benefits, $208, $41, $13	262
GS–7 recreational assistance supervisor	2,902
Personnel benefits, $188, $41, $10	239
Per diem, 1,560 hours at $1.96	3,058
Personnel benefits, $199, $41, $10	250
Custodial, 520 hours at $1.69	879
Personnel benefits, $57, $41, $3	101
Telephone	87
Recreation supplies	618
Recreation equipment	1,000
Total	12,599

Kelly-Miller pool, 49th and Brooks Sts. NE.:	
Manager, per diem, 648 hours at $1.84	$1,192
Personnel benefits (retirement)	78
Assistant manager, per diem, 648 hours at $1.69	1,095
Personnel benefits (retirement)	72
Per diem, 3,240 hours at $1.49, 5 lifeguards	4,828
Personnel benefits (retirement)	314
Per diem, 648 hours at $1.49, engineer	966
Personnel benefits (retirement)	63
Per diem, 2,592 hours at $1.29, locker aids	3,344
Personnel benefits (retirement)	218
Per diem, 3,240 hours at $1.29, watchmen and scrubbers	4,180
Personnel benefits (retirement)	272
Recreation supplies	300
Recreation equipment	200
Total	17,122
Cardozo pool, 13th and Clifton Sts. NW.:	
Per diem, 1,516 hours at $1.69, supervisory lifeguard	2,562
Personnel benefits (retirement)	258
Per diem, 4,548 hours at $1.49, 3 lifeguards	6,777
Personnel benefits (retirement)	714
Per diem, 6064 hours at $1.29, 4 locker aids	7,823
Personnel benefits (retirement)	859
Custodial, 6,064 hours at $2.72	16,494
Personnel benefits (retirement)	1,072
Recreation supplies	441
Total	37,000
Dunbar pool, 1st and N Sts. NW.:	
Per diem, 1,516 hours at $1.69, supervisory lifeguard	2,562
Personnel benefits (retirement)	258
Per diem, 4,548 hours at $1.49, 3 lifeguards	6,777
Personnel benefits (retirement)	714
Per diem, 6,064 hours at $1.29, 4 locker aids	7,823
Personnel benefits (retirement)	859
Custodial, 6,064 hours at $2.72	16,494
Personnel benefits (retirement)	1,072
Recreation supplies	441
Total	37,000
Operation of 5 Government Services, Inc., pools (Anacostia, Banneker, East Potomac, Francis, and Takoma):	
GS–9 swim program supervisor	7,030
Personnel benefits, $457, $81, $26	564
Per diem, 46,008 hours at $1.49, lifeguards, locker aids	68,552
Personnel benefits (retirement)	4,456
Recreation supplies	2,398
Recreation equipment	2,000
Total	85,000
Children's Theater: Production costs	12,500
Roving leaders	
Roving leaders, 3–GS–7	17,409
Personnel benefits, $1,132, $243, $60	1,435
Car allowance for above roving leaders at $300	900
Supplies	256
Total	20,000

Expansion of facilities

Anacostia:	
GS–8 recreation supervisor	$6,406
Personnel benefits $416, $81, $23	520
GS–6 recreation specialist	5,242
Personnel benefits, $341, $81, $20	442
Per diem, 4,160 hours at $1.96	8,154
Personnel benefits, $530, $162, $26	718
Total	21,482
Backus:	
Per diem 3,120 hours at $1.96	6,115
Personnel benefits, $397, $162, $26	585
Total	6,700
Bancroft:	
GS–7 recreation supervisor	5,803
Personnel benefits, $377, $81, $20	478
Custodial, 120 hours at $2.72	326
Personnel benefits (retirement)	21
Total	6,628
Barnard:	
GS–7 recreation supervisor	5,803
Personnel benefits, $377, $81, $20	478
GS–6 recreation specialist	5,242
Personnel benefits, $341, $81, $20	442
Custodial, 400 hours at $2.72	1,088
Personnel benefits (retirement)	71
Total	13,124
Bundy:	
GS–6 recreation specialist	5,242
Personnel benefits, $431, $81, $20	442
Telephone	175
Total	5,859
Maury:	
Per diem, 2,080 hours at $1.96	4,077
Personnel benefits, $265, $81, $20	366
Telephone	175
Total	4,618
Barry Farms:	
Custodial, 416 hours at $1.69	703
Personnel benefits (retirement)	46
Total	749
Highland Dwellings:	
Custodial, 416 hours at $1.69	703
Personnel benefits (retirement)	46
Total	749
Douglas Dwellings:	
Custodial, 416 hours at $1.69	703
Personnel benefits (retirement)	46
Total	749

Watkins:	
Per diem, 4,160 hours at $1.96	$8,154
Personnel benefits, $530, $162, $26	718
Telephone	175
Total	9,047
Brentwood:	
GS–6, recreation specialist (assistant supervisor)	1,646
Personnel benefits, $107, $0, $5 (per diem money to be used to offset the GS–6 salary and personnel benefits, $3,722)	112
Total	1,758
Drew:	
GS–6, recreation specialist (assistant supervisor)	1,646
Personnel benefits, $107, $0, $5 (per diem money to be used to offset the GS–6 salary and personnel benefits, $3,722)	112
Total	1,758
Wilson:	
GS–6, recreation specialist (assistant supervisor)	5,054
Personnel benefits, $329, $81, $16	426
January 1964 pay increase	107
Total	5,587
Total increased costs from 1965 base for expansion of facilities	78,808
Washington Youth Gardens	8,000

National Capital region, National Park Service

Increase for rehabilitation	10,000
Increased maintenance costs	40,015
Maintenance of 5 swimming pools formally operated by GSI	35,000
Total increased cost from 1965 base	85,015

OPERATING EXPENSE INCREASES

The District of Columbia Recreation Department is requesting an increase of $595,995 over the base for 1964 of $3,656,005 making a total operating request of $4,252,000.

The increase of $595,995 is broken down into the following categories:

1. Required operating costs	$106,264
(*a*) Within-grade advancements	45,599
(*b*) Reallocations	2,527
(*c*) January 1964 pay increase	40,965
(*d*) Annualization	17,173
2. Staffing and operation of 13 new facilities	255,756
(*a*) Pentworth (6 months)	5,360
(*b*) 7th and O Sts. NW	15,485
(*c*) Eastgate (6 months)	18,465
(*d*) Woodland Ter. (9 months)	27,725
(*e*) Garfield Ter. (6 months)	12,599
(*f*) Kelly-Miller pool	17,122
(*g*) Cardoza pool	37,000
(*h*) Dunbar pool	37,000
(*i*) 5 GSI pools (Anacostia, Banneker, East Potomac, Francis, and Takoma)	85,000

3. Workload	$120,167
(a) Custodial services for PTA groups at Evans Junior High School and a school at 17th and E Sts. NE	220
(b) 1 GS–4 clerk-typist	1,182
(c) Car allowance	2,150
(d) 3 GS–7 roving leaders	18,844
(e) Supplies	12,756
(f) Transfer to National Park Service, National Capital region	85,015
4. Improved services	103,808
(a) National symphony	25,000
(b) Anacostia	21,482
(c) Backus	6,700
(d) Bancroft	6,628
(e) Barnard	13,124
(f) Bundy	5,859
(g) Maury	4,618
(h) Barry Farms	749
(i) Highland dwellings	749
(j) Douglas dwellings	749
(k) Watkins	9,047
(l) Brentwood	1,758
(m) Drew	1,758
(n) Wilson	5,587
5. New services	10,000
(a) Washington youth gardens	8,000
(b) Shakespeare Festival	2,000

Capital outlay increases

Project title:	
McKinley swimming pool (construction)	$200,000
Randall Recreation Center (plans and specifications)	50,000
Oxon Run Recreation Center (plans and specifications)	25,000
New York Ave. playground (construction)	300,000
Petworth playground (construction)	105,000
Wheatley playground (construction)	60,000
Langdon Park playground (construction)	100,000
Fairfax playground (construction)	15,000
Bald Eagle playground (plans and specifications)	10,000
Benning-Stoddert Recreation Center (phase 1) (construction)	175,000
Park View playground (construction)	65,000
North Michigan Park playground (plans and specifications)	25,000
Total	1,130,000

VOLUNTARY REDUCTION IN PERSONNEL REQUEST

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. I would like to say first of all that we want to thank the committee for your consideration of previous budget needs.

Turning to page 18–4 of the yellow sheet, I would like to insert a reduction of $18,465.

Senator BYRD. This is page——

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. 18–4. The reason for this reduction is the fact that we just learned recently that the Eastgate housing community building will not be finished on schedule. Therefore we are requesting this reduction which automatically reduces the number of personnel from 23 to 20.

Senator BYRD. And the reduction is in what amount?

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. $18,465. That appears later in the breakdown on 18–26.

Senator BYRD. All right.

MANDATORY ADMINISTRATIVE INCREASES

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. Turning to page 18–7 by activity is our administrative increase and this is a mandatory one, $8,151.

The next activity increase is on page 18–10. This is the planning and development activity and this again is a mandatory increase.

Turning to page 18–16, of the $2,278 increase, only $207 is new money and that is for payment of custodial service for parent-teacher organizations in the two new school buldings.

Senator BYRD. In the two new school buildings.

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. Yes; one that is finished and one that hasn't been named.

Turning to page 18–7, again a mandatory item for the section on research and information.

Turning to page 18–19 we have some justifications here for new requested increases.

FUNDS FOR NATIONAL SYMPHONY PROGRAMS

The first item here is the $25,000 item for the National Symphony. I think many people agree that the city has been remiss in not publicly supporting the National Symphony. There is plenty of precedent to indicate that cities throughout the country are publicly supporting their symphonies. Baltimore, for instance, a little larger than Washington, has $130,000 of public money. The city of Buffalo has $130,000 of public money, $50,000 from the community, $50,000 from the county, and $30,000 from the State.

Los Angeles County has $265,000 for symphony orchestras, of which $165,000 is for the Los Angeles Symphony and the rest is distributed among some 12 or 14 other symphonies in the county.

Senator BYRD. Reference is made to the sponsoring by the City-Wide Division of Community Programs in cooperation in many instances with other governmental or community organizations. To what extent are funds received to help sponsor these events by the organizations referred to?

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. Lots of outside support comes into these activities.

Senator BYRD. Pardon?

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. Lots of support comes in from outside activities.

Senator BYRD. Can you give us some idea?

CHILDREN'S THEATER PROJECT

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. Yes. Take, for instance, our Children's Theater is a good example. There is some Meyer Foundation money that has come in for a 3-year project.

Senator BYRD. Suppose you submit to the committee a résumé of these contributions.

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. We will be glad to do that. They amount to $27,000 all together; $27,000 or $24,000. I think it is $24,000 to be exact.

Senator BYRD. Can you do this for each of the past 3 years?

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. Yes, we will be glad to do this.

(The information requested follows:)

The grant for Children's Theater was $8,000 for each year, 1961, 1962, and 1963.

NATIONAL SYMPHONY PROGRAM

I might say as far as the National Symphony is concerned, we have had a conference with the symphony officials and we see no complications about development. They should all be free for the public. The artistic and professional considerations would be by the orchestra and director. The funds would be made available to us and expended through our budgetary channels.

SHAKESPEARE FESTIVAL

Senator BYRD. What foundations have been supporting the annual Shakespeare Festival?

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. The Meyer Foundation and the Old Dominion Foundation have been supporting part of the Shakespeare Festival.

Senator BYRD. Over how long a period?

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. This will be the third year coming. Two years previously.

FUNDS CONTRIBUTED TO SHAKESPEARE FESTIVAL

Senator BYRD. How much money has been contributed by each of the two organizations?

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. I am not sure. Somewhere between maybe $3,000 or $4,000 roughly. It could be a little bit more.

Senator BYRD. By each of the two foundations?

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. Not together. I will get that figure for you exactly.

Mr. LEECH. In 1962 the Meyer Foundation contributed $3,500.

Senator BYRD. How much was contributed by each in each of the past 3 years?

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. The Dominion Foundation grant was a small amount but the Meyer Foundation made up the major contribution to the Shakespeare group. We are asking for $2,000, as you note from previous testimony and today, and this provides lighting, sets, props, sound speaking system, and scenery.

Senator BYRD. I haven't heard the answer to my question. How much by each, or did you give me an answer?

Mr. LEECH. I only know concerning the Agnes Meyer Foundation. That is $3,500.

Senator BYRD. I believe you said that some contribution had come forward from——

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. Old Dominion.

Senator BYRD. From another foundation.

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. Right.

Senator BYRD. You can supply this information.

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. We will be glad to do that.

Senator BYRD. For the record.

(The information referred to follows:)

Shakespearean festivals—Contributions

	1961	1962	1963
Meyer Foundation	$3,000	$3,500	$5,000
Mrs. Richard Riddell	1,500		
Edward R. Carr	250		
April Foundation of New York			1,000
Old Dominion Foundation of Virginia			2,500

FUNDS FOR ANNUALIZATION

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. Yes. In addition to the City-Wide Division, Mr. Chairman, we are asking for $1,019 to be added to present per diem funds to annualize—to make a classified position and this position deals with our heavy sports and athletic program. This position is badly needed.

Car allowance for five cars, $1,250. These are people who are in and out of the office, including the various centers, various activities, spending their own transportation funds. We believe they are entitled to some compensation for the use of their car. It averages about $250 a year for five persons.

Turning from here to the next page, 18–24 and 18–25, they are annualization of positions.

STAFFING OF NEW FACILITIES

Turning to page 18–26, that is staffing and maintenance of 12 new facilities. I have already indicated a deletion, the Eastgate National Capital housing project. These are all new projects.

The Petworth area is in the recommended capital improvement program. We will finish it in 6 months.

The Seventh and O Streets area, you will recall through the publicity recently in the papers, is the project under the National Committee on Playgrounds for Young America. We have quite a novel area up there at the site of the proposed Shaw Junior High.

Woodland Terrace and Garfield Terrace are new community buildings. We are recommending funds there upon completion in 9 months for the operation at Woodlawn Terrace and 6 months at Garfield Terrace.

At the top of page 18–28 is our new swimming pool, the first public pool built in Washington since 1935. It is now under construction. We hope to have it ready for the summer.

The pools at Cardozo and Dunbar schools, we would like to operate on a year-round basis.

At the bottom of page 18–29 is a recommendation that came out of the Joint Committee of the Recreation Board in the National Capital region of the National Capital Park Service to turn over the five park pools to the District Recreation Board where Congress originally intended they should be operated.

INCREASE IN CHILDREN'S THEATER PROGRAM

Turning to page 18–32, workload, we have asked for $12,500 to increase the productions of the Children's Theater program. That pro-

gram, incidentally, has been financed the last 3 years by the Meyer Foundation and now they have come to the end of the grant. You know of the popularity of this program. We are therefore requesting these funds to carry out this program and increase the amount of productions.

Senator BYRD. Is there no indication that the foundation would not continue the grant?

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. Yes; that is correct. They no longer renew their funds to us.

ROVING LEADERS

The roving leaders—you are familiar with this project—contribute a lot to the prevention of delinquency. We ask for three new positions, two to work with the boys and one to work with the girls.

Senator BYRD. How many positions do you have?

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. Seventeen.

Senator BYRD. How many, if any, vacancies?

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. Twelve appropriated and five out of way.

Senator BYRD. Did you answer my question?

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. No vacancies.

Senator BYRD. Did you have a similar request before the Congress last year?

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. No. There wasn't any last year.

IMPROVED SERVICES

On page 18–33, for improved services here, the requested fund is in an attempt to get greater utilization out of the existing facilities by increasing the seasonal use and the hours of operation, and these units are all in priority. They include in many cases per diem funds as well as classified positions, and these are in priority. The three on page 18–34 are merely custodial positions—Barry Farms, Highland Dwellings, Douglas Dwellings—to increase the custodial hours from 12 to 20.

And over on page 18–35, we are requesting additional funds to add to the per diem fund to come up with a full-time position. Those are at three places.

WASHINGTON YOUTH GARDENS

On page 18–35, the new project developed a little over a year ago—I am sorry, it is page 18–37, Washington Youth Gardens. We have a very important Washington Youth Gardens project made up of prominent people, men and women, in our city backing this program. We have had enough experience and demonstration to request that this be done on a permanent basis. We are asking for a full-time director. I am sure that later testimony will prove that this has been one of the most worthwhile programs in which we have engaged in recent years.

Senator BYRD. Now, when you refer to later testimony——

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. I am sure that is when the citizens groups are going to testify. They have asked us for a lot of information.

Senator BYRD. Well, now, you had better submit some additional information if you want this——

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. I will be glad to give it to you right now.

Senator BYRD. All right. Let's have it.

HISTORY OF YOUTH GARDEN PROJECT

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. This started out as sort of a pilot project. We enlisted the support of several of the people with whom we had worked in the various neighborhoods. We came up with the organized council and they got contributions from some of the citizens, Sears Roebuck, and bought some tools, seeds, fertilizer, which started on a very small basis. Last year it increased so we had over 800 boys and girls that were engaged in this program. We had over 170 different plots of ground that were used for this gardening program and about 200 hours a week of work went in just from the children themselves.

It has also had quite an influence back in the neighborhoods where these projects have been developed. Many of the youth have never experienced working in the dirt. Many of these children have never planted seeds for flowers and vegetables. The garden festival we had last year was indicative of the fact that the project should be carried on.

Senator BYRD. How long has the project been carried on?

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. We started out in a very small way 2 years ago and last year we went ahead full steam. It takes full-time direction and working with all the volunteers we can get from the outside to help us.

Senator BYRD. How long an operation have you been operating? Wasn't it a 6- or 7-day operation?

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. On a part-time basis it was during the summertime.

Senator BYRD. It was?

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. Yes.

VOLUNTEERS IN PROGRAM

Senator BYRD. And how many volunteers did you get?

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. Well, on the council we have between 40 and 50.

Senator BYRD. Why can't you continue it with the volunteers? It seems to me this would be good for the volunteers, too.

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. Except it needs year-round direction. There are many things we can do during the course of the year—clinics, workshops, films. We can grow these things during the year in flower pots, window boxes, and so forth.

Senator BYRD. Couldn't you get volunteers the year round?

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. Not on a consistent basis.

Senator BYRD. Have you tried?

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. Well, with all the experience we have had so far, of course—we can always keep trying.

Senator BYRD. Have you tried?

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. To the best of our ability to date. But we want to expand the program. We have just gotten started with 800 children and we would increase this immeasurably. It was a tremendous impact on the recreational life of the community.

TRANSFER TO NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Mr. Chairman, on page 18–39 we come to you for this item of $85,015 which has to do with a transfer item to the National Park Service. It is a maintenance item, broken down into three parts on page 18–40,

$10,000 for rehabilitation, increased maintenance cost, $40,015, of which $5,015 goes to the playground at Seventh and O. Maintenance of five swimming pools formerly operated by Government Services, Inc., $35,000.

INCREASED USE OF FACILITIES AND MAINTENANCE LACK

Following this we have some charts to show you just exactly what has happened in terms of the tremendous increased use of our recreation units and the proportionate amount of funds that we haven't gotten in terms of maintenance.

The chart I think on 18–43 is the best illustration. That will show you, the graph chart, how much our increasing participation has been. At the bottom, 17 percent man-years of service received. Naturally if the grounds are going to get as much maintenance as they have been, they turn into rehabilitation items. We are trying to get our units up to some kind of a satisfactory standard.

Mr. LEMMON. This graph takes the year 1955 as a base and works from there. That was the first year we had sufficient figures to chart this.

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. We have a 9-year picture now.

CAPITAL OUTLAY PROJECTS

Mr. Chairman, turning, then, to page 18–44 we come into the capital improvement items.

There are 12 of them there. All the land is acquired in this program. There are no projections or any acquisitions involved.

MCKINLEY HIGH SCHOOL SWIMMING POOL

The first one is the McKinley swimming pool. Two years ago the swimming pool at McKinley was condemned by the Public Health Department. On this swimming pool situation, in the District of Columbia there was a joint study between the Recreation Board and the National Park Service and two recommendations came out of the report. No. 1, that we needed over a period of years 15 replacements or new pools.

UNIFIED OPERATION OF POOLS

Secondly, that there should be a united and unified operation of the pools, not provided such as it is today. The citizens are not getting maximum use of the services and there should be one operator.

Senator BYRD. How many pools do you now have in operation?

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. Seven public pools, two which we operate, five that are the so-called park pools.

RANDALL RECREATION CENTER

The next one is Randall Recreation Center, Southwest. There have been considerable delays in Southwest due to the urban renewal program but now exchanges of property have been completed. The situation is straightened out. These sums would be used for engineering and architectural plans for the outdoor swimming pool, bathhouse,

community recreation building, and a new site development for construction when funds are approved.

Senator BYRD. Why is the plans and specification item just twice the cost of the same item for the Oxon Run Recreation Center?

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. This includes another separate building. It includes a large community building.

Mr. LEMMON. This program is a lot more involved than the Oxon Run.

OXON RUN RECREATION CENTER

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. The next project, Mr. Chairman, is the Oxon Run. We have already referred to that; $25,000 just for the pool—engineering, architectural plans of a preliminary nature. We are requesting construction funds for the outdoor pool and bathhouse.

NEW YORK AVENUE PLAYGROUND

Senator BYRD. Now, are the plans and specifications complete on the New York Avenue playground?

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. No.

Mr. LEMMON. We just got the funds for that on the 30th of December.

Senator BYRD. So when do you anticipate the plans and specifications being completed?

Mr. LEMMON. Well, instructions have gone to the parks to proceed with that and we assume that within the next 4 months we ought to have something pretty definite.

Senator BYRD. Well, you wouldn't need $10,000 for furniture and equipment if you are going to be 4 months away getting your plans and specifications complete.

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. This would be next July.

Senator BYRD. You would be into the beginning of a new fiscal year. Would you need the "Furniture and equipment" item?

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. I would think we would be through by the end of this year. We would need it——

Mr. LEMMON. By 1965 certainly we would be in a position to——

Senator BYRD. How long does it take to construct this facility?

Mr. LEMMON. Well, it generally runs between 6 and 9 months that we are developing the architectural and the land improvements. I would say pretty close to 9 months.

Senator BYRD. So you would need the furniture and equipment, then.

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. Yes.

PETWORTH PLAYGROUND

The next one, Mr. Chairman, is the Petworth Playground. Land had been acquired. A small area in the Petworth area of the city not far from the Petworth Elementary School. It is sort of a pocket area, congested area, and this money would be used for the construction of the neighborhood-sized masonry building, community building, crafts, and so forth, night lights and play equipment.

WHEATLEY PLAYGROUND

The next one is the Wheatley Playground near the Wheatley School. This money is for preliminary plans, contract plans, gradings, drainage, fencing, paving of walks, hard surface play area, seeding, sodding, and so forth.

BENNING STODDERT RECREATION CENTER

Senator BYRD. How long will it take to complete the plans and specifications on the Benning Stoddert recreation center?

Mr. LEMMON. The Benning Stoddert is a project which is primarily engineering in the first phase and I would say that 6 months to develop the plans, and that has to do primarily with putting the stream which divides the area underground so that before—between the end of the first phase and the second phase which we would hope to come back for later, we can get fill from contractors and fill in the area and as a result pick up 3 or 4 additional acres and also eliminate the hazard of this open creek which runs——

Senator BYRD. When would you therefore anticipate the beginning of construction?

Mr. LEMMON. I would say we ought to be able to begin construction on the first phase just as soon after the first of July as we can get our preliminary engineering work lined up, and that shouldn't take more than 3 or 4 months.

NORTH MICHIGAN PARK PLAYGROUND SITE

Senator BYRD. Has the site for the North Michigan Park Playground been purchased yet?

Mr. LEMMON. It has. We just received a note from Mr. McCallister the other day that it has.

Senator BYRD. All right.

RECREATION DEPARTMENT CAPITAL OUTLAY

The justification for the 12 capital outlay projects for the Recreation Department will be placed in the record at this point.

(The justification referred to follows:)

RECREATION

Summary of capital outlay projects (fiscal year 1965)

1964 appropriation in annual act $378,000

Project number	Priority	Project title	Amount
12-75	1	McKinley Swimming Pool	$200,000
12-26	2	Randall Recreation Center	50,000
12-42	3	Oxon Run Recreation Center	25,000
12-61	4	New York Avenue Playground	300,000
12-10	5	Petworth Playground	105,000
12-12	6	Wheatley Playground	60,000
12-15	7	Langdon Park Playground	100,000
12-11	8	Fairfax Playground	15,000
12-21	9	Bald Eagle Playground	10,000
12-24	10	Benning Stoddert Recreation Center (phase 1)	175,000
12-73	11	Park View Playground	65,000
12-49	12	North Michigan Park Playground	25,000
		Total estimate for 1965	1,120,000

McKinley Swimming Pool

Project number: 12–75.
Location: Lincoln Road, Second and T Streets NE.
Scope of work: Construction of an outdoor swimming pool meeting minimum requirements for junior olympics, dimensions 45 by 82.02 feet (25 meters). Construction of bathhouse meeting all District public health requirements, plus such additional site improvements as needed; furniture and equipment and night lights.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	$16,000		$16,000	
Construction	178,000		178,000	
Furniture and equipment	6,000		6,000	
Total	200,000		200,000	

Estimated increases in operating expenses

	1st year cost	Full year recurring cost
Maintenance and operating costs	$10,000	$10,000
Program costs	20,000	20,000
Total	30,000	30,000

JUSTIFICATION OF PROJECT

This project is justified on the basis of the joint report of the swimming pool committee, composed of representatives of the National Capital region, National Park Service, and the District of Columbia Recreation Department.

It is based upon one neighborhood swimming pool for every 50,000 of the population.

This pool would take the place of the old, abandoned McKinley pool and serve essentially the same neighborhood as did that pool.

Randall Recreation Center

Project number: 12–26.
Location: 1st and I Streets SW.
Scope of work: Development of engineering and architectural plans for an outdoor swimming pool and bathhouse, a community center building, and a completely new site development for construction when funds are approved.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	$50,000		$50,000	
Construction	530,000			$530,000
Furniture and equipment	15,000			15,000
Total	595,000		50,000	545,000

Estimated increases in operating expenses

	1st year cost	Full year recurring cost
Maintenance and operating costs	$10,000	$10,000
Program costs	28,000	28,000
Total	38,000	38,000

JUSTIFICATION OF PROJECT

This project is part of the Southwest redevelopment area B. Plans have been drawn for some time, but due to delays related to land transfers, they have become obsolete. Now that land transfers have been completed, it is desirable to proceed with the development of this recreation center to meet the needs and demands of increasing population in the area, resulting from the new houses being built.

The District of Columbia will receive noncash, grant-in-aid credit under urban renewal for all money spent on improving this playground.

OXON RUN RECREATION CENTER

Project number: 12–42.

Location: Oxon Run Parkway, between Fourth and Seventh Streets, Mississippi and Valley Avenues SE.

Scope of work: Development of engineering and architectural plans preliminary to requesting construction funds for an outdoor swimming pool and bathhouse as well as general site development of the area.

	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	265,000			$265,000
Furniture and equipment	10,000			10,000
Total	300,000		25,000	275,000

Estimated increases in operating expenses

	1st year cost	Full year recurring cost
Maintenance and operating costs	$6,000	$6,000
Program costs	28,000	28,000
Total	34,000	34,000

JUSTIFICATION OF PROJECT

The Oxon Run Recreation Center is a major unit of the recreation system plan developed by the National Capital Planning Commission. It is designed to become the principal area for supervised recreation serving the area south of St. Elizabeths Hospital. The 1960 census estimate indicates a population of 43,215 in this area.

The Department presently operates a supervised recreation program at Hart Junior High School which is within and a part of the Oxon Run Recreation plan. Nearby, but not used for recreation, is the Simon Elementary School. Within short walking distance is the Ballou Senior High School.

It is desired to construct a swimming pool to serve the entire neighborhood population. Accepted recreation standards indicate the need for such a pool for each 50,000 population. Coordination of the recreation program with that of the public school can result in use of the pool by the physical education classes of the junior and senior high schools as well.

New York Avenue Playground

Project number: 12–61.
Location: First Street and New York Avenue NW.
Scope of work: Construction of a new, modern masonry structure, having a large community room, craftroom, toilets, kitchenette, storeroom, etc. Regrading and complete redevelopment of old site plus the new area recently acquired, including paving, fencing, drainage, and night lights as well as planting and landscape development.

	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	

Estimated increases in operating expenses

	1st-year cost	Full year recurring cost
Maintenance and operating costs	$2,000	$2,000
Program costs	4,439	4,439
Total	6,439	6,439

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.

Petworth Playground

Project number: 12–10.
Location: Eighth and Taylor Streets NW.
Scope of work: Construction of a neighborhood-sized masonry recreation structure with community meetingroom, craftroom, toilets, office, storageroom, etc. Land improvement, consisting of grading, drainage, paving, walks, fencing, and night lights; also, play equipment.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	$10,000		$10,000	
Construction	90,000		90,000	
Furniture and equipment	5,000		5,000	
Total	105,000		105,000	

Estimated increases in operating expenses

	1st-year cost	Full year recurring cost
Maintenance and operating costs	$4,500	$4,500
Program costs	5,360	10,720
Total	9,860	15,220

JUSTIFICATION OF PROJECT

National Capital Planning Commission has completed purchase of land for this playground.

The playground would serve a very congested area containing approximately 6,000 persons. The area is well isolated from other playgrounds by heavily traveled streets. Thus, it is dangerous for children to travel to other playgrounds.

WHEATLEY PLAYGROUND

Project number: 12–12.

Location: Montello Avenue and Neal Street NE.

Scope of work: Work includes preliminary plans, contract plans, grading, drainage, fencing, paving of walks and hard-surface play areas, seeding, sodding, and landscape improvement.

	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	50,000		50,000	
Furniture and equipment	5,000		5,000	
Total	60,000		60,000	

Estimated increases in operating expenses

	1st-year cost	Full year recurring cost
Maintenance and operating costs	$2,500	$2,500
Program costs	18,579	18,579
Total	21,079	21,079

JUSTIFICATION OF PROJECT

This project which is to be located near the Wheatley School is a much-needed neighborhood playground for the smaller children. It is a part of the Recreation System plan.

Recent land acquisition by National Capital Planning Commission has enlarged the area and it is now desired to complete the development of the entire playground area.

LANGDON PARK PLAYGROUND

Project number: 12–15.

Location: 20th and Franklin Streets NE.

Scope of work: Construction of a modern masonry recreation shelter building which shall be an addition to the limited structure now on the site, the new building to contain a large community room, craftroom, kitchenette, large storage room. Site development, including a paved area for roller skating, play area, walks, fencing, water and drainage; the inclusion of night lights over hard-surface play areas; planting and landscape treatment; play equipment.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	$10,000		$10,000	
Construction	80,000		80,000	
Furniture and equipment	10,000		10,000	
Total	100,000		100,000	

Estimated increases in operating expenses

	1st year cost	Full year recurring cost
Maintenance and operating costs	$4,500	$4,500
Program costs	8,878	8,878
Total	13,378	13,378

JUSTIFICATION OF PROJECT

This is an existing playground, the structure of which is completely inadequate. It was built shortly after World War II and the present building was considered the first section of a much larger structure. The demands from other areas over the years and the shortage of available funds have precluded further development of this structure.

The growth and volume of neighborhood demand in the area have made it necessary to expand facilities. The structure is not the only feature of the unit which needs attention. Much additional land improvement is required to meet the needs of the community. The entire project, both structure and grounds, is badly in need of attention and improvement.

FAIRFAX PLAYGROUND

Project number: 12–11.

Location: Alabama Avenue between Massachusetts and Pennsylvania Avenues SE.

Scope of work: Preparation of architectural and engineering planning for the development and construction of a masonry recreation shelter building as well as land improvement, such as paving, fencing, planting, etc.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	$20,000		$15,000	$5,000
Construction	160,000			160,000
Furniture and equipment	10,000			10,000
Total	190,000		15,000	175,000

Estimated increases in operating expenses

	1st year cost	Full year recurring cost
Maintenance and operating costs	$4,500	$4,500
Program costs	18,579	18,579
Total	23,079	23,079

JUSTIFICATION OF PROJECT

This playground was designated as a part of the approved Recreation System plan some years ago but has never been developed.

It is now greatly needed to serve the isolated area which is bounded on the north by Massachusetts Avenue and the west by Alabama Avenue, on the south by Pennsylvania Avenue, and on the east by the District Line. These three highways are well traveled and create a barrier to children attending other playgrounds in the city.

The playground would serve approximately 6,000 persons including all those living in census tract 77.2.

BALD EAGLE PLAYGROUND

Project Number: 12–21.

Location: Nichols Avenue and Joliet Street SW.

Scope of work: Construction of a modern masonry recreation structure of an adequate size to accommodate a public meeting room, craftroom, kitchenette, toilets, and a large storageroom. Land improvement, grading, paving, fencing, water service and drainage as well as proper planting and landscape treatment; also night lights, plus needed play equipment.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specification	$16,000		$10,000	$6,000
Construction	167,000			167,000
Furniture and equipment	5,000			5,000
Total	188,000		10,000	178,000

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 OF PROJECT

There is great need for land improvement, structural replacement, and development of the existing playground, which is intensively used by both adults and youth of the neighborhood. The frame building, which is a wartime structure, should be replaced by a fireproof building.

The area needs hard-surface game areas, spray area, tennis courts, fencing, walks, and drainage.

The full development of this area will add facilities and program activities which will serve all ages residing in the vicinity. Present operation is limited and thus does not utilize staff to full efficiency.

BENNING STODDERT RECREATION CENTER (PHASE 1)

Project Number: 12–24.

Location: Burns and C Streets SE.

Scope of work: Planning and construction involving the enclosing of the stream which bisects this playground. This work is phase 1 of two phases. The purpose of this phase is to unite the entire area so that under phase 2 we could develop, at some future date, a unified playground.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	$20,000		$10,000	$10,000
Construction	391,000		165,000	226,000
Furniture and equipment	10,000			10,000
Total	421,000		175,000	246,000

Estimated increases in operating expenses

	1st-year cost	Full year recurring cost
Maintenance and operating costs	$6,000	$6,000
Program costs	8,878	8,878
Total	14,878	14,878

JUSTIFICATION OF PROJECT

The National Capital Housing Authority has opened its new Stoddert housing development in this area and has furnished the Recreation Department with indoor facilities in the project. They have requested that this Department develop the adjacent park area along Burns Street into an outdoor facility of standard quality for the center, which, as Benning Recreation Center, is part of the recreation system plan. Its development has been urged by many civic groups.

Since the area is at considerable distance from our quarters in Stoddert housing, a small field structure with toilets will be a necessary part of this program.

According to the 1960 census, there are 6,400 persons residing within the area which would be served by this unit.

PARK VIEW PLAYGROUND

Project Number: 12–73.

Location: Warder Street and Princeton Place NW.

Scope of work: Replacement of the existing structure, which is under partial Fire Department condemnation, with a new modern masonry structure including a public assemblyroom, craftroom, toilets, kitchenette, storageroom, etc., also protective night lights, and minimum landscape treatment near the new structure.

	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	60,000		60,000	
Furniture and equipment				
Total	65,000		65,000	

Estimated increases in operating expenses

	1st-year cost	Full year recurring cost
Maintenance and operating costs	$1,000	$1,000
Program costs	4,439	4,439
Total	5,439	5,439

JUSTIFICATION OF PROJECT

The present building was constructed in the 1930's prior to the creation of the Recreation Board. Since that time the demands for recreation have increased considerably, calling for greater indoor facilities designed for multiuse.

The present structure consists of little more than one room and an office. A second room on the second floor must remain unused because of fire regulations. Simple alterations which would permit legal use of this room would not be economical since the building would still not be suitable nor large enough for the programs desired by the community.

NORTH MICHIGAN PARK PLAYGROUND

Project number: 12–49.

Location: 13th and Emerson Streets NE.

Scope of work: Development of engineering and architectural plans preliminary to requesting construction funds for a masonry shelter structure and site development.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site	$88,000	$88,000		
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	35,000		$25,000	$10,000
Construction	110,000			110,000
Furniture and equipment	10,000			10,000
Total	243,000	88,000	25,000	130,000

Estimated increases in operating expenses

	1st year cost	Full year recurring cost
Maintenance and operating costs	$5,000	$5,000
Program costs	18,579	18,579
Total	23,579	23,579

JUSTIFICATION OF PROJECT

A playground in this neighborhood has been urgently requested by citizens' groups and civic organizations for several years. There is a deficiency of play and recreation facilities for children and youth in this section of the city.

A playground in the neighborhood has also been recommended for a number of years by the Recreation Board and by the National Capital Planning Commission as a unit in the District of Columbia recreation system plan.

The area to be served by this playground has mushroomed into a rapidly growing community, which is cut off from other community facilities by extensive institutional development and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, with its fringe of industrial uses.

Senator BYRD. Now, I must attend another subcommittee hearing for about 1 hour. So the subcommittee will be in recess until 3:30.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

STATEMENT OF T. SUTTON JETT, REGIONAL DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE; ACCOMPANIED BY NASH CASTRO, ASSISTANT REGIONAL DIRECTOR FOR ADMINISTRATION; AND FLOYD P. HOUGH, CHIEF, DIVISION OF BUDGET AND FINANCE

AMOUNT REQUESTED

Senator BYRD. The next item concerns the National Park Service. The 1965 budget estimate is $3,994,000. This sum is $191,638, and 17 positions above the 1965 base. The allotment summary will be placed in the record at this point.

(The summary referred to follows:)

Allotment summary

1963 allocation (including $102,606 contained in Supplemental Appropriation Act 1963, Public Law 88-25)	$3,643,806
1964 allocation	3,813,500
Decreases	11,138
1964 adjusted (1965 base)	3,802,362
Increases	191,638
Total estimate for 1965	3,994,000

Analysis by activity

Activity	1963 obligations, actual	1964 allocation	Transfers	Decreases	1964 adjusted (1965 base)	Increases	1965 estimate
1. Maintenance, repair, and operation	$2,922,680	$3,035,000	.....	$8,800	$3,026,200	$120,076	$3,146,276
2. U.S. Park Police	720,981	778,500	.....	2,338	776,162	71,562	847,724
Total	3,643,661	3,813,500	.....	11,138	3,802,362	191,638	3,994,000

Analysis by funds

Activity	1963 obligations, actual	1964 allocation	Transfers	Decreases	1964 adjusted (1965 base)	Increases	1965 estimate
General fund	$3,618,661	$3,788,500	.....	$11,138	$3,777,362	$191,638	$3,969,000
Highway fund	25,000	25,000	.....	.....	25,000	.....	25,000
Total	3,643,661	3,813,500	.....	11,138	3,802,362	191,638	3,994,000

The increases requested will be distributed as follows:

1. Maintenance, repair, and operation

Description	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Classified employees pay increase Jan. 4, 1964	$21,225	$1,443		$22,668
Within-grade advancements	23,507	1,570		25,077
Reallocation of positions	15,300	1,031		16,331
New facilities:				
Permanent positions requested:				
1 plumber	5,904	443		6,347
2 gardener (landscape)	9,900	743		10,643
2 laborer	9,234	693		9,927
1 tractor operator	5,200	390		5,590
1 tree worker	5,200	390		5,590
Temporary positions requested: 1 laborer	4,617	346		4,963
Supplies, materials, utilities, and equipment			$12,940	12,940
Total	100,087	7,049	12,940	120,076

2. U.S. Park Police

Description	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Within-grade advancements	$15,200	$38		$15,238
Newly constructed facilities:				
Positions requested: 5 privates	21,187	225	$6,750	28,162
Increased workload:				
Positions requested: 5 privates	21,187	225	6,750	28,162
Total	57,574	488	13,500	71,562

INTRODUCTION OF WITNESSES

Mr. HERMAN. Mr. T. Sutton Jett is the Regional Director for the parks.

Senator BYRD. Proceed.

Mr. JETT. With me on my left is Mr. Nash Castro, Assistant Regional Director for Administration, and Mr. Floyd Hough, Chief, Division of Budget and Finance.

Senator BYRD. All right.

Would you proceed to briefly justify this request?

Mr. JETT. Would it be proper for me, Mr. Chairman, just to attempt to justify the increase?

Senator BYRD. All right.

MAINTENANCE, REPAIR, AND OPERATIONS PERSONNEL

Mr. JETT. $120,076 is for maintenance, repair, and operation of new areas. And this item includes also classified employee pay increases, within grade advancements, reallocation of positions. And then, as you have indicated, seven new permanent positions and one temporary position.

These positions—one plumber, two gardeners, two laborers, a tractor operator and a tree worker, would constitute a staff which would maintain on a 50 percent basis new park areas recently developed within the District of Columbia.

NEW PARK AREA

These include a park at Massachusetts and Wisconsin Avenues, Pershing Square, Washington Circle, which is now underway, Marion Park, which is underway, and the zoo bypass which will be completed during the coming fiscal year.

This cost, as I have indicated, is 50 percent of the total. The other 50 percent is financed in the U.S. budget, as we call it.

INCREASE IN PARK POLICE

The other increase, Mr. Chairman, is for 10 additional U.S. Park Police officers in the amount of $71,562.

Senator BYRD. You presently have 92 positions, do you not?

Mr. JETT. Yes, sir; that is correct.

Senator BYRD. Are there any vacancies?

Mr. JETT. We have one vacancy among those financed by the District of Columbia, Mr. Chairman.

Again, these police are requested in order to improve police coverage of some existing parks, as well as to provide police services, for new facilities—the zoo bypass, Lincoln Park, Franklin Park, Meridian Hill Park, and others where we do not have around the clock footman patrol, which we feel is needed.

CRIMES IN PARK AREAS

We had a 10-percent increase in crime in the parks during the past year.

And it will be our effort to improve that record.

Senator BYRD. Would you submit some specifics regarding the crime increase in the parks?

Mr. JETT. Yes, sir. I have the crime reports.

Could I submit them here for the record?

Senator BYRD. All right.

(The information referred to follows:)

1963 annual report, Jan. 1 through Dec. 31, 1963

	1962	1963	Increase	Decrease
Total all arrest	26,687	31,723	5,036	
Adults arrested	26,233	31,192	4,959	
Juveniles apprehended	454	531	77	
Total arrest for major offenses	116	171	55	
Adults arrested	63	98	35	
Juveniles apprehended	53	73	20	
Total major offenses reported	449	456	7	
Total major offenses solved	100	160	60	
Automobiles stolen	36	29		7
Automobiles recovered	35	27		8
Automobiles recovered for other jurisdictions	65	115	50	
Total traffic accidents	1,921	1,986	65	
Fatal accidents	9	20	11	
Injury accidents	392	426	34	
Property damage only accidents	1,520	1,540	20	
Total traffic deaths	12	22	10	
Pedestrian deaths	4	3		1
Total traffic injuries	581	705	124	
Pedestrian injuries	20	19		1
Property stolen [1]	$22,518.10	$23,918.36	$1,400.26	
Property recovered [1]	$2,605.55	$8,694.21	$6,088.66	
Percent recovered	12	36	24	
Recoveries for other jurisdiction [1]	$196.50	$1,992.00	$1,795.50	
Total fines and forfeitures	$147,056.00	$255,163.91	$108,107.91	
District of Columbia	55,029.00	137,376.66	82,347.66	
Maryland	78,188.00	98,816.50	20,628.50	
Virginia	13,839.00	18,970.75	5,131.75	

[1] Does not include automobiles.

Major offenses reported, 1957–63

Offenses	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Murder	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Negligent manslaughter	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	9	10	10	8	3	8	7
Robbery	21	18	17	27	34	42	44
Aggravated assault	23	20	22	28	17	19	30
Burglary, breaking and entering	26	35	33	95	44	60	72
Larceny, grand	7	12	16	19	24	17	24
Larceny, petit	221	227	274	276	278	262	242
Auto theft	34	33	48	42	45	41	35
Total	342	357	420	496	445	449	456
Authorized strength of force	209	209	197	197	211	242	262
Authorized civilian personnel	15	15	15	15	11	11	7
Total authorized strength	224	224	212	212	222	253	269
Grand total of fines and forfeitures	$237,633.75	$195,304.25	$173,737	$140,167	$153,478.10	$147,056	$255,163.91
Grand total of arrest for all offenses	32,410	27,198	27,150	21,363	25,213	26,687	[1] 31,192

[1] Adult arrest only—does not include juveniles.

Arrest, 1963

Total, all arrests (including juveniles)	31,723
Deduct: Major type (including juveniles)	171
Balance	31,552

BREAKDOWN: ARREST FOR LESS SERIOUS OFFENSES

	Adults	Juveniles	Total
Assaults (except aggravated)	19	11	30
Disorderly	176	119	295
Drunkenness	1,486	1	1,487
Driving while intoxicated	48	0	48
Embezzlement and fraud	1	0	1
Fugitive from correctional institution	4	0	4
Fugitive from parents	0	3	3
Gambling	4	3	7
Liquor laws	84	5	89
Sex offenses (except rape)	18	5	23
Stolen property, possession of	4	0	4
Taking property without right	8	52	60
Tampering with auto	11	28	39
Traffic violations	29,023	95	29,118
Trespassing	4	0	4
Vagrancy	3	0	3
Vandalism	1	3	4
Weapons, carrying and possession	20	5	25
All other offenses	178	124	302
Investigation	2	4	6
Total	31,094	458	31,552

Juvenile offenders apprehended

Offenses	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Arson [1]	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated assault [1]	1	0	6	3	8	3
Destroying Government property	20	8	9	0	0	0
Destroying private or movable property	0	6	0	0	5	2
Disorderly conduct	27	46	42	52	133	119
Drunkenness	3	4	1	0	16	1
Fugitive from correctional institution	37	30	17	2	0	0
Fugitive from parents	40	31	5	4	8	3
Gambling	0	5	0	0	0	3
Housebreaking [1]	0	3	27	16	8	40
Investigation	5	0	0	0	4	4
Miscellaneous nuisances	28	82	7	8	8	0
Narcotic drug laws	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assault (except aggravated)	1	0	1	7	13	11
Sex offenses	0	2	3	4	2	5
Stolen property, receiving	0	0	2	0	0	0
Robbery [1]	1	5	18	4	33	13
Taking property without right	45	26	23	35	46	52
Tampering with auto	6	12	7	15	10	28
Traffic violations	124	82	55	43	35	95
Unauthorized use of auto [1]	17	36	23	9	4	17
Truancy from school	19	29	45	30	62	115
Vandalism	15	40	20	4	19	3
Weapons carrying, possession, discharging	8	25	10	2	12	5
All other offenses	12	8	25	3	28	7
Liquor laws	0	0	5	0	0	5
Total	409	480	351	241	454	531

[1] Indicates more serious offenses.

Summary of sex offenses, 1963

Month	Sex offenses				Arrests for sex offenses			
	Reported	Unfounded	Actual	Solved	Adults	Juveniles	Total sex perverts	
							Arrested	Investigated
January	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	10
February	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
March	6	0	6	4	6	0	6	2
April	4	1	3	1	2	2	4	4
May	4	0	4	5	3	0	3	3
June	9	1	8	4	3	1	4	3
July	6	0	6	4	3	0	3	0
August	2	1	1	3	1	0	1	2
September	2	0	2	2	1	0	1	1
October	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1
November	2	0	2	0	1	0	1	0
December	3	0	3	2	3	0	3	1
Totals	39	3	36	26	24	5	29	32

Courtesy tags issued, 1963 annual

Violation	District of Columbia	Maryland	Virginia	Total
Speed	531	794	483	1,808
Right-of-way	65	50	12	127
Signal lights	170	11	21	202
Stop signs	22	23	11	56
Turns	160	28	34	222
Wrong side of street	17	40	26	83
Intentional signal	2	1	2	5
Brakes	1	1	0	2
Other driver behavior	450	284	325	1,059
Change lanes	58	36	20	114
Trucks in park	320	328	150	798
No lights	173	188	55	416
Dazzling lights	18	62	17	97
Taxi violations	0	0	0	0
Parked:				
Overtime	352	1,232	57	1,641
Wrong place	2,357	1,329	527	4,213
Wrong manner	38	15	8	61
Glasses, fail to wear	0	0	1	1
Ignition, fail to lock	10	42	0	52
No vehicle inspection	1	2	5	8
No permit	0	16	0	16
Fail to exhibit permit	18	70	17	105
Fail to exhibit registration	32	99	24	155
No tags	29	25	2	56
Dead tags	22	30	11	63
Speedometer defect	1	4	1	6
Muffler violation	17	29	5	51
Miscellaneous	133	69	26	228
Total	4,997	4,808	1,840	11,645

CONTRACT SERVICES FOR PARK POLICE

Senator BYRD. What are the other services for which an increase of $3,500 is being requested?

Mr. JETT. These are largely contract services for the U.S. Park Police, Mr. Chairman.

Towing services—we have trucks available during the rush hour to keep the traffic routes open. Also, maintenance of equipment, gasoline, and that sort of thing which would be required for the additional staff.

PERSONNEL INCREASES, 1960–65 FISCAL YEARS

Senator BYRD. Has there been any increase in personnel within the last 5 years?

Mr. JETT. No, sir. The last year we made a request, for an increase of U.S. Park Police officers financed under the District of Columbia budget, was 1956.

MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION OF ADDITIONAL PARKS

Senator BYRD. What is the explanation for the increases which amount to $12,940? That is on page 19–3.

Mr. JETT. These, Mr. Chairman, would provide for the necessary materials to maintain and operate these additional parks. For example, fertilizer and seed. In some of these areas, I hope you have observed, we have developed some floral displays under our U.S. construction program. This would finance 50 percent of new plant material, for example, which we would require in these parks.

Senator BYRD. Is that included in the supplies and material item?

Mr. JETT. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. That is included?

Mr. JETT. Yes, sir. Also $2,000 is for utility services. These parks have lighting, the new bypass will have lighting. The equipment, of course, would provide for equipment to maintain the lawn area and floral displays.

TEMPORARY POSITION

Senator BYRD. What is the explanation for the temporary position requested?

Did you touch upon that?

Mr. JETT. No, sir. I did not. This is one laborer. We would probably engage two laborers on a seasonal basis for 6 months to help with the floral displays during the blossoming season.

Senator BYRD. All right. Thank you very much.

NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

STATEMENT OF J. LEON GRIMMER, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR, NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK; ACCOMPANIED BY JAMES C. BRADLEY, ASSISTANT, SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION; TRAVIS FAUNTLEROY, ASSISTANT TO THE DIRECTOR; AND MRS. FRUZA KUSSROW, BUDGET ANALYST, ZOO STAFF

1965 ESTIMATE AND ALLOTMENT SUMMARY

Senator BYRD. The next item relates to the National Zoological Park.

The 1965 estimate is $1,721,000. This sum is $136,844, and seven positions above the 1965 base.

The allotment summary will be placed in the record at this point.

(The allotment summary referred to follows:)

Allotment summary

1963 allotment (including $34,797 contained in supplemental appropriation act, 1963, Public Law 88–25)	$1,504,997
1964 allotment	1,597,356
Decreases	13,200
1964 adjusted (1965 base)	1,584,156
Increases	136,844
Total estimate for 1965	1,721,000

Analysis by activity

Activity	1963 obligations (actual)	1964 allotment	Transfers	Decreases	1964 adjusted (1965 base)	Increase	1965 estimate
1. Office of Director	$95,972	$107,370			$107,370	$10,882	$118,252
2. Operations and Maintenance	805,421	863,958		$12,475	851,483	36,477	887,960
3. Animal Department	587,713	614,901		725	614,176	36,864	651,040
4. Scientific Research Department	12,531	11,127			11,127	52,621	63,748
Total, general fund	1,501,637	1,597,356		13,200	1,584,156	136,844	1,721,000

The increases requested will be distributed as follows:

1. Office of the Director

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
GS–5, budget and accounting clerk	1	$4,701	$364	$1,305	$6,370
Within-grade advancements		2,416	174		2,590
Annualization of 1964 pay increase		1,802	120		1,922
Total increases from 1964 adjusted	1	8,919	658	1,305	10,882

2. Operations and Maintenance Department

A. OPERATIONAL SERVICES

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
W-3, laborer	1	$3,765	$342	$193	$4,300
Within-grade advancements		3,162	238		3,400
Annualization of 1964 pay increase		627	43		670
Equipment (asphalt roller)				4,000	4,000
Equipment (replacement)				3,000	3,000
Employee's compensation			6,197		6,197
Total increase from 1964 adjusted	1	7,554	6,820	7,193	21,567

B. MAINTENANCE AND CONSTRUCTION

Within-grade advancements		$3,297	$243		$3,540
Annualization of 1964 pay increase		367	23		390
Total increases from 1964 adjusted		3,664	266		3,930

C. PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Within-grade advancement		$3,015	$225		$3,240
Annualization of 1964 pay increase		2,572	178		2,750
Replacement of guns				$1,600	1,600
Total increases from 1964 adjusted		5,587	403	1,600	7,590

D. GARDEN AND TREE MAINTENANCE PROGRAM

Within-grade advancements		$2,955	$205		$3,160
Annualization of 1964 pay increase		216	14		230
Total increases from 1964 adjusted		3,171	219		3,390

3. Animal Department

A. ANIMAL CARE PROGRAM

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Within-grade advancements		$12,273	$827		$13,100
Annualization of 1964 pay increase		378	22		400
Annualization of 1964 reduction because of late appropriation		3,185	253	$66	3,504
Animal food				7,000	7,000
Purchases of animals				10,600	10,000
Total increase from 1964 adjusted		15,836	1,102	17,066	34,004

B. COMMISSARY PROGRAM

Within-grade advancements, total increase from 1964 adjusted		$1,560	$110		$1,670

C. ANIMAL HEALTH PROGRAM

Within-grade advancements		$604	$46		$650
Annualization of 1964 pay increase		507	33		540
Total increase from 1964 adjusted		1,111	79		1,190

4. Scientific research

A. INFORMATION AND EDUCATION

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
GS-7, exhibit specialist	1	$5,803	$442	$905	$7,150
Within-grade advancement		212	18		230
Annualization of 1964 pay increase		187	13		200
Supplies and materials				1,000	1,000
Printing and reproduction				500	500
Equipment replacement				1,000	1,000
Total increase from 1964 adjusted	1	6,202	473	3,405	10,080

B. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

GS-13, pathologist	1	$11,731	$898	$4,911	$17,540
GS-12, parasitologist	1	9,984	767	1,150	11,901
GS-7, technician	1	5,803	442	855	7,100
GS-6, secretary	1	4,701	406	893	6,000
Total increase from 1964 adjusted	4	32,219	2,513	7,809	42,541

INTRODUCTION OF WITNESSES

Senator BYRD. Mr. Herman?

Mr. HERMAN. Mr. J. Leon Grimmer, the Associate Director of the National Zoological Park, and Mr. James C. Bradley, Assistant, Smithsonian Institution.

Mr. GRIMMER. Mr. Chairman, thank you for this opportunity to appear before you.

I have with me Mr. James Bradley, Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian, who would like to make a brief report on the progress of our improvement program at the zoo.

Also, accompanying me, are Mr. Fauntleroy, and Mrs. Kussrow, of our staff.

Senator BYRD. We are very glad to have these associates accompany you.

I understand Dr. Reed cannot be with us today.

Mr. GRIMMER. Dr. Reed is down in the Far East with some colleagues.

Senator BYRD. Well, we miss him.

We always enjoy having him come by and make his presentation. But we are delighted you could be here today.

Would you like to proceed, Mr. Grimmer?

Mr. GRIMMER. Thank you, sir.

May I ask if you would like to have the statement by Mr. Bradley that it be made at this time?

Senator BYRD. All right, Mr. Bradley.

ZOO IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

Mr. BRADLEY. Mr. Chairman, the improvement program at the zoo park is advanced by an appropriation made by the Smithsonian Institution as distinguished from the Bureau of the Smithsonian known as the National Zoological Park. But because this committee has in the past been financing the operation of the zoo, we have customarily offered a quick statement on the improvement program that is going on, even though it is not pending before your committee, sir.

AMOUNT PER CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT

Mr. Chairman, an appropriation of $1.75 million is being requested in our budget and the Smithsonian budget for the capital improvement program at the zoo and for the advanced planning of future work. We have in mind a 10-year program in order to rehabilitate the zoo without closing down, so we chop it up into digestible positions for each year.

We have had good luck, Mr. Chairman, in the last 2 years—we have had $1,275,000 each year from the Congress to get the program rolling.

COMPLETION OF ROAD CONSTRUCTION

In fiscal 1963, provision was made for relocating the east-west road from Connecticut down to Harvard Street, for the construction of a free flight cage for the birds, and for remodeling the existing bird exhibition building.

The road, I am glad to report, is now completed.

And the birdcage and the building will be completed this summer.

In fiscal 1964 our improvements include the principal pedestrian entrance to the park off Connecticut Avenue, exhibits in a 10-acre area of hardy hoof stock, such as deer, appropriate yard for storage, some parking areas, incinerator, and regrading of roads.

FUTURE PROJECTS

The projects to be undertaken with fiscal year 1965 funds if they are appropriated by the Congress, will include a winter house for delicate hoofed stock that cannot survive the Washington winter, an additional parking area, utilities, and the replacement of the existing storm and sanitary sewerage system which will effectively eliminate pollution of Rock Creek from the National Zoological Park.

Thank you, sir.

Senator BYRD. Thank you.

ADDITIONAL POSITION FOR ADMINISTRATION

You are requesting one additional position in administration and direction?

Mr. GRIMMER. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. Was this position requested last year?

Mr. GRIMMER. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. Would you like to justify the position?

Mr. GRIMMER. I would, Mr. Chairman.

The position is necessary—to gather more workload statistics, and give us a greater breakdown on our operations, in order that we may come before you with more accurate information concerning positions requested.

Senator BYRD. Do you have any vacancies in this program?

Mr. GRIMMER. Not in this program, sir.

Senator BYRD. Did you want to say something further?

I think I interrupted you.

Mr. GRIMMER. No, sir.

VACANCIES

Senator BYRD. Do you have any vacancies in the 122 positions?

Mr. GRIMMER. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. How many do you have?

Mr. GRIMMER. We have a total of 14 vacancies, sir, of which 6 will report to duty within the next month.

Senator BYRD. Do you have any vacancies in the 40 positions under operational services?

Mr. GRIMMER. One.

Senator BYRD. You have one vacancy?

Mr. GRIMMER. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. Is this position being recruited at the moment?

Mr. GRIMMER. Yes, sir; we are recruiting all of our positions.

EQUIPMENT ITEM

Senator BYRD. You have an increase of $8,600 for equipment.

Mr. GRIMMER. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. Would you like to speak to that item?

Mr. GRIMMER. Yes, sir, I would.

The increase of the equipment items—they are included in—asphalt roller, and the other specialized equipment that must be replaced within the automotive department of our zoo. It includes an item of $1,600 for the replacement of pistols forthe Police Department, which are far beyond their usable service life. It includes some of the edu-

cational information equipment, plus the scientific equipment that is placed within our programs and activities.

Senator BYRD. You may have to speak a little louder, Mr. Grimmer.

Mr. GRIMMER. Yes, sir. Would you like me to repeat that, sir?

Senator BYRD. If you don't mind.

Mr. GRIMMER. All right.

There is $4,000, sir, for an asphalt roller. There is $1,600 for the replacement of firearms for our policemen. There is $1,000 allotted for miscellaneous equipment replacement in the information section—$1,000 replacement of miscellaneous equipment in the automotive shop, sir—this is small tools and spare engines. And an extension of $2,000 for the replacement of office equipment.

FOOD FOR ANIMALS

Senator BYRD. An increase of $7,000 is requested for animal food.

Mr. GRIMMER. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. Is this because of the inflationary pressures?

Mr. GRIMMER. Yes, sir.

The price of horsemeat, which is one of our major items, sir, has risen. And I have that figure here for you. It has risen about 6 cents a pound.

The other items have risen correspondingly, along with the general cost of living rise, sir.

Senator BYRD. You have a sizable increase in your animal population?

Mr. GRIMMER. Yes, sir, we have a sizable increase, as well as an important increase, as you have probably read about the white tiger, sir.

TRANSPORTATION OF ANIMALS

Senator BYRD. Are you having to pay more for transportation of animals?

Mr. GRIMMER. Yes, sir. The transportation of animals has evolved, sir, from ship bottoms, as of the olden days, to our aircraft carriage of today. And even in the present day, according to the last international air transportation association meeting the freight rates on animals in particular went up 22 percent in area 2, I believe it was, and 18 percent in area 3. Area 2 is the European division. Area 3 is the Far East, sir.

PURCHASES OF ANIMALS

Senator BYRD. How much are you asking for—how much increase are you requesting for animal purchases?

Mr. GRIMMER. $10,000, sir.

Senator BYRD. How did you arrive at this figure?

Mr. GRIMMER. This figure was arrived at by trying to go through the spectrum of the animal purchases that we will need for restocking the new birdhouse and for the general rise in animal prices throughout the animal dealer programs. They have risen a little more than 10 percent.

I can best illustrate this by saying, or telling you that in 1958—and I researched those figures—a zebra f.o.b. New York cost $1,000. Now it costs $1,500, and that is f.o.b. European port of export.

Senator BYRD. What is your total for animal purchases?
Mr. GRIMMER. $15,000 at the present time, sir.
Senator BYRD. How much was spent last year?

PRINTING AND SUPPLIES

Mr. GRIMMER. $13,725, sir. There was a printing cost that we put in there—printing and supplies.
Senator BYRD. How would this item compare with that of other large municipal zoos in the country?
Mr. GRIMMER. Of the 10 major zoos in the country, sir, the National Zoo has the lowest budget for animal purchase and transportation.
I might cite one instance.
The Dallas Zoo, which is included in the 10, has an animal fund of $100,000.
Senator BYRD. Why is this the case?
Mr. GRIMMER. The Dallas Zoo has an active chamber of commerce and an active society, which is interested in the zoo, and seeing that it gets along.
Senator BYRD. How much did you request at the beginning of your budget cycle?
Mr. GRIMMER. We requested $10,000, sir.
Senator BYRD. So you are geting what you requested.
Mr. GRIMMER. If the appropriation comes through, we will be getting what we request, and what I think will be necessary to stock the zoo for this coming year.
Senator BYRD. You don't think that you need a greater appropriation when consideration is given to the amounts that are available to other zoos in the country?

BARTERING FOR ANIMALS

Mr. GRIMMER. Sir, if I may speak for a minute—the National Zoo has always depended to a large measure on the generation of surplus animals for trade and barter. Until this morning I had depended on the trade and barter of the new white tiger as a sizable portion of our backlog for getting other animals. I talked to the Secretary of the Smithsonian this morning. He is not quite in agreement that this is a good thing to do at the present time. So this is how it stands right now.
But a major portion of our animals incoming come from trade and barter.

SPECIAL PERSONNEL NEEDED

Senator BYRD. Was the GS–7 exhibit specialists requested last year?
Mr. GRIMMER. Yes, sir.
Correction, sir—no, sir. It was an educational aid last year.
Senator BYRD. Was the pathologist?
Mr. GRIMMER. Yes, sir, the pathologist was requested.
Senator BYRD. Now, you are requesting, I believe, a pathologist, a parasitologist, and a technician and secretary, to inaugurate a program of research and development under the activity of scientific research.
Mr. GRIMMER. That is right, sir.
Senator BYRD. Does your printed statement address itself to these four positions?

Mr. GRIMMER. It does, sir.

Senator BYRD. All right.

I shall include this statement in the record. You may read it if you like. It is interesting.

We might recess for 5 minutes. It is only 3⅕ pages in length. When we come back we will hear you read it.

Mr. GRIMMER. Thank you, sir, I would like to.

(Brief recess.)

Senator BYRD. Mr. Grimmer, I think we always look forward to hearing your presentation concerning the zoo. Would you begin with the second paragraph?

Mr. GRIMMER. Yes, sir.

KOMODO DRAGONS

As you know, Dr. Reed, the National Zoological Park's Director, is in the Far East at the invitation of scientists of several oriental countries. At this instant, we hope he is hard upon the quest of Komodo dragons, either in the strategy rooms of scientific institutions or in the very lair of these dragons.

Senator BYRD. He will be in the lair, if he can get in there.

Mr. GRIMMER. I can add more information—since this was written. He is in the lair.

Senator BYRD. Would you tell us about the Komodo dragon?

Mr. GRIMMER. The Komodo dragon is the largest of the lizards in existence. The National Zoo has displayed none of them prior to 1949. These great bulky lizards—they are prehistoric—have great massive heads, and weigh quite a lot, and they grow to a length of 10 to 14 feet. They are quite an animal. In their wild habitat, they are known to catch pigs, half grown pigs, and eat them, just like that. They are found only in the Komodo Islands, the two islands adjacent to the Komodos, in Indonesia.

Senator BYRD. Are they considered to be pretty vicious?

Mr. GRIMMER. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. Will they attack human beings?

Mr. GRIMMER. There are two records I know of cited by Ditmars quite a long time ago in the Bronx where Komodo dragons were maintained for some time—not as long longevitywise as the National Zoo, but the Komodos chased the keepers out of the pens the minute they got a good dose of sunlight.

This is generally the case with that type of lizard.

We hope—I have news that President Sukarno is working very hard to have his scientists obtain a pair for Dr. Reed to bring back, at this moment.

Should I go on, sir?

COOPERATION OF PRESIDENT SUKARNO

Senator BYRD. We are getting the cooperation of President Sukarno in this regard?

Mr. GRIMMER. Yes, sir; he is quite enthusiastic about the animals we are taking over to his country, and it is in the nature of an exchange.

In relation to the zoo's animal collection, we seem to fluctuate between the depths of despair and the exhilerating heights of ecstasy.

We do not seem to have little disappointments nor small achievements.

I am sure that you read in the newspapers about our great joy in receiving a large and varied shipment of Indian animals in early December; the star attraction being the two female rhinoceroses, the mother and her 9-month-old offspring. Shortly thereafter, we suffered the tragic loss of the mother rhinoceros, which plunged us into the depths of despondency. Hard upon the heels of this, fortunately, there came in rapid succession, our white tigress, Mohini's successful delivery of three cubs, one of which shows the distinctive coloration of the white tigers of Rewa; the delivery of another baby hippopotamus; and then, to cap that off, the birth of Leonard, the second male lowland gorilla born at the National Zoological Park.

CONDITION OF THE BABY ANIMALS

Senator BYRD. What is the name of the baby pygmy hippopotamus?

Mr. GRIMMER. Delta.

Senator BYRD. How is the offspring of the late female rhinoceros?

Mr. GRIMMER. She is fine. This young animal is growing and doing well.

Senator BYRD. Has she been christened yet?

Mr. GRIMMER. Yes, we christened her in India, and her name is Rajkumari, which means daughter of a queen. Dipali, her mother was named Festival of Lights.

WHITE TIGER CUBS

We are happy to report that the tiger cubs are thriving and they are now on public display. The baby male pygmy hippopotamus, named Delta, weighed 9 pounds at birth on January 8 and now weighs 31 pounds. Little Leonard, the gorilla, is doing remarkably well, having gained over a pound since birth. Moka, the mother gorilla, did not accept her baby, although she did keep it for a period of 7 hours. We had high hopes that she would accept and nurse the baby, but since she did not, Little Leonard is now in the home of Bernard Gallagher, our senior ape keeper, under the tender and experienced care of his wife, Louise.

Senator BYRD. What does the wife of the ape keeper think about this?

Mr. GRIMMER. Mrs. Gallagher is so enthusiastic that it is always a struggle to get them back to the zoo. This goes for most of our anthropoid apes. We rent them out, so to speak, but they are awfully hard to get back.

GORILLAS

During last summer, illness in our male gorilla, Nikumba, resulted in parlysis of both legs. This disease was unexplained as to etiology or cause. With the help of Dr. Henry Feffer of George Washington Hospital and Dr. Hugo Rizzoli of the Washington Hospital Center, we instituted a program of treatment which, combined with the tender care of the keepers, good nutrition, and divine providence, resulted in an almost complete cure after about 5 months.

Senator BYRD. What does this gorilla weigh?

Mr. GRIMMER. Nikumba weighs around 425 pounds, sir. We have been very fortunate that we have been able to call at times on the medical profession in Washington concerning our animals, and they have helped us quite a bit.

Senator BYRD. I noted 2 or 3 years ago a story in the newspaper concerning a gorilla and a tiger. Somehow or other they had gotten together and they began fighting, and the tiger, I think, took off the arm of the gorilla. Do you recall such a story?

Mr. GRIMMER. No, sir; I don't. It would have to be in a zoo or circus.

Senator BYRD. It was in a zoo somewhere in the country.

Mr. GRIMMER. Was it a gorilla, or a chimpanzee?

Senator BYRD. As I recall, it was a gorilla.

Mr. GRIMMER. I don't recall this at all, sir.

Such a thing would be an everlasting shame.

May I go on, sir?

Senator BYRD. Yes.

Mr. GRIMMER. Last fall we had the privilege of playing host to the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums and to the International Congress of Zoology. Many distinguished colleagues and bilogical scientists from all over the world visited us. From their comments, we believe that the majority were impressed by the breadth of the zoological collection.

CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

The construction program continues and it is hoped that in the late spring or early summer we will be able to occupy the renovated and remodeled birdhouse, and that other work in the deer and hoof stock areas will be started.

HISTORY OF ZOO

As you are aware, the National Zoological Park, which is a bureau of the Smithsonian Institution, comprises 176 acres of woodland in the valley of Rock Creek, just a short distance from downtown Washington.

The mandate which Congress gave us in establishing the National Zoological Park, in 1890, was that it shall be "for the advancement of science and the instruction and recreation of the people." We have accomplished this by maintaining a diverse collection of living animals from all parts of the world in safe and secure quarters for the enjoyment, edification and, we hope, education of the ever increasing numbers of visitors from all sections of this country and many foreign lands.

We must care for the animals, maintain the parklike atmosphere of the grounds, as well as direct, supervise, and protect the visitors.

JUSTIFICATION OF INCREASES REQUESTED

The budget request that we are presenting to you today includes, besides our basic needs, an increase of $136,844. Of this amount, 35.4 percent, or $48,383 is for the required increased cost of operations. With the remaining $88,461 we would increase the efficiency of the zoo. In our fiscal affairs, we request the hiring of a budget and ac-

counting clerk. To help alleviate the workload of maintaining the zoo, we are requesting one labor position, as well as an asphalt roller and other specialized equipment in the automotive department. We are also requesting the replacement of sidearms for the police division.

In the animal department we are requesting an increase for the food allotment to cover the ever spiraling cost of animal food, also an increase in the amount of animal purchases and acquisition allotment due primarily to the rising cost of animals and transportation.

Needs in Research Department

For the scientific research department, in the educational section, we are asking to increase the scope and efficiency of this program to meet in part our mandate of "instruction * * * of the people." We are requesting the establishment of a pathology unit to study our collection and those diseases relating to wild animals in captivity for three purposes: First, to provide immediate medical diagnosis and care for our present collection; second, to develop the backlog of sound scientific information and experience which will serve to improve present and future management practices within the zoo; and, third, to advance the worldwide knowledge of animals, particularly those maintained under captive conditions.

We shall be most happy to answer any questions which you may have concerning the zoo's operation, maintenance, construction program and, of course, the budget request.

Thank you.

Death Caused by Adders

Senator Byrd. I noted with interest the story about the death of the man who attended the adders.

Mr. Grimmer. Jerry de Bary.

Senator Byrd. Do you have any adders at the zoo here in Washington?

Mr. Grimmer. We do not have that particular species. We know quite a bit about this incident. And apparently most of the information that came out was not reported correctly.

There was sufficient serum on hand for this animal. However, Jerry had suffered a fainting spell. He blacked out. He had fallen forward in a cage that was a front servicing cage, something we don't have at this zoo.

Senator Byrd. There was some indication in the story as I read it that the serum was nearby, but that the helper ran quite some distance to get serum.

Mr. Grimmer. No, sir. The helper and the assistants and the serum were within 20 feet of him when he was hit. He laid down on the floor as soon as he was hit, after closing the cage door, seeing that the adder was correctly contained, and directed all the operation from there.

There was no delay whatsoever. This is just one of those things that is an occupational hazard to zoo people as much as scaffolding is to builders, sir. We try not to get into situations like that. We are very, very thankful. If you contemplate or realize all of the animals, all of these sorts of animals in the United States, or the world, for that matter, it is amazing how few people are bitten or injured on the job in these exhibitions, sir.

EFFICACY OF SERUM

Senator BYRD. Well, it is considered almost impossible to insert the serum in time to save the life of a person bitten by this species of adder?

Mr. GRIMMER. There are two or three criteria that obtain in this matter, sir. It is the condition of the man himself. It is whether the serum is efficacious in the first place, which has always been held in doubt by some of the major herpetologists. Plus the time, as you say, that the serum is administered, and how soon he gets under competent medical care.

All these factors are cogent to his recovery.

We know of other cases like that which have recovered.

But it is a pretty dangerous thing.

THE AGED CRANE

Senator BYRD. Well, I always like to hear about the most ancient of your population over there, the crane. How is it getting along?

Mr. GRIMMER. He is doing well. We know he is a "he" now. We had him sexed. After some 60 years, along came a woman who knew how to do it, who was working with whooping cranes. He is doing well. He still goes through his courtship dance, brings you the tiny twigs to invite you to become his mate.

Senator BYRD. Dr. Reed is quite proud of this crane, is he not?

Mr. GRIMMER. The whole zoo world is quite proud of this crane. Yes, Ted Reed is more proud than anyone else of the crane.

Senator BYRD. Well, you tell Dr. Reed we are sorry he could not be with us. We certainly hope he has a very enjoyable and useful trip, and we look forward to his return.

We thank you for your presentation today. We have enjoyed it very much.

Mr. GRIMMER. Thank you, sir.

HIGHWAYS AND TRAFFIC

STATEMENT OF THOMAS F. AIRIS, DIRECTOR OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS AND TRAFFIC; ACCOMPANIED BY WILLIAM LISSEK, CHIEF, OFFICE OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION; GEORGE M. BOYNTON, DEPUTY CHIEF, OFFICE OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION; ALBERT GRANT, CHIEF, OFFICE OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMING; R. D. WALLACE, DEPUTY DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE; MR. TRAPNELL; MR. RHODES; AND LEONARD DE GAST

ESTIMATE AND APPROPRIATION SUMMARY

Senator BYRD. The next item is "Highways and traffic."

The 1965 estimate for the three activities paid from this appropriation is $13,663,000. This sum is $1,076,405 and 44 positions above the 1965 base.

The appropriation summary will be placed in the record at this point.

(The appropriation summary referred to follows:)

Appropriation summary

1963 appropriation (includes $35,775 contained in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1963, Public Law 88-25)	$11,453,775
1964 appropriation	12,407,984
Comparative transfer from "Sanitary engineering"	285,000
Comparative transfer to "General operating expenses"	−3,000
Decreases	103,389
1964 adjusted (1965 base)	12,586,595
Increases	1,076,405
Total, estimate for 1965	13,663,000

Analysis by agency

Agency	1963 obligations (actual)	1964 allotment	Transfers	Decreases	1964 adjustments (1965 base)	Increases	1965 estimate
Highways and traffic	$9,358,632	$10,430,481	+$285,000	$74,687	$10,640,794	$906,106	$11,546,900
Motor vehicles	1,610,322	1,759,203	−3,000	28,376	1,727,827	168,173	1,896,000
Motor vehicle parking	164,205	218,300		326	217,974	2,126	220,100
Total	11,133,159	12,407,984	+282,000	103,389	12,586,595	1,076,405	13,663,000

Analysis by funds

Fund	1963 obligations (actual)	1964 allotment	Transfers	Decreases	1964 adjustments (1965 base)	Increases	1965 estimate
General fund	$3,638,392	$3,942,400	+$36,000	$42,184	$3,936,216	$354,884	$4,291,100
Highway fund (regular)	5,893,562	5,661,284	+2,378,000	60,879	7,978,405	719,395	8,697,800
Highway fund (parking)	1,601,205	2,804,300	−2,132,000	326	671,974	2,126	674,100
Total	11,133,159	12,407,984	−282,000	103,389	12,586,595	1,076,405	13,663,000

ALLOCATION SUMMARY

Senator BYRD. The request of the Department involves an estimate of $11,546,900, an increase of $906,106, and 34 positions above the 1965 base.

The allotment summary will be placed in the record at this point.

(The allotment summary referred to follows:)

Allotment summary

1963 allotment	$9,624,500
1964 allotment	10,430,481
Comparative transfer from "Sanitary engineering"	285,000
Decreases	74,687
1964 adjusted (1965 base)	10,640,794
Increases	906,106
Total estimate for 1965	11,546,900

Analysis by activity

Activity	1963 obligations (actual)	1964 allotment	Transfers	Decreases	1964 adjusted (1965 base)	Increases	1965 estimate
1. Administration	$430,914	$461,410		$1,422	$459,988	$28,566	$488,554
2. Design, engineering and research	132,785	151,978		8,005	143,973	3,441	147,414
3. Construction and maintenance	4,390,890	4,931,486	+$285,000	56,250	5,160,236	424,746	5,584,982
4. Traffic engineering and operations	4,400,203	4,881,607		9,010	4,872,597	449,353	5,321,950
5. Planning and programing	3,840	4,000			4,000		4,000
Total	9,358,632	10,430,481	+285,000	74,687	10,640,794	906,106	11,546,900

Analysis by funds

Fund	1963 obligations (actual)	1964 allotment	Transfers	Decreases	1964 adjusted (1965 base)	Increases	1965 estimate
General fund	$3,638,392	$3,942,400	+$36,000	$42,184	$3,936,216	$354,884	$4,291,100
Highway fund	4,283,240	3,902,081	+2,381,000	32,503	6,250,578	551,222	6,801,800
Highway fund (Motor Vehicle Parking Agency)	1,437,000	2,586,000	−2,132,000		454,000		454,000
Total	9,358,632	10,430,481	+285,000	74,687	10,640,794	906,106	11,546,900

The total increase requested will be distributed as follows:

1. Administration

Position (grade or title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total, highway fund
GS-7 wage-hour investigator	1	$5,803	$478		$6,281
GS-5 personnel clerk	1	4,701	403		5,104
Annualization fiscal year 1964 pay increase		7,471	512		7,983
Within-grade advancements		8,612	586		9,198
Total increases from 1964 adjusted	2	26,587	1,979		28,566

2. Design, engineering, and research

Position (grade or title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total, highway fund
Annualization fiscal year 1964 pay increase		$1,048			$1,048
Within-grade advancements		2,393			2,393
Total increase from 1964 adjusted		3,441			3,441

3. Construction and maintenance

A. CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF STREETS

Position (grade or title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total, highway fund
Annualization due to fiscal year 1964 reduction		$18,914	$1,705		$20,619
Annualization fiscal year 1964 pay increase		3,293	227		3,520
Within-grade advancements		7,320	502		7,822
Total increase from 1964 adjusted		29,527	2,434		31,961

B. CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF BRIDGES

GS-7 construction inspector	3	$17,409	$1,434		$18,843
GS-6 heavy loads inspector	1	5,242	442		5,684
WBR-16 maintenance foreman	1	6,947	556		7,503
WBR-14 skilled bridge repairman	1	6,074	499		6,573
WBR-13 bridge repairman	3	17,535	1,443		18,978
WBR-11 bridge repairman	3	16,098	1,350		17,448
WBR-9 bridge repairman	4	20,384	1,728		22,112
WBR-4 laborer	2	8,528	748		9,276
Annualization fiscal year 1964 pay increase		2,289	159		2,448
Within-grade advancements		3,744	258		4,002
Supplies and materials				20,000	20,000
Bridge repair by contract				84,000	84,000
Total increases from 1964 adjusted	18	104,250	8,617	104,000	216,867

C. MAINTENANCE OF TREES AND LANDSCAPING

Within-grade advancement		$14,714	$1,005		$15,719
Annualization fiscal year 1964 pay increase		2,441	169		2,610
Total increase from 1964 adjusted		17,155	1,174		18,329

3. Construction and maintenance—Continued

D. PROCURING AND MAINTAINING MOBILE EQUIPMENT

Position (grade or title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total	
					General fund	Highway fund
Annualization fiscal year 1964 pay increase		$1,426	$100		$173	$1,353
Within-grade advancements		8,103	557		868	7,792
Repairs to motor vehicles				$5,000	5,000	
Supplies and materials				10,000		10,000
Additional passenger vehicles				23,250	23,250	
Additional construction equipment				62,200		62,200
Replacement construction equipment				46,300	27,900	18,400
Total increases from 1964 adjusted		9,529	657	146,750	57,191	99,745

E. UTILITY COORDINATION AND CONTROL

Position (grade or title) of item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total, highway fund
Annualization fiscal year 1964 pay increase		$281	$18		$299
Within-grade advancements		332	22		354
Total increase from 1964, adjusted		613	40		653

F. SNOW REMOVAL

No increases.

4. Traffic engineering and operations

A. TRAFFIC PLANNING AND DESIGN

Position (grade or title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total general fund	Total highway fund	Total
Within-grade advancement		$4,349	$303		$1,137	$3,515	$4,652
Annualization fiscal year 1964 pay increase		4,383	301		831	3,853	4,684
Total increase from 1964 adjusted		8,732	604		1,968	7,368	9,336

B. ELECTRICAL SERVICES

Annualization fiscal year 1964 pay increase		$6,272	$435		$5,470	$1,237	$6,707
Within-grade advancements		10,325	741		6,155	4,911	11,066
WBR-14 licensed radio technician	1	6,074	499			6,573	6,573
WBR-13 electronic technician	1						
WBR-13 electrician	1	5,845	481			6,326	6,326
WBR-3 laborers	6						
Electrical energy				$287,500	167,000	120,500	287,500
Telephone service				50,000	50,000		50,000
Radio procurement				67,100	67,100		67,100
Total increases from 1964 adjusted	9	28,516	2,156	404,600	295,725	139,547	435,272

C. TRAFFIC OPERATIONS

Position (grade or title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total, highway fund
Within-grade advancements		$2,268	$157		$2,425
Annualization fiscal year 1964 pay increase		2,169	151		2,320
Total increases from 1964 adjusted		4,437	308		4,745

5. Office of Planning and Programing

No increases.

INTRODUCTION OF ASSOCIATES

Mr. HERMAN. Our witness is Thomas F. Airis, Director of the Department of Highways and Traffic, and he will introduce his associates.

Mr. AIRIS. The gentleman on my right, immediate right, is Mr. William Lissek, our Business Office Administrator, and his assistant, Mr. George Boynton, and Mr. Trapnell, and Mr. Rhodes farther down the table, and then in addition I have Mr. Dana Wallace, sitting right here, our Chief of Construction; Mr. Al Grant here, sir, who is our Chief of Planning and Programing and his assistant, Mr. Leonard De Gast—all of these folks have been here before.

Senator BYRD. Thank you very much.

All right—you just begin in any way you think best.

Mr. AIRIS. Well, sir, we prepared to go ahead any way you would like to go. I have some notes here. I thought perhaps you might like to have me briefly highlight our program and some of the late developments as a background or prelude for our 1965 budget.

Senator BYRD. How long do you think it will take you to do this?

Mr. AIRIS. I judge about 10 minutes, 15 minutes.

Senator BYRD. All right. Suppose you begin.

Mr. AIRIS. All right, sir.

CAPITAL OUTLAY, HIGHWAYS

I would first like to touch on our capital outlay work—using the same map Mr. Aitken used last year.

Senator BYRD. Do you have a photostatic copy of the map to include in the record?

Mr. AIRIS. We can furnish one. Or we can furnish the same map we used last year, which is similar to the one we have here, with the completion dates marked on it.

Senator BYRD. All right.

(The map referred to precedes this page.)

JUSTIFICATION

Senator BYRD. We are first talking about the operating expenses?

Mr. AIRIS. Well, I was going to talk mainly in these little opening remarks about the status of our capital outlay projects.

Senator BYRD. The 1965 estimates for the 25 projects.

Mr. AIRIS. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. That is $15,049,000.

Mr. AIRIS. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. I think I should include in the record at this point the justification for this request.

(The justification referred to follows:)


1. 1968
2. late 65
4. OPEN
5. late 65
6. 1967
8. OPEN
9. OPEN
10. 1967
11. OPEN
11. late 64
12. late 65
13. 1968
14. 1967
15. MTD 64
15. OPEN
16. 1969
16. 1970
16. 1971
17. 1970
17. 1971
18. 1971
18. 1972
19. 1970
20. 1968
20. 1969
20. 1970
21. 1970
22. 1972
23. 1972
24. 1968
25.
25.
25.
U.S. SOLDIERS HOME
NATIONAL ARBORETUM
ANACOSTIA RIVER
ANACOSTIA PARK
POTOMAC
WASHINGTON
MARYLAND
LOUISIANA AVENUE
NAVAL WEAPONS PLANT
SAINT ELIZABETHS

HWAYS
BIA

ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATES
MAJOR HIGHWAY PROJECTS
IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

LEGEND

Interstate

A B C

1. Central Potomac River Crossing
2. Potomac River Freeway
3. Theodore Roosevelt Bridge
4. K Street Expressway
5. E Street Expressway
6. South Leg - Inner Loop
7. George Mason Memorial Bridge
8. Washington Channel Bridge
9. 12th Street Expressway
10. 9th Street Expressway
11. Southwest Freeway
12. Southeast Freeway
13. Interchange C
14. 11th Street Bridges
15. Anacostia Freeway
16. East Leg Inner Loop
17. Northeast Freeway
18. North Leg Inner Loop
19. North Leg Central Section
20. Center Leg - Inner Loop
21. West Leg - Inner Loop
22. Northeast - North Central Freeway
23. North Leg - East Section
24. 14th Street Expressway
25. Intermediate Loop

January 1964

3. Mid 64

7. Open 7. 1968 7. Open

CHANNEL

POTOMAC PARK

VIRGINIA

WASHINGTON NATIONAL AIRPORT

ROLLING AIR FORCE BASE

TO CHERRYDALE FALLS CHURCH & FAIRFAX

TO WOODBRIDGE

LEGEND

EXISTING HIGHWAYS

PROPOSED HIGHWAYS

PUBLIC PARKS

OTHER PUBLIC PROPERTY

29-498 O - 64 - vol. 1 (Face p. 556)


MARYLAND
25.
17.
1970
17.
1971
23.
1972
22.
1972
25.
ANACOSTIA PARK
ANACOSTIA
NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL
FOR BOYS
Oak Lawn Cemetery
Bunker Hill Road
Bunker Hill Road
Bunker Hill Road

Summary of capital outlay projects, fiscal year 1965

1964 allocation in annual act $11,280,400

Project No.	Priority	Project title	Amount
28-1	1	Street improvements and extensions	$3,800,000
28-2		Electrical improvements	584,000
28-3	2	Highway planning, programing and research	455,000
28-20	3	11th Street Bridges and approaches	165,000
28-49	4	New York Ave. NE., 1st St. to Bladensburg Rd	660,000
28-16	5	9th St. Expressway	2,200,000
28-22	6	Center leg, inner loop freeway	1,450,000
28-12	7	East leg, inner loop freeway	1,000,000
28-60	8	M St. SW., South Capitol St. to 3d St.	75,000
28-51	9	Central Potomac River Bridge crossing	250,000
28-54	10	Northeast, north central freeway	300,000
28-9	11	North leg, central section, inner loop freeway	80,000
28-8	12	North leg, west section, inner loop freeway	597,000
28-69	13	North leg, east section, inner loop freeway	423,000
28-55	14	South leg, inner loop freeway	
28-19	15	Intermediate loop, 16th St. NW. to East Capitol St.	1,700,000
28-48	16	South Dakota Ave. NE., Rhode Island Ave. to Bladensburg Rd.	135,000
28-27	17	H St. NE., railroad viaduct	20,000
28-73	18	14th St., Constitution Ave. NW. to D St. SW	150,000
28-74	19	Old 14th Street Bridge replacement	30,000
28-62	20	14th St. NW., Monroe St. to Colorado Ave.	257,500
28-17	21	12th St. and 13th St. NE., Rhode Island Ave. to Sargent Rd.	192,500
28-71	22	Southern Ave. SE., Pennsylvania Ave. to South Capitol St.	105,000
28-72	23	Arizona Ave. NW., MacArthur Blvd. to Canal Rd.	75,000
28-70	24	Randle Circle SE.	65,000
28-39	25	Lanham Tree Nursery	280,000
		Total estimate for 1965	15,049,000

Analysis by funds

	1964	1965
General fund	$525,000	$584,000
Highway fund	10,755,400	14,465,000
Total	11,280,400	15,049,000

STREET IMPROVEMENTS AND EXTENSIONS

Project number: 28–1.

Location: Various locations.

Scope of work: Widening, paving, and repaving roadways; constructing curb and gutter; covering existing roadway surfaces; resurfacing by heater method; constructing and replacing sidewalks; constructing alleys; acquiring right-of-way; grading and improving unpaved streets; building drainage and minor structures; replacing trees, and installing traffic control facilities.

Fund: Highway.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site	$100,000		$100,000	
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	350,000		350,000	
Construction	3,350,000		3,350,000	
Furniture and equipment				
Total	3,800,000		3,800,000	

JUSTIFICATION OF INCREASES

Street improvements and extensions

Project 28–1:	
A. Widening, paving, and repaving	$945,000
B. Curb and gutter	655,000
C. Cover	430,000
D. Heater	242,000
E. Sidewalks and alleys (assessment)	120,000
F. Rights-of-way	100,000
G. Grading and/or improving unpaved streets	125,000
H. Drainage and minor structures	100,000
I. Tree replacement	150,000
J. Traffic control	783,000
K. Sidewalk replacement	150,000
Total	3,800,000

A. Widening, paving, and repaving, $945,000

The allocation for this work is for major improvements to arterials not on the Federal-aid systems. It involves the replacement of roadways which have deteriorated to a status beyond economical maintenance due to age and heavy traffic volumes. The projects for Butternut Street NW., Fourth Street NW., and Eighth Street NE., will include the removal of the streetcar tracks by the D.C. Transit Co. at the time that the roadways are repaved. This category also includes the paving of new roadways to provide access to recently developed commercial and light industrial areas.

Location:	*Estimated cost*
Northwest:	
Butternut St., Georgia Ave. to Piney Branch Rd	$165,000
North side of Butternut St., 4th St. to Blair Rd	30,000
4th St., Butternut St. to Blair Rd	60,000
Northeast: 8th St., East Capitol St. to Florida Ave	640,000
Southwest: South half of I St., 3d St. to Delaware Ave	50,000
Total, widening, paving, and repaving	945,000

B. Curb and gutter, $655,000

This allocation is intended to cover construction of curb and gutter and/or the repair or construction of roadway pavement. It includes reclamation and modernization of old roadways and streets to provide better drainage and parking which are part of city-type streetwork, and relocation and realinement of curb and gutter at various intersections. It is proposed that the following streets be improved by this method in 1965:

Location:	*Estimated cost*
Northwest:	
Albemarle St., Reno Rd. to 39th St	$34,000
Tunlaw Rd., Beecher St. to Calvert St	6,000
39th Pl., Benton St. to W St	10,700
W St., 4th St. to 250 feet east	9,200
Thomas Circle	54,300
H St., 13th St. to New York Ave	15,000
Connecticut Ave. and Kalorama Rd	6,100
Northeast:	
Taylor St., 20th St. to 22d St	13,600
40th St., Benning Rd. to Dix St	12,500
Hayes St., 44th St. west to Watts Branch	10,500
2d St., Fort Dr. to Hawaii Ave	23,300
F St., 17th St. to 18th St	10,800
Brentwood Rd. and Saratoga Ave	2,800
West Virginia Ave. and Mount Olivet Rd	21,400
Clay St., 47th St. to 49th St	15,200
Fitch Pl., 49th St. to 49th Pl	5,600
Foote St., 42d St. to 44th St	30,200

Location—Continued	Estimated cost
Southeast:	
Barnaby Ter., Wheeler Rd. to Wheeler Rd	$43,200
Stanton Rd., Alabama Ave. to Bruce Pl	39,000
Stanton Rd., Mississippi Ave. to Alabama Ave	26,500
S St., 16th St. to Minnesota Ave	6,300
21st St., Savannah St. to Mississippi Ave	21,600
Sumner Rd., Nichols Ave. to Wade Rd	9,300
22d St., Savannah St. to Southern Ave	24,000
Mississippi Ave., Southern Ave. to Stanton Rd	37,300
Savannah Ter., 22d St. to Savannah St	26,000
16th St., Galen St. to Pomeroy Rd	21,700
F St. and Drake Pl., Benning Rd. to 51st St. (south side)	7,400
Southeast:	
51st St., Drake Pl. to G St. (west side)	3,700
G St., 51st St. to Benning Rd. (west side)	5,300
E St., 51st St. to cul-de-sac	13,200
F St., 51st St. to cul-de-sac	13,100
50th St., G St. to cul-de-sac	6,600
50th Pl., G St. to cul-de-sac	7,500
Ainger Pl., Langston Pl. to Bruce Pl	5,600
Bruce Pl., Raynolds Pl. to Ainger Pl	4,700
Lanston Pl., Ainger Pl. to Raynolds Pl	3,200
Raynolds Pl., Langston Pl. to Bruce Pl	2,400
Pennsylvania Ave. and Minnesota Ave	26,400
South Capitol St. and Nichols Ave	3,800
20th St., Jasper St. to Irving St	16,000
Total, curb and gutter projects	655,000

C. Cover, $430,000

The funds to be allocated for cover work will be used for surfacing old concrete streets that are badly cracked in order to provide a watertight cover. This prevents water from gaining access to the subgrade which would result in rapid deterioration and increased maintenance costs, and necessitate an earlier replacement of the existing payment. It is reasonable to assume that this type of work extends the life of the pavement by 10 to 15 years and provides improved riding conditions at a minimum cost. The following streets are proposed for this type of improvement during 1965:

Location:	Estimated cost
Northwest:	
Cathedral Ave., Woodley Rd. to Cleveland Ave	$2,500
Fessenden St., 44th St. to Western Ave	5,000
Garfield St., 29th St. to west of 31st St	3,200
Garfield Ter., Garfield St. to S to cul-de-sac	2,000
Girard St., 6th St. to Georgia Ave	900
Idaho Ave., Massachusetts Ave. to Cathedral Ave	2,000
Keefer Pl., 6th St. to Georgia Ave	1,500
Longfellow St., Georgia Ave. to —— St	6,000
Lowell St., 33d Pl. to Wisconsin Ave	5,300
Patterson St., Broad Branch Rd. to Nevada Ave	1,800
R St., 29th St., to Wisconsin Ave	6,300
Shepherd St., New Hampshire Ave., to Georgia Ave	2,600
Walbridge Pl., Adams Mill Rd. to Park Rd	1,800
28th St., Q St. to 100 ft. south of R St	1,500
29th Pl., Garfield St. to S to cul-de-sac	1,700
31st St., Cleveland Ave. to Garfield St	1,200
33d St., Broad Branch Rd. to Morrison St	2,700
34th Pl., Massachusetts Ave. to Garfield St	2,500
39th St., Garfield St. to Cathedral Ave	1,300
45th St., Verplanck St. to Warren St	700
Michigan Ave., Columbia Rd. to North Capitol St	27,300
Woodley Pl., Woodley Rd. to Calvert St	4,100
N St., 27th St. to 28th St	2,100

Location—Continued	Estimated cost
Northwest—Continued	
Q St., Foxhall Rd. to MacArthur Blvd	$8,100
Foxhall Rd., MacArthur Blvd. to Reservoir Rd	31,400
Tunlaw Rd., 37th St. to Beecher St	6,400
Yuma St., 44th St. to 46th St	10,800
Chesapeake St., Reno Rd. to Connecticut Ave	9,700
Upshur St., Georgia Ave. to 14th St	15,800
K St. (service roadway), 12th St. to Connecticut Ave	23,500
9th St., Pennsylvania Ave. to Constitution Ave	6,000
Northeast:	
Allison St., Michigan Ave. to 17th St	2,000
Lincoln Rd., Rhode Island Ave. to North Capitol St	7,300
Queens Chapel Ter., 16th St. to Michigan Ave	5,400
17th St., Rhode Island Ave. to Monroe St	5,900
Otis St., 16th St. to 17th St	3,500
Taylor St., 18th St. to Michigan Ave	19,900
North Capitol St., Hawaii Ave. to Kennedy St	59,000
North Capitol St., Longfellow St. to McDonald Pl	7,600
Southeast:	
Bangor St., 32d St. to 33d St	700
Denver St., 30th St. to 300 feet east of 29th St	2,700
Gainesville St., 31st St. to Branch Ave	2,700
Gainesville St., 30th St. to 31st St	3,300
Portland St., Nichols Ave. to 8th St	1,800
Prout St., Nicholson St. to 22d St	1,300
R St., Minnesota Ave. to 22d St	2,700
Ridge Pl., 19th St. to 22d St	1,300
S St., 17th St. to 18th St	1,200
Sky Land Pl., Wagner St. to 25th St	2,400
Wagner St., 24th St. to Sky Land Pl	500
Stanton Ter., Alabama Ave. to Alabama Ave	6,700
Yuma St., Condon Ter. to 8th St	3,200
15th St., Alabama Ave. to south end	2,200
19th St., Minnesota Ave. to S St	1,300
21st Pl., R St. to Q St	700
22d St., R St. to T St	1,700
24th St., Good Hope Rd. to Wagner St	1,900
28th St., Alabama Ave. to Naylor Rd	2,700
30th St., Erie St. to Naylor Rd	2,300
32d St., Gainesville St. to Denver St	2,700
44th Pl., H St. to Ridge Rd	4,900
45th Pl., H St. to Bowen Rd	4,900
Alabama Ave., 25th St. to Suitland Parkway Bridge	32,500
Texas Ave., S St. to Pennsylvania Ave	4,000
Pennsylvania Ave., Fairlawn Ave. to Minnesota Ave	29,400
Total, cover projects	430,000

D. Heater, $242,000

The funds for this work are used on existing sheet asphalt pavements when there is no indication of base failure although the surface is cracked and deteriorated. Approximately 1 inch of the old asphalt is burned off and replaced with a new asphalt surface. Experience has proven that this process greatly increases the life of the existing pavement at a minimum cost. The following list gives the proposed streets to be improved by this method during 1965.

Location:	Estimated cost
Northwest:	
E St., 5th St. to North Capitol St	$65,100
10th St., Pennsylvania Ave. to Constitution Ave	23,400
K St., 5th St. to 6th St	4,200
Mount Vernon Pl., 7th St. to 9th St	10,600
K St., 9th St. to 12th St	22,200
Alaska Ave., 16th St. to Georgia Ave	76,000
Riggs Pl., 16th St. to 17th St	5,600
4th St., T St. to W St	19,000
12th St., Euclid St. to Clifton St	6,000
Northeast: G St., 2d St. to 4th St	9,900
Total, heater projects	242,000

E. Sidewalks and alleys, $120,000

This item provides for the paving of new sidewalks and alleys under the assessment system and the construction of sidewalks and curbs around public reservations, municipal and Federal buildings. Sidewalks and alleys abutting private property are paved upon the request of the property owner.

Work under this allocation will be apportioned as follows:

	Percent
Sidewalks and curbs (National Capital housing)	50
Sidewalks and curbs (abutting reservations)	5
Alleys (abutting reservations)	15
Sidewalks	25
Alleys	5

F. Rights-of-way, $100,000

These funds are required to cover normal condemnation proceedings in connection with street improvements and extensions. The exact amount required during 1965 is difficult to determine, since, in many cases, the cost is determined by court action.

G. Grading and/or improving unpaved streets, $125,000

This item provides funds to cover general grading to meet building operations, rectify drainage conditions, permit construction of sewer and water lines, and opening of new streets and alleys. Funds are also provided to improve newly graded streets with a lowcost type of pavement; generally macadam or surface-treated gravel.

The development of new territory for buildings to meet the housing situation by both private and Government agencies has resulted in the opening of many miles of new streets which must be improved to allow access to the new housing. The streets which are selected will be located in all sections of the District. Areas developed under FHA and otherwise, and developments sponsored by Government agencies, are included. Work under this project will be done either by contract or by force account, whichever is deemed to be in the best interest of the District. Due to the nature of this work, a tentative list of projects cannot be furnished in advance.

H. Drainage and minor structure, $100,000

This allocation will provide funds for construction and/or reconstruction of necessary drainage structures in connection with and in advance of street improvements and extensions. This work is considered properly chargeable to the highway fund due to its close relation to highway work, its purpose being to provide proper drainage of surface water from proposed improvements. The work consists of installation of catch basins and connections, and extensions of storm water sewers. It is essential that this work be done promptly, and in advance of paving, to avoid delay of related construction.

I. Tree replacement, $150,000

These funds are requested to conclude our 3-year tree replacement program initiated in 1963. At the start of this program there was a backlog of 20,000 tree spaces which required new trees. This backlog has been reduced to 7,500 with the planting of 6,250 trees by contract and 6,250 trees by our own forces. In the third year of this program, we are hopeful that the remaining backlog will be eliminated and that in the future, our maintenance forces will be able to keep current with replacement of trees.

J. Traffic control facilities, $783,000

Design, engineering, and installation of new traffic controls, modification of existing controls, and the extension of the central signal control system. The ever-increasing volume of traffic within the District requires a continuing program of installation of new traffic signals to prevent accidents and improve the flow of traffic. Additional signals are needed at many intersections to provide for special turn movements, and supplemental signals are needed at many intersections to provide better visibility from all approaches. The central control system regulates signals, by means of radio or wire connection, from a central control center, changing the sequences during peak hours, thus expediting the flow of traffic. This is a continuation of a program started in 1958.

Flashing signs indicating the speed limit at schools, and operating only at times when children are going to and from schools, have been found effective in reducing speeding on arterials near schools. It is proposed to install these at 15 locations along arterials adjacent to schools.

We are continuing the program of purchase and installation of "blank-out" illuminated signs. These signs are installed at intersections where certain turn movements are prohibited during rush hours or where lanes are reversed in peak periods, and are illuminated only during the hours that the prohibition is in effect. A number of these signs have been installed and have proved very satisfactory in promoting the safe and efficient movement of traffic.

The types of traffic control facilities are as follows:

Installation of new signals	$50,000
Supplemental signals and modification of existing signals	50,000
Signal equipment	43,000
Extension of central control system	300,000
Translators for new signal installations	25,000
Purchase and installation of illuminated signs (blank-out)	75,000
Purchase and installation of flashing "school" signs	15,000
Engineering services	200,000
Repairs to street cuts	25,000
Total	783,000

K. Sidewalk replacements, $150,000

The funds requested are for the continuation of the program initiated in fiscal year 1962 and continued in fiscal years 1963 and 1964. The intent of this program is to replace deteriorated, defective, and unsafe sidewalks in the District of Columbia. The sidewalks have deteriorated in recent years mainly due to the effect of tree roots causing cracking and upheaval of the pavement. At the start of this program, it was estimated that approximately 15 percent of the existing sidewalk yardage was in need of replacement, and progress has been made toward reducing this backlog. Our normal maintenance program cannot take care of this need.

In relation to this program legislation was enacted in September 1962 which relieves abutting property owners from assessments in connection with the repair of sidewalks and alleys which have been damaged by tree roots or other causes beyond the control of the property owner.

STREET LIGHTING AND COMMUNICATION IMPROVEMENTS

Project number: 28–2.
Location: Various locations.
Scope of work: Improvements to street lighting, installation of fire alarm and police callboxes, and necessary cable extensions and replacements within the District of Columbia.
Fund: General.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications				
Construction	$584,000		$584,000	
Furniture and equipment				
Total	584,000		584,000	

JUSTIFICATION OF INCREASES

Funds are requested for the following electrical improvement programs:

Project 28–2, $584,000, electrical improvements

A. Street lighting	$381,000
B. Transfer and rearrangement of traffic signals on street light poles	19,000
C. Police patrol box installation	40,000
D. Fire alarm box installation	14,000
E. Cable replacement and extensions	130,000
Total, electrical improvements	584,000

A. Street lighting

The estimated amount of $381,000 is requested for the fiscal year 1965 for the purchase of street light standards, brackets, luminaires, and other equipment necessary to continue the modernization of existing street lights to conform to the improvement program and for the lighting of streets scheduled for improvement under the highway program.

The areas to be relighted and improved are—

1. The streets and alleys in the northwest area bounded by 4th Street, Rock Creek Church Road, Spring Road, 14th Street, Emerson Street, Arkansas Avenue, Georgia Avenue, and Missouri Avenue NW.

2. The street and alleys in the northeast area bounded by N Street, North Capitol Street, Michigan Avenue, Franklin Street, Fourth Street, Rhode Island Avenue, railroad yards, Ninth Street, Brentwood Parkway, Mount Olivet Road, Bladensburg Road, and Florida Avenue NE.

B. Transfer and rearrangement of traffic signals on street light poles

The amount of $19,000 is requested to cover the cost of transferring and rearranging traffic signals located on street lighting poles. These moves are made necessary by street lighting improvements and installations of new lighting.

C. Police patrol box installations

The amount of $40,000 is requested for installing new precinct police patrol boxes at 17 locations, designated by the Chief of Police. Continued growth and development of the city requires these additional boxes, providing the foot patrolman with the means of contacting his precinct with the least delay. The proposed locations are:

Precinct No.	Location	Estimated cost
2	1st and W Sts. NW	$710
4	South Capitol and D Sts.	2,280
5	New Jersey Ave. and C St. SE.	2,320
6	16th St. and Alaska Ave. NW.	8,065
6	Eastern Ave. and Blair Rd. NW.	1,960
6	16th St. and Northgate Rd. NW.	1,030
8	Westmoreland Circle and Butterworth St. NW.	1,070
8	River Rd. and Western Ave. NW.	3,370
8	Dalecarlia Parkway and Loughboro Rd. NW.	1,445
11	9th St. and Valley Ave. SE.	2,780
11	2d and Newcomb Sts. SE.	4,430
11	Naylor Rd. and T St. SE.	2,260
12	North Capitol St. and Florida Ave.	1,495
12	Fort Totten Dr. and Crittenden St. NE.	1,600
12	8th and Taylor Sts. NE.	2,325
14	Branch Ave. and O St. SE.	2,500
14	47th and Eads Sts. NE.	360
	Total	40,000

D. Fire alarm box installations

The amount of $14,000 is requested for the installation of new fire alarm boxes at 10 locations, designated by the Chief of the Fire Department. These locations are chosen after surveys made by the various battalion chiefs. Serious hazards are diminished when the distances between existing alarm boxes are lessened. The proposed locations are:

Section and location:	*Estimated cost*
Northwest:	
30th St. and Normanstone Dr	$520
15th and Corcoran Sts	2,130
32d and Wyndale Sts	470
Northeast: Benning Rd. and East Capitol St	720
Northwest: Redwood Ter. and Verbena St	1,640
Southeast: 54th and Drake Sts	1,250
Northeast:	
Vicinity of 5th St. and New York Ave	4,430
47th and Joy Sts	710
Southeast:	
50th St. and Central Ave	485
Naylor Rd. and Altamont Pl	1,645
Total	14,000

E. Cable extensions and replacements

The amount of $130,000 is necessary for the replacement of defective cables as well as to provide new cable extensions to our fire alarm, police patrol, telephone, and radio systems.

(1) *20,000 feet of 6-conductor, No. 14 gage, rubber insulated neoprene jacketed cable, $15,000.*—This cable to be used for the replacement of aerial laterals now being fed to fire alarm and police boxes, where tree growth has impaired the efficiency of telephone and fire alarm service. Also for use in connection with fire alarm and police box installations.

(2) *15,000 feet of 10-pair combination (5 pairs No. 14 gage, 5 pairs No. 19 gage) neoprene jacketed and rubber insulated cable, $16,000.*—This cable to be used for replacement of defective cables and laterals to schools, libraries, firehouses, etc.

(3) *15,000 feet of 25-pair combination (20 pairs No. 19 gage, 5 pairs No. 14 gage) neoprene jacketed and rubber insulated cable, $34,000.*—This cable to

be used for the replacement of cables that are defective and for the replacement of existing 10-pair laterals where no pairs are available.

(4) *Nos. 17 and 12 duplex wire and messenger wire, $15,000.*—To be used for aerial telephone, police patrol box circuits and fire alarm circuits, relocation on a temporary basis of telephone lines and fire alarm circuits, in advance of construction work.

(5) *6,600 feet of 100-pair combination (75 pairs No. 19 gage, 25 pairs No. 14 gage) polyethylene jacketed and insulated cable, $20,000.*—This cable to be installed between No. 22 Engine Company and Georgia Avenue and Fern Street, NW. The existing cable is filled to capacity and there are no available pairs for additional circuits.

(6) *5,000 feet of 50-pair No. 19 gage, neoprene jacketed and rubber insulated signal cable, $12,000.*—This cable is to be installed between No. 6 Police Precinct and No. 22 Engine Company. It is needed to serve additional fire and police patrol boxes and schools in this area. There are no spare pairs in the existing cable, and the requests for additional facilities cannot be made until the cable is installed.

(7) *6,000 feet of 100-pair No. 19 gage, neoprene jacketed and rubber insulated telephone cable, $18,000.*—This cable to be installed between Franklin School Administration Building and No. 4 Engine Company. The existing cable is old and filled to capacity and there are no circuits available for additional telephone service, and the existing cable has been damaged during highway construction and the sheath badly crystallized, which will require replacement as soon as possible.

HIGHWAY PLANNING, PROGRAMING, AND RESEARCH

Project number: 28–3.

Location: Various locations.

Scope of work: This project is used to make various studies including the use of automatic data processing; to develop preliminary plans, study alternative solutions; coordinate highway construction with Federal, State, and District agencies, and to program highway projects.

Fund: Highway.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey	$1,180,000		$455,000	
Plans and specifications				
Construction				
Furniture and equipment				
Total	[1] 1,180,000		455,000	

[1] Federal-aid participation.

JUSTIFICATION OF INCREASES

Project 28–3: $455,000, highway planning, programing and research

Highway planning, programing, and research are essential for the scientific and economic planning of future highways by means of origin and destination surveys, daily traffic counts, economic research, preliminary project development, programing of highway projects, and the formulation and explanation of highway plans. In connection with the foregoing responsibilities, this activity initiates the basic geometric feature of highway projects. It also coordinates, plans, and programs with Federal, State, and District agencies. Inherent in this activity are the requirements of United States Code 23, section 307(c)(2), which specifies that highway planning, programing and research funds shall be used entirely for highway planning and research purposes. This legislation rescinds an earlier policy which allowed these funds to be utilized for construction purposes. In addition, section 307(c)(3) of the above mentioned act authorizes the use of an additional one-half of 1 percent of the ABC apportionment for highway planning and research at the option of the District. This work is partially reimbursable from Federal-aid funds.

ELEVENTH STREET BRIDGES AND APPROACHES

Project number: 28–20.
Location: Anacostia River in the vicinity of 11th Street.
Scope of work: Construction of two four-lane bridges with approaches which connect the inner loop and the Anacostia Freeway.
Fund: Highway.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site	$1,137,000	$113,700		
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	305,000	30,500		
Construction	10,783,000	3,240,400	$165,000	
Furniture and equipment				
Total	[1] 12,225,000	3,384,600	165,000	

[1] Approximately 90-percent Federal-aid participation.

JUSTFICATION OF INCREASES

Project 28–20: $165,000, 11th Street bridges and approaches

These parallel one-way bridges are each four-lane fixed span structures providing direct connections from the south and east east legs of the inner loop, via interchange C, to the Anacostia Freeway. The construction of these bridges will also provide better traffic movement between the Anacostia Freeway and southeastern sections of the District and its central business area.

Funds requested in 1965 will complete construction of this project.

NEW YORK AVENUE, NE., FIRST STREET TO BLADENSBURG ROAD

Project number: 28–49.
Location: Same.
Scope of work: Widening, repaving, and repairing of existing roadway within highway right-of-way.
Fund: Highway.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	$65,000	$25,000		
Construction	2,300,000	360,000	$660,000	
Furniture and equipment				
Total	[1] 2,365,000	385,000	660,000	

[1] Approximately 50 percent Federal aid participation.

JUSTIFICATION OF INCREASES

Project 28–49: $660,000, New York Avenue, NE., 1st Street to Bladensburg Road

This project provides for the minor widening, repaving and repairing of New York Avenue, with the exception of the New York Avenue viaduct over the Washington terminal yard for which funds were appropriated in 1962. Funds requested in 1965 will complete the cost of this improvement. When this project has been completed, this major route, which provides access to the Baltimore-Washington Parkway, will have the geometric and structural capacity to safely serve six lanes of traffic.

NINTH STREET EXPRESSWAY

Project No.: 28–16.

Location: Between Southwest Freeway and Constitution Avenue.

Scope of work: Construction of a three-lane depressed limited-access highway as a southbound complement to the existing northbound 12th Street Expressway.

Fund: Highway.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	$100,000	$50,000		
Construction	7,200,000	1,050,000	2,200,000	
Furniture and equipment				
Total	[1] 7,300,000	1,100,000	2,200,000	

[1] Approximately 50 percent Federal aid participation.

JUSTIFICATION OF INCREASES

Project 28–16: $2,200,000, Ninth Street Expressway

This facility will handle southbound traffic from Constitution Avenue and the central business district to the Southwest Freeway. It will be constructed with a tunnel section through the Mall, to preserve its esthetic values. This freeway will be the complement to the 12th Street Expressway.

Funds requested in the 1965 budget are to complete construction.

CENTER LEG, INNER LOOP FREEWAY

Project No.: 28–22.

Location: Extends from the Southwest Freeway near First and E Streets SW., to an interchange with the north leg of the inner loop in the vicinity of Fourth Street and New Jersey Avenue NW.

Scope of work: Construction of an eight-lane limited access depressed freeway.

Fund: Highway.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site	$19,310,000	$1,215,000	$400,000	$316,000
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	1,840,000	184,400		
Construction	50,000,000		1,050,000	3,950,000
Furniture and equipment				
Total	[1] 71,150,000	1,399,400	1,450,000	4,266,000

[1] Approximately 90 percent Federal aid participation.

JUSTIFICATION OF INCREASES

Project 28–22: $1,450,000, center leg, inner loop freeway

The center leg of the inner loop freeway goes through a proposed major redevelopment project in downtown Washington. The planning of the freeway and the redevelopment project must be coordinated. This facility will serve as a connection between the north and south legs of the inner loop, and will serve as a collector and distributor of traffic from the existing street system.

The request in 1965 will provide funds for the further acquisition of right-of-way and for starting construction on the project.

EAST LEG, INNER LOOP FREEWAY

Project No.: 28–12.
Location: Extends northward from interchange C to the north leg of the inner loop.
Scope of work: Construction of a divided eight-lane limited-access highway, depressed in some portions and elevated in others.
Fund: Highway.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site	$10,000,000	$300,000	$400,000	$300,000
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	1,765,000	176,000		
Construction	30,416,000		600,000	2,442,000
Furniture and equipment				
Total	[1] 42,181,000	476,000	1,000,000	2,742,000

[1] Approximately 90 percent Federal aid participation.

JUSTIFICATION OF INCREASES

Project 28–12: $1 million, east leg, inner loop freeway

This section of the inner loop, a part of the Interstate System, will provide a controlled access connection between the north and south legs of the inner loop and will also provide direct connections to the Anacostia Freeway, via the 11th Street Bridge on the south, and to the Northeast Freeway on the north. This will be an eight-lane divided highway.

Funds requested in 1965 are for partial acquisition of right-of-way, and for starting construction on the project.

M STREET SW., SOUTH CAPITOL STREET TO THIRD STREET

Project number: 28–60.
Location: Same.
Scope of work: Widening and rehabilitation of existing street.
Fund: Highway.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	$15,000		$5,000	
Construction	285,000		70,000	
Furniture and equipment				
Total	[1] 300,000		75,000	

[1] Federal aid and RLA participation.

JUSTIFICATION OF INCREASES

Project 28–60: $75,000, M Street SW., South Capitol Street to Third Street

This project will widen and rehabilitate a deteriorated street providing additional capacity to accommodate future traffic demands and complement adjacent improvements on M Street. The Redevelopment Land Agency will provide one-half the cost of this improvement since this section of M Street is a boundary street for Southwest Urban Renewal Areas C and C–1.

Funds requested in 1965 are for plans and specifications and construction.

CENTRAL POTOMAC RIVER BRIDGE CROSSING

Project No.: 28–51.
Location: Potomac River crossing establishing connection between Northwest Washington and Virginia.
Scope of work: Construction of a fixed-span bridge across the Potomac River.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	$300,000	$30,000		
Construction	5,500,000	300,000	$250,000	
Furniture and equipment				
Total	[1] 5,800,000	330,000	250,000	

[1] 90 percent Federal aid participation.

JUSTIFICATION OF INCREASES

Project 28–51: $250,000, Central Potomac River Bridge crossing

The construction of this fixed-span bridge as part of Interstate Route 266, will provide connection from Interstate Route 66 in Virginia to the Potomac River Freeway.

Engineering studies made by this Department indicate an urgent need for an additional interstate crossing of the Potomac River between northern Virginia and the District of Columbia.

It is not feasible to modify existing Potomac River crossings to accommodate future traffic flows.

Studies currently underway will establish the most suitable location and design for this facility.

The funds requested will complete the financing for this structure.

NORTHEAST-NORTH CENTRAL FREEWAY

Project number: 28–54.
Location: Northeast Freeway between north leg of the inner loop and the District of Columbia-Maryland line.
Scope of work: Construction of a multilane limited-access freeway to interstate standards with elevated and depressed sections.
Fund: Highway.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site	$14,000,000	$753,000	$300,000	$347,000
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	1,500,000	150,000		
Construction	34,000,000			3,400,000
Furniture and equipment				
Total	[1] 49,500,000	903,000	300,000	3,747,000

[1] 90 percent Federal aid participation.

JUSTIFICATION OF INCREASES

Project 28–54: $300,000, Northeast-North Central Freeway

This facility, when completed, will provide the major interstate connections between Washington and Maryland. The Northeast freeway will be the main intertsate connection to Baltimore, connecting the inner loop with Interstate 95 in Maryland. The North Central freeway will connect the inner loop with Interstate Route 70–S in Maryland

Funds requested in 1965 will be for partial right-of-way acquisition.

NORTH LEG, CENTRAL SECTION, INNER LOOP FREEWAY

Project number: 28–9.

Location: From the connection with the center leg, eastward to connection with the Northeast Freeway.

Scope of work: Construction of an eight-lane, limited-access depressed and elevated freeway.

Fund: Highway.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site	$7,800,000	$700,000	$80,000	
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	2,000,000	200,000		
Construction	12,000,000			$1,200,000
Furniture and equipment				
Total	[1] 21,800,000	900,000	80,000	1,200,000

[1] Approximately 90 percent Federal aid participation.

JUSTIFICATION OF INCREASES

Project 28–9: $80,000, north leg, central section, inner loop freeway

This project is a continuation of the inner loop freeway north leg connecting the center leg to the east leg, and northeast-north-central freeway. It will provide the most direct route to downtown from the northeast-north-central Freeway.

Funds requested in the 1965 budget will complete the acquisition of right-of-way.

NORTH LEG, WEST SECTION, INNER LOOP FREEWAY

Project number: 28–8.

Location: 27th and K Streets. NW., to North Central Freeway and center leg connection of the inner loop in the vicinity of Fourth Street and New Jersey Avenue NW.

Scope of work: Construction of two 4-lane limited-access, depressed roadways and tunnels.

Fund: Highway.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site	29,000,000		500,000	2,400,000
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	970,000		97,000	
Construction	35,500,000			3,550,000
Furniture and equipment				
Total	[1] 65,470,000		597,000	5,950,000

[1] Approximately 90 percent Federal aid participation.

JUSTIFICATION OF INCREASES

Project 28–8: $597,000, north leg, west section, inner loop freeway

The north leg, west section is a segment of the inner loop freeway. It is the connecting link between the Potomac River Freeway, now under construction, the center leg and the north leg, center section. This freeway is a part of the Interstate System. It will remove through traffic from congested city streets, collect and distribute local traffic bound for Northwest Washington or downtown and for traffic desiring to bypass the central business area.

Funds requested in 1965 are for plans and specifications and for partial right-of-way acquisition.

NORTH LEG, EAST SECTION, INNER LOOP FREEWAY

Project number: 28–69.
Location: Northeast Freeway connection to the Baltimore-Washington Parkway.
Scope of work: Construction of an eight-lane limited access freeway.
Fund: Highway.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site	$9,195,000		$296,000	$624,000
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	1,270,000		127,000	
Construction	38,000,000			3,800,000
Furniture and equipment				
Total	[1] 48,465,000		423,000	4,424,000

[1] Approximately 90 percent Federal aid participation.

JUSTIFICATION OF INCREASES

Project 28–69: $423,000, north leg, east section, inner loop freeway

This project will provide the major connection between the Baltimore-Washington Parkway-Annapolis Freeway complexes and the inner loop.

The 1965 budget request will provide funds for plans and specifications and for partial right-of-way acquisition.

SOUTH LEG, INNER LOOP FREEWAY

Project number: 28–55.
Location: Theodore Roosevelt Bridge to Southwest Freeway in the vicinity of 14th Street and Maine Avenue SW.
Scope of work: Construction of a six-lane controlled access divided highway with tunnels under the Lincoln Memorial Plaza and the Tidal Basin.
Fund: Highway.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	$442,000			
Construction	28,000,000			
Furniture and equipment				
Total	[1] 28,442,000			

[1] 100 percent Federal aid participation.

JUSTIFICATION OF INCREASES

Project 28–55: South leg, inner loop freeway

This project forms the south leg of the inner loop connecting the Potomac River freeway and the Theodore Roosevelt Bridge to the southwest freeway. It is to be designed to preserve the beauty of the park area, while providing a limited access facility for automobile traffic using the inner loop.

This project will be financed entirely by Federal aid highway funds apportioned to the District of Columbia.

INTERMEDIATE LOOP, 16TH STREET NW. TO EAST CAPITOL STREET

Project number: 28–19.

Location: 16th Street NW. in the vicinity of Military Road to East Capitol Street in the vicinity of 41st Street.

Scope of work: Construction of a multilane expressway-parkway-type facility with limited access.

Fund: Highway.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site	$11,500,000		$200,000	$5,550,000
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	1,200,000	$100,000		500,000
Construction	49,140,000		1,500,000	20,570,000
Furniture and equipment				
Total	[1] 61,840,000	100,000	1,700,000	26,620,000

[1] Approximately 50 percent Federal aid participation.

JUSTIFICATION OF INCREASES

Project 28–19: $1,700,000, intermediate loop

The intermediate loop is an integral part of the proposed long-range highway plan for the District of Columbia and is a part of the recommended highway system contained in the transportation plan for the National Capital region. This will be designed as an expressway-parkway type facility with limited access and a median of varying width.

The funds requested in the 1965 budget will be used for partial right-of-way acquisition and to start construction.

SOUTH DAKOTA AVENUE NE., RHODE ISLAND AVENUE TO BLADENSBURG ROAD

Project number: 28–48.

Location: South Dakota Avenue NE., Rhode Island Avenue to Bladensburg Road.

Scope of work: Widening and repaving existing roadway.

Fund: Highway.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	$10,000		$5,000	
Construction	250,000		130,000	
Furniture and equipment				
Total	[1] 260,000		135,000	

[1] Approximately 50 percent Federal aid participation.

JUSTIFICATION OF INCREASE

Project 28–48: $135,000, South Dakota Avenue NE., Rhode Island Avenue to Bladensburg Road

South Dakota Avenue is an important arterial providing a connection between the northeast and upper northwest sections of the city and the Baltimore-Washington Parkway. This portion of South Dakota Avenue is a narrow 30-foot roadway causing a traffic bottleneck. It is proposed to widen the existing roadway to four and six lanes.

H STREET NE. RAILROAD VIADUCT

Project number: 28–27.
Location: H Street NE. between First and Second Streets under Washington Terminal Co. tracks.
Scope of work: Reconstruction of existing viaduct.
Fund: Highway.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	$125,000			
Construction	2,020,000		$20,000	
Furniture and equipment				
Total	[1] 2,145,000		20,000	

[1] Federal aid participation.

JUSTIFICATION OF INCREASE

Project 28–27: $20,000, H Street NE. railroad viaduct

The existing underpass is a plate girder structure put into service in 1907 which is in poor condition due to extensive corrosion. Plans call for a six-lane tiled tunnel. The grade of the roadway will be lowered to provide greater clearance, and new lighting will be installed to IES standards. The project will be financed largely from 100 percent Federal aid railway-highway crossing funds. District of Columbia funds requested in 1965 are required for roadway adjustments at either end of the structure, outside the railroad right-of-way.

14TH STREET CONSTITUTION AVENUE NW. TO D STREET SW.

Project number: 28–73.
Location: 14th Street Constitution Avenue NW. to D Street SW.
Scope of work: Construction of a six-lane tunnel and depressed expressway.
Fund: Highway.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	$300,000		$150,000	
Construction	5,700,000			$1,000,000
Furniture and equipment				
Total	[1] 6,000,000		150,000	1,000,000

[1] Federal aid participation.

JUSTIFICATION OF INCREASES

Project 28–73: $150,000, 14th Street, Constitution Avenue NW. to D Street SW.

The long-range plan for the improvement of the Mall envisions the removal of all cross arterial surface traffic. The tunnel portion will underpass Madison, Washington, Adams, and Jefferson Drives. A separate structure will carry Independence Avenue over 14th Street. The current proposed plan for the south leg which requires the closing of 15th Street across the Mall makes it imperative to proceed with this project, thus providing the additional traffic capacity required.

Funds requested in 1965 will finance the plans and specifications.

Old 14th Street Bridge Replacement

Project number: 28–74.
Location: Old 14th Street Bridge over the Potomac River.
Scope of work: Replace the superstructure of the old highway bridge; replace or repair the present substructure.
Fund: Highway.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	$300,000		$30,000	
Construction	5,700,000			$5,700,000
Furniture and equipment				
Total	[1] 6,000,000		30,000	570,000

[1] 90 percent Federal aid participation.

JUSTIFICATION OF INCREASES

Project 28–74: $30,000, Old 14th Street Bridge replacement

The Virginia Department of Highways is proceeding with plans for the reconstruction of Shirley Highway (I–95) from a six-lane divided highway to an eight-lane freeway, including two interior lanes operating inbound during the a.m. peak and outbound during the p.m. peak. In order to handle these additional lanes of traffic across the Potomac River, it is proposed to replace the old 14th Street bridge as a two-lane facility. Funds requested in 1965 will finance the plans and specifications.

Legislation has been presented to Congress requesting authorization for replacement of this bridge.

14th Street NW., Monroe Street to Colorado Avenue

Project No.: 28–62.
Location: 14th Street NW., Monroe Street to Colorado Avenue.
Scope of work: Repaving and removal of streetcar tracks.
Fund: Highway.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	$35,000	$10,000	$7,500	
Construction	1,050,000	280,000	250,000	
Furniture and equipment				
Total	[1] 1,085,000	290,000	257,500	

[1] Approximately 50 percent Federal-aid participation.

JUSTIFICATION OF INCREASES

Project 28–62: $257,500, 14th Street NW., Monroe Street to Colorado Avenue

The existing roadway is in very poor condition and the streetcar tracks are no longer in use. This project will provide a new roadway that can be striped so as to increase safety and traffic capacity.

Funds requested in 1965 will cover the area between Arkansas Avenue and Colorado Avenue. The cost of track removal and one-half cost of repaving the track area is chargeable to the D.C. Transit System, Inc.

TWELFTH STREET AND THIRTEENTH STREET NE., RHODE ISLAND AVENUE TO SARGENT ROAD

Project No.: 28–17.
Location: 12th and 13th Streets NE., Rhode Island Avenue to Sargent Road.
Scope of work: Minor widening and paving of 13th Street; total replacement of 12th Street and extension of 12th Street to Sargent Road.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site	$100,000		$50,000	
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	35,000	$5,000	12,500	
Construction	1,461,000	476,000	130,000	$160,000
Furniture and equipment				
Total	[1] 1,596,000	481,000	192,500	160,000

[1] Approximately 50 percent Federal-aid participation.

JUSTIFICATION OF INCREASES

Project 28–17: $192,500, 12th and 13th Streets NE., Rhode Island Avenue to Sargent Road

The improvement of these streets will provide a greatly needed north-south route through a densely populated and heavily traveled area. The two streets will become parallel one-way routes.

Funds in 1965 will finance a portion of the project between Michigan Avenue and Sargent Road.

SOUTHERN AVENUE SE., PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE TO SOUTH CAPITOL STREET

Project No.: 28–71.
Location: Southern Avenue SE., Pennsylvania Avenue to South Capitol Street.
Scope of work: Construction of a four-lane roadway with structures at Oxon Run and Suitland Parkway.
Fund: Highway.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site	$20,000			$10,000
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	200,000		$5,000	95,000
Construction	4,310,000		100,000	2 150,000
Furniture and equipment				
Total	[1] 4,530,000		105,000	2,255,000

[1] Approximately 50-percent Federal-aid participation.

JUSTIFICATION OF INCREASES

Project 28–71: $105,000, Southern Avenue SE., Pennsylvania Avenue to South Capitol Street

The extension of Southern Avenue SE. along the southeastern border of the city will provide relief for the few available crosstown routes in this area. It will handle north-south traffic not headed for the center of the city, and will provide needed access to the new Southeast Community Hospital.

Funds requested in 1965 will provide for plans, specifications, and construction of the structure at Oxon Run.

ARIZONA AVENUE NW., MACARTHUR BOULEVARD TO CANAL ROAD

Project No.: 28–72.
Location: Arizona Avenue NW., MacArthur Boulevard to Canal Road.
Scope of work: Widening, changing alinement and grade, and paving.
Fund: Highway.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	$6,000		$3,000	
Construction	144,000		72,000	
Furniture and equipment				
Total	[1] 150,000		75,000	

[1] 50 percent Federal-aid participation.

JUSTIFICATION OF INCREASES

Project 28–72: $75,000, Arizona Avenue NW., MacArthur Boulevard to Canal Road

Arizona Avenue is the main connection from the Northwest section of the city to Chain Bridge, and is only two lanes wide between MacArthur Boulevard and Canal Road. This section will be widened to 40 feet and further improved with installation of curb and gutter.

RANDLE CIRCLE SE.

Project No.: 28–70.
Location: Randle Circle SE.
Scope of work: Installation of curb and gutter and repaving.
Fund: Highway.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	$6,000		$3,000	
Construction	124,000		62,000	
Furniture and equipment				
Total	[1] 130,000		65,000	

[1] 50 percent Federal-aid participation.

JUSTIFICATION OF INCREASES

Project 28–70: $65,000, Randle Circle SE.

Randle Circle is at the intersection of Minnesota Avenue, Massachusetts Avenue, Branch Avenue, and 32d Street, and has a heavy traffic load. Branch Avenue has recently been paved up to this circle. It is proposed to improve the circle with curb and gutter, repaving, and minor channelization.

LANHAM TREE NURSERY

Project No.: 28–39.
Location: South end of South Capitol Street Bridge at Howard Road.
Scope of work: Construct office, supply and equipment shelter building.
Fund: Highway.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	$20 000		$20 000	
Construction	260 000		260 000	
Furniture and equipment				
Total	280 000		280 000	

JUSTIFICATION OF INCREASES

Project 28–39: $280,000, Lanham Tree Nursery

The existing building is over 30 years old and was built of materials salvaged from the old Center Market. Recent inspection by the Department of Buildings and Grounds has revealed that the existing building is in a condition beyond the limits of economical repair or rehabilitation and that it is not safe for continued use. The Administrative Services Office in conjunction with the Internal Audit Office conducted a joint inspection of the storage facilities at Lanham Nursery and reported extreme insecurity. This inspection resulted in a recommendation to the Engineer Commissioner that a modern, fireproof structure be provided to house equipment of the tree division.

HIGHLIGHTS OF HIGHWAY PROGRAM

Mr. AIRIS. Yes, sir.

Well, starting with the Theodore Roosevelt Bridge, which is an easily identified project on the map there, we have the approaches and the bridge itself under construction, and the bridge will be open to traffic in mid-1964.

Now, the first usage will be from Constitution Avenue to the north direction on the Virginia side of the river on the parkway. Later usage will have to wait about a year when our E Street project, which Mr. De Gast will point out, will be completed, and some of the other ramps will be completed.

Now, I might mention at this point that in addition to a large amount of work at the north end of the Theodore Roosevelt Bridge, the rampways——

Senator BYRD. We will suspend just a minute.

Mr. AIRIS. Yes, sir.

(Brief recess.)

Senator BYRD. The committee will be in order.

All right, Mr. Airis.

Mr. AIRIS. I was just talking about the work going on at the north end of the Theodore Roosevelt Bridge, and in summation I just wanted to say we have the area about saturated with construction. We have the Watergate Town development, the Columbia Plaza project both of which are private developments, plus the E Street work. We are going to have to work very carefully to see that traffic continues to move in the area.

G STREET TUNNEL

Just north of that, since we were last here appearing before you, we have the G Street Tunnel underway. That passes under Virginia Avenue. Also, we have just received authority from the Commissioners to go ahead and start design on the Virginia Avenue reconstruction itself. There is also a large sewer project at 27th Street.

Now, we must be very careful in there to maintain Virginia Avenue traffic.

Just to the north is the Potomac River Freeway interchange at K Street. That work is all underway. The bulk of it will be finished this year.

CENTRAL POTOMAC RIVER CROSSING

Westerly of that point, of course, the approaches to the central Potomac River crossing, formerly referred to as the Three Sisters Bridge, is holding up any further construction. We have that project now under study by a consultant for an optimum location, below the bridge, and an optimum location above the bridge. As soon as we get his recommendations in, within about 4 months now, with Virginia and the Bureau of Public Roads' concurrence, we will try to make a fast decision, and get it approved and get underway in the near future.

SOUTH LEG, INNER LOOP

Now, sir, south of the Theodore Roosevelt Bridge, we have the south leg of the inner loop. There are three projects in there. You are familiar with them, I am sure.

LINCOLN TUNNEL

The Lincoln Tunnel, the tunnel under the Tidal Basin, and the interchange at 14th Street. All of those projects are in the design stage, and we hope to have work on the two major ones underway about a year from now.

There may be a little delay on one of them, however until about midsummer a year from now.

Farther on down, of course, the 14th Street bridges are in operation.

The 12th Street expressway is in operation.

NINTH STREET EXPRESSWAY

And the 9th Street expressway, which is a companion of the 12th Street is in the design stage and we hope to have construction started the latter part of this year.

On to the east is the Southwest freeway, all of which is opened up now, as far as the center leg connection, and is carrying traffic.

CENTER LEG

Now, I might just mention at this point the center leg. We have recently received some real solid encouragement on getting ahead with that project. The section between Constitution Avenue and Massachusetts Avenue has been approved for design by the Commissioners, and we are prepared to go ahead.

But we must wait before we can get the Bureau of Public Roads concurrence until we can get the section across the Mall right out in front of the Capitol approved by the Congress.

We have received solid encouragement on it, however, and I think we are going to go ahead pretty soon.

South Capitol Crossing and Southeast Freeway

On further to the east we have the crossing over South Capitol Street. That is underway.

The Southeast freeway itself is underway as far east as Sixth Street.

Now, beyond that point we have a study that is due to be completed shortly, and we feel we will be able to go ahead with the old interchange C area and up as far as Sousa Bridge in the near future.

Eleventh Street Bridge

Now, going across the river, we have the 11th Street bridges, one of which is well underway, the steel is on order right now, and the superstructure contract will be underway sometime this spring. We will have that bridge completed and in operation late this year.

Now, on across the river—well, I might mention further on the 11th Street bridge matter that as soon as the new bridge is in operation, we will start dismantling the old bridge, and then commence construction of the second parallel bridge next year.

Anacostia Freeway

Across the river we have the Anacostia freeway. We placed the section at the north end in operation last year as far down as Pennsylvania Avenue, and then at the southerly end we are in operation up as far as the naval station.

Now, the remainder of the Anacostia freeway is coming along nicely. All our contracts are very close to schedule, and we will have the entire main roadway in operation by mid-1964.

North Leg, Inner Loop

I will mention the north leg of the inner loop.

As you recall last year when Mr. Aitken was testifying he said we would break the north leg into three segments for ease of definition and work.

Now, the westerly segment, which extends from the K Street interchange over to the center leg connection—I think that intersection is at the junction of Rhode Island Avenue and Florida Avenue—was taken under advisement by the President's Policy Advisory Committee, and they recommended that it be included in the inner loop as an interstate portion of the program, and that tunnels and some other features be studied insofar as practical for incorporation into this project.

Now, presently we are concluding arrangements with a consultant to study this segment for route and geometrics and so forth. We hope to have his report this year.

The center portion of the north leg extends from the interchange on over to just south of the old Harmony Cemetery, and we have a similar condition in that section in that we have it ready for study.

EAST LEG

Now, starting down the southerly end of the east leg, down at Sousa Bridge again, we have just concluded arrangements with a company to study that section, the entire section up to the interchange south of Harmony Cemetery. The study also includes the east section of the north leg.

We will have the study completed sometime this year, and hope to go ahead shortly thereafter on design and follow that with construction.

Now, the remaining work consists of the North Central freeway, and the Northeast freeway.

CONSULTANT'S REPORT DUE

The consultant which we employed last year jointly with the State of Maryland is bringing in his report, and we will have that data available to us in a few months, and hope shortly thereafter to get into design work; that is, the Department hopes to proceed with necessary approvals, and hearings, and so forth, and then get into the design work.

Now, that is about all on the general notes on the capital outlay program.

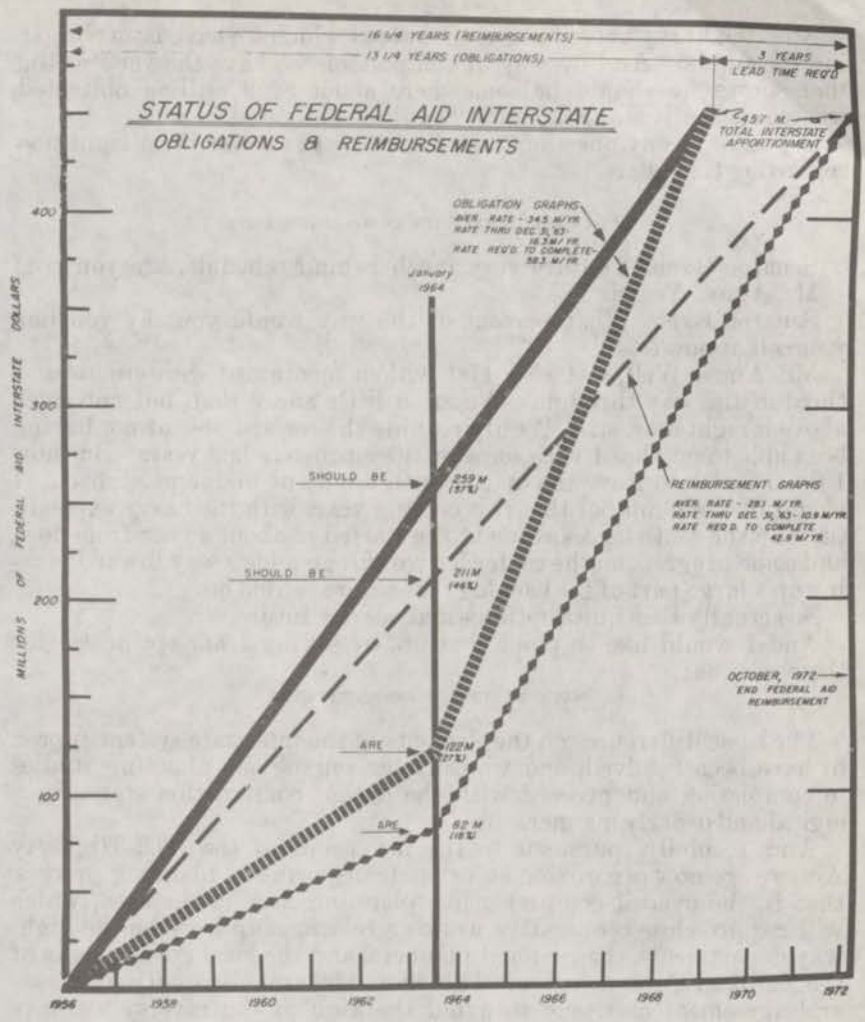
STATUS OF PROJECT FUNDS

I have this same chart that we used last year to indicate about where we stand in the overall program fundwise. Would you like to have me insert it in the record again—the same thing Mr. Aitken did last year?

Senator BYRD. Yes; I think that would be very well.

Mr. AIRIS. All right, sir. I will just briefly explain it.

(The chart referred to follows:)



INTERSTATE PROGRAM

Mr. AIRIS. Just by way of reorientation, sir, the cost of the program is shown on the vertical, on the left side in millions of dollars. The entire interstate program is estimated at the present time as $457 million. We are reviewing that estimate. It may rise some this year.

Along the bottom we have the calendar years with fiscal year ticks on them.

Now, again, the heavy black line is a straight line expenditure obligation line, backing off 3 years from the deadline of October 1, 1972, which brings us to the end of 1969, the time that we should have all the work obligated.

The black line is a straight line obligation rate, running from 1956 right up to that deadline of 1969.

Now, the heavy barred line is the rate at which we have been obligating the funds. And by way of comparison we have the vertical line that shows we should be somewhere about $259 million obligated, whereas actually we are about $122 million obligated.

If you have any questions, sir, I will try to answer them right now regarding that chart.

BEHIND SCHEDULE ON COMPLETION DATE

Senator BYRD. You are very much behind schedule, are you not?

Mr. AIRIS. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. What percent of the way would you say you find yourself at now?

Mr. AIRIS. Well, last year Hal Aitken mentioned we were about a third of the way through. We are a little above that, but not much above it right now, sir. We are reaping the reward now of not having been able to go ahead with some of these projects last year. But now I do not wish to leave the matter with a note of undue pessimism. I would like to point out that this coming year, with the heavy expenditures on the south leg scheduled to be started in about a year from now, and some progress on the center leg we will go a long way toward picking up a large part of the backlog that we are behind on.

So actually I am quite optimistic about our future, sir.

And I would like to point that up, by saying I am optimistic for these reasons:

MORE RAPID PROGRESS EXPECTED

The basic differences on the elements of the interstate system appear to have been resolved, and we can now pursue our planning studies to completion and proceed with the design construction stages in a logical and orderly manner.

And, secondly, pursuant to the provisions of the 1962 Highway Act, we are now organizing an urban transportation planning process, that is, the overall comprehensive planning here in the area, which will require close cooperative working relationship between the highway departments, the regional planners, and the local governments of the National Capital region. This should insure community consensus and agreement and tend to avoid the kind of controversy we have gotten into in the past.

The third thing is pending legislation to provide relocation service and assistance and proposed legislation to authorize the use of air rights—that is buildings over the freeway. These things will help us to implement our right-of-way and construction programs, and remove some of the objections that we have had in the past, and also provide some fresh new uses for these particular items that I have mentioned.

And, lastly, sir, all of us here in the entire Department are determined that we will use the latest techniques in advance scheduling and computer equipment and aggressively prosecute this job to its conclusion.

COMPLETION OF WORK ON SCHEDULE

Senator BYRD. Do you feel that you would be able to complete your on schedule?

Mr. AIRIS. Definitely, sir, definitely—barring some unforeseen developments in the decision-making field. Now, that is the only thing that could stop us, sir.

THREE SISTERS BRIDGE

Senator BYRD. What can you tell us about the Three Sisters Bridge? What is the status of this matter?

Mr. AIRIS. Well, the Policy Advisory Committee, of course, recommended a bridge location below Key Bridge. And then in consultation with the State of Virginia, sir, it was agreed that we would study two locations—one below Key Bridge and one above Key Bridge.

Now, we have employed a consultant to locate and determine the details of the two optimum locations—one above and one below. We are meeting constantly with the various bodies that are interested in this bridge, that is, the State of Virginia, Arlington County.

And we hope, in about 4 months now, to have those two locations pinned down, and then very rapidly after that, obtain agreement of all the interested parties on the proper location for the crossing, and then go ahead with our program.

POTOMAC RIVER FREEWAY

Senator BYRD. What are you doing with your Potomac River Freeway while you are reaching a decision concerning the bridge crossing?

Mr. AIRIS. Yes, sir. We are going ahead about as far west as 31st Street, and we have stopped work there pending further developments.

POSITION OF THE VIRGINIA HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT

Senator BYRD. What is the position of the Virginia Highway Department?

Mr. AIRIS. They are in complete concurrence with the procedure I have outlined, sir.

Senator BYRD. They take the position there should be a bridge crossing—another bridge crossing in the area there?

Mr. AIRIS. Definitely, sir.

Senator BYRD. Are you of the opinion that Key Bridge cannot be widened to accommodate the traffic?

Mr. AIRIS. That has been studied a good many times before—well, not a good many times, perhaps, but a few times before—and it has been determined it would be very costly and quite impractical to widen Key Bridge.

SITES FOR THE THREE SISTERS BRIDGE

Senator BYRD. Now, the Three Sisters Bridge site was above Key Bridge.

Mr. AIRIS. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. Is the site that is presently being considered above Key Bridge the same site as that which was earlier considered?

Mr. AIRIS. It could work out to the point it might be. But we think that probably the site somewhat downstream from that and north of Key Bridge will be the optimum one selected for the upstream location.

Senator BYRD. This would be between Key Bridge and the Three Sisters site?

Mr. AIRIS. Yes, sir. As I tried to point out, we have the two sites—one above and one below Key Bridge. And we will select an optimum for each one.

Senator BYRD. And would either of the sites accommodate itself to Route 66, which will come down to the south side of the Potomac River?

Mr. AIRIS. Yes, sir; that would be one of the essential elements in each location.

Senator BYRD. So as far as the Virginia Department of Highways is concerned, either site would suffice?

Mr. AIRIS. It would have to suffice. Otherwise, it would be thrown out, sir.

POSITION OF STATE OF VIRGINIA

Senator BYRD. Does the State of Virginia take a position favoring one site over the other?

Mr. AIRIS. Well, I think the State of Virginia favors a bridge above Key Bridge, and we, at the present time, in our position, favor one below.

Now, that has got to be adjusted.

Sir, General Duke reminded me that I may have left the impression that we had the consultants studying the Three Sisters site as such. We do not. It will be an optimum location south of the old Three Sisters site and north of Key Bridge—somewhere in that area. And then the one below the bridge will be between Key Bridge and on down to the Theodore Roosevelt Bridge—somewhere in that area.

GROWTH IN TRAFFIC ACROSS THE POTOMAC

Senator BYRD. Would you insert in the record the usual table concerning the growth in traffic across the Potomac?

Mr. AIRIS. Yes, sir.

(The table referred to follows:)

24-hour traffic comparison—Weekday, Saturday, and Sunday, December 1963

Number and location of machine station	Weekday						Saturday			Sunday		
	1963	1962	Percent change	1963	1953	Percent change	1963	1962	Percent change	1963	1962	Percent change
Highway Bridge	122,817	118,508	+3.6	122,817	97,717	+25.7		92,410			80,270	
Memorial Bridge	72,868	71,998	+1.2	72,868	52,787	+38.0	50,080	45,950	+9.0	49,780	38,880	+28.0
Key Bridge	68,520	64,238	+6.7	68,520	46,744	+46.6	49,970			48,760		
Woodrow Wilson Bridge	23,698	19,122	+23.9	23,698			21,520	17,251	+24.7	16,630		
Cabin John Bridge	18,996			18,996			15,643			16,469		
Chain Bridge	20,730	22,272	−6.9	20,730	13,314	+55.7	16,860			16,250		
Total Potomac River bridge traffic	327,629	296,138	+10.6	327,629	210,562	+55.6						
Benning Rd. NE., west of 34th St	42,846	40,941	+4.7	42,846	59,174	−27.6	48,740	47,320	+3.0	37,410	36,410	+2.7
Sousa Bridge	47,342	46,410	+2.0	47,342	50,920	−7.0	44,320	42,280	+4.8	32,980	30,440	+8.3
Anacostia Bridge (11th St.)	32,253	30,608	+5.4	32,253	30,926	+4.3	27,360					
South Capitol Street Bridge	65,553	56,726	+15.6	65,553	47,393	+38.3	57,950	51,430	+12.7	42,080	39,730	+5.9
East Capitol Street Bridge	49,928	50,953	−2.0	49,928			42,350	45,565	−7.7	32,260	39,931	−19.2
Total Anacostia River Bridge traffic	237,922	225,638	+5.4	237,922	188,413	+26.3						
Wisconsin Ave. past District of Columbia line	35,560	38,250	−7.0	35,560	26,953	+31.9	33,750	32,990	+2.3	18,850	21,940	−14.1
Georgia Ave. at Silver Spring viaduct	32,570	35,970	−9.4	32,570	33,135	−1.7	31,420	31,430	−0.0	21,740	19,810	+9.7
Bladensburg Rd. NE., north of Earl Pl	22,538	21,310	+5.8	22,538	32,665	−31.0	19,370	18,282	+6.0	12,960	13,029	−0.5
Connecticut Ave. NW, south of Macomb St	36,230	37,339	−3.0	36,230	32,320	+12.1	30,930	31,850	−2.9	26,390	25,890	+1.9
16th St. NW., between Euclid and Fuller Sts	29,518	31,473	−6.2	29,518	26,440	+11.6	28,420	29,100	−2.3	22,110	22,410	−1.3
Rhode Island Ave. NW., between North Capital and 1st Sts	26,620			26,620	24,137	+10.3	24,020			18,390		
13th St. NW., between I and K Sts	21,052	20,071	+4.8	21,052	19,929	+5.6	18,210	16,921	+7.6	10,750		
K St. NW., between 18th and 19th Sts	27,679			27,679	18,889	+46.5	20,760			15,050		
Pennsylvania Ave. SE., between 5th and 6th Sts					29,574							
Canal Rd. NW., between 36th St. and Foxhall Rd	30,140	28,254	+6.7	30,140	22,180	+35.9	24,650	19,670	+25.3	20,860	15,570	+34.0
Massachusetts Ave. NW., east of 30th St	41,078	42,653	−3.7	41,078	34,956	+17.5	34,370	35,630	−3.5	26,670		
13th St. NW., between Fairmont and Girard Sts	25,400	25,503	−0.4	25,400	25,805	−1.6	21,320	21,398	−0.4		16,005	
Sherman Ave. NW., between Euclid and Fairmont Sts	26,332	27,316	−3.6	26,332	18,625	+41.4						
Subtotal	865,969	829,915	+4.3	920,268	715,009	+28.7	507,400	487,067	+4.2	317,420	304,040	+4.4
Baltimore-Washington Parkway at District of Columbia line	69,858	63,261	+10.4	69,858			61,710	60,390	+2.2	48,090	55,490	−13.3
Kenilworth Ave. underpass at District of Columbia line	48,044	37,118	+29.4	48,044				30,320			30,550	
Total all stations	983,871	930,294	+5.8	1,038,170	715,009	+45.2	569,110	547,457	+4.0	365,510	359,530	+1.7

RATE OF TRAFFIC INCREASE

Senator BYRD. I would just ask the question as to whether the traffic growth is continuing at the same pace as it has been increasing over the past several years.

Mr. AIRIS. Approximately the same. We have had a few changes in Chain Bridge traffic due to the opening of the Cabin John Bridge upstream, but gradually the traffic is drifting back and is now approximately the same as it was prior to the Cabin John opening.

Senator BYRD. Is the increase continuing to be about 10,000 vehicles annually?

Mr. AIRIS. Yes, sir, about 3 percent—somewhere around 3 to 5 percent. It varies from month to month. It is somewhere in that range.

OPENING OF THE THEODORE ROOSEVELT BRIDGE

Senator BYRD. Again, when did you say that the Theodore Roosevelt Bridge would be opened for use?

Mr. AIRIS. We will open it for use in mid-1964. We are a little optimistic we will get it a little before that, sir.

Senator BYRD. You think you might have it ready before July?

Mr. AIRIS. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. General Duke, do you have any comments at this point?

Mr. DUKE. No, sir, I don't think any specific ones, sir.

I agree with the analysis that Mr. Airis has made of this program, and, in particular, I agree on the long-range basis with respect to the completion date of 1972. As of the moment, we see no obstacles that cannot be overcome, insurmountable obstacles, as it were, to preclude this successfully.

Senator BYRD. Thank you.

Do you have any additional comment with regard to the capital outlay items?

STATUS OF CONTRACTS

Mr. AIRIS. I have two sheets here similar to the ones we inserted last year—contracts completed since we were last here, and contracts started since we were last here.

If you would like to have them inserted, I have them here.

Senator BYRD. All right. Those may be included in the record.

(The information referred to follows:)

Contracts completed after Sept. 28, 1963

	Cost
Anacostia Freeway:	
Structure over Firth Sterling Ave	$1,725,000
Pedestrian overpass at station 112+95	153,000
E Street Expressway: Underpass at 23d St	605,200
T. Roosevelt Bridge: Superstructure	2,860,000
Miscellaneous locations:	
North Capitol St. improvements: Paving underpass roadways at New York Ave. and Rhole Island Ave. This contract is the last segment of the entire North Capitol St. improvement and the facility is now open for use from Massachusetts Avenue north to Hawaii Ave	190,000
Channelization 11th St., Q St., Rhode Island Ave	19,000
Alterations to existing streetcar terminal, 14th St. SW	153,000
Southwest Freeway paving 1st St. to 11th St. SW	1,000,000
13th St. NE., Rhode Island Ave. to Michigan Ave	413,000

Contracts started after Sept. 28, 1963

Project and contract	*Estimated cost*
Southeast Freeway: South Capitol St. to 6th St. superstructure	$3,119,000
11th Street Bridge over Anacostia River: Superstructure Contract No. 3	1,035,000
Potomac River Freeway:	
G St. to Pennsylvania Ave.; contract No. 3: Tunnel G St. to H St	4,098,000
G St. to Pennsylvania Ave.; contract No. 6: Grading, drainage, and paving H St. to K St	1,439,000
Anacostia Freeway:	
Paving Pennsylvania Ave. to 11th St	392,000
Paving 11th St. to Firth Sterling Ave	956,000
Miscellaneous projects:	
M St. SE.—South Capitol to 11th St	678,000
Rhode Island Ave. NE.—8th Pl. to 14th St	809,000

TREE REPLACEMENT PROGRAM

Senator BYRD. What is the status of your tree replacement program for which $150,000 has been requested?

Mr. AIRIS. We are asking $150,000. That is the last increment in a 3-year program for the replanting of trees. There is a little description on page 24–25, actually that probably leaves a little too rosy a picture, because we have had quite a sizable number of trees die.

And instead of reducing the backlog to 6,000 trees—6,250 trees, as indicated there, it is probably in the neighborhood of 10,000 trees.

In about another 2 years' time I probably will ask for another amount to continue the contract planting, sir.

Senator BYRD. What percent of the replantings die?

Mr. AIRIS. Well, it varies a great deal. I don't know whether I have got an approximate figure right here or not. I may have to furnish that for the record.

REPLANTING SCHEDULE

Mr. WALLACE. The replanting by contract, sir, or by our own forces?

Senator BYRD. You might give us both.

Mr. WALLACE. We have no figures on the contract planting, because those trees are guaranteed—the contractor must guarantee a live tree.

On our own trees, our experience has been somewhere between 5 and 10 percent. That is 5 to 10 percent loss.

Senator BYRD. You have no difficulty in having the contractor replace the trees?

Mr. WALLACE. No, sir, it is a guarantee clause in the contract. He must guarantee trees for 1 year.

Senator BYRD. This is your third year of a 3-year replacement program?

Mr. AIRIS. Yes, sir.

I might add we have no more difficulty with trees than we do with any other contract. We always have some difficulty.

Senator BYRD. You hope that the remaining backlog will be eliminated at the end of this third year?

Mr. AIRIS. That is what we hope. It depends to some extent on the kind of a winter we get, as to the amount our own forces can plant. This varies from 3,000, 5,000, 6,000 trees—sometimes we get that many planted with our own forces.

Senator BYRD. You have done pretty well this year, I presume.

Mr. AIRIS. Pretty good; yes, sir.

DISEASES OF TREES

Senator BYRD. What do you have to say about diseases of the trees?

Are you able to keep these under control?

Mr. AIRIS. Well, I think, sir, we are doing very well with the Dutch elm disease. Our people feel we have that under quite good control here in the District.

We are not losing many trees on that account any more.

We are not planting elms—that is, the American elm. But we are maintaining pretty well those that we do have.

KEEPING REPLACEMENT PROGRAM CURRENT

Senator BYRD. After this third year, you think that your forces will be able to keep current with the replacement program from year to year?

Mr. AIRIS. We hope to. As I indicated, we may have to come back for another year of contract planting in about 2 or 3 years' time. We do like to use contractors on all our work whenever we can.

Senator BYRD. Why do you say that at this point?

Mr. AIRIS. Well, I think in our statement we were a little optimistic, where we indicated that we would entirely clean up the backlog. We have a mortality in trees. That is, the older trees die off. And while we cannot always prognosticate exactly what is going to happen, we do know that on the average we lose something like 4,000 or 5,000 trees a year.

Now, if we have a bad year, our backlog may run up a little higher and we may wind up having to ask you for some additional money to pick up again.

Senator BYRD. How much money has been spent on the program thus far?

Mr. AIRIS. The 3-year program—this is exclusive now of our own planting effort—we had the first year $180,000; second year, $180,000: and this year, $150,000.

BACKLOG IN SIDEWALK REPLACEMENT PROGRAM

Senator BYRD. Now, with regard to the sidewalk replacement program, what is the size of your backlog?

Mr. AIRIS. Well, that is covered on page 24–54, sir. We have about 15 percent of our sidewalks that need replacement, and we have accomplished in the programs to date, 3 to 5 percent.

Senator BYRD. At the start of the program you had 15 percent of the existing sidewalk yardage in need of replacement.

Mr. AIRIS. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. You say you still have 15 percent?

Mr. AIRIS. No. We have between 12 and 10 percent.

Senator BYRD. Have there been any suits instituted against the District attributed to failure to repair your deteriorated sidewalks?

Mr. AIRIS. I don't know, sir, whether there were any exactly because of this, lack of repair. I know we have suits right along for

somebody falling. For instance, somebody getting hurt by stumbling over tree roots or something like that. We have those. But whether they can be pinned to this particular reason, I am not sure.

STATUS OF IMPROVEMENTS IN STREET LIGHTING

Senator BYRD. How are you coming along with your improvements in street lighting?

Mr. AIRIS. We are approximately 1 year behind. The work started with the Commissioners' approval of the program in 1960, you will recall, and we were delayed 1 year. The increment this year is for $381,000.

I was trying to note here just where we stood in the program.

The program was to run 6 years, with 1 year being behind—we are now two-thirds of the way through.

Senator BYRD. You are behind 1 year—what did you say?

Mr. AIRIS. We are approximately 1 year behind in our program. One year we did not receive funds, as I recall, and that year lapsed without work being done. The program was started in 1961. It should be fully relighted by the end of 1968. We are right on schedule. So that puts us about two-thirds of the way through, sir.

IMPACT OF STREET LIGHTING ON CRIME

Senator BYRD. Have you noted any impact upon the crime picture as a result of the modernization of your street light program?

Mr. AIRIS. Well, sir, one of the frequent complaints we receive here in the city is lighting in dimly lit sections. And the response that I personally have received seems to be extremely favorable for the new lighting. That is, wherever there are dimly lit sections, they seem to be very favorably toward getting them brighter.

Senator BYRD. So you would say in the interests of curtailing crime, we should press forward as expeditiously as possible with the completion of this program?

Mr. AIRIS. Yes, indeed—definitely.

FIRE ALARM BOXES

Senator BYRD. Now, you have $14,000 for fire alarm box installation. Do you have any problem with vandals who break into these boxes and pull the fire alarm trigger?

Mr. AIRIS. Well, sir, I would not really know about that angle of it. We simply install these boxes where the Fire Chief wishes to have them. He would better be able to tell you on that point that I can.

TURNING IN FALSE ALARMS

Senator BYRD. I believe we have had testimony in previous years to the effect that this has been a problem.

Is this the same type of fire alarm box. or is this a new type box, which would make it more difficult for vandals to break?

Mr. AIRIS. Sir, I cannot really testify on that point, I do know they try to keep abreast of the developments. And I just assume that our people are assisting in obtaining the best system that is available.

Senator BYRD. General Duke, would you answer the question?

Mr. DUKE. Sir, I could not specifically answer that. But I would be delighted to give you a report on it.

Senator BYRD. All right.

Mr. TOBRINER. Mr. Chairman, I can give you some information on that. There has been a large incidence of false alarms. The Commissioners, I believe, had under study a proposal to put, I think they are called, howlers on fire alarm boxes, which would make a great noise when the fire alarm is turned in, and call attention of witness in the neighborhood. This is recommended by one of our fire advisory committees.

REPORT ON FIREBOXES

Mr. DUKE. May I inquire, Mr. Chairman—you would like a report on whether or not the boxes that are being installed are of a different version in comparison with the previous years?

Senator BYRD. Yes.

(The information referred to follows:)

TYPE OF FIREBOX

The basic fire alarm boxes now being installed and proposed for installation in the future are no different than those installed in the past.

However, the Fire Department does plan to attach an electric type "howler" device to 50 boxes scattered throughout the city during the next 5 years. These devices can be moved from one location to another as the need develops.

REPORT ON FALSE FIRE ALARMS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND RECOMMENDATIONS TO REDUCE THE INCIDENCE THEREOF

The national average of false alarms for cities of ½ to 1 million population is 2.3 false alarms for each 1,000 population.[1] Based on the 1960 census figures and the District of Columbia Fire Department tabulation for false alarms for the 1961–62 fiscal year Washington had 2.7 false alarms for each 1,000 population, significantly above the 2.3 average.

The following chart indicates the incidence of false alarms in the District of Columbia for the past 3 years.

CHART I.—*Incidence of false alarms in the District of Columbia* [1]

Fiscal year	Total alarms	Total box alarms	False box alarms	Total local alarms	False local alarms
1959–60	11,216	3,535	1,162	7,681	276
1960–61	12,202	3,890	1,286	8,312	267
1961–62	12,994	4,767	1,749	8,227	278

[1] Prepared by the Fire Prevention Division, District of Columbia Fire Department.

These figures clearly indicate the severity of the false box alarm problem in Washington. Comparing fiscal year 1960–61 with 1961–62, though there was only a 6-percent increase in total alarms, there was a 36-percent increase in the number of false box alarms. The false box alarms amounted to an astounding figure of 37 percent of the total box alarms received. We obviously need not concern ourselves with local alarms inasmuch as only 3 percent of those received were false.

False alarms apparently are not seasonal. The following chart indicates this even though a slight increase is evident during the winter months. This can be explained by the fact that false alarms occur with greater frequency during the hours of darkness and in the winter months the daylight hours are of shorter duration.

[1] NFPA Fire Record Department.

CHART II—*Monthly breakdown of false box alarms*[1] *fiscal year 1961–62*

	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June
False box alarms	114	142	122	159	167	172	185	140	165	137	116	132
Percentage of false alarms each month of yearly total	6.5	8.1	7.0	9.1	9.6	9.8	10.6	8.0	9.4	7.8	6.6	7.9

[1] Prepared by the Fire Prevention Division, District of Columbia Fire Department.

The following chart clearly points out the fact that the false alarm problem can be fairly well localized.

CHART III.—*Location of false box alarms*[1] *by police precinct, fiscal year 1961–62*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Number false box alarms	36	125	36	17	145	102	22	37	279	152	237	147	157	259
Percent for precinct of total	2.1	7.1	2.1	1.0	8.3	5.8	1.2	2.1	15.9	8.7	13.5	8.4	9.0	14.8

[1] Prepared by the Fire Prevention Division, District of Columbia Fire Department.

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A further breakdown within each precinct would show that certain "trouble boxes" comprise a large percentage of the total pulled in each precinct. During the past year 50 fireboxes, 2.7 percent of the city's 1,858 boxes were responsible for 29 percent of the total false box alarms received during that period.

This city now has seven "Arresto-alarm" devices manufactured by Gamewell. This is a mechanical device that, upon "pulling" a firebox, is activated. emitting a loud horn sound. Being mechanical it is powered by a spring mechanism. One disadvantage of this device is that of a several second lapse before the horn develops full volume.

The Electrical Shop of the District of Columbia Fire Department has developed an electrical device of like nature that overcomes the aforementioned objection. The horn sounds instantaneously the moment the box is "pulled." The Electrical Shop has built four of these and has had them in service for a year.

The result of the installation of these two type howler devices is indicated in the following chart:

CHART IV.—*Comparison record of false alarms on boxes equipped with Arresto-alarms* [1]

Box	Location	Date installed	Number of months installed	Number of times pulled 1 year before installation	Number of times pulled during installation	Removed or relocated
634	11th St. and Constitution Ave. NE.	Feb. 6, 1962	1½	7	0	Mar. 16, 1962
646	North Capitol and N Sts.	June 18, 1962	6½	8	2	
6482	Holbrook and Queen Sts. NE.	Nov. 6, 1962	2	19	2	
834	8th St. and Barry Pl. NW.	Mar. 16, 1962	9½	10	10	
8318	9th and Quackenbos Sts. NW.	July 11, 1962	5½	3	3	
921	Howard Rd. and Firth Sterling Ave.	June 5, 1962	7	17	0	
9147	Division Ave. and Cloud Pl. NE.	Feb. 5, 1962	4	11	9	June 6, 1962
9267	56th Pl. and East Capitol St.	do	11	17	1	
9388	59th and Blaine Sts. NE.	do	11	10	3	
9424	49th and Lee Sts. NE.	Feb. 6, 1962	4	6	1	June 5, 1962
9425	51st and Fitch Sts. NE.	June 6, 1962	7	18	9	
9432	15th Pl. and Robinson St. SE.	Feb. 6, 1962	11	10	2	
9438	58th and East Capitol Sts.	Feb. 1, 1962	11	12	2	

[1] Prepared by James Flynn, Superintendent of Alarms, District of Columbia Fire Department.

Inasmuch as some of the devices were moved from one firebox to another during the period of installation 13 different fireboxes are charted for various lengths of time. Based on the aggregate of false alarms on these boxes after the installation of the howler devices in ratio to the length of time they were so equipped we find that an average of 5.8 false alarms a year would be pulled from these 13 boxes as opposed to 11.7 a year that were actually pulled over the 12 months prior to their installation. This represents a possible reduction by one-half of false alarms with the installation of such devices.

The gravity of the false alarm problem cannot be minimized. In 1961 there were 307,500 malicious false alarms in the United States, an increase of 41 percent over the 217,500 in 1960.[2] Furthermore, as pointed out previously, Washington's incidence of false alarms is even greater than the appalling national average for cities of like size.

The following two charts not only dramatize the dire consequences of false alarms over a 2-year period but should serve as a warning that, with a little less luck, these statistics could have been much more grave.

[2] NFPA Fire Record Department.

CHART V.—*Property damage to fire apparatus occurring in response to false fire alarms,*[1] *1961–62*

Date	Location	Apparatus	Damage
Mar. 22, 1961	Chief 5–4	Wagon	$40.88
June 5, 1961	Engine Co. No. 14	Pumper	10.00
Aug. 6, 1961	Engine Co. No. 9	do	645.35
Sept. 22, 1961	Engine Co. No. 2	do	10.00
Nov. 25, 1961	Rescue Squad No. 2		10.00
Feb. 24, 1962	Engine Co. No. 4	Wagon	10.00
Mar. 11, 1962	Engine Co. No. 4	Wagon and ambulance 8–7–A.	10.00
Mar. 13, 1962	Engine Co. No. 9	Wagon	10.00
June 22, 1962	Engine Co. No. 4	do	10.00
Sept. 8, 1962	Truck Co. No. 6		41.80
Nov. 18, 1962	Engine Co. No. 12	Reserve wagon	10.00
Dec. 16, 1962	Rescue Squad No. 1		200.00

[1] Compiled by the Division of Apparatus, District of Columbia Fire Department.

CHART VI.—*Personal injuries as a result of false fire alarms* [1]

Date	Fireman	Company	Box	Injury sustained
Feb. 10, 1961	F. D. Morris	Truck No. 10	4147	Sprained left knee.
June 12, 1961	E. L. Shymansky	Engine No. 2	148	Injured left knee.
July 24, 1961	W. J. Krause	Engine No. 9	315	Bruised lower back.
July 29, 1961	H. J. Magruder	Engine No. 11	895	Blow to head.
Sept. 28, 1961	D. J. Howdyshell	Engine No. 24	8315	Injured left elbow.
June 8, 1962	W. S. Holloway	Truck No. 15	6287	Cut head.
June 18, 1962	J. A. Harrington	Truck No. 16	9425	Fell through pole hole, striking head, face and left side on apparatus floor, unconscious (now retired due to injuries).
June 20, 1962	M. R. Tavenner	Truck No. 11	8396	Pain in back and left hip.
June 22, 1962	O. N. Brien a	Engine No. 22	8283	Injured right elbow.
Sept. 23, 1962	J. P. Devine	Engine No. 30	9216	Twisted knee.
Nov. 16, 1962	P. W. DuLaney	Engine No. 11	8339	Sprained right hand.

[1] Compiled by the Fire Prevention Division, District of Columbia Fire Department.

It is not difficult to itemize material damage resulting from false alarms, but other factors must also be recognized that cannot be put into statistics. Two words can best describe them, "alertness" and "morale." A fire company that might have had two or three false responses in one evening (and this is not unusual) might on its next run, a "working" fire, have lost its "edge," not be alert as it should be, and not as responsive to the natural impulses and instincts of good firefighters.

Also, due to the heavy response of equipment on a false alarm, that area is temporarily deprived of the fire protection it is due. In case of a concurrent fire in the particular district of a false alarm, the apparatus must come from a greater distance than normal, and what might have been a rather routine fire, could result in great property damage, injury, or even loss of life.

There can be no accurate statistics to show the exact ratio of adult offenders versus juvenile offenders. The arrest record during 1962 can be used as a fairly conclusive indication, however. During that year there were 137 arrests, 92 of which were juveniles, slightly greater than a 2-to-1 ratio of juvenile arrests over adult arrests. It is also interesting to note that of the 45 adult arrests there were but 17 committed.[2] The juvenile court does not make available any information.

The appalling rising rate in the incidence of false fire alarms necessarily dictates positive action now to stem the increase, to, in fact, decrease the present rate of false alarms. We must not apathetically await a disaster like that which befell New York City several years ago, which resulted in many deaths and injuries, before initiating action.

[2] Executive officer, MPDDC.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. An appropriation to build and install 50 electric-type howler devices

These devices can be built in the Electrical Shop of the District of Columbia Fire Department. Mr. James Flynn, Superintendent of Alarms, estimates that these can be built and installed at a cost of $35.41 each, a total expenditure of only $1,770.50. It is felt that 50 is quite sufficient to take care of the trouble boxes, and that the employment of this quantity would significantly reduce the incidence of false alarms. They are constructed in such a manner that they can be moved from one box to another, as the situation dictates.

2. Improved lighting at certain firebox locations with a notable false alarm problem

To cite such an example, box No. 934, at Eighth and Barry Streets NW., is located on a very dark corner in a neighborhood of small industrial plants, vacant lots, and garages. There is a negligible amount of pedestrian traffic during the evening hours. The installation of a howler device on this box did not have any effect at all in reducing false alarms. The street is so devoid of activity after dark that detection, even with the device, can easily be averted. With improved lighting in the immediate vicinity an individual would not be so tempted to pull the box. There are a number of such locations where a howler device might not significantly reduce the incidence of false alarms without also improving the lighting.

3. A forceful public relations program with continuity through all available news and publicity media, with the appointment of an individual within the District of Columbia Fire Department to initiate and administer such a program

On September 20, 1955, the National Board of Fire Underwriters said in Special Interest Bulletin No. 302:

"All available experience has shown that permanent reduction in the number of false alarms can be achieved only by a strong and continuing public relations program and by vigorous enforcement of penalties provided by law."

The public is unaware of the disgraceful proportions of malicious false alarms. Such a program might shake public apathy and indifference to this problem.

*4. Amend the District of Columbia Code title 22, chapter 11, 22: 1191 " * * * a fine not exceeding $100 or by imprisonment for not more than 6 months, or by both such fine and imprisonment," by substituting "$1,000" for "$100" and "1 year" for "6 months"*

In 1954, 3 New York City firemen were killed and 11 injured when 3 firetrucks collided responding to a false alarm. The city shortly thereafter adopted such a code as that above and the courts began to give the maximum fine and imprisonment. There was immediately a significant reduction in the incidence of false alarms.

Los Angeles also showed a significant reduction of false alarms after the courts adopted a get-tough attitude.[4] Along with more severe punishment, necessarily there should be a greater dissemination of such information by local news media.

5. The adoption and application to all fireboxes of prominent weatherproof stickers warning against illegal use

Such an emblem in a quantity of 2,000 would cost 15 cents each, an expenditure of $300.

6. That the District of Columbia Fire Department explore the feasibility of a reduced response of equipment on fireboxes with a notable record of false alarms

Such a move would necessarily have to be given very serious study. The sole purpose of the fire service is to afford the community fire protection and this must in no way be impaired. Perhaps this might initially be tried on an experimental basis in the early evening hours of darkness (the time of the greatest incidence of false alarms) and only on the relatively few boxes that have the greatest frequency of false alarms. Very often Fire Alarm Headquarters will

[4] Observation by Warren Y. Kimball, managing editor, in September 1962 ed., Firemen magazine.

receive more than one call where there is actually a fire at the location a box has been "pulled." On false fire alarms, naturally, this does not occur.

NOTE.—This report is in no way to be interpreted in a manner that would infer that the Commissioners Advisory Council on Fire Prevention recommends or even suggests the discontinuance of the system of street fireboxes for other means of emergency communication. There are many compelling reasons why such action would greatly risk a far higher record of fire loss in the District of Columbia.

INCREASES IN ADMINISTRATION REQUEST

Senator BYRD. All right.

Now, let's talk about the operating expenses.

You have a request for an increase of $28,566 in administration.

Mr. AIRIS. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. Would you address yourself to this increase?

Mr. AIRIS. All right, sir.

The $28,566 increase is itemized on page 24–5 and 24–9. We have some detailed justification shown on 24–6 to 24–8. Briefly it provides for the addition of one additional wage-hour investigator, and one additional personnel clerk, plus about $17,000 in mandatory pay increases.

STATUS OF POSITIONS

Senator BYRD. How many of each of these positions do you now have?

Mr. AIRIS. We have 9 positions in the personnel category; this makes an additional one, for a total of 10.

Senator BYRD. How many wage-hour investigtors do you have?

Mr. AIRIS. We have two, sir.

Senator BYRD. How many GS–5 personnel clerks do you have?

Mr. AIRIS. Three.

Senator BYRD. Do you have any vacancies in either of these categories?

Mr. AIRIS. No, sir.

Senator BYRD. Did you request either of these positions last year?

Mr. AIRIS. We have requested the personnel clerk last year, sir.

Senator BYRD. You have 53 positions under administrative services.

Mr. AIRIS. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. Do you have any additional vacancies over and above those that you have already mentioned?

Mr. AIRIS. We have four, sir.

CURRENT WORKLOAD DATA

Senator BYRD. Would you supply for the committee some current workload data? You have workload data on page 24–7, but the last data shown is April 1963.

Mr. AIRIS. All right, sir. We will be glad to do that.

(The information refered to follows:)

Additional workload statistics for the Labor Law Compliance Section are as follows:

	January 1964
Number of prime contractors	64
Number of subcontractors	172
Total	236

The 236 contractors employed approximately 4,900 employees.

WAGE-HOUR INVESTIGATOR

Senator BYRD. Now, I am not so sure I gave you an opportunity to talk about this GS–5 personnel clerk and the wage-hour investigator. Would you like to tell us something about your needs?

Mr. AIRIS. Well, our wage-hour investigator, of course, inspects our contracts for the proper enforcement of the Davis-Bacon Act, the Antikickback Act, the 8-hour law, Contract Work Hour Standards Act, labor provisions of the Federal Aid Highway Act and other matters of that nature. His workload was increased from 67 contracts in 1954 to about 196 in 1963.

Now, the two people that we have in there have been trying to keep abreast of the workload, but it is just at the point where we have got to ask for somebody else, especially in view of the fact that the Bureau of Public Roads is particularly interested in this field, also now.

PERSONNEL CLERK

Now, the GS–5 personnel clerk is required to handle the increased workload in the Department's personnel section. The number of personnel actions including appointments, separations, and promotions has increased in the last 2 years about 36 percent. They process an average of about 1,500 actions a year. Processing payrolls on the computer has placed an additional workload on the particular personnel section involved. And there are a few other items that have increased the workload.

We feel at this time that we should ask for this man or woman in order to keep abreast of the program.

EXPENDITURES FOR SNOW REMOVAL

Senator BYRD. Now, you had $285,000 in your base for snow removal. How much have you spent thus far in this fiscal year?

Mr. AIRIS. Well, this would be an estimate, sir. I don't have exact cost. But I think it is in the neighborhood of about $700,000.

Senator BYRD. $700,000?

Mr. AIRIS. Yes, sir.

I might add that last year they spent somewhere in excess of $900,000.

Correction, sir. They do have the figures here. It is $855,000 so far this year.

POSITIONS IN CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

Senator BYRD. You have 487 positions under the construction and maintenance activity.

How many vacancies do you have in this activity?

Mr. AIRIS. Just a minute, sir. I will have to find out here.

We have 24, sir.

Senator BYRD. Twenty-four vacancies?

Mr. AIRIS. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. I believe you are requesting 18 additional positions.

Mr. AIRIS. Yes, I think that is right, sir.

Senator BYRD. Yes.

Would you speak to this request?

Mr. AIRIS. Well, sir, on page 24–21 the positions are shown in detail.

Now, I don't know exactly how much detail you want me to go into. I can talk for quite awhile on this one.

CONSTRUCTION INSPECTORS

Senator BYRD. How many GS–7 construction inspectors do you have?

Mr. AIRIS. We have three others, and we are asking for these three that are shown here, sir.

Senator BYRD. Did you request any of these last year?

Mr. AIRIS. No, sir.

Senator BYRD. When were you last allowed a position in this category?

Mr. AIRIS. It has been quite awhile ago, sir. It hasn't been during the 5 years that I have been here, sir.

Senator BYRD. Why do you need a doubling of positions in this activity?

INSPECTION OF BRIDGE STRUCTURES

Mr. AIRIS. Well, sir, as you know, the last 5 or 6 years we have been adding a great deal to our bridge load—that is, we have more bridges, we have more grade separations, and quite a large number of them.

Now, we try to inspect these structures once each year. We find that we are going behind on that, and behind on our bridge maintenance—it is lagging. We want to beef up that effort. And mainly that is the basis for requesting all of these people that are shown here.

We have a little detail shown on page 16.

Senator BYRD. How long have you had three construction inspectors?

Mr. AIRIS. It has been quite a few years—at least 10 years Mr. Lissek informs me.

HEAVY LOADS INSPECTION

Senator BYRD. Now, why do you need one heavy loads inspector?

Mr. AIRIS. Well, sir, the Department has an escort for all the heavy loads that pass through the District. Now, we have some 500 passages per month. We must have someone accompany these 500 passages, in order to prevent damage to our streets, to trees, hydrants, and so forth.

And they all have to be scheduled.

Now, this is rather an interesting job. I have here a few pictures of some of our rather recent activity in this respect.

You might be interested just to look at them briefly.

Senator BYRD. How many of such inspectors do you now have?

Mr. AIRIS. We have one other, sir.

MAINTENANCE FOREMAN

Senator BYRD. And you need one WBR–16 maintenance foreman?

Mr. AIRIS. Yes, sir.

Now, I might add those six line items there, the maintenance foreman, the skilled bridge repairmen, the bridge repairmen, the WBR–11 bridge repairman, and the WBR–9 bridge repairman, and the laborers, all those positions, those line items I just went over, will constitute one additional bridge maintenance crew. We have two crews at the present time.

LAG IN BRIDGE REPAIR

As I mentioned, our bridge repair work is beginning to lag. And we feel at this time we must ask for this additional crew in order to keep abreast of our workload.

Senator BYRD. So the maintenance foreman would oversee the work of the 13 additional men?

Mr. AIRIS. Yes, sir—13 plus himself, that is right.

Senator BYRD. How many such crews do you have?

Mr. AIRIS. We have two crews now.

Senator BYRD. When was this picture taken, the one with the locomotive?

Mr. AIRIS. It happened last year—they moved the locomotive and the tender. And the boat was moved just recently. A tugboat.

ADDITIONAL SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS

Senator BYRD. Now, you have an increase of $20,000 for supplies and materials.

Mr. AIRIS. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. How much did you have in the base for this item?

Mr. AIRIS. Just above, on page 24–21, the base is shown as $30,000—$30,934, actually.

Senator BYRD. This would be an increase of about 66 percent?

Mr. AIRIS. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. Why do you need this increase?

Mr. AIRIS. Well, that is to go with the additional bridge crew, plus we think we are going to be able to squeeze a little more efficiency out of the other two bridge repair crews.

Senator BYRD. Why do you think you are going to be able to do that?

Mr. AIRIS. Well, we just hope we will, sir. We are going to try.

Senator BYRD. Why are you waiting until 1964 to do that?

Mr. AIRIS. We are trying constantly. I guess that is the only answer I can give you. With the additional crew, we think we can rearrange the workload to a little better advantage.

PROCUREMENT OF ADDITIONAL PASSENGER VEHICLES

Senator BYRD. Now, you are asking for $23,250 for the procurement of additional passenger vehicles.

Mr. AIRIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. BYRD. How many vehicles are involved?

Mr. AIRIS. Seventeen, sir.

Senator BYRD. What vehicles are we talking about?

Mr. AIRIS. Well, on page 24–25 we have the itemization and it involves 17 vehicles, 15 of the additional passenger cars requested for the Department of Welfare, one for the public schools, and one for the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation.

Senator BYRD. Would you repeat that answer, please?

Mr. AIRIS. There is a total of 17 additional vehicles requested. Fifteen are requested for the Department of Public Welfare, one for the public schools, and one for the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation.

These are the additional vehicles, sir.

INCREASE FOR ELECTRICITY

Senator BYRD. You have an increase in the appropriations for electricity amounting to $287,500. Would you explain the increase?

Mr. AIRIS. Yes, sir.

Sir, that is itemized out on page 24–37. The $287,500 item is the increase composed of $167,000 for the general fund, $120,000 for the highway fund, and the general fund items cover the lights on the streets generally, and the highway amount of $120,500 covers traffic signal energy, freeway lighting, underpass lighting, and such other metered electricity as we need that can be charged directly to the highway fund.

Senator BYRD. Why do you have to increase this amount?

Mr. AIRIS. Because, sir, we are increasing the street lights, both in the lighting program and in the highway construction program.

INCREASE IN TELEPHONE SERVICE COSTS

Senator BYRD. Explain the increase in the cost of telephone services.

Mr. AIRIS. Sir, this complements the increase of last year. The increase was $23,500. We did have a low estimate. But this will definitely provide for the additional 49 in dial circuits which will relieve the load on the District switchboard, and it will provide for the increased message costs that go with it.

RADIO ELECTRONIC TECHNICIANS

Senator BYRD. Explain the need for one additional licensed radio technician, and one additional electronic technician.

Mr. AIRIS. That is also shown on page 24–37.

The licensed radio technician is a wage board 14 grade. The increase is $6,573. I have some detailed justification on pages 31–33, but to summarize, this man will augment a present staff of five licensed radio technicians who are engaged in maintaining radio transmission equipment and radio control traffic signal equipment.

Senator BYRD. Why do you need two more positions?

Mr. AIRIS. Well, briefly, that is due to our increased use of radio equipment here in the District. We have as a part of the overall plant the centrally controlled signalization. That is all radio equipment. We also maintain nine radio networks, exclusive of the fire and police networks. And it is an increasing load. We just have to have these people for that reason.

REPLACEMENT OF RADIO EQUIPMENT

Senator BYRD. I note the request for an increase of $67,100 for radio procurement and replacement.

Mr. AIRIS. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. What is the matter with the present equipment?

Mr. AIRIS. There is nothing the matter with it, sir.

Senator BYRD. Why do you have to replace it?

Mr. AIRIS. Well, periodically the radio equipment wears out. I think we have a program that requires replacement every 7 years.

Senator BYRD. What do you mean by saying that there is nothing the matter with it?

Mr. AIRIS. Well, it needs replacement—my point was, sir, that it needs replacement only because of old age and wearout.

Senator BYRD. So there is something the matter with it?

Mr. AIRIS. To that extent; yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. Thank you very much.

MOTOR VEHICLES

STATEMENT OF GEORGE A. ENGLAND, DIRECTOR; ACCOMPANIED BY HERMAN S. COLE, DEPUTY DIRECTOR; WILLIAM J. QUINN, EXECUTIVE OFFICER; ROBERT F. BROWN, MANAGEMENT ANALYST; AND EILEEN E. LOCHTE, FISCAL SUPERVISOR

ESTIMATE AND SUMMARY ALLOTMENT

Senator BYRD. The next activity relates to motor vehicles.

The 1965 estimate is $1,896 000. This sum is an increase of $168,173, and 10 positions above the 1965 base.

The allottment summary will be placed in the record at this point.

(The allotment summary referred to follows:)

Allotment summary

1963 allotment (includes $35,775 contained in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1963 Public Law 88-25)	$1,624,175
1964 allotment	1,759,203
Comparative transfer to Washington Metropolitan Council of Governments	−3,000
Decreases	−28,376
1964 adjusted (1965 base)	1,727,827
Increases	168,173
Total estimate for 1965	1,896,000

Analysis by activity

Activity	1963 obligations	1964 allotment	Transfers	Decreases	1964 adjusted 1965 base	Increases	1965 estimate
1. Administration	$240,749	$262,313		$341	$261,972	$8,401	$270,373
2. Traffic safety education	63,332	68,247	−$3,000	16	65,231	16,008	81,239
3. Permit control	412,555	454,967		335	454,632	51,979	506,611
4. Safety responsibility	120,508	131,475		350	131,125	7,528	138,653
5. Vehicle control	773,178	842,201		27,334	814,867	84,257	899,124
Total	1,610,322	1,759,203	−3,000	28,376	1,727,827	168,173	1,896,000

Analysis by funds

Activity	1963 obligations	1964 allotment	Transfers	Decreases	1964 adjusted 1965 base	Increases	1965 estimate
Highway fund	$1,610,322	$1,759,203	−$3,000	$28,376	$1,727,827	$168,173	$1,896,000

The increases will be distributed as follows:

1. ADMINISTRATION

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
GS-4 clerk-typist	1	$4,222	$174	$570	$4,966
Within-grade advancements		3,225	210		3,435
Total increases from 1964 adjusted	1	7,447	384	570	8,401

2. TRAFFIC SAFETY EDUCATION

GS-9 public information specialist	1	$7,030	$563	$120	$7,713
GS-3 clerk	1	3,890	356	110	4,356
Within-grade advancements		794	52		846
Annuali ation part II 1964 pay raise		602	41		643
Bicycle registration program				2,450	2,450
Total	2	12,316	1,012	2,680	16,008

3. PERMIT CONTROL

A. PERMIT EXAMINATION

GS-5 permit examiner	2	$9,402	$804	$600	$10,806
GS-4 clerk-typist	1	4,222	370	570	5,162
Within-grade advancements		1,082	70		1,152
Annuali ation part II 1964 pay raise		951	65		1,016
Eye test machines (2)				1,600	1,600
Total increase from 1964 adjusted	3	15,657	1,309	2,770	19,736

B. RECORDS PROCESSING AND ISSUANCE

GS-4 clerk-typist	1	$4,222	$370	$570	$5,162
Within-grade advancements		4,924	320		5,244
Annualization pt. II 64 pay raise		3,484	237		3,721
Flexowriter				6,600	6,600
Simplafind multiple-tier file				4,000	4,000
Total	1	12,630	927	11,170	24,727

C. DRIVER IMPROVEMENT

Within-grade advancements		$2,350	$153		$2,503
Annualization GS-4 position approved 1964		2,107	85		2,192
Annualization pt. II 64 pay raise		2,641	180		2,821
Total increase from 1964 adjusted		7,098	418		7,516

4. SAFETY RESPONSIBILITY

GS-4 clerk	1	4,222	370	120	4,712
Within-grade advancements		2,644	172		2,816
Total increase from 1964 adjusted	1	6,866	542	120	7,528

5. VEHICLE CONTROL

A. INSPECTION

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
GS-6 motor vehicle inspector	1	$5,242	$441	$250	$5,933
Within-grade advancements		6,153	400		6,553
Annualization pt. II, 1964 pay raise		2,855	194		3,049
Other contractual services:					
Replace ceiling lights				19,000	19,000
Replace roofing				5,000	5,000
Replace headlight test machine				4,000	4,000
Repairs to Northeast station				5,000	5,000
Total	1	14,250	1,035	33,250	48,535

B. REGISTRATION

GS-6 title examiner	1	$5,242	$441	$120	$5,803
Within-grade advancements		4,051	263		4,314
Rental ADP equipment				20,000	20,000
Annualization of ADP rental, 1964				5,605	5,605
Total	1	9,293	704	25,725	35,722

INTRODUCTION OF WITNESSES

Senator BYRD. Mr. Herman, who is our distinguished witness at this point?

Mr. HERMAN. Mr. George A. England, the Director of the Department of Motor Vehicles.

Mr. ENGLAND. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

If I may introduce my associates—Mr. Quinn, Mrs. Lochte, Mr. Cole, and Mr. Brown.

Senator BYRD. Thank you, Mr. England.

Would you like to say anything to begin with?

MANDATORY ITEMS INCREASE

Mr. ENGLAND. Mr. Chairman, I have no prepared statement, but I would just like to refer to the increase to which you referred, $168,173. Of course a substantial percentage of that involves items which are mandatory in nature. The remainder, by and large, is related to three factors: One, there are more drivers today than ever before. We are beginning to feel the effects of the postwar population explosion.

Two, there are more automobiles. We all know there were more automobiles sold last year than ever before.

Three, there are more accidents, more injuries, and more deaths in Washington, D.C. And our program is, of course, to try to keep those down.

INCREASE IN REVENUES

Nevertheless, this increase in volume means something to us in terms of revenue. After all, we are one of the revenue-producing agencies of the District. We continue to increase, in terms of revenue, by about half a million dollars each year.

Now, to help you, sir, understand, perhaps easier than our written justifications, this increase in workload, I have brought along a group of line charts which I can either hand to you or hand to the reporter, whichever you prefer.

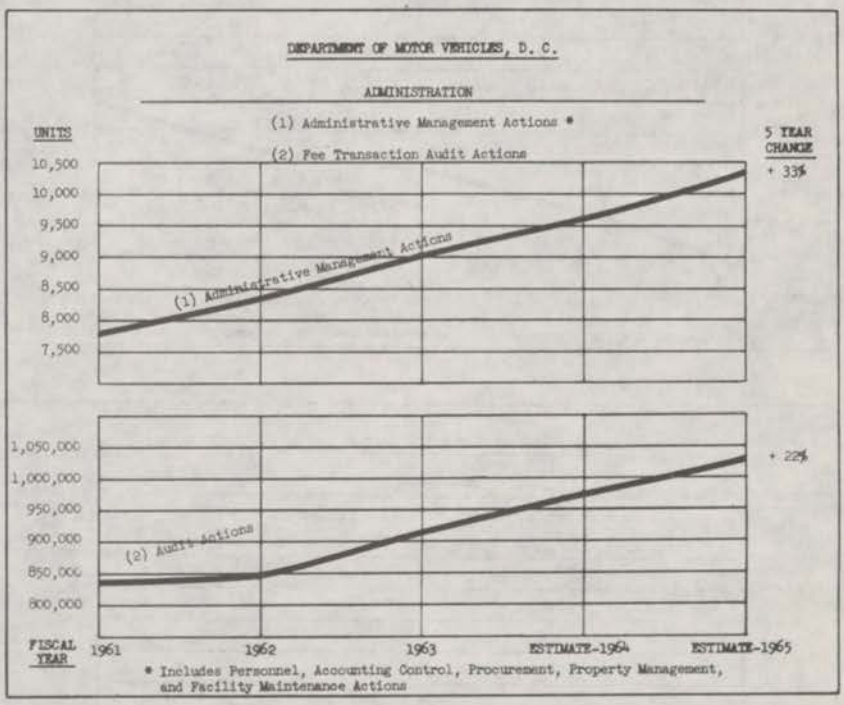
Senator BYRD. How many do you have there?

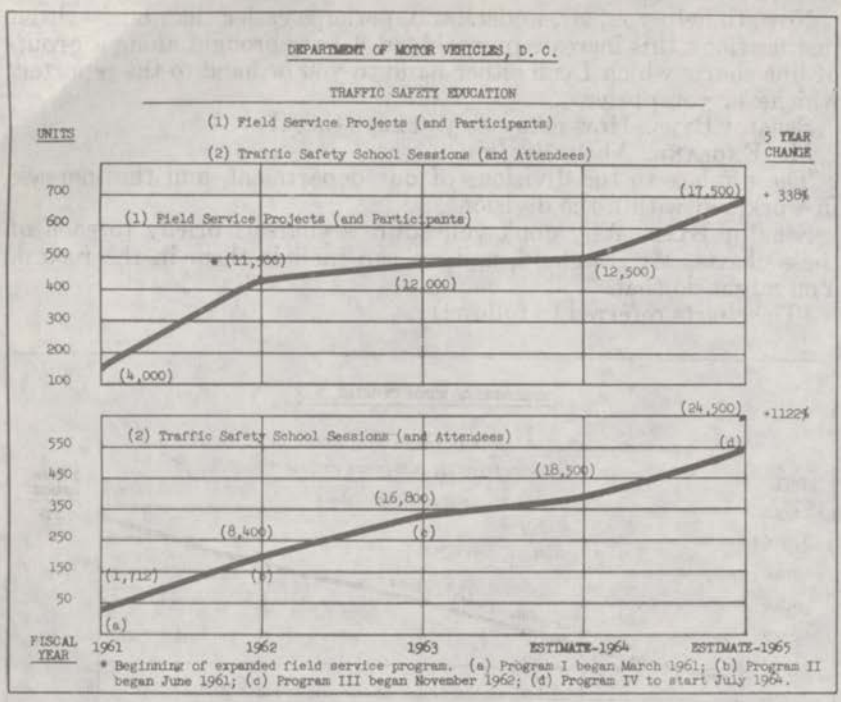
Mr. ENGLAND. About five, sir.

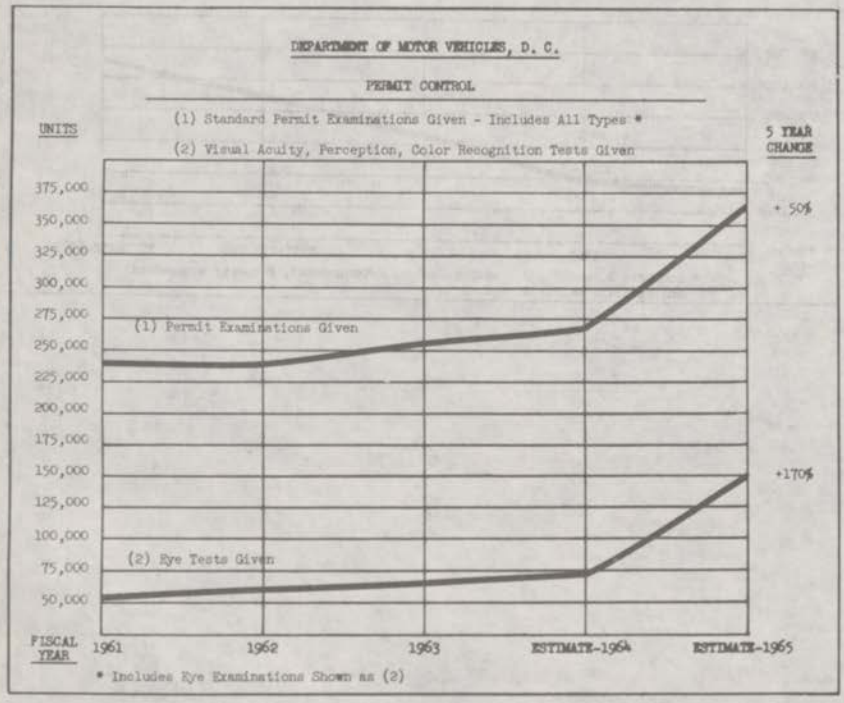
These relate to the divisions of our department, and the increase in workload within the divisions.

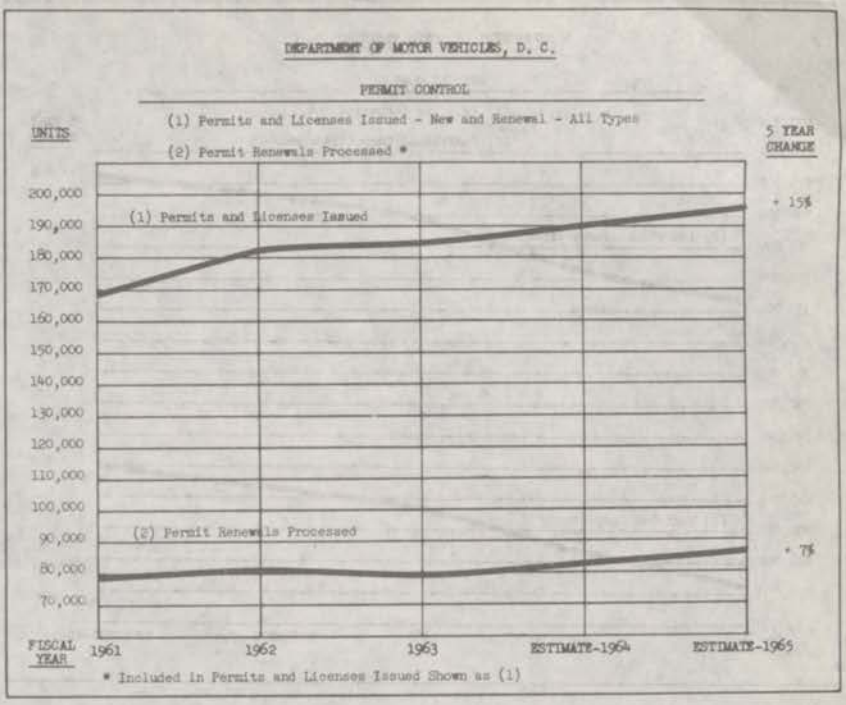
Senator BYRD. Why don't you address yourself briefly to each of these charts, Mr. England, and we can include them in the record. You might do that.

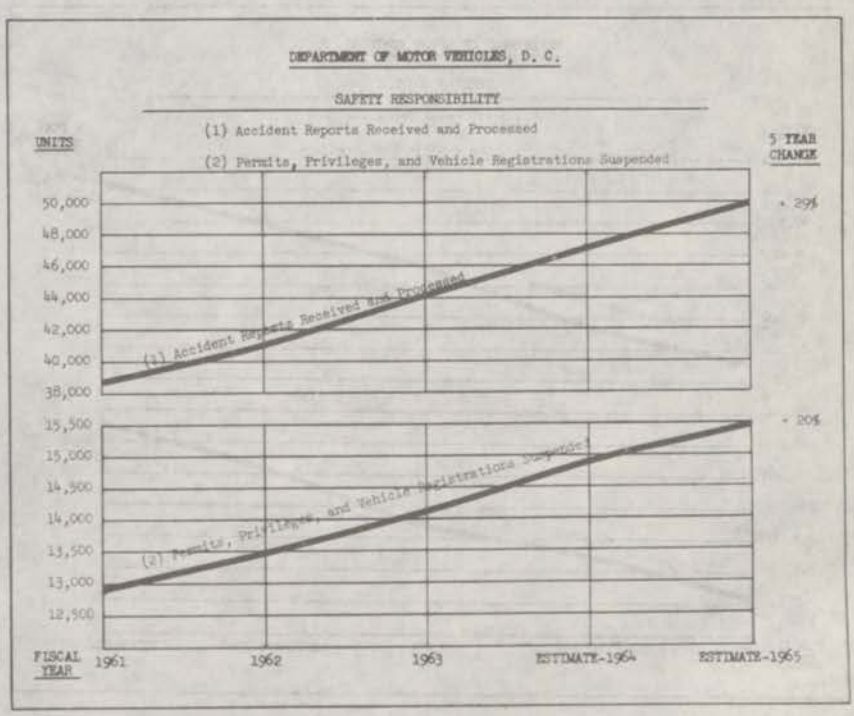
(The charts referred to follow:)

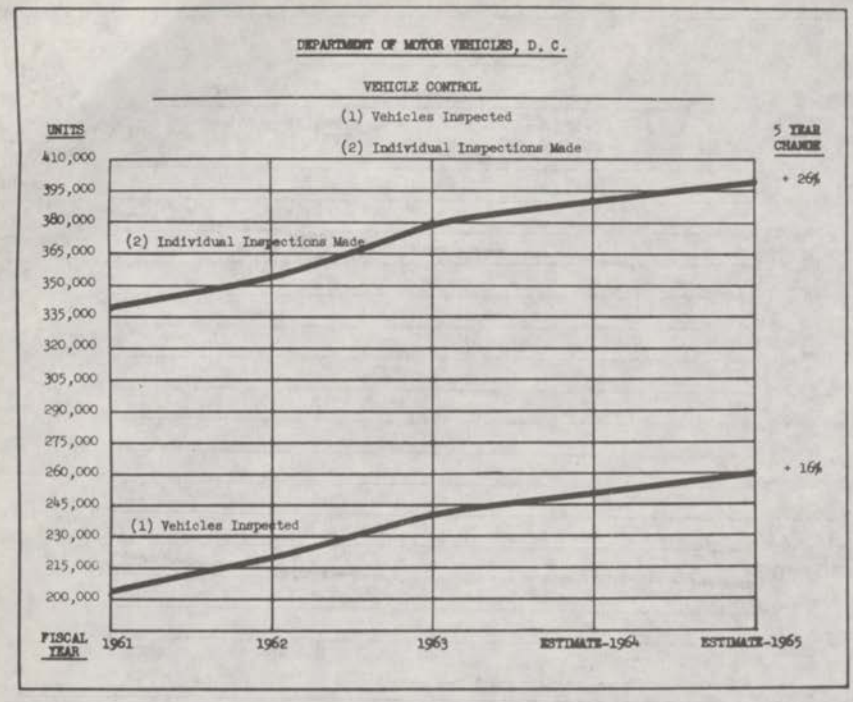


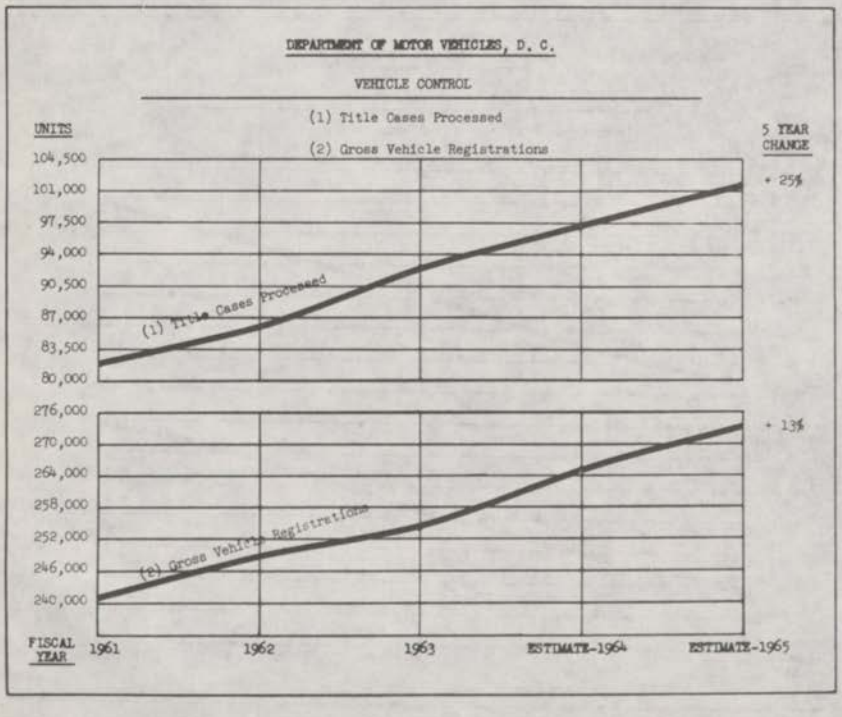

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES, D. C.
TRAFFIC SAFETY EDUCATION
(1) Field Service Projects (and Participants)
(2) Traffic Safety School Sessions (and Attendees)
UNITS
5 YEAR CHANGE
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
(1) Field Service Projects (and Participants)
(4,000)
(11,000)*
(12,000)
(12,500)
(17,500)
+ 338%
550
450
350
250
150
50
(2) Traffic Safety School Sessions (and Attendees)
(1,712)
(8,400)
(16,800)
(18,500)
(24,500)
(a)
(b)
(c)
(d)
+1122%
FISCAL YEAR
1961
1962
1963
ESTIMATE-1964
ESTIMATE-1965
* Beginning of expanded field service program. (a) Program I began March 1961; (b) Program II began June 1961; (c) Program III began November 1962; (d) Program IV to start July 1964.


DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES, D. C.
PERMIT CONTROL
(1) Standard Permit Examinations Given - Includes All Types *
(2) Visual Acuity, Perception, Color Recognition Tests Given
UNITS
5 YEAR CHANGE
375,000
350,000
325,000
300,000
275,000
250,000
225,000
200,000
175,000
150,000
125,000
100,000
75,000
50,000
(1) Permit Examinations Given
(2) Eye Tests Given
+ 50%
+170%
FISCAL YEAR
1961
1962
1963
ESTIMATE-1964
ESTIMATE-1965
* Includes Eye Examinations Shown as (2)


DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES, D. C.
PERMIT CONTROL
(1) Permits and Licenses Issued - New and Renewal - All Types
(2) Permit Renewals Processed *
UNITS
5 YEAR CHANGE
200,000
190,000
180,000
170,000
160,000
150,000
140,000
130,000
120,000
110,000
100,000
90,000
80,000
70,000
(1) Permits and Licenses Issued
(2) Permit Renewals Processed
+ 15%
+ 7%
FISCAL YEAR
1961
1962
1963
ESTIMATE-1964
ESTIMATE-1965
* Included in Permits and Licenses Issued Shown as (1)


DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES, D. C.
SAFETY RESPONSIBILITY
(1) Accident Reports Received and Processed
(2) Permits, Privileges, and Vehicle Registrations Suspended
UNITS
5 YEAR CHANGE
50,000
48,000
46,000
44,000
42,000
40,000
38,000
15,500
15,000
14,500
14,000
13,500
13,000
12,500
(1) Accident Reports Received and Processed
(2) Permits, Privileges, and Vehicle Registrations Suspended
+ 29%
+ 20%
FISCAL YEAR
1961
1962
1963
ESTIMATE-1964
ESTIMATE-1965


DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES, D. C.
VEHICLE CONTROL
(1) Vehicles Inspected
(2) Individual Inspections Made
UNITS
5 YEAR CHANGE
410,000
395,000
380,000
365,000
350,000
335,000
320,000
305,000
290,000
275,000
260,000
245,000
230,000
215,000
200,000
+ 26%
+ 16%
(2) Individual Inspections Made
(1) Vehicles Inspected
FISCAL YEAR
1961
1962
1963
ESTIMATE-1964
ESTIMATE-1965


DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES, D. C.
VEHICLE CONTROL
(1) Title Cases Processed
(2) Gross Vehicle Registrations
UNITS
5 YEAR CHANGE
104,500
101,000
97,500
94,000
90,500
87,000
83,500
80,000
276,000
270,000
264,000
258,000
252,000
246,000
240,000
+ 25%
+ 13%
(1) Title Cases Processed
(2) Gross Vehicle Registrations
FISCAL YEAR
1961
1962
1963
ESTIMATE-1964
ESTIMATE-1965

OFFICE OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Mr. ENGLAND. The first chart, of course, covers the Office of Business Administration where we are asking for one additional position, grade GS–4 clerk-typist.

If I may remind you, sir, this committee allowed this position last year, but, unfortunately, we lost it in conference. This position would operate directly under Mr. Quinn, and he is prepared to justify it.

Senator BYRD. You have 23 positions now?

Mr. ENGLAND. Yes, sir.

VACANCIES

Senator BYRD. Do you have any vacancies?

Mr. ENGLAND. In the Office of Administration we have one—incidentally, my own personal office comes under this same heading. I have one assistant secretary vacancy in my own office, not in the office that administers the business activities. This vacancy, incidentally, has existed less than a month. It is a grade GS–5 secretary-clerk

Mr. Quinn, if you will proceed to tell the chairman what this position would do.

Senator BYRD. Very well.

POSITION IN ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION

Mr. QUINN. Sir, over the past 4 years the elements which generate the basic workload in the Administrative Division have increased substantially. The growing size and activities of the department, plus new and more demanding administrative regulations, controls, and requirements, have increased the workload in all related management areas.

WORKLOAD INCREASE

The statistics presented in our written justification show this workload increase in tabular format. Specifically, our request here today for one GS–4 clerk-typist is based on two major factors. First, the department's Office of Business Administration now has no clerk-typist position to do its routine clerical work, particularly typing, which makes it necessary for technical employees, who are not trained typists, to type routine work as best they can—which is not always too good—to the detriment of their own more important assignments.

This, plus the increased general administrative workload is causing serious problems. For example, it necessitates the payment of overtime on occasion to keep abreast of the workload, and such special measures as hiring a temporary typist to type the budget which we are presenting here today.

MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

Secondly, in fiscal year 1962 the Congress approved this Department's request to establish and conduct a management improvement program by providing an initial position of management analyst. This action already has proved of significant benefit to the Department and the District. For example, as a result of the management program, we are now entering our first year under a new automated

vehicle registration system which is expected to result in significant savings in personnel and funds, and better service to the public.

NEW RESERVED LICENSE TAG PROGRAM

And, we have initiated a new reserved license tag program, which not only will add an estimated minimum of $100,000 a year to District revenue, but will permit more effective and economical registration of certain classes of vehicles, which have a low annual registration turnover.

Senator BYRD. When did you initiate this program?

Mr. ENGLAND. The first day of this year, sir.

The action by the Commissioners was on the last day of last year.

REVENUES UNDER NEW PROGRAM

Senator BYRD. What is your showing insofar as increased revenues are concerned, up to this point?

Mr. ENGLAND. At the moment we have requests for 1,500 of these reserved tags, the value of which is $25 each. We don't expect the real surge until these plates get on the street, and then we think it is going to build up. I hope to talk about that later in our discussion, sir.

Senator BYRD. All right.

MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

Mr. QUINN. Today our management improvement program is not making the progress it should. Many important projects are still untouched because of the lack of adequate clerical and typing support. They are projects that could add new revenue to the District and reduce operating costs and improve services to the public.

We are asking that this important program be moved into its next phase by provision of one low level position to handle all the clerical and typing details that are generated by the management analyst's studies, plans, reports, and recommendations; there is always a lot of paperwork and typing involved in those things.

Where possible, this new clerk-typist also will assist the other employees in the office who now are typing their own work.

Senator BYRD. I believe we have covered chart No. 1.

Mr. ENGLAND. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. Shall we recess just briefly, and then we will go into activity 2.

Mr. ENGLAND. All right, sir.

(Brief recess.)

Senator BYRD. The committee will be in order.

TRAFFIC SAFETY EDUCATION

Two additional positions are being requested under Traffic Safety Education.

Mr. ENGLAND. Right, sir.

Mr. Chairman, this is the office that promotes safe driving and safe walking throughout the community.

Senator BYRD. How effective is it in promoting this?

Mr. ENGLAND. Based upon last year's record, sir, very ineffective. But, by and large, I think over the years it has done a good job.

I say very ineffective this year because we lost 50 percent more people in 1963 than we did in 1964. We had the worst record in 20 years. But this little office did not really get started until 4 years ago—in 1960—when Congress gave us two key positions. It now comprises four people, three public information specialists, one of whom serves the citizen traffic board, and one secretary. Since that time, these employees have been working in the community, trying to promote safety through meetings with large groups, sessions with good and bad drivers in large employment centers, and so on.

These fellows now have made themselves so popular that they cannot meet the demand. Our chart shows the number of contacts they have been able to make and the number of people that, hopefully, they have been able to impress.

We would hope that the Congress this year would augment this small staff by one GS-9 public information specialist, and by one other clerk, the man who would work the motion picture projector and hand out pamphlets and literature of that type. And, incidentally, I may say with respect to this clerk, that this committee allowed it last year. But it, too, was lost in conferenc.

TRAFFIC SAFETY SCHOOL SESSIONS

Senator BYRD. How many persons were required to attend the schools in 1963?

Mr. ENGLAND. The traffic safety school sessions began in 1961 with less than 40 during the whole year.

In 1965 we are going to conduct about 550 of these sessions, and we expect about 24,500 people to be affected by them.

Senator BYRD. So the attendance is on the increase?

Mr. ENGLAND. Yes, sir; way up, sir. The figure is tremendous—the percentage of people that have been affected.

COOPERATION IN PROMOTING SAFETY

Senator BYRD. Are you getting any free time in connection with radio and TV announcements?

Mr. ENGLAND. Yes, sir, we have the maximum cooperation of all of the news media, and we get really good cooperation from them.

BICYCLE SAFETY PROGRAM

Now, in that same activity, sir, there is an increase of $2,450 to assist the Police Department in promoting bicycle safety. You may know that the Commissioners authorized a bicycle registration program. This fund is used to pay the expenses of that bicycle registration program and, in addition, to provide literature and the like in order to promote safe bicycle riding by our youngsters.

The remainder of the increase, sir, is in the mandatory category.

Senator BYRD. How many are registered?

Mr. ENGLAND. How many bicycles are registered?

So far 30,000 bikes have been registered, and I think the police feel there is another 5,000 or so to be registered.

Senator BYRD. What do you collect in the way of fees for this?

Mr. ENGLAND. There is no charge for the registration, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. You think there should be a charge?

Mr. ENGLAND. No, sir. The expenses are nominal. And we regard this as a safety promotion project, by and large.

Senator BYRD. All right.

PERMIT CONTROL

Now, you are requesting four additional persons in the permit control activity.

Mr. ENGLAND. Yes, sir.

I will take, first, if I may, permit examination. This is the area where I was telling you the number of people who are applying for permits is increasing each year. But the increases that we are asking for today include a new program.

EXAMINATION OF APPLICANTS FOR PERMITS

Based upon a screening of our applicants who renew their permit—and this is possible now because they have to come in and have their photographs taken—25 percent of our people who hold permits cannot qualify under our present minimum eye standards. So we think that we have to introduce an eye screening program into the renewal process, and to do this we will need two additional permit examiners.

We need another examiner to take care of the increased workload. But we intend to accomplish this by instead of appointing three examiners at the grade 5 level, to appoint one clerk-typist, who can do many of the clerical duties that are related to this operation, the scheduling of appointments and things of that type, and that will free the time of an examiner to do regular examining duties.

EYE TEST MACHINES

Of our increase, $1,600 is for four eye test machines to do this eye screening at our three locations—the central building downtown and our two branch offices, where renewals are issued.

That is three of the four jobs to which you have referred.

Senator BYRD. Do you have any vacancies in the 14—in the 11 positions?

Mr. ENGLAND. In permit examination there are no vacancies; no, sir.

RECORDS PROCESSING

The next—records processing. We have become more expert in the examining of people who have physical disabilities. We have had the cooperation of the doctors in providing us with standards that we can follow. And so our screening is much more meaningful than it ever has been before.

But we find ourselves in the position of having to follow up on thousands of cases where it has not been possible to issue a full permit that is an unrestricted permit.

For instance, let's say that an applicant's eyes may go bad within a year, so we have to keep a followup on this man, and make sure that within a year he comes back, either recertified by his doctor, or he has a restriction on his permit or perhaps has no license at all. We

need one GS–4 clerk-typist to maintain a followup on these thousands of drivers who fall into this category.

Senator BYRD. Did you request any one of these four positions last year?

Mr. ENGLAND. No, sir.

TEST MACHINES

Senator BYRD. How many eye test machines do you now have?

Mr. ENGLAND. Mr. Chairman, we have four. These are now used for testing the new applicants. These are not used at all in the renewal program. They are even located in a different area. This increase includes one additional automatic file, one of those rotating files, with a value of $4,000. We need it because the number of drivers and the number of violators is increasing.

VIOLATION FILES

Senator BYRD. How many of such files do you now have?

Mr. ENGLAND. We have eight of them, sir.

Senator BYRD. When did you last add one?

Mr. ENGLAND. We added a file last year, sir.

Senator BYRD. And when did you last add one prior to last year?

Mr. QUINN. Last year we added one. We skipped a year. And the year before that, sir, we added another.

Senator BYRD. And then again in 1963?

Mr. QUINN. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. And in 1964 you are not adding one?

Mr. ENGLAND. No, sir.

Senator BYRD. But 1965?

Mr. ENGLAND. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. So that is one every 2 years?

Mr. ENGLAND. That is right, sir.

FLEXOWRITER

Senator BYRD. Now, the flexowriter.

Mr. ENGLAND. The flexowriter is a typewriter that has a tape by-product. What you type on the permit is also typed into a reel of tape. This tape is used for a number of purposes, for our Department to create other records, and to provide data to the Department of Commerce, Federal Driver Register.

Senator BYRD. My staff recommends the flexowriter pretty highly.

Mr. ENGLAND. Yes, sir, it is a good piece of equipment. It does precisely the job we need done.

Senator BYRD. How many do you have?

Mr. ENGLAND. We have six, sir.

Senator BYRD. And when did you last replace one of the six?

Mr. QUINN. We bought two in 1963, sir.

Mr. ENGLAND. The others—the two we intend to replace—are 9 years old. We replaced two of them, in 1963.

DRIVER IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

Senator BYRD. Now, can we pass on to the driver improvement program?

Mr. ENGLAND. Yes, sir. Increases total $7,516; $2,192 is to annualize a position allowed in the 1964 budget, a clerk to collect the $5 restoration fee which was authorized by Congress; $2,503 for salary within grades; and $2,821 to annualize the pay raise.

Senator BYRD. Now, can you file for the record the actual figures since July 1, 1963, in regard to the two sets of statistics that appear on 25–21? Your last figures there are estimates.

Can you give us something concerning the first 6 months of this fiscal year?

Mr. ENGLAND. Yes, sir.

(The information referred to follows:)

Workload unit	Actual fiscal year 1961	Actual fiscal year 1962	Actual Fiscal year 1963	Estimate fiscal year 1964	Actual Dec. 31, 1963	Estimate fiscal year 1965
Point system and other hearings held	10,541	12,821	13,205	15,000	6,583	16,500
Operator's permit and privilege suspensions and revocations ordered	11,076	12,399	12,800	13,000	5,329	13,500
Accident reports received and processed	38,845	41,310	44,287	47,000	26,410	50,000
Permit, privilege and vehicle registration suspensions	12,964	13,445	14,154	14,800	7,058	15,500
Summons issued and arrest warrants initiated	6,152	6,333	5,281	5,400	3,299	6,000
Number of restorations ordered	6,455	6,925	7,203	7,500	3,471	7,800

ADDITIONAL POSITION

Senator BYRD. You are asking for one additional position under safety responsibility.

Mr. ENGLAND. Yes, sir.

INCREASE IN ACCIDENTS

I mentioned in my brief opening statement the increase in the number of accidents—26 percent more accidents this year than last year. This has been steadily climbing over the past few years.

The average increase over the last 5 years is 29 percent. Each of these accidents has to be processed through our Safety Responsibility Division. That is the Division that provides some relief to the people who are victims of uninsured drivers.

Senator BYRD. Now, on page 25–23 you have a table which shows the estimates, the last of which is for fiscal year 1965.

Would you file the actual figures since July 1, 1963?

Mr. ENGLAND. Yes, sir. We would be happy to do so.

(The information referred to follows:)

Workload unit	Actual, fiscal year 1961	Actual, fiscal year 1962	Actual, fiscal year 1963	Estimate, fiscal year 1964	Actual, fiscal year 1964	Estimate fiscal year 1965
Accident reports received and processed	38,845	41,310	44,287	47,000	26,410	50,000
Permit, privilege, and vehicle registration	12,964	13,445	14,145	14,800	7,058	15,500
Summons issued and arrest warrants initiated	6,152	6,333	5,281	5,400	3,299	6,000
Number of restorations ordered	6,455	6,925	7,203	7,500	3,471	7,800

VEHICLE CONTROL

Senator BYRD. Moving on to "Vehicle Control," the request there is for two positions.

You have 70. Are all of the 70 positions filled?

Mr. ENGLAND. In Vehicle Control; no, sir. And I may remind you that Vehicle Control is the unit which has been affected by automation, which the Congress has allowed us in the fiscal year 1963 budget.

We have three positions frozen in this unit, for the reason that in converting our system over, we have done it most modestly. And we have to use machinery that is available to us through the Finance Office and through the Department of Licenses and Inspections, and it is not always available to us during the regular working day. In fact, it practically never is available to us during the regular working day.

Senator BYRD. How many of the 100 positions are vacant?

Mr. ENGLAND. Of the 100 positions, sir, we have 3 frozen and 2 additional ones vacant.

VEHICLES INSPECTED

Senator BYRD. Would you file the actual figures for the first 6 months of the fiscal year concerning vehicles inspected and total of all inspections made?

Mr. ENGLAND. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. All right.

(The information referred to follows:)

Workload unit	Actual fiscal year 1961	Actual fiscal year 1962	Actual fiscal year 1963	Estimate fiscal year 1964	Actual Dec. 31, 1963	Estimate fiscal year 1965
Vehicles inspected	205,971	219,277	240,060	250,000	118,524	260,000
Total all inspections made	343,402	353,612	379,603	390,000	184,177	400,000

VEHICLES REJECTED AT TIME OF INSPECTION

Senator BYRD. A table of the estimates appears on 25–27.

What percent of the vehicles are rejected at the time of inspection?

Mr. ENGLAND. Just about 50 percent. It is almost on the line.

Senator BYRD. Is that about the same answer you gave us last year?

Mr. ENGLAND. Yes, sir. It wavers very little, sir.

Senator BYRD. You are requesting one GS–6 motor vehicle inspector.

Mr. ENGLAND. That is related, as I said, to the fact that there are more automobiles—there is a need to inspect more vehicles.

Senator BYRD. You have 51 now?

Mr. ENGLAND. We have, motor vehicle inspectors—we have 51.

Senator BYRD. All positions filled?

Mr. ENGLAND. Yes, sir. There is never a vacancy in that category, sir.

Senator BYRD. Well, I think you are doing all right, Mr. England. You can go home now and let that young lady get her supper.

Mr. ENGLAND. Thank you, sir.

MOTOR VEHICLE PARKING AGENCY

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM D. HEATH, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, ACCOMPANIED BY WILLIAM B. HAMPTON, DEPUTY DIRECTOR

ESTIMATE AND ALLOTMENT SUMMARY

Senator BYRD. The next activity relates to the Motor Vehicle Parking Agency.

The 1965 estimate is $220,100, an increase of $2,126 above the 1965 base.

The allotment summary for the activity will be placed in the record at this point.

(The allotment summary referred to follows:)

Allotment summary

1963 allocation	$205,100
1964 allocation	218,300
Decreases	326
1964 adjusted (1965 base)	217,974
Increases	2,126
Total estimate for 1965	220,100

Analysis by activity

Activity	1963 obligations (actual)	1964 allocation	Decreases	1964 adjusted (1965 base)	Increases	1965 estimate
Facilitation of motor vehicle parking	$164,205	$218,300	$326	$217,974	$2,126	$220,100

Analysis by funds

Activity	1963 obligations (actual)	1964 allocation	Decreases	1964 adjusted (1965 base)	Increases	1965 estimate
Highway fund (motor vehicle parking account)	$164,205	$218,300	$326	$217,974	$2,126	$220,100

The total increase requested will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Within-grade advancements		$854	$58		$912
Annualization of January 1964 GS pay increase		1,163	48		1,244
Total increases from 1964 base		2,017	106		2,126

Summary of capital outlay projects, fiscal year 1965

1964 allocation in annual act ..... None

Project number	Priority	Project title	Amount
31-20	1	Pay parking lot	$31,000
		Total estimate for 1965	31,000

PAY PARKING LOT

Project number: 31–20.
Location: Under Southeast freeway at 2d Street SE.
Scope of work: To construct parking lot.
Fund: Motor vehicle parking fund.
Capacity: 36.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications				
Construction	$31,000	None	$31,000	$31,000
Furniture and equipment				
Total	31,000	None	31,000	31,000

Estimated increases in operating expenses

	1st year cost	Full year recurring cost
Maintenance and operating costs	None	None
Program costs	None	None
Total	None	None

JUSTIFICATION OF PROJECT

Project No. 31–20.—Construction of a 36-car pay parking facility beneath the Southeast Freeway at Second Street and Virginia Avenue SE. will put to use land that would otherwise become wasted public space.

There are no commercial offstreet lots in the vicinity and most of the spaces available at the curb on the streets in the area are occupied by residents' cars. As a result, employees and visitors of the Evening Star Building at Second and H Streets SE., are not supplied with adequate parking.

All agencies concerned concur in the desirability of providing parking at this location.

Work of Agency

Senator Byrd. Mr. Herman, who is your witness?

Mr. Herman. Mr. William D. Heath, the Executive Director.

Senator Byrd. All right, Mr. Heath.

Mr. Heath. Mr. Chairman, I do not have an opening statement. We are prepared to answer any questions that the committee might have with respect to our program or parking in general in the District of Columbia.

Senator Byrd. You have 13 positions. You are not asking for any increase. Your increase appears to be mandatory.

Mr. Heath. Yes, sir; that is correct.

Senator Byrd. Well, would you like to tell the committee anything about your work, about your problems? I have no questions.

Construction of Parking Lot

Mr. Heath. We have an item for capital outlay, $31,000.

Senator Byrd. All right. That is for the construction of a parking lot?

Mr. Heath. Yes, sir. This is a parking lot beneath the elevated portion of the Southeast Freeway, where the land is owned by the District of Columbia. I have a plat here I would like to show to the committee.

The dark gray area is the elevated structure, and we are utilizing the space beneath that structure for the parking of motor vehicles. This is within the proximity of the Evening Star Building, where a lot of short-time parkers come to pick up box mail, as well as employee parking for the Star itself.

Cost of Parking Installation

We find out that we can get 36 spaces beneath this at a cost of $31,000. And based on an estimated 50-cent daily fee, we can pay the capital cost in 6 years. And we feel this is good business, good utilization of space that would otherwise become dead space and difficult to maintain.

Senator Byrd. I suppose there is unanimity among the various agencies as to the desirability of parking in this area?

Mr. Heath. There is, sir. The Bureau of Public Roads, which is involved in it, because of the interstate highway aspect, and the Highway Department, both approved the use of this area for parking of motor vehicles.

Senator Byrd. When would you complete the construction?

Mr. Heath. This would be done in conjunction with the Highway Department's construction. We would turn the funds over to them, and they would add it to a subsequent paving contract, which would possibly be in the next 12 months.

Senator Byrd. Are there any parking facilities other than this one in the area?

Mr. Heath. There are no commercial facilities in this particular area.

Senator Byrd. All right, Mr. Heath, thank you.

Mr. Heath. Thank you.

Senator BYRD. The next appropriation relates to sanitary engineering.

DEPARTMENT OF SANITARY ENGINEERING

STATEMENT OF DAVID V. AULD, DIRECTOR; ACCOMPANIED BY ROY L. ORNDORFF, DEPUTY DIRECTOR; WILLIAM ROEDER, SUPERINTENDENT, DIVISION OF SANITATION; AND EDWARD LINGENFELTER, ACCOUNTING OFFICER

ESTIMATE AND APPROPRIATION SUMMARY

Senator BYRD. The 1965 estimate for the two departments is $21,790,000. This sum is $375,014 and positions over the 1965 base.

The appropriation summary will be placed in the record at this point.

(The summary referred to follows:)

Appropriation summary

1963 appropriation (including $289,738 contained in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1963, Public Law 88-24)	$21,050,538
1964 appropriation	21,851,100
Comparative transfer to "Highways and Traffic"	—285,000
Decreases	151,114
1964 adjusted (1965 base)	21,414,986
Increases	375,014
Total estimate for 1965	21,790,000

Analysis by agency

	1963 obligations (actual)	1964 allotment	Transfers	Decreases	1964 adjusted (1965 base)	Increases	1965 estimate
Sanitary engineering	$17,777,314	$18,838,600	−$285,000	$148,354	$18,405,246	$329,754	$18,735,000
Washington aqueduct	2,826,327	3,012,500		2,760	3,009,740	45,260	3,055,000
Total	20,603,641	21,851,100	−285,000	151,114	21,414,986	375,014	21,790,000

Analysis by funds

Fund	1963 obligations (actual)	1964 allotment	Transfers	Decreases	1964 adjusted (1965 base)	Increases	1965 estimate
General fund	$9,905,742	$10,228,050	−$81,000	$56,659	$10,090,391	$116,409	$10,206,800
Highway fund (parking)	204,000	204,000	−204,000				
Water fund	6,704,745	7,220,300		86,066	7,134,234	123,366	7,257,600
Sewage works fund	3,789,154	4,165,990		8,389	4,157,601	88,099	4,245,700
Metropolitan area sewage works fund		32,760			32,760	47,140	79,900
Total	20,603,641	21,851,100	−285,000	151,114	21,414,986	375,014	21,790,000

BUDGET REQUEST AND ALLOTMENT SUMMARY

Senator BYRD. Mr. Herman, who is your first witness?

Mr. HERMAN. Mr. David Auld, the Director of the Department of Sanitary Engineering.

Senator BYRD. The Department's request is for $18,735,000. This is $329,754 and 15 positions above the 1965 base.

The allotment summary for the Department will be placed in the record at this point.

(The allotment summary referred to follows:)

Allotment summary

1963 allotment (including 258,438, contained in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1963, Public Law 88-25)	$18,155,838
1964 allotment	18,838,600
Comparative transfer to Highway Department	−285,000
Decreases	148,354
Base for 1965	18,405,246
Increase	329,754
Total estimate for 1965	18,735,000

Analysis by activity

Activity	1963 obligations (actual)	1964 allotment	Transfer	Decreases	Base for 1965	Increases	1965 estimate
1. Office of Business Administration	$952,911	$985,976		$20,512	$965,464	$12,910	$978,374
2. Office of Planning, Design, and Engineering	327,930	349,551		2,300	347,251	67,085	414,336
3. Sanitation	8,786,827	9,059,940	−$285,000	54,162	8,720,778	69,169	8,789,947
4. Construction and repair	486,759	533,703		3,200	530,503	18,963	549,466
5. Sewer operations	4,176,592	4,558,003			4,558,003	57,315	4,615,318
6. Water operations	3,046,295	3,310,394		68,180	3,242,214	46,240	3,288,454
7. Office of Suburban Operations		41,033			41,033	58,072	99,105
Total	17,777,314	18,838,600	−285,000	148,354	18,405,246	329,754	18,735,000

Analysis by funds

Fund	1963 obligations (actual)	1964 allotment	Transfer	Decreases	Base for 1965	Increases	1965 estimate
General fund	$9,905,742	$10,228,050	−$81,000	$56,659	$10,090,391	$116,409	$10,206,800
Highway fund (motor vehicle parking account)	204,000	204,000	−204,000				
Water fund	3,878,418	4,207,800		83,306	4,124,494	78,106	4,202,600
Sewage works fund	3,789,154	4,165,990		8,389	4,157,601	88,099	4,245,700
Metropolitan area sewage works fund		32,760			32,760	47,140	79,900
Total	17,777,314	18,838,600	−285,000	148,354	18,405,246	329,754	18,735,000

The increases requested will be distributed as follows:

1. OFFICE OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

A. Office of the Director

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Pay increase for existing classified positions (5)		$680	$46		$726
Total increases from 1964 allotment		680	46		726

B. Administration

Pay increase for existing classified positions (47)		$5,109	$348		$5,457
Total increases from 1964 allotment		5,109	348		5,457

C. Revenue Branch

Pay increase for existing classified positions (89)		$6,299	$428		$6,727
Total increases from 1964 allotment		6,299	428		6,727

2. PLANNING, DESIGN AND ENGINEERING

A. Administration

Within-grade advancements		$520	$36		$556
Pay increase for existing classified positions (3)		1,198	82		1,280
Total increases from 1964 allotment		1,718	118		1,836

B. Planning Branch

Within-grade advancements		$895	$61		$956
Pay increase for existing classified positions (7)		1,371	93		1,464
Total increases from 1964 allotment		2,266	154		2,420

C. Project Engineering Branch

Within-grade advancements		$3,827	$260		$4,087
Pay increase for existing classified positions (26)		5,074	345		5,419
GS–13 civil engineers	2	23,450	1,595		25,045
Total increases from 1964 allotment	2	32,351	2,200		34,551

D. Consumer Engineering Branch

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Within grade advancements		$229	$15		$244
Pay increase for existing classified positions (2)		324	22		346
GS-11 civil engineering technician	1	8,410	572		8,982
GS-9 civil engineering technician	1	7,030	478		7,508
GS-7 civil engineering technician	1	5,795	394		6,189
GS-5 civil engineering technician	1	4,690	319		5,009
Total increases from 1964 allotment	4	26,478	1,800		28,278

3. SANITATION

A. Administration

Pay increase for existing classified positions (10)		$2,510	$146		$2,656
Total increases from 1964 allotment		2,510	146		2,656

B. Street Cleaning Branch

Pay increase for existing classified positions (4)		$605	$41		$646
Total increases from 1964 allotment		605	41		646

C. Ash Collection and Disposal Branch

Pay increase for existing classified positions (3)		$400	$27		$427
Total increases from 1964 allotment		400	27		427

D. Garbage Collection Branch

Pay increase for existing classified positions (4)		$389	$26		$415
Total increase from 1964 allotment		389	26		415

E. Trash Collection and Incineration Branch

Pay increase for existing classified positions (7)		$810	$55		$865
WBR-8 truckdriver	1	4,971	338		5,309
WBR-4 labor leader	1	4,264	290		4,554
WBR-3 laborers	3	11,730	798		12,528
1 truck				6,000	6,000
Materials and supplies				1,200	1,200
Total increases from 1964 allotment	5	21,775	1,481	7,200	30,456

F. Refuse Disposal Branch—No Increase

G. Catch Basin Branch

Pay increase for existing classified positions (1)		$33	$2		$35
WBR-8 Truckdriver	2	9,942	676		10,618
WBR-3 laborers	2	7,820	532		8,352
2 trucks				12,000	12,000
Materials and supplies				2,400	2,400
Total increases from 1964 allotment	4	17,795	1,210	14,400	33,405

H. MECHANICAL BRANCH

Position (grade or title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Pay increase for existing classified positions (8)		$929	$63		$992
Total increase from 1964 allotment		929	63		992

I. DEAD ANIMALS AND NIGHT SOIL COLLECTION BRANCH

Pay increase for existing classified positions (1)		$160	$12		$172
Total increase from 1964 allotment		160	12		172

J. SNOW REMOVAL—NO INCREASE

4. CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR

A. ADMINISTRATION

Within grade advancement		$3,974	$270		$4,244
Pay increase for existing classified positions (34)		5,452	371		5,823
Total increase from 1964 allotment		9,426	641		10,067

B. FIELD ENGINEERING AND SURVEYING SECTION

Within grade advancements		$5,328	$363		$5,691
Pay increase for existing classified positions (36)		3,001	204		3,205
Total increase from 1964 allotment		8,329	567		8,896

C. FORCE ACCOUNT OPERATIONS—NO INCREASE

5. SEWER OPERATIONS

A. ADMINISTRATION

Pay increase for existing classified positions (3)		$982	$68		$1,050
Total increases from 1964 allotment		982	68		1,050

B. MAINTENANCE

Pay increase for existing classified positions (4)		$508	$35		$543
Total increase from 1964 allotment		508	35		543

C. PUMPING STATIONS

Pay increase for existing classified positions (5)		$745	$51		$796
Annualization of O Street pumping station		18,879	1,421	$5,000	25,300
Annualization of additional personnel for stormwater pumping stations		4,358	292		4,650
Total increase from 1964 allotment		23,982	1,764	5,000	30,746

D. Sewage Treatment

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Pay increase for existing classified positions 28)		$3,784	$256		$4,040
Total increases from 1964 allotment		3,784	256		4,040

E. Yards and Shops

Replacement of network radios				$19,700	$19,700
Pay increase for existing classified positions (14)		$1,157	$79		1,236
Total increases from 1964 allotment		1,157	79	19,700	20,936

6. WATER OPERATIONS

A. Administration

Pay increase for existing classified positions (3)		$1,196	$68		$1,264
Within grade advancements		1,082	74		1,156
Total increases from 1964 allotment		2,278	142		2,420

B. Distribution Branch

Pay increase for existing classified positions (14)		$1,211	$82		$1,293
Within grade advancements		8,474	576		9,050
Total increases from 1964 allotment		9,685	658		10,343

C. Plants Branch

Pay increase for existing classified positions (5)		$831	$56		$887
Within grade advancements		4,675	318		4,993
Total increases from 1964 allotment		5,506	374		5,880

D. Stores and Transportation

Replacement of network radios				$15,100	$15,100
Pay increase for existing classified positions (8)		$660	$45		705
Within grade advancement		3,329	226		3,555
Total increases from 1964 allotment		3,989	271	15,100	19,360

E. Meters

Pay increase for existing classified positions (12)		$1,242	$85		$1,327
Within grade advancement		6,470	440		6,910
Total increases from 1964 allotment		7,712	525		8,237

F. Replacements—No Increases

7. OFFICE OF SUBURBAN OPERATIONS

Annualization of Office of Suburban Operations		$47,320	$2,302	$8,450	$58,072
Total increase from 1964 allotment		47,320	2,203	8,450	58,072

JUSTIFICATION FOR INCREASES

Senator BYRD. Mr. Auld, would you first explain the justifications for the increase—for the requested increase of $12,910 for the Office of Business Administration?

Mr. AULD. The increase for the Office of Business Administration, Mr. Chairman, is entirely for mandatory items of salary increases and step-ups.

Senator BYRD. All right.

What is the justification for the next increase—$67,085 for the Office of Planning, Design, and Engineering?

Mr. AULD. The increases here are mandatory in the Administrative Branch, and in the Planning Branch. However, in the Project Engineering Branch we are asking for two engineer positions, GS–13. The first is a new job for a specialist in the preparation of specifications, both for the procurement of equipment and for the preparation of contracts for construction.

CHANGES IN ENGINEERING PRACTICE

Recent research and development in our field, on materials especially, is radically affecting the engineering practice in water and sewage work. It requires constant review and evaluation for us to stay abreast of these technical advances. Typical recent developments include new types of iron, for example, for water pipes, new types of jointing for sewer pipes and new methods of manufacture.

We have been trying to keep up with these in a rather hit-or-miss way, as we designed each project.

But we feel that we must have better control than we now achieve.

The other position, also GS–13, is to be a specialist in charge of a branch we would devote to plant management. That is, the development of operating improvements and improvements in the equipment in our plants. We have many such, sewage treatment, pumping, and so on.

The remaining increases in planning design, and engineering I have discussed.

In construction and repair, our increases are entirely mandatory.

Senator BYRD. In sewer operations?

Mr. AULD. In sewer operations they are mandatory except for the annualization of positions already authorized. There are 12 such for the O Street pumping station, and 3 for the maintenance of storm-water pumping stations incidental to highway structures.

The water operations section has nothing but mandatory increases.

ANNUALIZATION OF POSITIONS

And the Office of Suburban Operations, shown on page 27–69, has an increase of $58,072, most of which is accounted for by annualization of nine already authorized positions.

Senator BYRD. How many positions do you have overall?

Mr. AULD. In the entire department there are 3,054.

VACANCIES

Senator BYRD. And how many vacancies do you have?

Mr. AULD. We have 114 vacancies.

Senator BYRD. How many did we have last year?

Mr. AULD. We had 96.

Senator BYRD. Did you wish to point out anything on the map?

CAPITAL OUTLAY PROGRAM

Mr. AULD. Yes, Mr. Chairman. I would like to make certain general statements with respect to the capital outlay program, if I may.

Senator BYRD. Yes.

With reference to capital outlay, 1965 estimate is $21,648,000. The justification filed in support of this request may be placed in the record at this point.

(The justification referred to follows:)

SANITARY ENGINEERING

Summary of capital outlay projects (fiscal year 1965)

1964 Appropriation in annual act $13,543,700

GENERAL FUND

Project No.	Priority	Project title	Amount
32-113	1	Outfall sewer relief	$3,284,000
32-119	2	Excess flow overflow conduit across sewage treatment plant reservation	2,000,000
32-109	3	Separation of combined systems area	1,700,000
32-2	4	Street cleaning toolhouses (2)	43,000
32-6	5	Incinerator No. 5	430,000
32-104	6	Storm sewer, East Anacostia River	400,000
32-103	7	Storm sewer, West Anacostia River	300,000
32-102	8	Relief storm sewer, Washington Channel (Southwest renewal)	310,000
32-101	9	Storm sewers, East Rock Creek	260,000
32-100	10	Storm sewers, West Rock Creek	230,000
32-107	11	Storm and relief sewers in advance of Interstate Highway paving	400,000
32-106	12	Storm and relief sewers in advance of primary, secondary, and urban highway paving	150,000
32-105	13	Storm and relief sewers in advance of local highway paving	150,000
		Total, general fund	9,657,000

SANITARY SEWAGE WORKS FUND

32-501	1	Service sewer extensions	510,000
32-504	2	Sewage treatment plant additions	1,500,000
32-513	3	Outfall sewer relief	1,635,000
32-510	4	Upper Potomac interceptor relief sewer	4,366,000
32-512	5	Potomac River force main	1,000,000
32-518	6	East Side interceptor relief and pumping station	1,715,000
32-500	7	Sanitary sewers, Broad Branch Valley	50,000
32-505	8	Sanitary sewers in advance of local highway paving and miscellaneous relief and replacement sewers	250,000
		Total, sanitary sewage works fund	11,026,000

WATER FUND

32-801	1	Service water main extensions, fire and public hydrants	575,000
32-803	2	Trunk and secondary water mains	246,000
32-805	3	Trunk water main, 21st and F Sts. to 17th and L Sts. NW	70,000
32-809	4	Telemetric control and spillage facilities	30,000
32-813	5	Review of H. Doc. 480	50,000
		Total, water fund	965,000
		Total estimate for 1965	21,648,000

OUTFALL SEWER RELIEF

Project number: 32–113.

Location: Junction opposite Hains Point to sewage treatment plant.

Scope of work: Approximately 4,000 linear feet 13 feet diameter reinforced concrete sewer.

Fund: General.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications				
Construction	$3,284,000		$3,284,000	
Furniture and equipment				
Total	3,284,000		3,284,000	

JUSTIFICATION

This project and project 32–119 combine to form the gravity outlet sewer for combined flows from the Potomac River force main system (Project C), the elements of which are completed, under contract, or deferred to coordinate with projects of other agencies. This $50-odd million public improvement cannot function without construction of this project. This sewer will convey the flow of sewage from the force main, from a point on the east bank of the Anacostia River opposite Hains Point, to the newly enlarged sewage treatment plant at Blue Plains, D.C. In view of the pollution abatement enforcement authority of the Public Health Service under Public Law 660, the District has accepted a commitment to have the Project C sewers in operation during calendar year 1966. The major portion of funds required have been appropriated under Projects 32–111, 32–112, 32–117, together with corresponding appropriations from the sewage works fund, and as indicated above, the works are largely completed or under construction. However, the subject project, with 32–119, represents a major gap which must be installed by 1966 in order that the District's commitment may be met and this most important pollution abatement program put into operation. In view of the size of the construction project, any further delay in funding will be destructive to the program.

EXCESS FLOW OVERFLOW CONDUIT ACROSS SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT RESERVATION

Project No.: 32–119.

Location: Blue Plains, D.C. sewage treatment plant to Potomac River.

Scope of work: Approximately 2,500 linear feet of 10-foot-diameter reinforced concrete sewer, between engineering board report point 8 and the Potomac River.

Fund: General.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications				
Construction	$2,000,000		$2,000,000	
Furniture and equipment				
Total	2,000,000		2,000,000	

JUSTIFICATION

This project will comprise the outfall conduit across the sewage treatment plant reservation to the river for the somewhat polluted storm flows which will be conveyed by the combined part of the project C system. The more polluted portion of these flows (up to two times the annual average dry weather flow)

will be afforded complete treatment through the plant but this is less than half the maximum rate to be transported through these (combined) conduits in times of storm. A means must be provided to conduct this larger segment of flow across the reservation to a discharge to the river, and this is the function of the subject project. It is proposed to provide a low degree of treatment for these excess flows in the course of their passage through the plant property but the facilities for this purpose as well as for pumping will be funded under 32–504.

SEPARATION OF COMBINED SYSTEM AREA

Project number: 32–109.

Location: College Pond, Normanstone Drive, Cleveland Avenue, Massachusetts Avenue, and Connecticut Avenue.

Scope of work: College Pond: Street and house sewers; Normanstone Drive: Street and house sewers; Cleveland Avenue: Street sewers; Connecticut Avenue: Street sewers; and Massachusetts Avenue: Street and house sewers.

Fund: General.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications				
Construction	$37,300,000	$4,314,000	$1,700,000	$31,286,000
Furniture and equipment				
Total	37,300,000	4,314,000	1,700,000	31,286,000

JUSTIFICATION

The purpose of this project is to prosecute a limited program of separating sewer and plumbing systems in certain areas now sewered on the combined system. The work would normally consist of constructing a new system of sanitary sewers in the streets, conversion of existing combined sewers to storm drainage service, and rearrangement of house sewers on private property to separate sanitary flow from roof, yard, and areaway drainage.

Approximately 40 percent of the occupied area of the District is sewered on the combined system. Since a project for total separation might cost in the order of $300 million, it is obviously beyond the reach of the District with any presently foreseeable source of funds. However, there are certain fringe areas draining to Rock Creek and to the upper Potomac in which separation can be accomplished within the limit of funds indicated and where the results will contribute materially to improvement of the quality of these recreationally important waters.

The areas in which separation work is contemplated this fiscal year are as follows: College Pond, vicinity of Georgetown University Hospital, Normanstone Drive, Cleveland Avenue, Massachusetts Avenue, and Connecticut Avenue areas. Work in these areas will consist of storm and sanitary sewer construction and rearrangement of house sewers on private property from combined to separate sewer systems.

STREET CLEANING TOOL HOUSES

Project number: 32–2.

Location: Various strategic locations throughout the city.

Scope of work: Construction of two buildings to provide storage for white wing carts and cans, locker space and sanitary facilities for approximately 18 employees.

Fund: General.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site	$3,000	$3,000		
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	17,500	2,500	$3,000	$12,000
Construction	236,000	36,000	40,000	160,000
Furniture and equipment				
Total	256,500	41,500	43,000	172,000

JUSTIFICATION

One of the requirements of any large municipal street cleaning agency is to provide strategically located buildings as headquarters for the white wing personnel operating in the various sections of the city. These buildings are used to house the white wing carriers and cans, pushcarts, brooms, shovels, etc., required for the operation. They should be located as strategically and inconspicuously as possible in order to hold to an absolute minimum any deadheading to and from the individually assigned street cleaning routes and serve as a storage point for such accumulations of sweepings as must be carried over from one day to the next pending removal by truck. Overnight accumulation of sweepings while held to a minimum cannot always be avoided; usually being held to the last can carrier or pushcart load only of each white wing.

The District now operates some 22 buildings all of which are either leased garages or temporary structures that in general do not provide heat, light, or sanitary facilities for the personnel and which are subject to constant change brought about by expiring leases or loss of site. In addition several locations are utilized for this purpose that can be considered permanent in that they are existing District-owned installations such as garages, transfer stations, etc. The need is to provide cheap but adequate housing for this purpose which has the essential element of permanency while, at the same time, providing decent sanitary facilities for the personnel. Present plans envisage the provision of two of these buildings on this permanent and modern basis as the first step in an overall program to correct the present unfortunate position of depending upon leased, temporary and inadequate buildings.

Buildings of this type when well located have a most decided effect on the efficiency and economy of operation and are essential to a well-planned organization engaged in streetcleaning work.

INCINERATOR No. 5

Project number: 32-6.

Location: Oxon Bay landfill adjacent to sewage treatment plant.

Scope of work: Construction of a modern high temperature incinerator comparable in size and design of Fort Totten plant with necessary revisions to handle bulky material.

Fund: General.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site	$150,000		$150,000	
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	280,000		280,000	
Construction	3,400,000			$3,400,000
Furniture and equipment				
Total	3,830,000		430,000	3,400,000

Estimated increases in operating expenses

	1st year cost	Full year recurring cost
Maintenance and operating costs	$80,000	$80,000
Program costs	250,000	250,000
Total	330,000	330,000

JUSTIFICATION

The District now operates four incinerators. Two of these were constructed in 1932 and have been operating on a 24-hour basis 5 days per week since that time, with the exception of downtime for necessary repairs to stacks, furnaces, etc. and more recent rehabilitation of the larger of these two plants, the O Street incinerator. Incinerator No. 3 was constructed in 1954–55 and was placed in operation on a 24 hour 5-day-per-week basis in March 1955. Incinerator No. 4 was constructed in 1960–61 and was placed in operation on a 24 hour 5-day-per-week basis in December 1961. The rated daily (peak) capacity of these four plants is 425 tons, 170 tons, 500 tons, and 500 tons respectively. Calculating the average daily capacity on the basis of 80 percent of peak capacity these four plants are capable of handling approximately 6,400 tons per week, or 330,000 tons annually. On the basis of figures showing the annual production of combustible refuse (451,104 tons fiscal year 1963) it is seen that this represents approximately 73 percent of required capacity.

Curtailment of open burning of refuse at the Kenilworth landfill has gradually taken place since incinerator No. 4 was placed in operation, however, a disastrous fire at the Mount Olivet incinerator plus rehabilitation of the O Street incinerator has delayed the elimination of the daily open burning. Restrictions placed in effect July 1962 have eliminated the daily burning of material in the open and restricts this operation to periodic burning of only that material which cannot be handled at existing plants or in the event of serious breakdowns. In order to accomplish this it has been necessary to operate extra shifts on Saturlays and holidays at incinerator No. 3 and incinerator No. 4.

Therefore, additional incinerator capacity is required to alleviate this situation. One additional plant of 800 ton rated daily peak capacity will provide 110,000 tons of annual capacity for a combined total of 496,000 tons of available annual capacity.

The construction of this fifth incinerator is sorely needed for three basic reasons: (1) To provide a facility to handle the unusual or hard-to-burn material (gradual elimination of on-site open burning); (2) to handle anticipated steady increases in rubbish production, and (3) to provide reserve capacity to compensate for downtime due to breakdowns.

STORM SEWER—EAST ANACOSTIA RIVER

Project number: 32–104.

Location: Area east of Anacostia River between Southern and Eastern Avenues.

Scope of work: Barnaby Run, 1,400 feet by 10 feet by X6 feet box culvert; Portland Street between Anacostia Freeway and Second Street, 1,100 feet by 42 inches, 1,000 feet by 24 inches.

Fund: General.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications				
Construction	$20,400,000	$8,089,000	$400,000	$11,911,000
Furniture and equipment				
Total	20,400,000	8,089,000	400,000	11,911,000

JUSTIFICATION

The storm sewer extensions included in this project are necessary to relieve local flooding of public and private property and to provide adequate drainage for improved streets. In the absence of effective storm drainage control, the resulting periodic flooding may cause damage to property, such as furniture and equipment in basements or automobiles submerged in street floods, serious hazards to public health and, in some cases, danger to life and limb of citizens.

The projects listed in item 11, "Scope of Work," are a part of the public works program (fiscal year 1965 through 1970) for the east Anacostia River.

The construction proposed during the fiscal year 1965 will provide immediate relief for serious local flooding conditions in the Barnaby Run area and the Bolling Field (Portland Street) area and will contribute to the development of the ultimate storm drainage system proposed for the entire east Anacostia area.

Cost estimates were prepared by this department based on extensive experience with similar work. Since sewer will be built in public space, no land or demolition costs are involved.

STORM SEWER—WEST ANACOSTIA RIVER

Project number: 32–103.

Location: General area between Anacostia River and North and South Capitol Streets to District line.

Scope of work: Brookland trunk relief between Second Street and Florida Avenue to Third and R Streets. 1,500 feet by 108 inches.

Fund: General.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications				
Construction	$6,600,000	$3,962,000	$300,000	$2,338,000
Furniture and equipment				
Total	6,600,000	3,962,000	300,000	2,338,000

JUSTIFICATION

As in the case of other storm sewer projects, the storm sewer extensions included in this project are necessary to relieve local flooding of public and private property and to provide adequate drainage for improved streets. In the absence of effective storm drainage control, the resulting periodic flooding may cause damage to property, such as furniture and equipment in basements or automobiles submerged in street floods, serious hazards to public health and, in some cases, danger to life and limb of citizens. Specifically, it is anticipated that, for fiscal year 1965, the funds herein requested will be used in large part to extend to the Anacostia River several storm sewers which now discharge into Kingman Lake. This is a necessary incidental to a District of Columbia-National Capital Parks-Corps of Engineers Project to fill Kingman Lake, thus extending usable park areas and, incidentally, providing outlet for large quantities of incinerator residue.

Cost estimates were prepared by this Department based on extensive experience with similar work. Since sewers will be built in public space, no land or demolition costs are involved.

RELIEF STORM SEWER—WASHINGTON CHANNEL—SOUTHWEST URBAN RENEWAL AREA

Project number: 32–102.

Location: Southwest area west of South Capitol Street and south of Independence Avenue to Washington Channel and Anacostia River.

Scope of work: Maine Avenue between 9th and 12th Streets, 750 feet, 24 inches. Maine Avenue in line of L Street, 330 feet, 42 inches and 27 inches. Canal Street between N and O Streets, 320 feet, 21 inches. Independence Avenue between 12th and 14th Street, 460 feet, 30 inches. First Street, between K and L Streets and between M and Canal Streets, 600 feet, 36 inches, 30 inches and 15 inches. Other various locations.

Fund: General.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications				
Construction	$3,394,000	$2,320,000	$310,000	$764,000
Furniture and equipment				
Total	3,394,000	2,320,000	310,000	764,000

JUSTIFICATION

This project will make possible a further step in the separation of the combined sewer system which formerly served the Southwest sector of the city. The southwest combined sewers carried both storm and sanitary flow which was discharged directly into Washington Channel during periods of peak flow, thus creating one of the worst local river pollution problems. In general, the combined sewers are being converted to storm conduits and a new system of sanitary sewers is being constructed. However, the old system of sewers will not provide adequate storm drainage and therefore in some streets must be relieved. This project will provide a major portion of the drainage relief required in the urban renewal area of Southwest Washington and eliminate a hazardous pollution problem.

STORM SEWERS, EAST ROCK CREEK

Project number: 32–101.

Location: Northwest area of city, east of Rock Creek, west of North Capitol Street, and North Mall to District of Columbia line.

Scope of work: Luzon Avenue between VanBuren and Aspen Streets, 1,000 feet, 78 inches. Georgia Avenue between Dahlia and Fern Streets, 1,200 feet, 96 inches, 66 inches, and 60 inches.

Fund: General.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications				
Construction	$9,099,000	$6,114,000	$260,000	$2,725,000
Furniture and equipment				
Total	9,099,000	6,114,000	260,000	2,725,000

JUSTIFICATION

The storm sewer extensions included in this project are necessary to relieve local flooding of public and private property and to provide adequate drainage for improved streets. In the absence of effective storm drainage control, the resulting periodic flooding may cause damage to property, such as furniture and equipment, in basements or automobiles submerged in street floods, serious hazards to public health, and, in some cases, danger to life and limb of citizens.

The projects listed in item 11, "Scope of Work," are a part of the public works program (fiscal year 1965 through 1970) for the East Rock Creek area.

The construction proposed during the fiscal year 1965 will largely provide relief for flooding conditions in the area between 16th Street and Georgia Avenue south of the Walter Reed Medical Center, and will contribute to the development of the ultimate storm drainage system proposed for the entire East Rock Creek area.

Cost estimates were prepared by this Department based on extensive experience with similar work. Since sewer will be built in public space, no land or demolition costs are involved.

STORM SEWERS—WEST ROCK CREEK

Project number: 32–100.

Location: Northwest section of city, west of Rock Creek and north of Potomac River.

Scope of work: Nevada Avenue between Legation Street and Western Avenue 3,500 feet, 48 and 36 inches Military Road between Nevada and Connecticut Avenue, 1,200 feet, 42 and 36 inches. Various other locations,

Fund: General.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications				
Construction	$8,500,000	$3,653,000	$230,000	$4,617,000
Furniture and equipment				
Total	8,500,000	3,653,000	230,000	4,617,000

JUSTIFICATION

The storm sewer extensions included in this project are necessary to relieve local flooding of public and private property and to provide adequate drainage for improved streets. In the absence of effective storm drainage control, the resulting periodic flooding may cause damage to property, such as furniture and equipment in basements or automobiles submerged in street floods, serious hazards to public health and, in some cases, danger to life and limb of citizens.

The construction proposed during the fiscal year 1965 will largely continue to provide relief work for long-standing flooding in the Nevada Avenue area and will contribute to the development of the ultimate storm water drainage system proposed for the entire west Rock Creek area.

Cost estimates were prepared by this Department based on extensive experience with similar work. Since sewers will be built in public space, no land or demolition costs are involved.

STORM AND RELIEF SEWERS IN ADVANCE OF INTERSTATE HIGHWAY PAVING

Project number: 32–107.

Location: Various within the District of Columbia.

Scope of work: Various sizes of sewers ranging from 18-inch diameter to probable maximum size of 12-foot diameter. Length of sewer will depend upon specific freeway to be paved by Department of Highways and Traffic and will probably average from 1,000 to 2,000 linear feet. Average projects may range from $50,000 to $350,000.

Fund: General.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications				
Construction	$13,200,000	$5,027,000	$400,000	$7,773,000
Furniture and equipment				
Total	13,200,000	5,027,000	400,000	7,773,000

JUSTIFICATION

The purpose of this project is to provide storm sewer outlets, advance sections of relief works and major replacements as may be necessary to permit the Department of Highways and Traffic program; for street work in this category; and to take advantage of the economies made possible by performing the sewer work in advance of paving projects.

For this category of street work the Department of Highways and Traffic program contemplates expenditure of approximately $164 million over the next 6 years. While it is anticipated that certain storm sewer facilities, necessary to drain the areas to be paved and located within such areas, will be financed from highway project funds, this item in the sewer program is necessary to provide outlets for such local facilities as are provided in the highway projects; to build parts or all of relief sewers which for reasons of topography must be located under the streets to be paved; and for relief or replacement of undersized or structurally defective sewers within such areas to be paved.

Cost estimates were prepared by this department based on extensive experience with similar work. Since sewer will be built in public space, no land or demolition costs are involved.

STORM AND RELIEF SEWERS IN ADVANCE OF PRIMARY, SECONDARY, AND URBAN HIGHWAY PAVING

Project number: 32–106.

Location: Various within the District of Columbia.

Scope of work: Various sizes of sewers ranging from 18-inch diameter to probable maximum size of 8-foot diameter. Length of sewer will depend upon specific street to be paved by Department of Highways and Traffic and will probably average from 500 to 2,000 linear feet. Average projects may range from $5,000 to $250,000.

Fund: General.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications				
Construction	$7,300,000	$2,677,000	$150,000	$4,473,000
Furniture and equipment				
Total	7,300,000	2,677,000	150,000	4,473,000

JUSTIFICATION

The purpose of this project is to provide storm sewer outlets, advance sections of relief works, and major replacements as may be necessary to permit the Department of Highways and Traffic program, for street work in this category, to proceed and to take advantage of the economies made possible by performing the sewer work in advance of the paving projects.

For this category of street work, the Department of Highways and Traffic program contemplates for construction expenditures of approximately $17,500,000

over the next 6 years. While it is anticipated that certain storm sewer facilities, necessary to drain the areas to be paved and located within such areas, will be financed from highway project funds, this item in the sewer program is necessary to provide outlets for such local facilities provided in the highway projects; to build parts or all of relief sewers which, for reasons of topography, must be located under the streets to be paved; and for relief or replacement of undersized or structurally defective sewers within such areas to be paved.

Cost estimates were prepared by this department based on extensive experience with similar work. Since sewers will be built in public space, no land or demolition costs are involved.

STORM AND RELIEF SEWER IN ADVANCE OF LOCAL HIGHWAY PAVING

Project number: 32-105.

Location: Various within the District of Columbia.

Scope of work: Various sizes of sewers ranging from 18-inch diameter to probable maximum size of 48-inch diameter. Length of sewer will depend upon specific street work by Department of Highways and Traffic or area flooded and in need of immediate storm drainage relief. Average projects may range from $25,000 to $75,000.

Fund: General.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications				
Construction	$5,960,000	$2,626,000	$150,000	$3,184,000
Furniture and equipment				
Total	5,960,000	2,626,000	150,000	3,184,000

JUSTIFICATION

In order to provide drainage for streets to be permanently improved by the Department of Highways and Traffic, it is necessary that this Department provide storm sewer outlets for the drains installed incidental to the paving. These projects are of small to moderate size, depending on location and scope upon the specific paving projects selected by the Department for improvement during the year.

Another purpose of this project is to provide funds for minor extensions of storm sewers to relieve bad drainage conditions which represent hazards to life and property and cause public inconvenience. Some locations where relief is needed are known in advance while others develop more or less suddenly as a result of conditions and operations of others beyond control of the Department. For instance, building construction on private property may change local drainage conditions lower down in the particular drainage area to the extent that conditions may become critical within a very short time. It is, therefore, highly desirable that this project be provided without reference to specific locations in order that this type of drainage problem may be corrected in advance of becoming dangerous to life or hazardous to property.

Cost estimates were prepared by this Department based on extensive experience with similar work. Since sewers will be built in public space, no land or demolition costs are involved.

SERVICE SEWER EXTENSIONS

Project number: 32-501.

Location: Various throughout entire District of Columbia.

Scope of work: Various lengths ranging in size from 10-inch diameter vitrified clay pipe to 36-inch concrete pipe. Average sections of this project will vary from $20,000 to $100,000.

Fund: Sanitary Sewage Works.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications				
Construction	$16,491,000	$4,961,000	$510,000	$11,020,000
Furniture and equipment				
Total	16,491,000	4,961,000	510,000	11,020,000

Estimated increases in operating expenses

	1st year cost	Full year recurring cost
Maintenance and operating costs	$5,000	$5,000
Program costs		
Total	5,000	5,000

JUSTIFICATION

This is, in effect, an annually recurring item for the extension of service to newly developed areas, to properties, which, for one reason or another, do not have abutting service sewers, and for miscellaneous system improvements. Part of the cost of service sewer extensions undertaken in connection with the Southwest redevelopment separation program will be financed under this item.

The needs for this type of sewer extension will continue even though the developable vacant land in the District of Columbia is largely exhausted. At the same time the existing system is becoming older, is being subject to heavier service loadings and is therefore, more in need of minor spot improvements.

SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT ADDITIONS

Project number: 32-504.

Location: Blue Plains, D.C.

Scope of work: Completion of conduits, new pumping station, preliminary sedimentation tanks, new plant outfall and other facilities to provide complete treatment for design flow of 290 million gallons per day, hydraulic capacity through plant of 400 million gallons per day and capacity for minimum-degree treatment of 637 million gallons per day of excess flow from combined areas; replacement and expansion of gas-fueled power generating equipment; supply building and other appurtenant facilities; studies and design for improvement of plant processes and increases in capacity of plant units; beginning construction to increase plant capacity and degree of treatment.

Fund: Sanitary Sewage Works.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications				
Construction	$23,109,000	$14,609,000	$1,500,000	$7,000,000
Furniture and equipment				
Total	23,109,000	14,609,000	1,500,000	7,000,000

Estimated increases in operating expenses

	1st year cost	Full year recurring cost
Maintenance and operating costs	$320,000	$320,000
Program costs		
Total	320,000	320,000

JUSTIFICATION

Appropriations which have been made available through fiscal year 1964 will permit completion of the secondary treatment plant, improvements to primary treatment and sludge handling, and other improvements necessary to provide the flow and removal capacity to serve an equivalent population of 1,791,000. This stage of plant capacity originally had been scheduled for completion in 1965 and was to suffice until about 1980.

More recent developments, including estimates by planning authorities of faster population growth in the metropolian area and authorization by Congress of the Potomac interceptor sewer, all of which will have the effect of greatly expediting the growth of population tributary to the plant, make it apparent that there will be a significant advancement of the date when present and scheduled plant capacities will become inadequate. Consequently, provision must be made for beginning further expansion of the plant within the period of the current program (1965–70). At the same time it must be recognized that river conditions will require a higher degree of treatment at the plant in the foreseeable future and any further expansion must be planned with this in mind.

The requirement for added capacity obviously will come from increases in tributary population in Maryland and Virginia rather than in the District of Columbia. Thus, under prevailing fiscal arrangements, the cost of capacity expansion will eventually be borne by jurisdictions or agencies of those States. The District's net fiscal obligation will be related to process improvements for more effective removals from normal District of Columbia flows (rather than to additional flow capacity) and to works for minimum treatment of excess flows from combined sewers.

Generally, the planning of specific elements in the expansion program is being held in abeyance pending a report, expected in spring of 1964, from a board of consulting engineers. However, one element, the excess flow pumping station is an integral part of the project C system and must be prosecuted at once in order that the District's commitment to Public Health Service for operation in 1966 may be met. The amount requested will permit this item to proceed.

OUTFALL SEWER RELIEF

Project number: 32–513.

Location: Bolling Air Force Base, U.S. Naval Research Laboratory and grounds of District of Columbia Sewage Treatment Plant.

Scope of work: Approximately 5,000 linear feet of 96-inch to 15-feet diameter reinforced concrete sewer.

Fund: Sanitary Sewage Works.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications				
Construction	$5,647,000	$4,012,000	$1,635,000	
Furniture and equipment				
Total	5,647,000	4,012,000	1,635,000	

JUSTIFICATION

This project is the gravity outlet sewer for sanitary flows from the Potomac River force main system (project C), the elements of which are completed. under contract, or deferred to coordinate with projects of other agencies. This 50-odd million dollar public improvement cannot function without construction of this project. This sewer will convey the flow of sewage from the force main, from a point of the east bank of the Anacostia River opposite Hains Point, to the newly enlarged sewage treatment plant at Blue Plains, D.C. In view of the pollution abatement enforcement authority of the Public Health Service under Public Law 660, the District has accepted a commitment to have the project C sewers in operation during calendar year 1966. The major portion of funds required have been appropriated under various general fund and sewage works fund projects and, as indicated above, the works are largely completed or under construction. However, the subject project represents a major gap which must be installed by 1966 in order that the District's commitment may be met and this most important pollution abatement program put into operation. In view of the size of the construction project, any further delay in funding will be destructive to the program.

UPPER POTOMAC INTERCEPTOR RELIEF SEWER

Project number: 32–510.

Location: Potomac River shoreline between Rock Creek and Maryland-District of Columbia line.

Scope of work: Approximately 24,000 linear feet of 96-inch diameter to 102-inch diameter concrete pipe sewer.

Fund: Sanitary Sewage Works.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications				
Construction	$6,301,000	$1,935,000	$4,366,000	
Furniture and equipment				
Total	6,301,000	1,935,000	4,366,000	

Estimated increases in operating expenses

	1st year cost	Full year recurring cost
Maintenance and operating costs	$10,000	$10,000
Program costs		
Total	10,000	10,000

JUSTIFICATION

This project constitutes a major segment of the Project C system which the District is committed to have in operation in 1966. It will parallel an existing smaller sewer which was installed about 40 years ago—before the metropolitan function of the District of Columbia system was conceived. A major purpose of the subject project will be the transmission, within the District, of the sewage flows to be brought to the District line by the Potomac interceptor (Dulles) sewer. A further function is to provide direct relief to the existing lines along the Georgetown waterfront and thereby diminish combined overflows into this recreationally important stretch of the river. In view of the metropolitan function of this sewer, the major portion of its cost will eventually be reimbursed to the District by the agencies and jurisdictions in Maryland and Virginia from whence the flows largely will originate.

POTOMAC RIVER FORCE MAIN

Project No: 32–512.

Location: Potomac Park, south of Roosevelt Bridge, Hains Point, Potomac River crossing and Bolling Air Force Base to outfall sewer.

Scope of work: Approximately 22,000 linear feet of 90-inch and 96-inch diameter reinforced concrete sewer.

Fund: Sanitary Sewage Works.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications				
Construction	$7,240,000	$6,240,000	$1,000,000	
Furniture and equipment				
Total	7,240,000	6,240,000	1,000,000	

JUSTIFICATION

This sewer is a principal element of the Project C system, which the District is committed to have in operation in 1966 and is the force main necessary to transport the sanitary sewage from the pumping station, near the east end of the Theodore Roosevelt Bridge, funded in Projects 32–111, 32–511, to the outfall sewer programed under Projects 32–113 and 32–513. The division of these projects will enable us to receive the maximum possible grants-in-aid from the U.S. Public Health Service under Public Law 660, 84th Congress. Completion of this project, along with the other Project C elements, will provide the most significant alleviation in modern times of sewage pollution of the Washington reach of the Potomac River.

EAST SIDE INTERCEPTOR RELIEF AND PUMPING STATION (SEWER POINTS 17–15)

Project number: 32–518.

Location: The pumping station will be in the vicinity of Independence Avenue and 21st Street SE. The sewer will extend from the station across the Anacostia River then down the east side of the river to a junction with the outfall relief sewer.

Scope of work: This project consists of a sewage pumping station and approximately 17,500 linear feet of 42-inch to 96-inch reinforced concrete sewer. The project was divided into two parts. The first part consisted of 13,500 linear feet of 84-inch and 96-inch reinforced concrete sewer which was constructed in fiscal year 1963. The second part consists of the pumping station and 4,000 linear feet of 24-inch reinforced concrete sewer which is to be constructed in fiscal year 1965.

Fund: Sanitary Sewage Works.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary				
Plans and specifications				
Construction	$2,465,000	$750,000	$1,715,000	
Furniture and equipment				
Total	2,465,000	750,000	1,715,000	

JUSTIFICATION

The east side interceptor relief and pumping station is a part of the project C program although not directly related to the Potomac. The existing east side interceptor is a separate (sanitary) system from the stadium area north, serving a very large section of the city in the vicinity of Bladensburg Road, Rhode

Island, South Dakota and Michigan Avenues. In the present arrangement this sanitary trunk discharges at East Capitol Street into a sewer which is also the recipient of mixed flows from the largest combined sewer (Northeast boundary) in the city. Consequently, grossly polluted flows are discharged into the Anacostia below Sousa Bridge. A principal criterion in the planning of project C is that sanitary flows from separate system areas must be conveyed to the treatment plant in separate conduits without intermixing with combined flows. The subject project will serve that function with respect to the east side interceptor.

SANITARY SEWERS—BROAD BRANCH VALLEY

Project number: 32–500.

Location: Broad Branch Road between Audubon Terrace and Nebraska Avenue NW.

Scope of work: 6,000 linear feet 36-inch diameter concrete pipe sewer.

Fund: Sanitary sewage work.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications				
Construction	$342,000	$267,000	$50,000	$25,000
Furniture and equipment				
Total	342,000	267,000	50,000	25,000

JUSTIFICATION

This project will replace an inadequate trunk sanitary sewer in Broad Branch Valley and was recommended by the Board of Engineers in its survey (1957) of the system needs. The lower portion of this project from Rock Creek to Audubon Terrace has been constructed and the remainder of the trunk, programed for 1965–66, is necessary to prevent sewage overflows which would pollute the open stream of Broad Branch which in turn discharges to Rock Creek.

SANITARY SEWERS IN ADVANCE OF LOCAL HIGHWAY PAVING AND MISCELLANEOUS RELIEF AND REPLACEMENT SEWERS

Project number: 32–505.

Location: Various throughout District of Columbia.

Scope of work: Various sizes from 10-inch diameter vitrified clay pipe sewers to 36-inch diameter concrete pipe sewers. Average sections of this project will vary from $20,000 to $60,000.

Fund: Sanitary sewage works.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications				
Construction	$6,685,000	$1,935,000	$250,000	$4,500,000
Furniture and equipment				
Total	6,685,000	1,935,000	250,000	4,500,000

JUSTIFICATION

This item is a merging of two classes of work as indicated in the project title. There is a continuing necessity for construction of minor replacement facilities throughout the sanitary sewer system. Such replacement work is precipitated by either new street paving of small block areas by the Department of Highways and Traffic or by imminent danger of failure of old defective sewers. Neither

of these causes is predictable any great time in advance of its need. Construction of this type of work in advance of street paving precludes the need of cutting new or relatively new streets with attendant confusion to traffic and public relations.

SERVICE WATERMAIN EXTENSIONS, FIRE AND PUBLIC HYDRANTS

Project number: 32–801.
Location: Various locations throughout District of Columbia.
Scope of work: Various sizes from 8-inch to 12-inch diameter of cast iron or steel pipe. Average costs of unit of the project range from $10,000 to $60,000.
Fund: Water.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications				
Construction	$15,750,000	$5,542,000	$575,000	$9,643,000
Furniture and equipment				
Total	15,750,000	5,532,000	575,000	9,643,000

Estimated increases in operating expenses

	1st year cost	Full year recurring cost
Maintenance and operating costs	$5,000	$5,000
Program costs		
Total	5,000	5,000

JUSTIFICATION

This item is used for the extension of water main service to properties which, for one reason or another, do not have abutting water service and for miscellaneous system adjustments and betterments. While service water main extension is diminishing as the city approaches saturation development, there are increasing demands for grid system improvements in connection with street work and to correct deficiencies in fire flows, circulation, pressure, and color that develop from time to time.

TRUNK AND SECONDARY WATER MAINS

Project number: 32–803.
Location: Various in District of Columbia.
Scope of work: Various sizes from 16-inch diameter to 36-inch diameter concrete, steel, or cast iron pipes. Average unit varies from $25,000 to $115,000.
Fund: Water.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications				
Construction	$2,820,000	$861,000	$240,000	$1,719,000
Furniture and equipment				
Total	2,820,000	861,000	240,000	1,719,000

Estimated increases in operating expenses

	1st year cost	Full year recurring cost
Maintenance and operating costs	$1,000	$1,000
Program costs		
Total	1,000	1,000

JUSTIFICATION

As a result of constantly changing service demands, highway projects, trunk mains and area studies and other circumstances, there are continually arising deficiencies in the trunk and arterial mains which require construction to correct. Some of these represent real hazards and must be handled immediately while others are desirable but not urgent and may be deferred for scheduled construction. With approximately 200 miles of mains in sizes 16 inch and larger, some of which are more than 100 years old, it must be anticipated that adjustments of this type will be necessary.

TRUNK WATER MAIN

Project number: 32–805.

Location: 21st and F Streets to 17th and L Streets NW.

Scope of work: Approximately 1,500 linear feet 16- to 20-inch diameter cast iron or concrete pipe water main.

Fund: Water.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications				
Construction	$290,000	$220,000	$70,000	
Furniture and equipment				
Total	290,000	220,000	70,000	

JUSTIFICATION

This is a program item to complete the extension of first high service pressures into the area lying south of Pennsylvania Avenue between the Potomac River on the west and 17th Street on the east. Certain other construction for this same purpose has been carried on methodically during recent years. The low service pressures previously supplied to this region have been inadequate for the higher type of development taking place in the area.

TELEMETRIC CONTROL AND SPILLAGE FACILITIES

Project number: 32–809.

Location: Bryant Street main pumping station.

Scope of work: Pressure recorders and flow transmitters for remote control of valves and reservoirs.

Fund: Water.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications				
Construction	$60,000	$30,000	$30,000	
Furniture and equipment				
Total	60,000	30,000	30,000	

JUSTIFICATION

This is an item in a long-range program to provide the water system with equipment which will continually detect pressures and flows at strategic points in the system and transmit the information to the continuously manned operating headquarters at the Bryant Street station. This will be of inestimable value in major failures in determining promptly the location of trouble. Also, it will be of great value in routine operations in the regulation of pumpage and storage and the dispatching of water through the system.

REVIEW OF HOUSE DOCUMENT 480

Project No. 32–813.
Location: Throughout the District of Columbia.
Scope of work: Complete review of House Document 480.
Fund: Water.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey	$50,000		$50,000	
Plans and specifications				
Construction				
Furniture and equipment				
Total	50,000		50,000	

JUSTIFICATION

This item, in conjunction with Project 35–111, will provide for a comprehensive engineering review of House Document 480 titled "Adequate Future Water Supply for the District of Columbia and Metropolitan Area."

House Document 480 was prepared in 1946 and has been an invaluable guide in the financing, planning and design of system improvements since that time. However, the data and proposals therein will soon be 20 years old and, in that interim, major changes affecting the system have taken place in the city and region. An updating of water system planning at this time is believed to be a necessity if the system is to be operated and extended on efficient and economical lines.

POLLUTION CONTROL PROGRAM

Senator BYRD. You may proceed, Mr. Auld.

Mr. AULD. Mr. Chairman, we feel that the success of the 1965 budget is vital to the success of what we have been carrying on for many years, the past 10, in fact, which is one of the largest pollution-control programs in this Nation.

If you look back 10 years, you will find the papers were full of statements as to the deplorable condition of thhe Potomac River. We took cognizance of this. We studied our system. We found our deficiencies. We came up with a plan to correct them.

We also looked at our relationship with respect to the metropolitan area, sought out the functions we could perform to assist our neighbors in protecting the Potomac. And we put together a series of projects which will culminate in the request we bring before you at this time.

FUNDS SITUATION ON POLLUTION CONTROL

In behalf of this program, we have already obligated $68,841,000. We have available $20,693,000 for current requirements. And we are asking for pollution abatement purposes another $17,510,000 at this time.

PROJECT C

I would just like to emphasize that the lines which make up what we call Project C, which are sprinkled through this budget in a number of places, are essential if any part of the initial investment is to pay off.

Until they are complete, what we have done up until now is, if not nullified, at least greatly weakened.

And I feel that we must succeed.

Senator BYRD. How much increase would this be over the previous year?

Mr. AULD. This would be a slight overall decrease in the capital outlay for the Department from last year.

Senator BYRD. How much of a decrease would it be?

Mr. AULD. The appropriation in the annual act was $13,543,700 in 1964.

Senator BYRD. And you are requesting how much?

Mr. AULD. $21,648,000.

My answer was exactly backwards——

Senator BYRD. Yes; I thought so. It would be something like $8.1 million increase?

Mr. AULD. Yes, sir.

UNOBLIGATED FUNDS

Senator BYRD. How much of your prior year appropriations have not as yet been obligated?

Mr. AULD. At this moment I have available $23,004,134 unobligated. Of that, $3,703,070 is for the Potomac interceptor, which lies entirely outside the District of Columbia.

I suspect that at least a million of that will not be required for obligation.

OBLIGATION OF GENERAL FUND PORTION OF REQUEST

Senator BYRD. Is any portion of this from the General Fund?

Mr. AULD. Yes, sir; it is.

Senator BYRD. How much?

Mr. AULD. At this time, the total unobligated capital outlay balance chargeable to the general fund is $5,602,273.

Senator BYRD. When do you anticipate obligating this figure that you have just given us?

Mr. AULD. I will have one project through Bolling Field as part of Project C, the outfall relief sewer, whose obligation will depend on certain planning decisions which are now before the Planning Commisison and the Redevelopment Land Agency, and the Air Force.

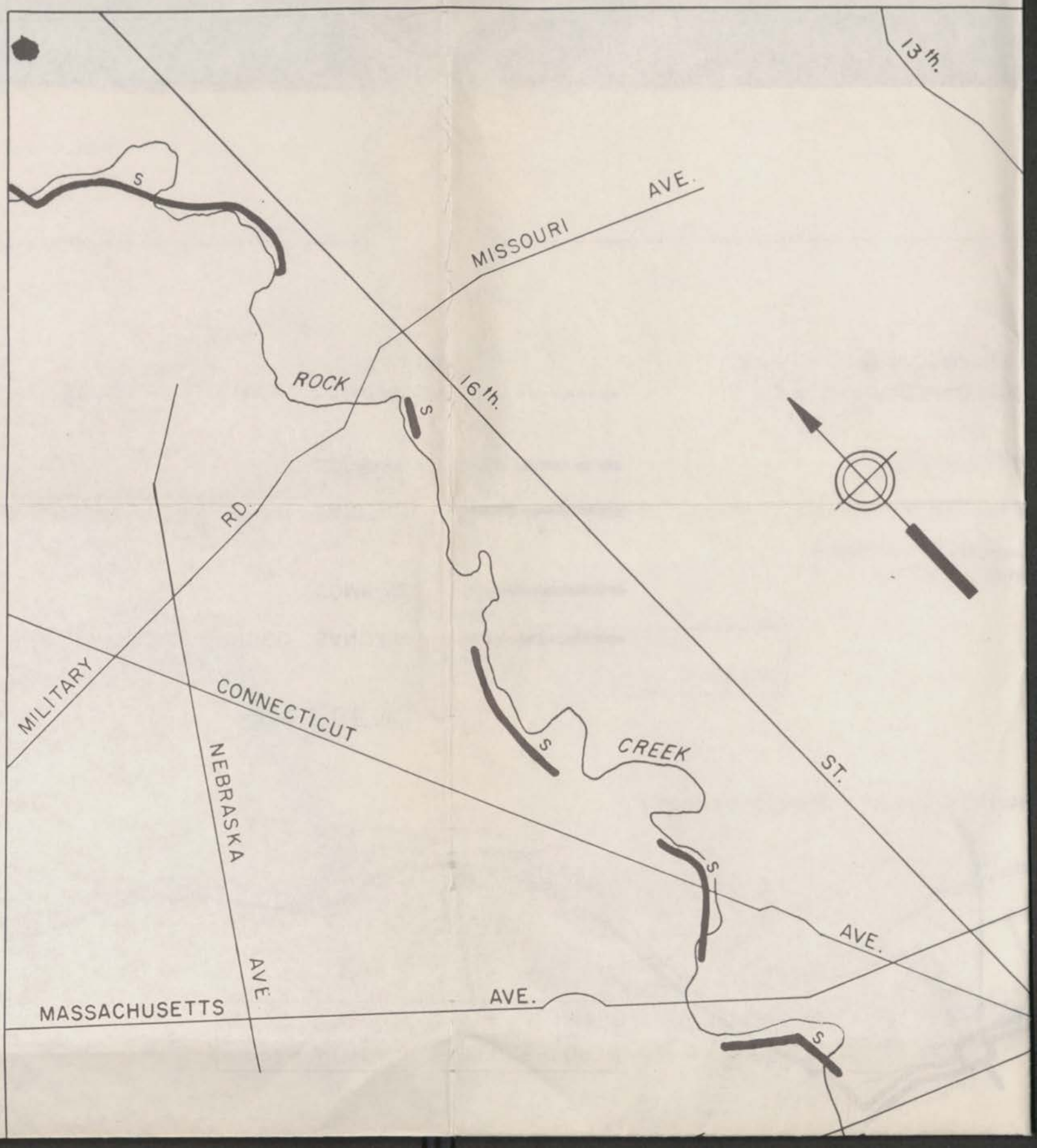
As soon as the minds have been made up as to the development of that tract of land, we will then be able to go through with that project.

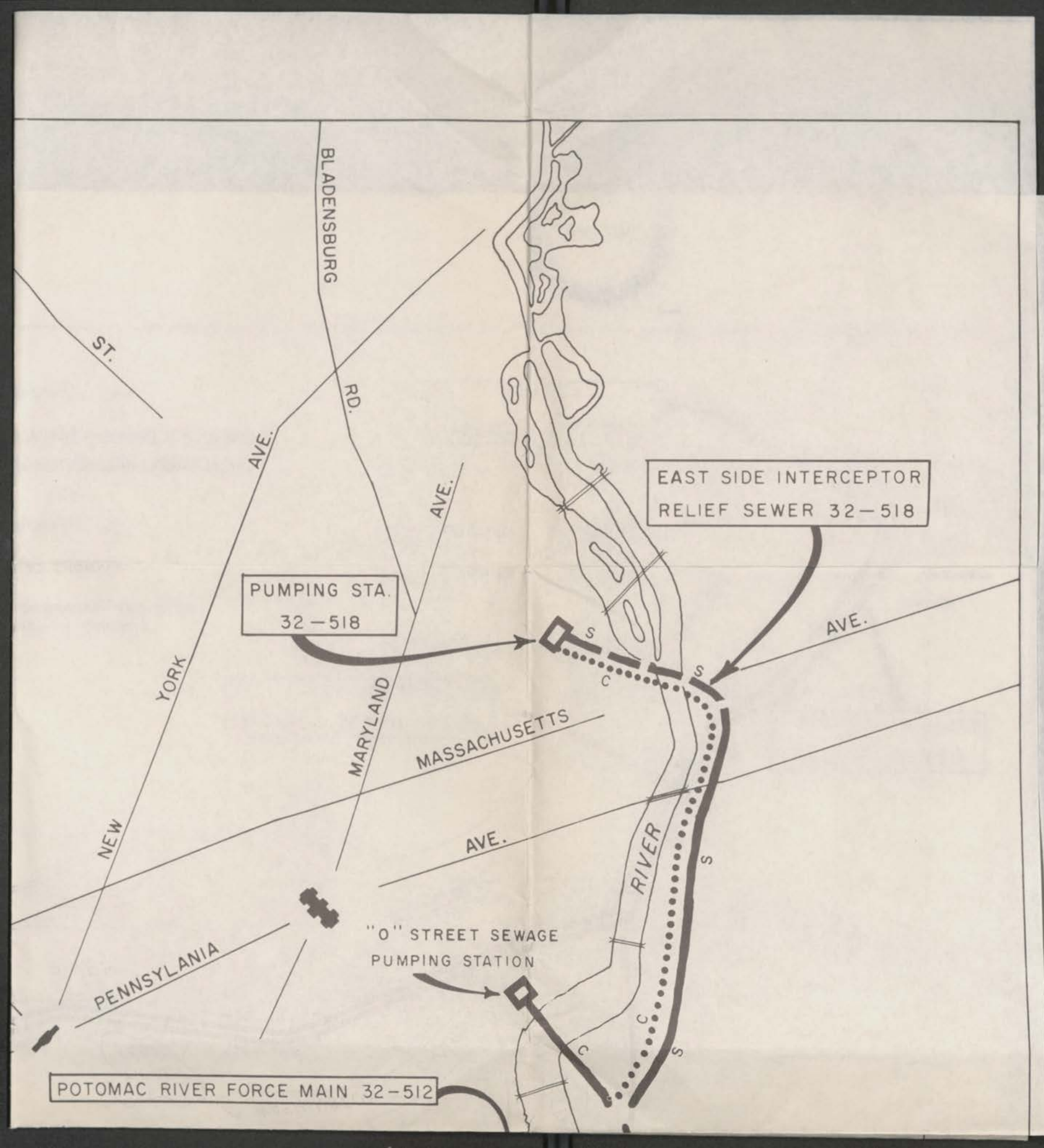
We have been encouraged that that decision at least will have sufficient clarity for our purposes by the beginning of fiscal 1965.

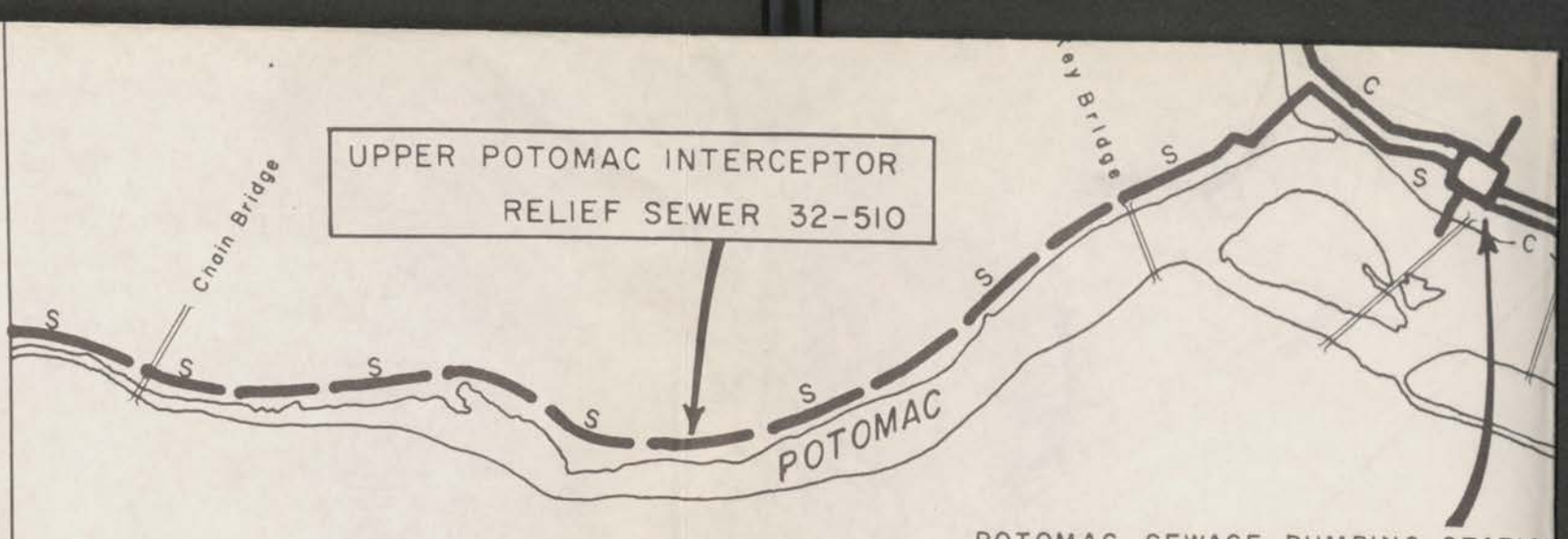
Senator BYRD. Could any of this amount be used to offset the $9.6 million requested for 1965?

Mr. AULD. No, sir; these are consecutive in character.

Senator BYRD. Did you want to point out something on these charts?


13 th.
AVE.
MISSOURI
16 th.
ROCK
CREEK
RD.
MILITARY
CONNECTICUT
NEBRASKA
AVE
MASSACHUSETTS
AVE.
ST.
AVE.
AVE.


BLADENSBURG
ST.
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AVE.
EAST SIDE INTERCEPTOR
RELIEF SEWER 32—518
PUMPING STA.
32—518
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MASSACHUSETTS
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POTOMAC RIVER FORCE MAIN 32—512



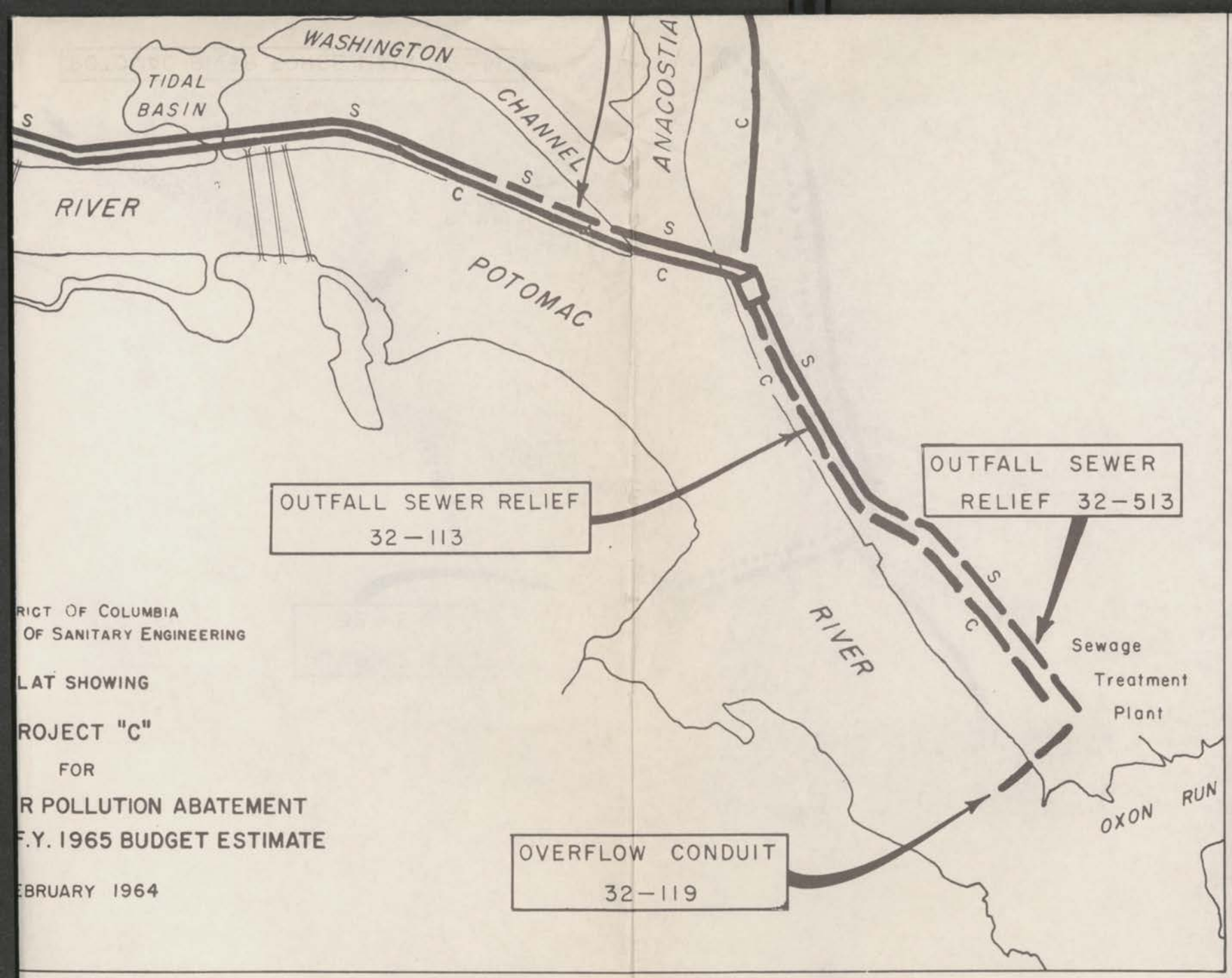
— LEGEND —

PREVIOUSLY FUNDED:	SANITARY	S
	COMBINED	C
FISCAL YEAR 1965:	SANITARY	S
	COMBINED	C
POSSIBLE FUTURE:	COMBINED	C

Dist
Department

POTOMAC RIVE
TO ACCOMPANY

F



RICT OF COLUMBIA
OF SANITARY ENGINEERING

LAT SHOWING

ROJECT "C"

FOR

R POLLUTION ABATEMENT

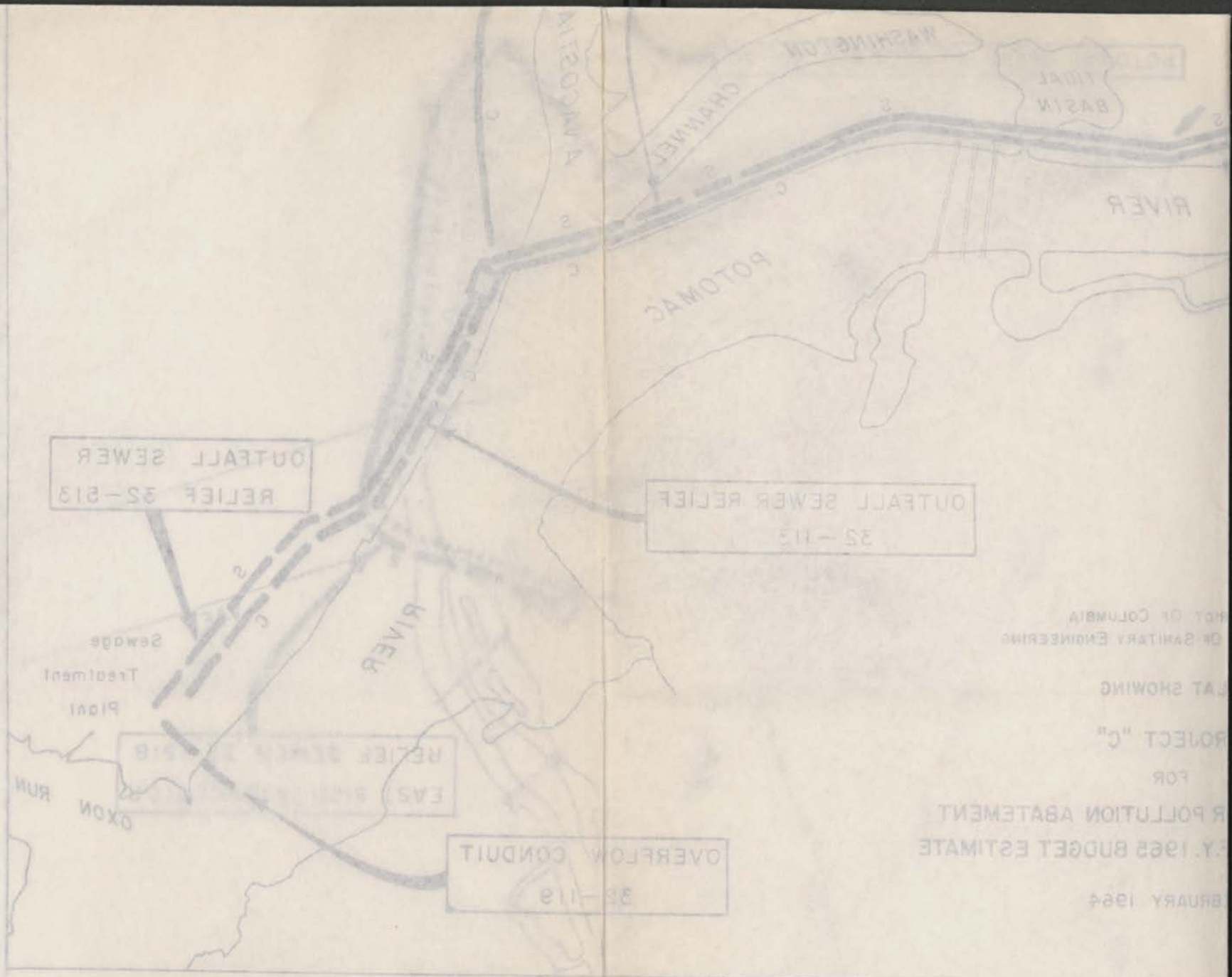
F.Y. 1965 BUDGET ESTIMATE

EBRUARY 1964

29-498 O - 64 - vol. 1 (Face p. 645)

BLADENSBURG
RD.
AVE
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AVE
EAST SIDE INTERCEPTOR
RELIEF SEWER 32-S18
PUMPING STA
32-S18
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MASSACHUSETTS
MARYLAND
YORK
NEW
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RIVER
"O" STREET SEWAGE
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PENNSYLVANIA
POTOMAC RIVER FORCE MAIN 32-S18

AVE
MISSOURI
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NEBRASKA
AVE
MASSACHUSETTS



KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY
AUG 10

13 th.

TO ACCOMPANY

POTOMAC RIVE

DEPARTMENT

DIST

POTOMAC SEWAGE PUMPING STATION

— LEGEND —

POSSIBLE FUTURE: COMBINED C

FISCAL YEAR 1965: COMBINED C

SANITARY S

PREVIOUSLY FUNDED: COMBINED C

SANITARY S

POTOMAC

Cabin Bridge

UPPER POTOMAC INTERCEPTOR

RELIEF SEWER 25-210

RELIEVING OLD SEWER LINES

Mr. AULD. I would like to direct your attention to the map there which shows in color what we call Project C. That is the work in the District of Columbia, all of which is designed to assist in the control of pollution. It does several things. It relieves old lines which are inadequate, and provides capacity, not only for their current deficiencies, but for the future.

It also, in the main valleys—starting at the left, which would be up on the Potomac, and then above that, Rock Creek, and over beyond that, the Anacostia—provides the arteries by which flows from outside the District will pass through the District to treatment at the sewage treatment plant.

Much of that work is now under contract. Much else is in this budget.

INTERCEPTOR RELIEF SEWER

Beginning to the left, along the Potomac, is the upper Potomac interceptor relief sewer, which will be found on page 110.

I am mistaken—106. This is in the amount of $4,366,000, which would extend from Chain Bridge to Georgetown. That is, until appropriated, a missing link.

FORCE MAIN

Proceeding then to the vicinity of the Lincoln Memorial—no, the tip of Hains Point, rather, we are asking for the force main in the amount of a million dollars, which is described on page 108.

BOLLING FIELD

That brings us then to Bolling Field, part of which has been funded, but extending all the way down from a screening station to the lower end of the map at the treatment plant—we have the outfall relief sewer. This is described in detail on page 74 where we charge it to the general fund—and on page 104 where charged to the sewage works fund. The overflow conduit, on page 119, extends from the outfall relief sewer to the river.

One other element is shown in page 110, and is a pumping station near the stadium, and a force main across the Anacostia River, which connects with work recently finished.

If these are constructed, Project C will function. Until they are, it cannot.

Senator BYRD. Do you have a map which could be included in the record?

Mr. AULD. Yes, sir; we would do that.

(The map referred to follows:)

Loan Authorization

Senator Byrd. Are you requesting a $5 million loan authorization to fund a portion of the 1965 estimate?

Mr. Auld. In the sewage works fund, we are requesting $5 million of Federal loan for 1965.

Senator Byrd. What is the unobligated balance in this fund?

Mr. Auld. In capital outlay, the unobligated balance is $12,406,390 as of February 6.

Senator Byrd. As of what date?

Mr. Auld. February 6, 1964.

Senator Byrd. What was the total authorization?

Mr. Auld. $8,674,000, in 1964.

Senator Byrd. What was the total authorization that could be borrowed?

Mr. Auld. $8 million.

I am sorry, sir; I thought you meant unobligated balance. Of course our borrowing is geared to our liquidations, and the cash which we have taken so far does not approximate that.

Senator Byrd. All right.

Thank you, Mr. Auld.

Mr. Auld. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Washington Aqueduct

STATEMENT OF DAN M. WATT, CHIEF, WATER SUPPLY DIVISION; ACCOMPANIED BY B. B. HOROWITZ, BUDGET OFFICER; AND JOHN A. BOTTS, JR., BUDGET ANALYST

Estimate and Allotment Summary

Senator Byrd. The next item concerns the Washington Aqueduct.

The 1965 estimate is $3,055,000, an increase of $45,260 over the 1965 base.

The allotment summary for this activity will be placed in the record at this point.

(The allotment summary referred to follows:)

Allotment summary

1963 allotment (including $31,300 contained in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1963, Public Law 88–25)	$2,894,700
1964 allotment	3,012,500
Decreases	2,760
Base for 1965	3,009,740
Increases	45,260
Total estimate for 1965	3,055,000

Analysis by activity

Activity	1963 obligations (actual)	1964 allotment	Transfers	Decreases	1964 adjusted (1965 base)	Increases	1965 estimate
1. Collection	$155,715	$174,500		$250	$174,250		$174,250
2. Purification	1,075,555	1,216,400		2,510	1,213,890	$3,296	1,217,186
3. Transmission	376,689	412,700			412,700	1,508	414,208
4. Joint facilities	1,218,368	1,208,900			1,208,900	40,456	1,249,356
Total	2,826,327	3,012,500		2,760	3,009,740	45,260	3,055,000

Analysis by funds.—Water fund.

The increases requested will be distributed as follows:

1. Collection

No increases.

2. Purification

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Annualization, Classified Pay Act		$1,343			$1,343
Within grades		1,953			1,953
Total increases from 1965 base		3,296			3,296

3. Transmission

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Annualization, Classified Pay Act		$302			$302
Within grades		1,206			1,206
Total		1,508			1,508

4. Joint facilities

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Annualization Classified Pay Act		$8,326			$8,326
Within grades		6,389			6,389
Personnel benefits			$1,170		1,170
Equipment				$22,000	22,000
Overhead to District Engineer Office				2,571	2,571
Total increase from 1965 base		14,715	1,170	24,571	40,456

BUDGET REQUESTS

Senator BYRD. Who is your witness?

Mr. HERMAN. Mr. Dan M. Watt, Chief of Water Supply Division.

Senator BYRD. All right, Mr. Watt.

Mr. WATT. I don't have a prepared written statement.

The budget has an increase of approximately $45,000, of which $22,000 is for a new crane. The remaining part of it is for mandatory personnel increases, annualization, and within grades, and personnel benefits.

This budget is prepared on the same personnel strength as the 1964 budget.

INCREASE IN WATER CONSUMPTION

The new filter and chemical building which has been under construction for approximately 3½ years was dedicated last week and placed in partial operation. We expect to place the new plant in full operation next week, with filtered water being sent to the city.

In the first 6 months of fiscal year 1964, there has been an increase of approximately 2½ percent in water consumption.

If this trend should continue through fiscal year 1965, the estimate of 62,500 million gallons will be too low. And it may be necessary to make a supplemental request because of the increased production which will require additional chemicals and electricity. This period of increased consumption of water is too short to justify at the present time a change in the original estimate of 62,500 million that is in this budget.

We can't quite predict a year and a half in the future from a 6-month trend. The rate of increase in Virgina was quite large. In Arlington it was about 2½ percent. About 0.7 of a percent in the District of Columbia.

REQUEST FOR NEW CRANE

Senator BYRD. What is the estimated cost of a new crane?

Mr. WATT. $22,000.

Senator BYRD. How long have you had the crane which you wish to replace?

Mr. WATT. It will be 10 years old in fiscal year 1965.

Senator BYRD. Is it the same type of crane that you have?

Mr. WATT. Yes, sir; we would like to replace with the same type.

Senator BYRD. What did the crane cost at the time it was purchased 10 years ago?

Mr. WATT. I think about $8,000; however, I can furnish that for the record, if you would like to have it.

(The information requested follows:)

The crane cost $12,910, less $5,300 trade-in or $7,610 net.

MAINTENANCE OF CRANE

Senator BYRD. How many times have you had this crane in the maintenance shop in the past year?

Mr. WATT. Last year——

Senator BYRD. Let me amend my question.

You had the crane in the maintenance shop 63 times in fiscal year 1963. How many times have you had it in the repair shop the first 6 months of 1964?

Mr. WATT. I will have to furnish that. I don't have that information available with me now.

(The information referred to follows:)

This crane was in the repair shop 26 times in the first 6 months of fiscal year 1964.

NEED FOR CRANE

Senator BYRD. You consider this piece of equipment pretty vital, don't you?

Mr. WATT. Yes, sir, this equipment is very essential to our operations. It is flexible; and it is a one-man crane. It can operate on the streets at any time, night or day, and during rush hours.

Senator BYRD. You just have the one crane?

Mr. WATT. Yes, sir. We rent cranes from the crane rental companies when our crane is in repair shop or when more than one crane is required. There are two or three companies in town that rent the same type crane.

RENTAL OF CRANE

And, at the present time, I would estimate we rented a crane about 20 times this past year.

Senator BYRD. If you had a new crane, would you have to continue renting the cranes?

Mr. WATT. I would continue to rent occasionally when we need two cranes; yes, sir.

However, we thing we are in good balance now between the number of times we rent—possibly one third of those times was due to a breakdown of our own cranes.

Senator BYRD. So you would expect normally to rent about 12 or 15 times?

Mr. WATT. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. What are your rental costs?

RENTAL COSTS

Mr. WATT. The rental costs, I believe, on those cranes are $110 a day, which includes the operator and the fuel. I can give you for the record the exact cost.

Senator BYRD. $110 per day?

Mr. WATT. $110 per day for a crane.

(The information referred to follows:)

The current daily rental charge for this type crane is $96.

Senator BYRD. How many days on the average do you rent a crane per rental period, let's say?

Mr. WATT. I did not hear the question.

Senator BYRD. Well, you have rented a crane about 20 times during the past year, you said.

Mr. WATT. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. And do you rent the crane for just 1 day, or for a number of days?

Mr. WATT. Well, that will depend on the particular job that may be underway.

TOTAL RENTAL DAYS FOR CRANE

Senator BYRD. Let me get at it this way: What was the total number of days during which this crane was rented during the past year?

Mr. WATT. That is the 20?

Senator BYRD. Twenty days.

Mr. WATT. Twenty days. There may be 2 consecutive days on some of the occasions.

Senator BYRD. So the rental cost would run something like $2,100, $2,200 during the year?

Mr. WATT. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. And this would be cut to $1,200, $1,400, more or less, hopefully less, if the new crane should be purchased, is that correct?

JUSTIFICATION FOR NEW CRANE

Mr. WATT. Yes. There would be a reduction—the principal justification for this new crane is to have a machine that is dependable at the time of water plant breakdown, rather than the actual dollars and cents of repairing a crane. It may be only a $25 repair job on the crane, but if we are in the middle of an important repair to the water plant, at night, or weekends, the cost and loss of time to replace a crane from another source would far exceed the cost of the repair on the Washington aqueduct crane.

REPAIRS TO OLD CRANE

Senator BYRD. The average repair cost would be about $25?

Mr. WATT. I just used that as an illustration.

No, sir. Sometimes it costs several hundreds of dollars. I think one time we put the crane in the shop and it ran about $800 on repairs.

I can give you the cost of the repairs on the crane last year for the record.

Senator BYRD. All right.

(The information referred to follows:)

In fiscal year 1963 repairs to the crane cost $5,560 which included a major repair item of $1,560.

CAPITAL OUTLAY PROJECTS

Senator BYRD. Well, I think we can pass on now to the capital outlay projects.

The 1965 estimate for the three projects is $1,418,000. The justifications filed in support of the estimate will be placed in the record at this point.

(The justification referred to follows:)

Summary of capital outlay projects (fiscal year 1965)

1964 appropriation in annual act $1,856,000

Project No.	Priority	Project title	Amount
35-111	1	Review of H. Document 480	$50,000
35-109	2	Flood protection, Dalecarlia	1,000,000
35-102	3	Great Falls intake	368,000
		Total estimate for 1965	1,418,000

Analysis by funds.—Water fund.

REVIEW OF HOUSE DOCUMENT 480

Project number: 35-111.
Location: District of Columbia and metropolitan area.
Scope of work: Comprehensive studies of population to forecast future water consumption. Comparison of costs for capital improvements and operation of completed facilities. Alternate plans will be reviewed to determine the feasibility of providing for changed conditions affecting ultimate plant requirements.
Fund: Water.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey	$50,000		$50,000	
Plans and specifications				
Construction				
Furniture and equipment				
Total	50,000		50,000	

JUSTIFICATION

Activity 4. Joint facilities

Review of H. Doc. 480 ..... $50,000

House Document 480, 79th Congress, 2d session dated February 18, 1946, prepared by the district engineer, U.S. Engineers Office, Washington, D.C., and the Engineer Commissioner, District of Columbia, is a joint report "for the development of a plan to insure an adequate future water supply for the District of Columbia * * *." Paragraph 490 of section XIV recommends a periodic reexamination of the program.

Two review reports of House Document No. 480 were made—one entitled "Review of District of Columbia Water System Requirements and Construction Program" prepared by the Water Division, District of Columbia, dated January 1950 and the second entitled "Review of District of Columbia Water System Requirements" prepared by Black & Veatch, consulting engineers, dated March 20, 1950. No further review has been made since 1950.

Water from the Washington Aqueduct is furnished now to an extended area in Virginia including Falls Church, parts of Fairfax County, and the Dulles International Airport. A review of House Document 480 now is appropriate to assist in determining the future role of Washington Aqueduct in the supply of water to the Virginia areas.

Due to geographical location of the water consumers that comprise the large potential of future water supply needs outside of the District of Columbia, a study is considered necessary at this time to determine the adequacy of presently planned locations for storage reservoir capacity and transmission mains for conveying water in quantity and at optimum pressure to satisfy maximum demands during peakload consumption periods.

Increasing operating costs at the McMillan slow-sand filter plant necessitates a study also to determine the future role of this plant prior to construction of planned facilities.

Flood Protection, Dalecarlia

Project No.: 35–109.
Location: Dalecarlia reservation, Washington, D.C.
Scope of work: To enlarge two undersize tunnels, construct velocity dissipators, install pressure culvert pipe, enlarge diversion channels, etc.
Fund: Water.
Capacity: The capacity of the flood protection facilities is approximately 20,000 to 25,000 cubic feet per second.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey	$20,000	$20,000		
Plans and specifications	190,000	130,000	$60,000	
Construction	2,390,000	200,000	940,000	$1,250,000
Furniture and equipment				
Total	2,600,000	350,000	1,000,000	1,250,000

Justification

Activity 1. Collection

Continuing construction, flood protection, Dalecarlia $1,000,000

Under the flood protection and pollution control program for the Dalecarlia Reservation, it is planned to continue preparation of the design memorandum and initiate the plans and specifications for the entire program. It is proposed to complete all the preconstruction engineering on this project in fiscal year 1965. It is also planned to initiate construction of the middle spillway conduit in the shops and storehouse area in 1964 and it is scheduled for completion in fiscal year 1965. Under the present program the construction of the levees, channel improvements, tunnels, energy dissipators, and spillways will be initiated in 1965.

Great Falls Intake

Project number: 35–102.
Location: Great Falls, Md.
Scope of work: The existing intake to the new conduit will house new screens, bar trash racks, and sluice gates. A new reinforced concrete extension of the intake will house additional screens, racks, and sluice gates. A roller gate will be installed in the dam to pass submerged debris. Screens will be operated automatically.
Fund: Water.
Capacity: 215 million gallons daily.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey	$17,200	$10,000	$7,200	
Plans and specifications	86,800	50,000	36,800	
Construction	535,000	308,000	227,000	
Furniture and equipment	229,000	132,000	97,000	
Total	868,000	500,000	368,000	

Justification

Activity 1. Collection

Continuing construction, Great Falls intake $368,000

The present intakes at Great Falls have been obstructed often by debris, filled with sand and gravel, and clogged with ice. Entrance conditions are poor and no bypass or debris-sluicing arrangements are available. To assure continued

flow of detritus-free water, bar trash racks, screens, a sluiceway, sluice gates, and a protective housing structure are needed.

Five hundred thousand dollars was made available for this work in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act of 1952. It was decided that the project should not be undertaken until the new Little Falls intake was available so there would be no threat of interruption to continuity of raw-water supply. Little Falls pumping station is now complete and in operation. These improvements at Great Falls should be constructed without further delay in order that the hazardous conditions under which personnel are exposed in maintenance and operation of the obsolete bar trash racks and stationary-type screens out in the open during severe weather conditions can be eliminated. It is planned that the screens will be operated by Dalecarlia pumping station operators through remote supervisory control equipment. The station is planned to be designed to reduce the number of personnel required.

The estimate in House Document 480, 79th Congress, 2d session, of $252,000 for these improvements was based upon the 1943 Engineering News-Record construction cost index of 289.95. This index had increased to 569.40 by 1952. The June 1963 index is 897.48. In projecting the cost index, it has been estimated that it will be approximately 1,000, in 1965. Based upon the ENR index projection, the 1965 cost of construction has been determined to be $868,000.

Senator BYRD. Mr. Watt, could you give us a brief explanation of the request?

Mr. WATT. The first item is for the review of House Document 480—we are requesting $50,000. This document was prepared in 1946 jointly by the Department of Sanitary Engineering of the District of Columbia, and the U.S. Army engineers. This document has had two reviews. We think we have proceeded to the point that there should be another review.

McMILLAN FILTER PLANT STUDIES

This review will include studies of present-day operating costs at the McMillan filter plant. It will also include a study of the location of some of the new structures, primarily reservoirs that may be used for serving water to the third high service area and Virginia. The greatest increase is in Virginia at the present time.

This review of House Document 480 should be performed at the same time as the Department of Sanitary Engineering is reviewing the distribution division. It is important to coordinate with the Metropolitan Council of Governments' study on a water supply for the metropolitan area. This council will require data on the capacities of the Washington Aqueduct and the part Washington Aqueduct may play in an expanded system.

The review of House Document 480 for the District of Columbia water system should be made available for the Metropolitan Council of Governments' study.

FLOOD PROTECTION, DALECARLIA RESERVOIR

The second capital outlay item is flood protection, at the Dalecarlia Reservoir—it is planned to complete the preconstruction engineering and to initiate construction on part of the total project. In order to eliminate storm water sewage from flash floods spilling over into the Dalecarlia Reservoir, construction should be initiated on parts of the project as soon as the engineering studies are complete. Hard flash rains cause flash floods to spill into the city's water supply. The diversion ditches and tunnels are too small. The area around Bethesda

and Spring Valley is now becoming built up with houses and streets which increases the rate of runoff.

Amount Needed for Flood Protection

We have discussed these flash floods with the U.S. Public Health Service, the District of Columbia Department of Health, and we desire to include in this project $1 million in fiscal year 1965 to place under contract parts of this project that would be most effective in relieving the flash floods. The major items of this project will consist of enlarging two tunnels, some dikes, and interceptor ditches. And it is hoped that in the latter part of fiscal year 1965, that some of these elements of the overall project can be placed under contract.

The total estimated project is $2,600,000, and is subject to revision when a detailed design analysis is made.

We are now in the very preliminary stages of design.

Great Falls Intake

The third capital outlay item is the Great Falls intake. At present the intake has exposed elementary screens on the bank of the river. They are raised by two men with an electric hoist. And in the midnight hours in winter when the temperature is below freezing, this is a dangerous working area.

We expect to install trash racks, new screens, sluice gates, and operate the intake by supervisory control from the Dalecarlia pumping station.

At the present, during the winter months, we have two men on duty all night. With the new facility, we should decrease the total manpower at the site, with the supervisory control operating from the Dalecarlia pumping station, where operators are on duty all the time. There will be preventive maintenance, necessary repairs when equipment fails to function, and grounds work.

I don't estimate we would save too much—possible 2 man-years labor.

It is a dangerous situation, though, and it should be corrected.

Senator Byrd. This item wasn't requested last year, was it?

Mr. Watt. The item for the Great Falls intake was requested several years ago.

Mr. Horowitz. We think 1956, and we will verify the exact date that the initial appropriation was made.

Note.—The initial appropriation for this project was made available in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act of 1952.

Mr. Watt. We could not proceed with construction of this project at the same time we were constructing the Little Falls intake. Action was postponed until the Little Falls intake and other facilities were completed.

Now, we are at the point where we should be able to proceed with this project.

Senator Byrd. But you didn't request this item last year?

Mr. Watt. No, sir.

Senator Byrd. Well, it appears to be an important item.

Mr. Watt, I don't have any further questions. If your associates don't have any contributions to make at this point, we will conclude with you.

Thank you, gentlemen.

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE

(HOUSE DOCUMENT 227)

PERSONAL SERVICES, WAGE SCALE EMPLOYEES

STATEMENT OF DR. HENRY HUBBARD, PERSONNEL OFFICER, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

JUSTIFICATION

Senator BYRD. The next appropriation relates to the supplemental estimate contained in House Document 227, in the amount of $1,118,200 for personal services, wage scale employees.

The justification filed in support of the request will be placed in the record at this point.

(The justification referred to follows:)

PERSONAL SERVICES, WAGE SCALE EMPLOYEES

(Amendment to H. Doc. 227)

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1965, "Personal services, wage scale employees," $1,118,200

This amount is required in order to pay an average increase of $0.07 per hour for District regular and $.02 per hour for laundry wage scale employees which was approved by the Board of Commissioners effective the beginning of the first pay period after December 26, 1963. Included in this supplemental request are funds required to pay Federal wage scale employees at the Washington aqueduct, National Park Service, and the National Zoological Park for services provided the District of Columbia government.

The regular wage scale group comprised of trades, craft, laboring, and material handling type jobs, is the largest of the four wage scale groups and numbers approximately 6,200 employees of a total of over 6,800. The increase for these employees ranges from $0.03 per hour at grade WBR–1 to $0.12 per hour at grade WBR–18, averaging $0.07 per hour.

Laundry rates increased an average of $0.02 per hour for 116 employees.

The preceding increases are based on surveys ordered in the area on October 1, 1963, by the Department of Defense and the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The Department of the Army conducted the laundry wage scale survey.

Legal authority to conduct such area surveys is contained in section 202(7) of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended; legal authority to incur a deficiency to pay wage board increases is contained in section 210, Public Law 85–48, 85th Congress. Congress has also legislated with respect to the effective dates such wage scale increases must be placed into effect (Public Law 85–872, 85th Cong.).

These public laws are authoritative requirements of Congress to conduct such wage surveys and, when justified, pay such wage increases within a specified time.

The method used for setting wage scale pay is closely geared to the system used by industry. It is sensitive to increases given by industry and as may be negotiated by unions. The U.S. Department of Labor reported that in the first 9 months of 1963 the median increase covering 1.7 million workers was 3.5 percent. Further, median union wage settlements in the Middle Atlantic Region was reported at $0.078 per hour by the Bureau of National Affairs for the first 10 months of 1963. In addition, if cost-of-living wage adjustments. (e.g., as given by the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission) were taken

into consideration, plus nonunion wage increases, it is plain to see the impact this can have on any one wage area.

The Board of Commissioners concurred in the recommendations of the District of Columbia Wage Scale Board, December 19, 1963.

The increase requested will be transferred to the agencies to supplement the available appropriation for this purpose as follows:

General operating expenses:		
Public Library	$12,500	
Buildings and grounds	39,200	
		$51,700
Public safety:		
Civil defense	100	
Department of Corrections	16,700	
		16,800
Education		283,000
Parks and recreation:		
Recreation Department	20,600	
National Park Service	62,700	
National Zoological Park	28,800	
		112,100
Health and welfare:		
Public health	120,000	
Public welfare	70,000	
		190,000
Highways and traffic:		
Department of Highways and Traffic		86,000
Sanitary Engineering:		
Department of Sanitary Engineering	334,000	
Washington aqueduct	44,600	
		378,600
Total		1,118,200
General fund		$870,200
Highway fund (regular)		75,400
Water fund		103,400
Sanitary sewage works fund		68,500
Metropolitan area sanitary sewage works fund		700

MANDATORY ITEM

Senator BYRD. Mr. Herman, who will comment on this supplemental request?

Mr. HERMAN. Dr. Henry Hubbard, personnel officer, District of Columbia.

Mr. HUBBARD. Mr. Chairman, this amount is requested to pay for a wage board increase which was put into effect by the Board of Commissioners in accordance with the Classification Act, and is a mandatory item, I believe.

Senator BYRD. There is not much we can do about that, is there, as far as this committee is concerned, except appropriate the money?

Mr. HUBBARD. Thank you very much.

Senator BYRD. I didn't mean to shut you off.

Mr. HUBBARD. I will be glad to answer any questions.

Senator BYRD. I don't have any questions.

The justification sheet has been included in the record.

Thank you very much.

The subcommittee will recess until 7:30.

(Whereupon, at 6:40 p.m., the subcommittee recessed, to reconvene at 7:30 p.m., the same day.)

(EVENING SESSION, 7:45 P.M., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1964)

JUVENILE COURT

STATEMENT OF HON. MORRIS MILLER, CHIEF JUDGE; ACCOMPANIED BY LOUIS LEVATHES, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, AND MRS. LEAH L. FRIEDMAN, CHIEF, OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION

ESTIMATE AND ALLOTMENT SUMMARY

Senator BYRD. The next activity relates to the courts. The 1965 total estimate for the five courts is $7,738,500. This sum is an increase of $623,093 and 28 positions above the 1965 base.

The first activity concerns the juvenile court. The 1965 estimate is $1,201,900. This sum is $223,958 and 20 positions above the 1965 base.

(The allotment summary referred to follows:)

Allotment summary

1963 allotment (including $192,971 contained in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1963, Public Law 88-25)	$6,402,371
1964 allotment	6,771,463
Decreases	16,056
1964 adjusted (1965 base)	6,755,407
Increases:	
In budget	598,593
Amendment, House Document 227	24,500
Total estimate for 1965	7,378,500

Analysis by activity

Activity	1963 obligations (actual)	1964 allotment	Transfers	Decreases	1964 adjusted (1965 base)	Increases	1965 estimates
1. Juvenile court	$877,321	$982,492		$4,550	$977,942	[1] $223,958	$1,201,900
2. District of Columbia Court of General Sessions	1,754,555	1,872,071		10,363	1,861,708	142,292	2,004,000
3. District of Columbia Court of Appeals	180,697	192,300		528	191,772	8,828	200,600
4. District of Columbia Tax Court	35,536	40,400		115	40,285	715	41,000
5. U.S. courts	3,625,208	3,684,200		500	3,683,700	247,300	3,931,000
Total	6,473,317	6,771,463		16,056	6,755,407	623,093	7,378,500

[1] Includes $24,500 in H. Doc. 227.

Analysis by funds.—General fund only.

Allotment summary

1963 allotment (including $28,090 contained in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1963, Public Law 88-25)	$882,899
1964 allotment	982,492
Decreases	4,550
1964 adjusted (1965 base)	977,942
Increases:	
In budget	199,458
Amendment, House Document 227	24,500
Total estimate for 1965	1,201,900

Analysis by activity

Activity	1963 obligations (actual)	1964 allotment	Transfers	Decreases	1964 adjusted (1965 base)	Increases	1965 estimates
1. Judiciary	$93,098	$116,013	----------	----------	$116,013	[1] $18,645	$134,658
2. Social services	463,131	512,704	----------	$3,100	509,604	114,193	623,797
3. Clerk's office	159,689	192,841	----------	----------	192,841	[2] 22,288	215,129
4. Child guidance clinic	31,574	37,239	----------	----------	37,239	11,475	48,714
5. Office of Administration	75,251	80,680	----------	----------	80,680	26,717	107,397
6. Youth guidance project	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	24,340	24,340
7. General operations	54,578	43,015	----------	1,450	41,565	6,300	47,865
Total	877,321	982,492	----------	4,550	977,942	223,958	1,201,900

Analysis by funds

Activity	1963 obligations (actual)	1964 allotment	Transfers	Decreases	1964 adjusted (1965 base)	Increases	1965 estimates
General fund	$877,321	$982,492	----------	$4,550	$977,942	$223,958	$1,201,900

[1] Includes $17,400 in H. Doc. 227.
[2] Includes $7,100 in H. Doc. 227.

The increases requested will be distributed as follows:

A. Judiciary

Position or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Within-grade raises	----------	$1,165	$80	----------	$1,245

B. Social Service Division

Position or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
GS-11 juvenile probation supervisor	1	$8,424	$662	$455	$9,541
GS-10 juvenile probation officers	3	22,668	1,796	1,625	26,089
GS-9 juvenile probation officer	1	7,030	312	575	7,917
GS-10 child support probation officer	1	7,696	608	575	8,879
GS-4 clerk-stenographer	1	4,164	324	855	5,343
GS-3 clerk-typist	1	3,857	301	775	4,933
Within-grade advancements	----------	13,239	900	----------	14,139
Annualization of 1964 positions	----------	20,874	1,647	831	23,352
Reclassification	----------	13,090	910	----------	14,000
Total	8	101,042	7,460	5,691	114,193

C. Clerk's office

Position or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Within-grade raises	----------	$4,407	$300	----------	$4,707
Financial clerk, GS-4	1	4,222	374	$825	5,421
File and records clerk, GS-3	1	3,890	345	825	5,060
Total	2	12,519	1,019	1,650	15,188

D. Child Guidance Clinic

Position or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Within grades		$874	$60		$934
Psychologist, GS–11	2	8,424	662	$455	9,541
Increase consultant fees		1,000			1,000
Total	2	10,298	722	455	11,475

E. Office of Administration

Position or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Within-grade raises		$2,206	$150		$2,356
Statistical assistant, GS–7	1	5,803	482	$405	6,690
Personnel assistant, GS–7	1	5,803	482	905	7,190
Supply clerk-messenger, GS–4	1	4,222	374	825	5,421
Machine operator, GS–3	1	3,890	345	825	5,060
Total	4	21,924	1,833	2,960	26,717

F. Youth guidance project

Position or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Operating costs				$329	$329
Project officer GS–11	1	$8,424	$662	575	9,661
Project officer GS–10	1	7,696	608	575	8,879
Project clerk GS–4	1	4,222	374	875	5,471
Total	3	20,342	1,644	2,354	24,340

G. General operations

Position or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Typewriter replacement (6)				$2,700	$2,700
Additional file cabinets (6)				600	600
Additional card files (1)				3,000	3,000
Total				6,300	6,300

GENERAL STATEMENT

Senator BYRD. Judge Miller, you are appearing in behalf of these items.

Judge MILLER. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. Would you proceed, please, sir.

Judge MILLER. Mr. Chairman, when I was last before you, it was found satisfactory to you if you took each of the units of the court and described the increase of justification for the increase in each case, and if it is all right with you, I would like to do it the same way now.

Senator BYRD. Surely.

INCREASE OF WORKLOAD

Judge MILLER. However, there is an additional springboard, as it were, this time in that I am appearing before you now about a year and a half since the juvenile court became a three-judge court. In that time the workload has increased tremendously, and I would like, if I might, to give just a few figures comparing the situation for the last quarter of 1963 with the situation as it was at the quarter ending September 30, 1962, which will be roughly a year and a half.

Senaor BYRD. Very well.

Judge MILLER. Juvenile intake in the quarter ending September 30, 1962, was 1,146. In the quarter ending December 31, 1963, there were 1,515 cases referred. That was an all-time high, Mr. Chairman, and represented an increase of 32 percent in that 15-month period.

In that quarter, that is, the quarter ending September 30, 1962, there were 646 juvenile petitions and 363 adult informations filed.

Fifteen months later, in the quarter ending December 31, 1963, there were 886 juvenile petitions and 414 adult informations filed, or an increase of 37 percent in the cases of the juveniles and 14 percent in the cases of adults.

That, Mr. Chairman, is the background against which I want to give the justification for the increases in the fiscal 1965 budget before you now.

REQUESTS FOR THE JUDICIARY

First, the judiciary. The increase asked for there is $17,400.

The increased number of adult informations filed and our desire to bring juveniles and adults before a judge for hearing with the least possible delay have spurred us to look for areas where procedural revisions will help to keep cases moving through the court. One of the areas which has an impact in the community is the handling of nonsupport matters relating to both legitimate and illegitimate family members. By that, Mr. Chairman, I am referring to the two types of adult jurisdictions. One, where an action or an information is filed by the Corporation Counsel's Office charging a husband with failing to support his legitimate family members, and the other an information filed charging the man with being the father of a child or children born out of wedlock.

HEARING OFFICER

A hearing officer whose duties would be primarily to hold initial hearings where the social implications are generally more complex than the legal would contribute much toward speeding the adjudication process and increasing our collection of support money.

Mr. Chairman, in my prepared statement this is all I have said with respect to this particular position. I would like, with your permission, however, to submit for the record a detailed description of the functions of such a hearing officer.

Senator BYRD. We will be glad to have this.

(The information referred to follows:)

Function of Hearing Officer

During the past year, the court has concentrated on two areas of concern. The first of these was to make every effort to reduce the backlog of cases awaiting hearing and secondly to effect early appearances in court of both juveniles and adults. Insofar as the backlog is concerned, the court has substantially reduced the number of cases waiting hearing; calendaring procedures which went into effect in February 1963 were designed to bring accused juveniles and adults before a judge for initial hearing with the least possible delay.

As a result of a recently conducted study of the court's calendaring procedures, it is planned that on or about March 1, 1964, an even newer and more effective calendaring procedure will be utilized. Under this system, one judge will hear all arraignments of juvenile and adult cases which will be calendared forthwith after filing of the charges. One judge will be concerned with cases requiring disposition, that is, placing the juvenile on probation, committing to an institution, etc. The other judge will hear contested cases, that is, trials by the court and by jury. It is hoped that under this system, the court will be able to maintain a current status, particularly as to initial appearances before a judge by both adult and juvenile defendants and respondents.

Even with a substantial reduction in backlog and the development of procedures to effect early appearances in court of respondents and defendants, there are still certain areas which are of great concern to the court and which we feel require procedural revision. One of these areas, which has an impact in the community, is the handling of nonsupport matters relating to both legitimate and illegitimate family members. We have studied these matters and feel that a greater emphasis is necessary in the area of collections of support money.

As a result of these studies of the court's calendaring system and as an effective implementation of our proposed new system, it is felt that the services of a hearing officer are necessary and justifiable. Such hearing officer could handle many administrative and social-work aspects of cases, particularly in the adult paternity and nonsupport fields, which are now of necessity handled by the judges. Thus, the judges would be in a position to devote their entire time on the bench to matters requiring purely judicial handling.

A description of the areas in which the services of a hearing officer could be effectively utilized by the court is attached hereto as exhibit A.

A comprehensive opinion of the Corporation Counsel of the District of Columbia, dated August 16, 1960, concludes that the juvenile court has the inherent power to appoint a referee or other officer to assist in accomplishing the basic aims and purposes of the Juvenile Court Act. A copy of the opinion of the Corporation Counsel is appended hereto as exhibit B.

Following is a breakdown on the cost of the hearing officer concept:

	Personal services	Benefits	Other	Total
GS-15, Hearing officer	$15,683	$1,150	$575	$17,408
GS-7, Enrolling clerk [1]	5,803	482	905	7,190
Total	21,486	1,632	1,480	24,598

[1] To act as clerk for the hearings and secretary to the hearing officer.

Exhibit A

Areas in Which the Services of a Hearing Officer Will Be Utilized by the Court

A. Adult:

1. *Nonsupport cases.*—In this area, the juvenile court has concurrent jurisdiction with the U.S. district court. In practice, however, the juvenile court has been handling these cases exclusively for over 10 years.

The handling of the preliminary stages of these nonsupport orders by a hearing officer rather than by a judge would have an impact on total collections made by the court; and alleviate considerably the administrative and social work detail before the judges, as well as reduce the number of cases coming before the judges for trial.

The statute provides in part (22-903, District of Columbia Code) that before trial the court, with the consent of the defendant, may make an order directing

the defendant to pay a certain sum weekly for the support of his wife and minor children, and it sets forth certain conditions. If the defendant violates the terms of the order, the court may proceed forthwith with the trial under the original charge. Upon the filing of an information by the Corporation Counsel, a hearing would be scheduled forthwith before a hearing officer, at which hearing the defendant, his wife, and other interested parties would be present. The situation could be thoroughly explored at such hearing, with possible results such as entries of orders as set out by the statute, further hearings on enforcement of the order, nolle prosequi of the charge by the Corporation Counsel, continuance for more detailed information on actual facts, and in those cases where there is a complete breakdown, referral into court before a judge for trial and sentencing.

As to the support payments worked out at these preliminary hearings before a hearing officer, they could either be by voluntary agreement or by recognizance, ratified by the court. Payments would be made directly to the court for disbursement to the complainant, and followup on such agreements or orders could be handled clerically. The advantages of such procedure would be that the defendant would make an early appearance regarding his failure to support, he would be required to begin making payments directly, and his failure to meet his responsibilities to support his family would be evidenced firmly and documented during the hearing officer's preliminary handling. In addition, this procedure would result in increased collections in nonsupport matters.

2. *Children born out of wedlock—Entries of orders.*—Under present procedures, upon adjudication of paternity in court, the child support section interviews the defendant, the mother of the child, and other interested parties to develop a recommendation for an order of support. The case is then brought in before a judge and, after a hearing, the judge enters an order for the support of the child.

These hearings on entries of orders are primarily concerned with scocial factors. The basic considerations involved are the defendant's income, expenses, his ability to meet payments as ordered, as well as the needs and best interests of the child. These hearings take from 5 to 20 minutes in court and, at present, about 30 such hearings are held before a judge each week.

The hearing officer could hear this type of case. After hearing, the hearing officer would submit the order to a judge for approval and upon signing of the order by a judge, it will become enforceable. In any case of disapproval of the order or other conflict, the case would go before a judge for hearing.

With a hearing officer handling hearings on support orders, the judges would have substantially more time to hear more arraignments and trials by court and by jury involving adjudications of paternity. Also, with more time available to hear these cases, the mandate of the law as to forthwith calendaring of cases can be more readily accomplished. On an average, about 90 of these cases are filed with the clerk's office by the Corporation Counsel each month.

B. Juvenile:

1. *Traffic cases.*—The normal type of traffic referrals to the court involve technical violations of traffic regulations. The juvenile is usually one who may require little, if any, rehabilitation or services offered by the court. The intake process is minimal and usually is no more than an interview with the parents and the child. Appearances in court are without benefit of social study and normally the sanctions imposed involve fines, forfeitures, etc. In the majority of the cases, there is an acknowledgement.

Traffic cases would go before a hearing officer almost immediately after referral to the court. The initial interview with the child and his parents would be eliminated, and the parties would be required to make only one appearance, i.e., before the hearing officer. The hearing officer would hear the case and his finding of involvement and disposition would be submitted to the judge for approval.

We presently receive about 25 to 30 traffic referrals a month, which consume roughly 10 to 12 hours of the time of intake officers and about 10 hours of bench time each month. Handling these cases by a hearing officer would, therefore, relieve both intake officers and the judges, and would free them for processing and hearing more pressing dependency and delinquency situations referred to the court.

2. *Reviews of commitments to the Department of Public Welfare.*—Under procedures established last spring, commitments to the Department of Public Welfare are normally for an indeterminate period, with provisions for periodic

reviews of such commitments. The Assistant Director of Social Services presently examines cases coming in for review and submits to the judge a recommendation for action. Under these procedures, the normal case is subjected to two reviews, one by the Assistant Director, and the other by a judge. The hearing officer would handle these cases and take action as deemed warranted under the circumstances. If the action involves no change of status of the child committed, the hearing officer would take the action. If, however, the action changes the child's status, any order directing such change must be approved and signed by a judge. The hearing officer would also, in appropriate cases, take action to set aside commitments, after approval of appropriate order by a judge. In cases where questions of intent of the committing order, etc., may arise, the hearing officer would confer with the committing judge.

Considering the volume of cases requiring review (an estimate would be about 50 to 60 a month), the hearing officer's handling of these cases would relieve the judges of these time-consuming quasi-judicial matters.

C. The hearing officer would perform such other delegable duties as the chief judge may determine are necessary to maintain the court on a current status.

OPINION OF CORPORATION COUNSEL

Judge MILLER. And if you want, to accompany that detailed memorandum with an opinion issued by the Corporation Counsel's Office several years ago when the issue was raised and which opinion concluded with this statement:

In sum, upon due consideration of all the factors discussed herein, the inherent authority of the juvenile court, the specific language of the Juvenile Court Act, and the underlying philosophy and philanthropic purpose of the act, it is my opinion that there exists not merely settled authority but if a strong necessity therefore exists in an appropriate case, a judicial responsibility to summon masters or referees to the assistance of the court to the end that the enlightened aims of the juvenile court may be preserved, promoted, and fully attained within the District of Columbia.

Senator BYRD. All right. Judge, we will have that opinion included in the record.

Judge MILLER. The clerk has it.

(The information referred to follows:)

OPINION OF CORPORATION COUNSEL

AUGUST 16, 1960.

In re whether the judge of the juvenile court of the District of Columbia may lawfully appoint referees or masters to conduct juvenile and noncriminal hearings and submit findings of fact, conclusions of law, and recommendations based thereon for final determination by the judge of the court.

Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

GENTLEMEN: You have requested my opinion as to whether, in the absence of express statutory authorization for the appointment of referees or masters, the judge of the juvenile court of the District of Columbia may lawfully appoint referees or masters to conduct juvenile and noncriminal hearings in appropriate cases and submit findings, conclusions, and recommendations for final determination by the judge.

In order to adequately consider a question of this nature, attention must first be directed toward establishing a basic understanding of the scope of those unwritten, historic prerogatives of courts commonly referred to as "inherent powers," which have, with justification, been compared to the inherent rights of self-preservation and self-defense in the human individual. It has been said that the concept of inherent powers of courts to perform such functions as are reasonably necessary for their own preservation and efficient functioning is a corollary of the separation of powers theory of governmental organization, conceived for the preservation of an independent judiciary. Under such a theory, a court has "inherent power to maintain its jurisdiction and render it effective in behalf of litigants. Generally speaking, courts have power to control their own proceedings." 21 C.J.S., Courts, sec. 86, p. 134.

The Municipal Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, in *Burke* v. *United States* (103 A. 2d 347 (1954)), held that the juvenile court possesses inherent power to modify or vacate its own sentences. In setting forth this principle the court said:

"At common law * * * the power of trial courts to modify or vacate sentences was well established * * * We think the juvenile court * * * may properly entertain a motion to vacate a sentence partially or totally void * * * Like the power to grant new trails, the authority of the juvenile court to vacate sentences may be regarded as inherent * * *. That this power has been codified as to Federal courts does not operate to divest the juvenile court of its authority."

Addressing itself to a similar proposition, the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, in *Young* v. *Hesse*, 58 App. D.C. 302, 30 F. 2d 986, (1929) said:

"It is argued that the juvenile court possessed no authority to hear or pass upon a motion for a new trial, inasmuch as such jurisdiction is not expressly conferred upon it by statute. We think, however, that the court inherently possesses such authority * * *."

The Supreme Court of the United States considered the nature of the inherent authority of courts in *Ex Parte Peterson*, 253 U.S. 300, 312 (1920), a case decided before the adoption of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure (1938), and stated:

"Courts have (at least in the absence of legislation to the contrary) inherent power to provide themselves with appropriate instruments required for the performance of their duties. Compare *Stockbridge Iron Co.* v. *Cone Iron Works*, 102 Massachusetts, 80, 87–90. This power includes authority to appoint persons unconnected with the court to aid judges in the performance of specific judicial duties, as they may arise in the progress of a cause. From the commencement of our Government, it has been exercised by the Federal courts. when sitting in equity, by appointing, either with or without the consent of the parties, special masters, auditors, examiners and commissioners; to take and report testimony; to audit and state accounts; to make computations; to determine, where the facts are complicated and the evidence voluminous, what questions are actually in issue; to hear conflicting evidence and make finding thereon; these are among the purposes to which such aids to the judges have been appointed. *Kimberly* v. *Arms*, 129 U.S. 512, 523. Whether such aid shall be sought is ordinarily within the discretion of the trial judge; but this court has indicated that where accounts are complex and intricate, or the documents and other evidence voluminous, or where extensive computations are to be made, it is better practice to refer the matter to a special master or commissioner than for the judge to undertake to perform the task himself. * * *."

In *Laughlin* v. *Clephane*, 77 F. Supp. 103 (1947), decided by the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia (after promulgation of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure) the court said:

"Apart from any statutory law a *court of record* possesses the inherent power to provide the necessary asssitance as a means of conducting its business with reasonable dispatch and the court itself may determine the necessity, 15 C.J. sec. 205 pp. 871, 872; 21 C.J.S., Courts, sec. 142. In re Utilities Power and Light Corporation, 7 Cir., 90 F. 2d 798, loc. cit. 800." [Italic added.]

The juvenile court of the District of Columbia is such a court of record by virtue of section 3 of the Juvenile Court Act, as amended (sec. 11–904, D.C. Code, 1951 ed.).

The case of *La Buy* v. *Howes Leather Co.*, 352 U.S. 249, decided by the Supreme Court of the United States on January 14, 1957, appears on first reading to be a severe limitation on the power of a Federal judge to refer matters to a master or auditor. The Supreme Court held that a reference to a master for hearing was improper in an antitrust action involving 87 plaintiffs which had required many months for pretrial proceedings and would require many more months for trial. However, this case was decided under the restriction of rule 53 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, not applicable to the juvenile court of the District of Columbia. Rule 53 reads as follows:

"53 (a) APPOINTMENT AND COMPENSATION. Each district court with the concurrence of a majority of all the judges thereof may appoint one or more standing masters for its district, and the court in which any action is pending may appoint a special master therin. As used in these rules the word 'master' includes a referee, an auditor, and an examiner. * * *.

"(b) REFERENCE. *A reference to a master shall be the exception and not the rule.* In actions to be tried by a jury a reference shall be made only when the issues are complicated; in actions to be tried without a jury, save in matters of account, a reference shall be made only upon a showing that some exceptional condition requires it. [Italic added.]

Not only was this restrictive rule applicable in the *La Buy* case but, perhaps even more importantly, the Supreme Court noted that the trial judge had spent innumerable hours conducting hearings on preliminary motions and pretrial proceedings in the matter and was, consequently, thoroughly versed in the intricate facts and issues of the case. Considered in this light, the reference for trial to a master totally unfamiliar with the case appears in itself as a sufficiently unreasonable exercise of discretion to explain the holding in the *La Buy* case.

As noted, the provisions of rule 53(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, limiting appointment of masters to the "exception and not the rule," do not apply to the juvenile court of the District of Columbia and its authority for the appointment of masters rests instead on the broad inherent power previously enumerated in the statement of the Supreme Court in the *Peterson* case, *supra*, that "Courts have (at least in the absence of legislation to the contrary) inherent power to provide themselves with appropriate instruments required for the performance of their duties."

That a master of referee is an appropriate instrument for carrying out the task of the juvenile court is evidenced by provisions for utilization of such officers in the juvenile court acts of some of the States.

As previously pointed out in the District of Columbia cases dealing with the inherent power of the juvenile court to modify its own orders or grant a new trial, many of the inherent powers of the courts have been enacted into legislation. With regard to masters and referees in the Federal courts, this occurred with the adoption of rule 53, Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, dealing with a practice which the courts were already utilizing under their inherent authority. Thus while the statutes of some of the States dealing with masters in the juvenile courts evidence the appropriateness of the technique in juvenile courts, they should not be construed to indicate that only by such legislation can a system of juvenile court referees be legally instituted.

Another indication of the appropriateness of masters and referees in a municipal court system is shown by the fact that the judges of the municipal court for the District of Columbia refer matters to masters or auditors pursuant to rules made by that court. This rulemaking authority is based on section 5(b) of the act of April 1, 1942 (56 Stat. 193; sec. 11–752, D.C. Code, 1951 ed.) which reads in part as follows:

"(b) The municipal court for the District of Columbia shall have the power and is hereby directed to prescribe, by rules, the forms of process, writs, pleadings and motions, and practice and procedure in such court, to provide for the efficient administration of justice, and the same shall conform as nearly as may be practicable to the forms, practice, and procedure now obtaining under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure."

Rule 53(b) of the Rules of the municipal court for the District of Columbia, adopted pursuant to the foregoing authority, reads in part as follows:

"(b) APPOINTMENT AND COMPENSATION. When any suit is pending wherein the appointment of a master is found to be necessary as hereinafter provided, the judge to whom such case is assigned may appoint a special master therein. As used in these rules the word "master" includes a referee, an auditor, and an examiner."

From the above general consideration of the nature and appropriateness of inherent powers in a juvenile court system, consideration logically turns next to an examination of the specific statute governing the juvenile court of the District of Columbia to determine whether "legislation to the contrary," in the words of the *Peterson* case, supra, does in fact exist with reference to the inherent authority of the juvenile court to appoint a master or referee.

The section of the Juvenile Court Act bearing most directly on this specific problem is section 21, as amended (sec. 11–922, D.C. Code, 1951 ed.), which provides:

"The judge shall appoint from eligible lists of the Civil Service Commission a director of social work, a supervisor of probation, probation officers, a clerk, a deputy clerk, and such other employees as may be necessary. * * *"

It must be noted that this section is restricted in application to appointments of employees from Civil Service Commission lists and makes no reference to

referees, masters, or auditors, who, traditionally, while serving as officers of the court and empowered to assist the court in necessitous circumstances, were compensated by the parties rather than the court, and thus were in no sense "employees" of the court.

Section 14 of the act, as amended (sec. 11–915, D.C. Code 1951 ed.), governs the general procedure for hearings in the juvenile court and declares that—

"The court may conduct the hearing in an informal manner and may adjourn the hearing from time to time * * * The court shall hear and determine all cases of children without a jury unless a jury be demanded by the child, his parent, or guardian, or the court."

It should be noted that the procedure of appointing a master or referee as an officer of the court initially to conduct a hearing and submit findings and recommendations to the judges for his final determination, would be a hearing by the court in the contemplation of this section and in harmony with traditional legal theory. The judge must, of course, make the final determination in any litigation. Yet, prior to this final judgment, the judge may utilize masters, referees, auditors and other officers of the court for preliminary assistance performed for the benefit of, and submitted for review and final determination by, the judge.

The provisions governing the waiver of certain juveniles to the jurisdiction of the U.S. district courts found at section 13 of the Juvenile Court Act, as amended (sec. 11–914, D.C. Code, 1951 ed.) add further illumination to consideration of assistance procedures operating within the framework of the juvenile court structure. The act states that "the *judge* may, after *full investigation*, waive jurisdiction and order such child held for trial under the regular procedure of the court which would have jurisdiction of such offense if committed by an adult. * * *" [Italic supplied.] No one would suggest that in making this extremely serious decision, and in the process of the "full investigation" related thereto, the judge of the juvenile court should not utilize records, reports, and other materials prepared by probation officers, social workers and other persons possessing intimate knowledge of a particular case and the juvenile involved. It appears to be equally reasonable to conclude that in this area, as in other areas of less serious import for the juvenile offender, the court should likewise utilize the assistance of a master or referee where circumstances dictate the need for such assistance.

Another indication that the appointment of masters or referees would be a reasonable exercise of the juvenile court's inherent authority appears from a consideration of the specific authority granted the court to issue orders, promulgate rules and regulate its own procedure as set forth at section 29 of the Juvenile Court Act, as amended (sec. 11–930, D.C. Code, 1951 ed.). There Congress has provided:

"The court shall have power to issue *all necessary orders and writs* in aid of the jurisdiction hereby invested in it, and to *frame and publish rules and regulate the procedure* for cases arising within the provisions of this chapter and for the conduct of its officers and employees and such rules shall be enforced and construed beneficially for the remedial purposes embraced herein." [Italics supplied.]

This provision that "such rules shall be enforced and construed beneficially" parallels the introductory provisions of the Juvenile Court Act which declare its purpose, basic aims and rule of construction. These introductory provisions are found at sections 1 and 2 of the act, as amended (secs. 11–902 and 11–903, D.C. Code, 1951 ed.) and state that—

"The purpose of this Act is to secure for each child under its jurisdiction such care and guidance, preferably in his own home, as will serve the child's welfare and the best interest of the State. * * *"

"This Act shall be liberally construed to accomplish the purpose herein sought."

If enough has not been previously demonstrated from the specific authority of the court to establish its own procedure, conduct hearings and investigations informally and govern its officers and employees, these provisions declaring the welfare of the juvenile to be the ultimate purpose of the court, and calling for liberal construction of the act for the attainment of that purpose clearly demonstrate the reasonableness of appointing masters and referees in appropriate juvenile and noncriminal cases upon the court's determination that such assistance is necessary and appropriate.

These concepts of informality in juvenile proceedings and liberal construction of juvenile statutes to promote the welfare of the individual juvenile are funda-

mental to jurisprudence in this area. The relatively recent enlightenment of thought and legislation in the field of juvenile substantive and procedural law has brought change that is little short of revolutionary in the treatment of juvenile offenders. Closed hearings, segregation from adult offenders and penal institutions, abolition of the concepts of a criminal trial and subsequent criminal record limitation of traditionally unquestioned rights to jury trials, counsel and evidentiary protections—all have developed as the logical consequence of a single concept—individualized justice in juvenile proceedings oriented toward promoting the welfare of the juvenile offender. Many of the developments have come through the legislative process embodied originally in statutes creating juvenile courts. Others trace their origin to the exercise by the juvenile courts themselves of their inherent authority to adopt reasonable and necessary measures for the efficient performance of their designated duties. In the latter category, I believe lies the authority and justification for a system of masters or referees in appropriate juvenile and noncriminal cases in the District of Columbia juvenile court. If in an appropriate case the need for a master or referee exists, and the court is itself the best judge of that need, the technique may be adopted as a reasonable exercise of the court's inherent authority.

In sum, upon due consideration of all the factors discussed herein—the inherent authority of the juvenile court, the specific language of the Juvenile Court Act and the underlying philosophy and philanthropic purpose of that act—it is my opinion that there exists not merely settled authority, but, if a strong necessity therefor exists in an appropriate case a judicial responsibility to summon masters or referees to the assistance of the court, to the end that the enlightened aims of the juvenile court may be preserved, promoted and fully attained within the District of Columbia.

Respectfully submitted.

CHESTER H. GRAY,
Corporation Counsel of the District of Columbia.

SOCIAL SERVICE DIVISION

Senator BYRD. All right.

JUDGE MILLER. The second item I want to discuss, Mr. Chairman, is the Social Service Division. The dollar increase in that case is $62,702. In order to handle the great increase in the workload the Social Service Division, we are requesting a supervisor (we now have 3) and 4 probation officers (we now have 18) for juvenile probation and one additional probation officer (we now have 12) for child support probation, and the necessary collateral clerical assistants, one stenographer (we now have 6) and one typist (we now have 5) to maintain our ratio of 1 clerical assistant for each 4½ professional persons in social service.

CLERK'S OFFICE

The next unit in the court that I want to address myself to is the Clerk's Office. There the increase requested is $17,581. The same increased workload that I adverted to before has also affected the Clerk's Office where we are asking for one additional file and records clerk above the four we now have, and one financial clerk above the four we now have.

We are also requesting a hearing room clerk or an enrolling clerk to assist the hearing officer being requested in the Judiciary Division which I have already mentioned.

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC

The next unit in the court that I invite your attention to, Mr. Chairman, is the Child Guidance Clinic where the increase requested amounts to $10,541. The Child Guidance Clinic is also receiving more requests

from the judges and the probation officers for examination of juveniles charged with law violations. We presently have two psychological positions. Appointments to see juveniles are being made 3 months in advance. A third psychologist would allow our psychologist to see juveniles on a fairly current basis and would also allow them to handle the frequent emergency consultations.

INCREASED CONSULTANT FEES

In addition, we are requesting an additional $1,000 above the current $3,000 for increased consultant fees which will allow our psychologists to consult with psychiatrists as necessary.

The next unit in the court is the Office of Administration for which we are asking an increase of $24,361. The Office of Administration operated with 12 positions from 1959 when it was formed until 1962 when it got 1 additional switchboard operation position. This extremely modest increase was in the face of a 65-percent increase in staff, a greatly expanded statistical operation, and our having, at one time, three locations, although at present we have two.

We are therefore requesting a personnel assistant—we now have one—and a supply clerk-messenger above the one we now have to give the office the personnel it needs to continue giving the court prompt and efficient administrative services. We are also requesting a statistical assistant and a machine operator to meet the demands of the increased workload and special study requests.

YOUTH GUIDANCE PROJECT

Next the youth guidance project which amounts to $24,340. We are requesting for the youth guidance project, which operated from 1960 to 1963 with a grant from the Eugene and Agnes E. Meyer Foundation, this amout of $24,340. The 1964 B budget contained a request for continuing the first project with appropriated funds. That request was denied, and it was necessary to close the project. I say the request was denied. It was not denied by this committee, Mr. Chairman. It was stricken in conference. This request is to start the project again.

The court's experience with the original project was excellent. You will recall last time I appeared, Mr. Chairman, you asked for and I submitted a rather detailed assessment or an appraisal of the work of the youth guidance project.

Senator BYRD. Yes.

EQUIPMENT REPLACEMENT

Judge MILLER. For general operations, an increase of $6,300 is requested. This is for six new file cabinets and a card index file for social service and six typewriters to replace those which are more than 13 years old.

Now, above all of these there is an item of $60,733 which are required costs, that is, costs in our budget which are, in effect, mandatory—$23,381 for within-grade raises, $23,352 for annualization in 1964 appropriations, and $14,000 for the reallocation of 22 probation officer positions from grade GS–9 to GS–10 in 1963.

POSITIONS SUMMARY

Senator BYRD. Now, Judge Miller, you are requesting a hearing officer.

Judge MILLER. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. And I believe a hearing room clerk to assist the hearing officer.

Judge MILLER. That is right, sir.

Senator BYRD. Now, you have 3 supervisors in the Social Service Division, and I believe you said you had 18—I believe you said you have 18 probation officers.

Judge MILLER. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. These are persons on board? These are not just positions we are talking about of which there may be vacancies in some.

Judge MILLER. The 18 would reflect all that we have authority for. There may be, at any given moment, a vacancy in the sense that a resignation has not been replaced.

Senator BYRD. You have 12 probation officers for child support probation.

Judge MILLER. That is right.

Senator BYRD. Are we speaking of positions or——

Judge MILLER. The answer is the same as the earlier answer.

Senator BYRD. Would the same be true with regard to the six stenographers and five typists?

Judge MILLER. It would be, if it is possible to say it, even truer in the case of stenogs and typists because there are no vacancies.

RECRUITMENT OF STENOGRAPHERS

Senator BYRD. Do you have any difficulty when it comes to recruitment of stenogs?

Judge MILLER. No, sir.

Senator BYRD. And no difficulty in recruiting typists.

Judge MILLER. No, sir.

Senator BYRD. Now, with regard to the four financial clerks in the Clerks Office, are these positions filled?

Judge MILLER. The existing one—the four that we now have?

Senator BYRD. Yes, sir.

Judge MILLER. Yes, sir, they are filled.

PSYCHOLOGISTS

Senator BYRD. You have two psychologist positions. I assume these are filled.

Judge MILLER. No, sir. One, of course, is the one who has been the only one we have had for a long time. A short time ago we were authorized to increase that complement by one. And the recruitment for that additional one is going on now through inquiry of the Civil Service Commission, through insertions in the professional magazines, through contacts with the local universities, but as of today that has not been filled, I know.

Senator BYRD. You were allowed one new position here in the 1964 budget.

Judge MILLER. That is right.

CONSULTANT FEES FOR CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC

Senator BYRD. How much was spent for consultant fees in connection with the child guidance clinic?

Judge MILLER. We were allowed $3,000. That amount was spent. We are asking for an additional $1,000.

Senator BYRD. Does the $3,000 represent what has been appropriated in recent years?

Judge MILLER. Several years.

Senator BYRD. Annually?

Judge MILLER. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. You think there should be an increase, then, of 25 percent—33⅓ percent, rather.

Judge MILLER. Thirty-three and a third. I do, Mr. Chairman. There we are referring to consultations by our psychologist who, of course, is not a psychiatrist, with psychiatrists, and in point of fact, the amount that is given the psychiatrists for their consultation service is not really compensatory in terms of what they would earn if they were not working with us. It is predominantly confined to a Friday afternoon.

Senator BYRD. You have one personnel assistant and one supply clerk-messenger now in the Office of Administration.

Judge MILLER. That is right. There again there is no difficulty in filling that.

REPLACEMENT OF TYPEWRITERS AND FILE CABINETS

Senator BYRD. Has there been any replacement of typewriters and file cabinets within the last year or two?

Judge MILLER. The head of our office of Administration advises me there have been no replacements. There have been some new ones but not replacements.

Senator BYRD. Six of your typewriters are more than 15 years old.

Judge MILLER. Fifteen years old. It is not like wine. They don't get better.

Senator BYRD. Wine and violins.

Judge MILLER. And judges.

Senator BYRD. Judges and Senators.

The Congress allowed two additional probation officers in the fiscal year 1964 budget, did it not?

Judge MILLER. In the juvenile area.

REDUCTION IN JUVENILE CASE LOAD

Senator BYRD. Yes. And this enabled you to reduce your caseload only by about 3 units per officer.

Judge MILLER. That is right, sir.

Senator BYRD. And this leaves you somewhat higher than is the case in Philadelphia and considerably higher than is the case in Arlington County, Va.

Judge MILLER. Considerably higher than we should like, and we have to recognize that with the increased referrals, there inevitably will be increased dispositions in the form of assignments to probation officers.

Senator BYRD. The fact that your average number of units per officer dropped only 3 units indicates that you have had considerable increase in the number of referrals, doesn't it?

Judge MILLER. Yes, sir. But as I have earlier pointed out, the last quarter was an alltime high, and those numbers haven't yet gone through the pipeline into the probation offices.

Senator BYRD. Which will mean that your average will be considerably higher than is shown here.

Judge MILLER. It has got to be. Absolutely.

YOUTH GUIDANCE PROJECT

Senator BYRD. I have been looking at your justification for the youth guidance project on page 13–1–13. This seems to be fairly lucid. Would you like to add something in a more cogent effort, Judge Miller?

Judge MILLER. Well, I did submit a detailed evaluation last time I was here, and I could get another copy for you.

Senator BYRD. No. That is quite all right. We will just refer to that. That was so recent that I think it will suffice for the present instance.

Judge MILLER. We have it here.

Senator BYRD. Would you just give it to the reporter and we will include this again in support of your request.

(The information referred to follows:)

THE YOUTH GUIDANCE PROJECT OF THE JUVENILE COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

In the District of Columbia, a boy who is found to be delinquent may be committed to the Department of Public Welfare or the National Training School for Boys. Commitment and the subsequent institutionalizing of a boy in this or any other jurisdiction is expensive and offers no assurance of rehabilitation. Institutionalizing provides an unnatural environment for a boy, in that it separates him from his family, friends, and school and provides as his associates other juvenile delinquents.

In the fall of 1960, with a grant from the Eugene and Agnes E. Meyer Foundation, the juvenile court of the District of Columbia began a study of ways of working with the chronic delinquent boy while he remained in the community with his family and attended school, but under more intensive and extensive court supervision. Boys were referred to this study, called the youth guidance project, in only one way: having by their actions in their home, school, or community earned commitment to the Department of Public Welfare, or the National Training School for Boys, the judge of the juvenile court committed them to one or the other of those institutions. That commitment was then suspended and the boys were to participate for 3 months in the youth guidance project. As long as their behavior conformed to the clear and concise rules of the project, the boys continued to live at home and attend their regular school. If they breached those rules, the suspension of their commitment was vacated and they were sent to the appropriation institution. The rules of the project were simple: (1) Attend school and project without fail unless so ill that confinement in the home is required; (2) be at home by 10 p.m. each evening; (3) demonstrate ability to abide by the rules of home, school, and community.

The project is open to boys under 16 years of age (compulsory school attendance terminates at age 16) who have no continued history of aggressive, assaultive behavior. This latter is to avoid unnecessary risks in the community.

The boys come to the project immediately after their day in school and remain for 2 hours. During this time, they are exposed to a curriculum of remedial school instruction, counseling, arts and craft, and gymnasium sports and exercises. Aside from the time that the boys are physically present at the project, two other areas of supervision are maintained by the two staff officers of the project. The boy's home is visited, unannounced, several times during his stay

in the project at varying times of the day or evening and on weekends. This provides a good picture of the living conditions and environment of the boy, unaltered by a planned-for visit. Supervision in school is a cooperative venture between the boy's school and the project. In addition to visits to the school by one of the staff, the school sends a weekly report on each boy known to them which notes absences and gives the boy a grade on his effort and citizenship for the week.

The full-time staff of the project consists of the project officer, assistant project officer, and a secretary. The part-time staff consists of three teachers from the District of Columbia public school system who are the teachers of the curriculum elements of the project. The staff of the child guidance clinic of the juvenile court administers psychological examinations to the boys, participants in case conferences held on each boy and conducts group counseling sessions. A fellow in child psychiatry spends 2 hours per week at the project as a part of his training in child psychiatry.

For the first 9 months of its existence, the project was housed in the Miner Building of the District of Columbia Teachers College. Because of various changes in class schedules, the space allotted to the project became inadequate. The Board of Education of the District of Columbia public schools graciously seconded the offer of the Veterans High School Center of its facilities, and on September 1, 1961, the project transferred to that location. There, four rooms are available to the project at all times. The gymnasium and shower facilities are available at the appropriate time. Another feature of no small importance is that this school's locale in relation to public transportation makes it accessible to a wider area of the city and hence has made more boys eligible for participation in the project.

Over extended school holidays (spring vacation, Christmas vacation) and during the summer, the boys attend the project during the morning hours. The basic format remains the same except that during the summer months, the curriculum is augmented by occasional field trips to various attractions and by swimming. These variations seems valuable because the boys and the teachers seem to get to know each other better.

Two and one-half years have passed since the project received its first boy. One hundred and sixty-four others have followed him. Of that number 4 were returned to court as being too immature, and 25 are currently enrolled. This leaves a total of 136 boys who have been given a final opportunity to live in the community and stay out of trouble.

Of the 136 boys, 90, or 66 percent had their suspended sentences rescinded and were placed on probation. Forty-six, one-third of the boys, were committed from the project.

Of the 90 boys who completed their stay in the project and were returned to probation, 29, or 32 percent have eventually been committed. Sixty-one boys, 68 percent, are still in the community. Four of these boys have done so well that they have been dismissed from the jurisdiction of the court. These data are summarized in table I.

Table I.—Summary of results

Number referred	165
Currently enrolled	25
Unsuited	4
Committed from project	46
Returned to probation	90
Committed from probation	29
Still on probation or dismissed from court	61

Instead of being committed to one or another of the rehabilitative institutions available to this court, 136 boys have been given a final chance on suspended probation. Of this 136, 75 have gone ahead to commitment. Sixty-one, however, have been spared that experience to date. Of the 75 boys committed, the majority (46) were committed from the project which suggests that those boys who are least apt to adjust to delinquency-free way of life at this age separate themselves rather soon from the remainder of the boys who have a better chance simply by virtue of staying longer in the project.

Of the boys who have not been committed, eight have remained out of trouble for over 2 years, one of them almost 2½ years. This is rather remarkable considering the frequency with which boys known to this juvenile court are prone to find themselves at odds with the community. The most recent "graduate"

of the project has been out of trouble just over 3 months. The average boy has remained out of trouble 13 months.

It is conservatively estimated that the cost of keeping one boy in a juvenile institution for 1 year is $2,500. Using that figure as a basis, if these 61 had been committed, their maintenance for 1 year would have been $152,500. The annual budget for the youth guidance project is just under $30,000.

The schools of the District of Columbia have been very cooperative. The boys who have attended the project have come from 37 different schools: 7 high schools, 2 vocational high schols, 18 junior high schools, 8 elementary schools, and 2 parochial schools. The schools have sent into the project over 800 weekly reports on boys and they have received project personnel in over 300 visits they have made to the schools. Various teachers, counselors, assistant principals, and principals have participated in numerous case conferences held on the boys and have been active in planning ways to assist each boy in his school and community.

Improvement in these boys' behavior was apparent not only in that most of them avoided further law violations, but in another way which may, in the long run, be more meaningful.

Prior to coming to the project, by far the larger number of these boys caused difficulty in the schools. Many were well known to their teachers and principals as troublemakers, and their scholastic effort was nil. These data were obtained from the court social studies and from the restrospective comments of school personnel. The following data are based on less than the total number because complete data prior to coming to the project were not available on all.

Generally, the delinquent child has little use for school and avoids it as much as he can. This was true of these boys. Of 99 boys, 81 percent were either persistent or occasional truants. While these boys were away from school, they not only were missing the opportunity for learning, but by not being under the supervision of the school, they were available to commit delinquent acts. When these boys were in school, the behavior of the majority was such that the school and the other students might have been better off if the boys had truanted. Of the 95 boys on whom data were available, 66 percent exhibited poor citizenship. Thirty percent were said by the school to behave in the average manner and only four percent were "good" citizens in school.

The findings on the boys' academic effort are even more startling. Again, of 95 boys, 83 percent put forth poor academic effort. Sixteen percent put forth average effort and only 1 percent, 1 boy of 95, tried hard enough that his academic effort was categorized by the school as "good."

On the basis of weekly reports, filled out by the boys' teachers, or counselors in the schools and mailed to the project, the following shifts occurred in their behavior in school. Of 99 boys, only 6 percent persisted as truants and those 6 boys were committted from the project. Nine percent showed occasional truancy. Eighty-five percent did not truant at all. Seventy-six percent of 95 boys were average or better in citizenship, only 24 percent continued to demonstrate actively a distaste for school. Seventy percent of 95 boys put forth average or better effort academically, 30 percent put forth poor effort. These data are summarized in table II.

TABLE II.—*School behavior prior to and during project attendance*

	Before		During	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TRUANCY				
None	19	19	84	85
Occasional	30	30	9	9
Persistent	50	51	6	6
CITIZENSHIP				
Good	4	4	36	38
Average	28	30	36	38
Poor	63	66	23	24
EFFORT				
Good	1	1	26	27
Average	15	16	41	43
Poor	79	83	28	30

Merely getting a child back in school is not enough if he continues to be disruptive in the classroom and if he does not attempt to avail himself of the opportunity to learn. The above data are based on school reports, not on the judgment of the project. They indicate that while in the project, these delinquent boys returned to school, generally behaved themselves and put forth academic effort.

After 2½ years experience with the youth guidance project, we believe that it has proven valuable. One hundred sixty-five boys who would have been sent to the Department of Public Welfare, or to the National Training School for Boys were sent instead to the project. For 75 of these boys, the project was simply a brief pause on their way to an institution. For 90 boys, it has been something more. For 28 boys, it has been the start of a period of over a year (for nine, 2 years and more) that they have been out of trouble.

It can be argued, and quite sensibly so, that by chance alone, this many boys would be able to stay out of further trouble. However, without the youth guidance project, they would not have had the opportunity to give chance a chance—they would have been institutionalized.

Almost certainly some of the boys who have not been committed yet will be in the future. Even so, some capacity for change, if not growth, has been demonstrated in this group of boys. Of the large number who were chronic truants, all but six returned to school on a regular basis. Most of them put forth greater academic effort, most became better citizens in the schools.

For the most part, they acceded to authority in that they stayed in or close to their homes in the evening and, at any rate, were off the streets and in their homes by 10 p.m. Many of them began to avoid their old associates with whom they had been in trouble in the past.

Some of them seemed to realize, perhaps for the first time, that adults could be honest, fair, and reliable. Some of the boys, with no particular urging or prodding, brought realistic problems to staff members of the project and seemed to work diligently at finding solutions to these problems.

The project has learned that some boys present problems of behavior that it has not been able to handle successfully. Paramount among these is the boy who is a chronic truant with no other type delinquent activity. He does not return to school in the project. This is opposed to the chronic delinquent who is also a chronic truant. He will return and more often than not have perfect attendance.

A boy who is extremely angry and bitter, often rendered so by circumstances of his life, and who does not talk and who enters only superficially into the activities of the project, generally gets into more trouble and is committed from the project.

Perhaps the project can best be assessed in the words of a boy dismissed 6 months ago: "It showed me somebody cared enough for me to help me keep out of trouble, and it showed me I had heart enough to keep out of trouble myself since I left it."

Appendix I. D. R.—A Boy Who Failed in the Project

D. R. was born, raised, and attended schools in the District of Columbia. He was the younger by 7 years of his parents' two children, both boys. Apparently his birth and early development were unremarkable.

His father, a painter, was described variously as "moody," "abusive," "promiscuous," "alcoholic," and "not a good provider." His mother was described as "a good woman who was abused by her husband." The parents had been "at odds" for at least 2 years before D. became known to this court. During an argument, Mr. R. shot his wife, D.'s mother. D. was upstair, heard the shot, came downstairs and finding his mother injured, called his aunt. Mrs. R. died the next day. Mr. R. was placed in a mental hospital, where he remains.

When his immediate family disintegrated so precipitously, D. went to live with his aunt. She became concerned about his behavior at once. The night before his mother's funeral, he went to a party, and on the day of the funeral he was out playing and "forgot" and was almost late for the service. In the days after the funeral, he began staying in his room for long periods of time with the door closed and the blinds drawn. Accordingly to his aunt and some of his teachers, he became withdrawn, solitary, and secretive, and his school work slumped from superior to failing. Four months after his mother's death his aunt took D. to a psychiatrist, but D. would not cooperate, but was placed on tranquilizers which he refused after a short time.

At this same time, D. and a friend broke into a neighborhood grocery store and took money and merchandise with a total value of about $25. Three days after his 14th birthday he was committed to the Department of Public Welfare; this commitment was suspended and he was sent to the youth guidance project.

In the project, D. was "amenable," "affable," "mannerly," and "cooperative" with the teachers; however, the project officer observed what "seemed to be a hostile, resentful attitude" but with no verbal expression of it. The psychologist noted: "Hostile and contrary attitude barely kept under his control. Slumps in chair; attempted to reject (the Rorschach)." D.'s failures in school continued; he was truant 1 day and tardy 7; his weekly grades in citizenship and effort were D or F. In his aunt's home he did not keep the hours expected of him, nor would he tell her where he was going.

In a final effort to salvage this boy, he was referred to the court's psychiatric consultant, who reported in part:

"This boy is not psychotic. He seems to be still trying to absorb the enormous psychological shock of the murder of his mother and the accompanying loss of his father to the mental hospital. There is very little objective data to go on, but it is my impression that much of David's energy is spent in trying to keep this overwhelming subject out of his mind. When he has it under control, he is capable of behaving in a lethargic but rather cooperative fashion, and when it is nearer the surface, he becomes somewhat detached and unable to be even aware of, much less interested in, complying with the ordinary demands of life, such as obedience or studying. He is doing very poorly in school and gives the vague excuse that the teacher didn't give him any books, but it seems more likely that he is simply incapable of trying to study."

Five weeks after his referral to the project, D. and an older companion broke into the same store and took merchandise and money totaling $4.40. D.'s suspended commitment was vacated and he was committed to the Department of Public Welfare.

APPENDIX II. J. C.—A BOY WHO SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED HIS TERM OF REFERRAL TO THE PROJECT, BUT LATER VIOLATED COMMUNITY LAWS AND WAS COMMITTED

J. was the second of his parents' three children. He has an older brother and a younger sister. His parents separated shortly after the birth of the youngest child and all the children were raised by their maternal grandparents in southwestern Virginia. J. and his older brother came to the District of Columbia about 2 years ago to live with their father. In the home, also, is a woman whom the father calls a "cousin" and J. calls "stepmother." His natural mother reportedly lives in the District, but their relationship is at best extremely casual.

Mr. C. was described as "casual and disinterested in his children until there has been a flagrant act of disobedience, then he becomes rigid and inflexible." He spoke of stern and even cruel discipline. We have no information about the attitude or manner of the "cousin" or "stepmother."

Regarding his home life, J. said his clothing supply was inadequate, there were no entertainment facilities in the home, and that neither his father nor "stepmother" cared where he went, what he did, nor when he returned.

Shortly before the beginning of the school year, J. and a companion broke into a store in an attempt to get school clothing. They were apprehended while in the store. One month later, J. and five other boys broke into a jewelery store and removed merchandise in the total value of $1,500. He said he particularly wanted a radio so that he could have something at home that belonged to him. All the property was recovered.

On the basis of these complaints, J. was committed to the Department of Public Welfare. That commitment was suspended and he was referred to the youth guidance project.

With few exceptions, the project's teachers reports about J. were positive. The only negative comments were that he was "boisterous,' '"talkative," "playful," but never to the extent of disrupting the classes. In public school he missed only one-half day because of illness, and his effort and citizenship grades were consistently A or B.

The project's staff worked with J's father who seemed to take some interest in J., in that his supervision of him during the evening hours improved and he was cooperative in reporting on J.'s behavior to the project.

Because of J.'s response to the project as reflected in better school behavior, no more community trouble, and apparent improvement of the relationship be-

tween him and his father, the project recommended that J.'s commitment be set aside and that he be returned to probation to the court.

One month later, J. ran away from home. His father did not report this to the court or to the police. One month following this, J. was apprehended in a neighboring community, shoplifting. J. said he could not continue living with his father and "stepmother," so he left.

Since he had gotten into further community difficulty and was dissatisfied living with his father, J. was committed to the Department of Public Welfare.

APPENDIX III. P.M.—A BOY WHO SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED THE YOUTH GUIDANCE PROJECT AND REMAINED "TROUBLE FREE" THEREAFTER

P. is the fifth of seven children. The parents separated about 2 years ago and the family's income consists of infrequently paid support from the father and a public assistance grant. The income is barely sufficient for food and shelter.

The father was described as an irresponsible alcoholic who has never shown interest in the welfare of his children. The mother was described as warm and pleasant, a good manager and very cooperative with the court and representatives of other agencies who have an interest in the family.

P., his siblings, and his parents were born and have lived their lives in the District of Columbia.

P. was first known to this court 3 years ago when he and two others broke into a store and took merchandise valued at $33. A year later, he and a companion damaged coin boxes while attempting to steal their contents. The year following, he was accused of having accepted money, knowing it to be stolen and a month later, it was alleged that he took money by force and violence. He was committed to the Department of Public Welfare. That commitment was suspended and he was referred to the youth guidance project.

P. was slow and cautious in adjusting to the project. He enjoyed the sports, but was less drawn to the arts and crafts projects. Although his academic grades had been D's and C's prior to the project, his reading was adequate so he participated seldom in the remedial reading program.

His attendance at his public school was perfect and he received high marks in citizenship and effort. At home, he kept regular hours, informed his mother of his whereabouts and was generally helpful around the house.

Because his overall adjustment showed such a marked improvement, he was returned to the court in 3 months, his suspended commitment was set aside and he was placed on probation. His good adjustment in the community continued. In school his grades continued to improve to the point that he was placed on the school honor roll and later, his grades and citizenship netted him the national honor roll. He has been in no more community trouble.

TIME LAPSES IN JUVENILE COURT PROCEEDINGS

Senator BYRD. What have you been able to do to your backlog of cases now that you have three juvenile court judges, Judge Miller?

Judge MILLER. Let me see if I can answer it this way. I have never liked the use of the word "backlog" because it, I think, doesn't always reflect an accurate situation with respect to the judge power on the bench. To my mind the principal objective toward which we have been striving, a target which I think we have about reached, is to see that with respect to a juvenile, he is brought before a judge as soon as possible after his apprehension. I think today it can be safely said, with a certain number of inevitable exceptions, that if a juvenile is apprehended for a law violation, and if he had been sent to the receiving home pending an appearance before a judge, in the overwhelming number of cases such a juvenile appears before a juvenile court judge within 5 days after his being sent to the receiving home.

If a juvenile has been apprehended in a law violation, and if the Youth Aid Division feels that he can be released to his parents rather

than be sent to the receiving home, in that situation such a juvenile is brought before a judge for what in the adult court would be called an arraignment within 2 to 3 weeks after he is released to his parents.

Now, I consider that current, not because the case is disposed of, because it isn't, but because it means that for the most part, and there have to be some exceptions, but for the most part a juvenile is fairly quickly brought before a juvenile court judge to acknowledge or to deny his involvement.

ARRAIGNMENT OF ADULTS

Now, as to adults, there we literally have an arraignment. In the case of the nonsupport of legitimate family members, that is a criminal case. In the case of child-born-out-of-wedlock cases, that is a quasi-criminal case. The former, the nonsupport, is brought in the name of the United States of America as a criminal case. The latter, the child-born-out-of-wedlock case, is brought in the name of the District of Columbia.

In those cases the defendants are calendared for arraignment in, my guess would be, a month or so after the filing of the information.

Now, it is not possible to speak of the current situation without relating it to the situation as it was a year and a half ago. And by that I mean that at the time we increased our complement to three, there was a sizeable amount of information filed against adult defendants where they had not been arraigned for quite awhile.

PROCESS OF SPEEDING UP CASES

We have stepped that up, of course, considerably, but we cannot avoid the fact that some of those cases go back to 1961, and some are being filed this week, today.

What we have tried to do is to take a select screening of old cases and new cases, hoping thereby to meet in the middle someplace and then to become current in every respect.

Senator BYRD. Properly weighing these factors, Judge Miller, what can you tell the committee concerning the progress that has been made since you have had the additional two judges?

PROGRESS MADE WITH ADDITIONAL JUDGES

Judge MILLER. Well, perhaps I can give you this type of a figure, Mr. Chairman. If you were to take the figure that had been released as a backlog figure, a figure incidentally which we do not publish anymore because as I said, I do not consider that realistic, but if you were to use that figure as your base, it means that on October 1 of 1962, which is just 2 weeks before the 3 judges began working together, there were something like 3,000 cases, juvenile and adult, which were then denominated as backlog. That same figure at the end of January 1964 would be about 1,600.

Senator BYRD. Well, you are making real progress, aren't you?

Judge MILLER. I like to think we are, but I like to think also that the progress will be even more noticeable with the operation of a new calendar which begins next Monday, March 2.

Senator BYRD. How old is the oldest case, would you say, Judge?

RESIDUE OF ADULT CASES

Judge MILLER. In the case of adults I would not be surprised if there are still some 1962 cases lying around, not because there hasn't been calendar space but because some of the cases involve defendants who are not particularly noted for stability and where it has been difficult to get service on them. But the cases are pending, and they would have had to be because there is a statute of limitations operating in connection with a child-born-out-of-wedlock case and as long as the complaint is filed and the information is filed within 2 years after the illegitimate child is born, at least jurisdiction will not be attacked on statute of limitations grounds.

That doesn't mean, however, that we are always able to locate the defendant, and there are, therefore, some cases which must be as far back as 1962, and I would not challenge an assertion that there are some as far back as 1961.

JUVENILE CASES AWAITING TRIAL

Senator BYRD. With regard to juveniles——

Judge MILLER. There are juvenile cases that may be as far back as the summer of 1963 which are awaiting trial. There are, of course, no such cases of juveniles where they are awaiting an initial hearing because there we are fairly current.

Senator BYRD. Are the juveniles being kept in a receiving home all of this——

JUVENILES IN RECEIVING HOME

Judge MILLER. Those who are in the Receiving Home, are brought before a judge generally speaking within 5 days. Those, as I have said before, who have been released to their parents are brought before a judge within 2 to 3 weeks.

Now, that doesn't mean that there are not many in the Receiving Home beyond 5 days. Sometimes they are there because there has not been calendar space available, in which case under the law a judge is authorized to issue an order authorizing the continue detention beyond the 5-day limit. And there is another category of children who are in the Receiving Home who have been arraigned, but for the protection of the community or for themselves if they have denied involvement, it has been felt in those cases, and there are not very many, that the community is better protected if he is detained in the Receiving Home pending the trial.

Senator BYRD. Do any of these go back as far as the middle of 1963?

Judge MILLER. Oh, no, sir. Middle of 1963; no, sir.

CASES REQUIRING INTENSIVE EXAMINATION

Now, there is another category, it must be four or five children at the most, of those who require the full intensive physical and mental examination that is afforded by District of Columbia General Hospital. District of Columbia General Hospital, as you may know, Mr. Chairman, has only 17 beds for children, and those 17 must accommodate the entire community, not just those committed by the juvenile court for that evaluation. As a consequence, there are some

who need that evaluation but for whom bed space is not available. They must, therefore, await that bed space at the Receiving Home.

Senator BYRD. Judge Miller, we thank you.

Judge MILLER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. Sorry to inconvenience you at this hour.

Judge MILLER. This is the best time. I would much prefer this time than during the day.

Senator BYRD. Well, I am glad.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS

STATEMENT OF HON. MILTON S. KRONHEIM, JR., ACTING CHIEF JUDGE; ACCOMPANIED BY WALTER F. BRAMHALL, CLERK OF THE COURT, AND MISS ANNA L. CALLAHAN, ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

ESTIMATE AND ALLOTMENT SUMMARY

Senator BYRD. The next item concerns the court of general sessions. The 1965 estimate is $2,004,000. This sum is an increase of $142,292 and eight positions. The allotment summary filed in support of the request will be placed in the record.

(The allotment summary referred to follows.)

Allotment summary

1963 allocation (including $45,089 contained in Supplemental Appropriation Act 1963, Public Law 88–25)	$1,776,956
1964 allocation	1,872,071
Decreases	10,363
1964 adjusted (1965 base)	1,861,708
Increases	142,292
Total estimate for 1965	2,004,000

Analysis by activity

Activity	1963 obligations (actual)	1964 allocation	Transfers	Decreases	1964 adjusted (1965 base)	Increases	1965 estimates
2. District of Columbia court of general sessions	$1,754,555	$1,872,071	----------	$10,363	$1,861,708	$142,292	$2,004,000

Analysis by funds

Activity	1963 obligations (actual)	1964 allocation	Transfers	Decreases	1964 adjusted (1965 base)	Increases	1965 estimates
General fund	$1,754,555	$1,872,071	----------	$10,363	$1,861,708	$142,292	$2,004,000

The total requested will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
GS–10, court reporters	1	$7,696	$604	$149	$8,449
GS–10, probation officers	1	7,696	604	577	8,877
GS–5, budget clerk, administrative	1	4,701	401	577	5,679
GS–5, secretary to attorney advisors	1	4,701	401	577	5,679
GS–5, deputy clerk, Small Claims Branch	1	4,701	401	577	5,679
GS–4, procurement clerk, administrative	1	4,215	368	577	5,160
GS–4, time and attendance clerk, administrative	1	4,215	368	577	5,160
GS–3, matron, Criminal Division	1	3,890	346	149	4,385
Within-grade advancements		21,804	1,483		23,287
Annualization of pay increase for classified positions		20,000			20,000
Annualization of 1964 reductions because of late appropriations		5,405	628		6,033
Law books				2,500	2,500
Visible record file cabinet				2,500	2,500
Penalty mail and postage				3,500	3,500
Repairs to office equipment				3,000	3,000
Data processing program, Central Violations Bureau				32,404	32,404
Total increases from 1964 base	8	89,024	5,604	47,664	142,292

AMOUNT REQUESTED

Senator BYRD. All right, now, if we may proceed with this item.

Mr. HERMAN. This is Judge Milton S. Kronheim.

Judge KRONHEIM. We respectfully request the committee's consideration of a proposed appropriation for the District of Columbia court of general sessions for 1965 in the amount of $2,004,000. This is a net increase of $131,929 or 7.64 percent over our 1964 appropriation. Of this amount, the sum of $49,320 falls in the category of required operating costs as follows.

Senator BYRD. Judge Kronheim, do you have a copy of your statement, if I may interrupt you?

Judge KRONHEIM. Yes, I do.

Senator BYRD. Thank you. Sorry to interrupt you.

Judge KRONHEIM. All right, sir.

INCREASES REQUESTED

The sum of $49,320 falls in the category of required operating costs, as follows: $23,287 for within-grade advancements and related costs, $20,000 for annualization of the pay raise for existing classified positions, and $6,033 for annualization of 1964 reductions because of late appropriations. Other increases, totaling $92,972, are due to the increasing workload of the court in various programs, and consist of the following: In the administrative department three additional employees and funds for lawbooks, penalty mail and postage, and repairs to office equipment; for court reporting service one additional employee; for the probation department one additional probation officer; a secretary for the attorney advisers; one deputy clerk and a visible record file cabinet for the small claims branch; one additional matron for the criminal division clerk's office; and a new computer system for the Central Violations Bureau.

PRIORITY POSITIONS

We feel that all of the items requested are well justified, especially in view of the great increase in workload. We should like to request that the highest priority be given the three positions in the administrative department because the need is of longer standing and greater urgency and understaffing is more critical than in any other department of the court. These three positions were requested for the fiscal year 1964 and were approved by your committee.

The volume of new cases filed in the court has increased 19.36 percent, from 179,718 cases in 1956 to 214,515 cases in 1962. There was a further increase of 4.77 percent in 1963.

REVENUE FROM VARIOUS SOURCES

During this same period, the cash income from fees, fines, and forfeitures deposited in the U.S. Treasury to the credit of the District of Columbia increased from $2,356,992 in 1956 to $3,495,439 in 1962, or 48.30 percent, and a further increase in 1963 of 14.63 percent.

At this point I should like to submit for the record a copy of the annual report of the court for the fiscal year 1963.

(The information referred to follows:)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS,
July 30, 1963.

The Honorable the ATTORNEY GENERAL,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. ATTORNEY GENERAL: I have the honor to submit herein the Annual Report of the District of Columbia Court of General Sessions for the fiscal year July 1, 1962, through June 30, 1963. The report contains statistical data for the fiscal year, together with a report of the work of the court for the last half of the year. Under date of February 15, 1963, a report was submitted for the first 6 months of the fiscal year.

The business of the court continued in an upward trend during 1963, the total number of new cases filed having increased by 10,228 or 4.77 percent. Fees, fines, and forfeitures totaled $4,006,910.83—an increase of $511,471.87 or 14.63 percent over the previous fiscal year. During the past 10 years, 1953–63, there has been an increase of 56,257 cases or 33.39 percent in the number of cases filed in the court.

Cases filed in the small claims branch during 1963 increased 9.6 percent, while class M and class GS [1] cases decreased 4.24 percent due to the enactment of Public Law 87–203, 87th Congress, increasing the jurisdiction of the small claims and conciliation branch from $50 to $150. However, there was a significant increase in the number of class GS cases filed during the last 6 months of the fiscal year.

There were 11,327 such cases filed as compared with 9,738 class M cases during the preceeding 6 months and 10,035 in the third and fourth quarters of the previous fiscal year. This increase is due largely to the passage of Public Law 88–60, 88th Congress, effective January 1, 1963, increasing the civil jurisdiction of the court from $3,000 to $10,000; 1,245 of the class GS cases filed from January 1, 1963, to June 30, 1963, involved more than $3,000.

The U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia certified 290 cases to the court of general sessions for trial as compared with 253 in the fiscal year 1962.

There has been a marked increase in the number of jury cases in the civil division pending July 1, 1963, as compared with the number on July 1, 1962. There were 1,434 civil jury cases pending as compared with 974 at the beginning of the previous fiscal year. Criminal jury cases were being scheduled for hearing within 1 month after request for jury trial. Also, during the fiscal year 1963, civil nonjury cases were being scheduled for trial within 1 month after

[1] Effective Jan. 1, 1963, the designation of civil cases over $150 was changed from class M to class GS, in accordance with the increased jurisdiction and changed name of the court.

joinder of issue. Civil jury cases were being scheduled for pretrial conference within 1 or 2 months after joinder of issue, but the time between pretrial conference and trial had lengthened to several months. In view of the large number of jury cases pending on the Ready Calendar, it is anticipated that the delay between joinder of issue, pretrial conference, and trial will continue to increase.

Again I should like to acknowledge the fine cooperation of the judges and employees in expediting the tremendous volume of business of the court. The competence and loyalty of court employees have contributed immeasurably to the court's stature and growth. The work of the office of the clerk is current and all docketing, indexing, and filing is on a daily basis.

In accordance with Public Law 512, 77th Congress, section 3(c), photostatic copies of the monthly reports of the judges for the period January 1, 1963, through June 30, 1963, are transmitted herewith. The originals of these reports are on file in the office of the clerk of the court and are available for public inspection.

A duplicate of this report is being submitted to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN LEWIS SMITH, Jr.,
Chief Judge.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE BUSINESS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS COVERING THE FISCAL YEAR JULY 1, 1962, THROUGH JUNE 30, 1963, AND A COMPARISON WITH THE FISCAL YEAR JULY 1, 1961, THROUGH JUNE 30, 1962

TABLE I.—*Number of new cases filed during fiscal year July 1, 1962, through June 30, 1963, as compared with fiscal year July 1, 1961, through June 30, 1962*

	July 1, 1961, to June 30, 1962	July 1, 1962, to June 30, 1963	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (−)
Criminal division:			
District of Columbia	36,059	38,367	+6.40
United States	8,501	9,533	+12.14
Traffic	26,058	28,797	+10.51
Total	70,618	76,697	+8.61
Civil division:			
Class M and class GS	21,998	21,065	−4.24
Class C (small claims)	25,078	27,486	+9.60
Landlord and tenant	92,103	94,690	+2.81
Domestic relations	4,718	4,805	+1.84
Total	143,897	148,046	+2.88
Total cases (criminal and civil)	214,515	224,743	+4.77
Monthly average of new cases	17,876	18,729	+4.77

TABLE II.—*Comparison of number of new cases filed during fiscal year July 1, 1962, through June 30, 1963, with number filed during fiscal year July 1, 1952, through June 30, 1953, exclusive of the intervening years*

	July 1, 1952, to June 30, 1953	July 1, 1962, to June 30, 1963	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (−)
Criminal division:			
District of Columbia	29,318	38,367	+30.86
United States	9,168	9,533	+3.98
Traffic	18,897	28,797	+52.39
Total	57,383	76,697	+33.66
Civil division:			
Class M and class GS	29,090	21,065	−27.59
Class C (small claims)	21,774	27,486	+26.23
Landlord and tenant	60,239	94,690	+57.19
Domestic relations [1]		4,805	
Total	111,103	148,046	+33.25
Total cases (criminal and civil)	168,486	224,743	+33.39
Monthly average of new cases	14,041	18,729	+33.39

[1] Percentage of increase not indicated since domestic relations branch did not begin operations until Sept. 17, 1956.

TABLE III.—*Number of new cases filed during 1st 6 months as compared with last 6 months of fiscal year July 1, 1962, through June 30, 1963*

	1st and 2d quarters, previously reported July 1, 1962, to Dec. 31, 1962	3d and 4th quarters, Jan. 1, 1963, to June 30, 1963	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (−)
Criminal division:			
District of Columbia	19,957	18,410	−7.75
United States	4,555	4,978	+9.29
Traffic	14,029	14,768	+5.27
Total	38,541	38,156	−1.00
Civil division:			
Class M and class GS	9,738	11,327	+16.32
Class C (small claims)	13,072	14,414	+10.27
Landlord and tenant	46,805	47,885	+2.31
Domestic relations	2,420	2,385	−1.45
Total	72,035	76,011	+5.52
Total cases (criminal and civil)	110,576	114,167	+3.25

TABLE IV.—*Cash income of the court during fiscal year July 1, 1962, through June 30, 1963, as compared with fiscal year July 1, 1961, through June 30, 1962*

	July 1, 1961, to June 30, 1962	July 1, 1962, to June 30, 1963	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (−)
Criminal Division—Fines and forfeitures:			
District of Columbia	$474,917.90	$510,323.00	+7.45
United States	44,517.35	46,540.10	+4.54
Traffic	2,642,982.13	3,111,692.32	+17.73
Total	3,162,417.38	3,668,555.42	+16.00
Civil Division—Fees:			
Class M and class GS	73,548.12	70,553.28	−4.07
Class C (small claims)	29,907.01	32,871.50	+9.91
Landlord and tenant	193,177.40	198,793.79	+2.91
Domestic relations	36,254.55	36,026.34	−.63
Total	332,887.08	338,244.91	+1.61
Registration of attorneys	134.50	110.50	−17.84
Total cash income (criminal and civil)	3,495,438.96	4,006,910.83	+14.63

TABLE V.—*Cash income of the court during 1st 6 months as compared with last 6 months of fiscal year July 1, 1962, through June 30, 1963*

	1st and 2d quarters, previously reported July 1, 1962, to Dec. 31, 1962	3d and 4th quarters, Jan. 1, 1963, to June 30, 1963	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (−)
Criminal Division—Fines and forfeitures:			
District of Columbia	$256,728.05	$253,594.95	−1.22
United States	24,957.90	21,582.20	−13.53
Traffic	1,469,703.92	1,641,988.40	+11.72
Total	1,751,389.87	1,917,165.55	+9.47
Civil Division—Fees:			
Class M and class GS	31,195.88	39,357.40	+26.16
Class C (small claims)	15,558.00	17,313.50	+11.28
Landlord and tenant	98,353.25	100,440.54	+2.12
Domestic relations	18,186.90	17,839.44	−1.91
Total	163,294.03	174,950.88	+7.14
Registration of attorneys	56.50	54.00	−4.42
Total cash income (criminal and civil)	1,914,740.40	2,092,170.43	+9.27

TABLE VI.—*Criminal jury cases during fiscal year July 1, 1962 through June 30, 1963 as compared with fiscal year July 1, 1961 through June 30, 1962*

	July 1, 1961, to June 30, 1962	July 1, 1962, to June 30, 1963
Criminal jury trials pending July 1	337	711
Total jury trials demanded in criminal cases during fiscal year	4,670	5,092
Total criminal jury cases requiring disposition	5,007	5,803
Disposed of during fiscal year	4,296	5,220
Criminal jury cases pending June 30	711	583
Breakdown of pending criminal jury cases as of June 30:		
Assigned for trial on specified dates	711	583
Unassigned		
Monthly average of criminal jury trials demanded	389	424
Monthly average of criminal jury case dispositions	358	435
Time within which trial scheduled after demand made, as of June 30	(1)	(1)

[1] 1 month.

TABLE VII.—*Summary report of GS cases*[1] *filed during the period Jan. 1, 1963 through June 30, 1963, as compared with M cases filed during the period Jan. 1, 1962, through June 30, 1962*

	Number of M cases filed Jan. 1, 1962, to June 30, 1962	Number of GS cases filed Jan. 1, 1963, to June 30, 1963	Number of GS cases involving more than $3,000, Jan. 1, 1963, to June 30, 1963	Cases certified from district court, Jan. 1, 1962, to June 30, 1962	Cases certified from district court, Jan. 1, 1963, to June 30, 1963
January	1,821	1,846	205	5	15
February	1,437	1,810	221	6	12
March	1,651	1,751	226	54	2
April	1,591	1,916	208	15	18
May	1,783	2,137	191	7	92
June	1,752	1,827	194	17	42
Total	10,035	11,327	1,245	104	181

[1] New jurisdiction effective Jan. 1, 1963.

TABLE VIII.—*Civil jury cases during fiscal year July 1, 1962, through June 30, 1963, as compared with fiscal year July 1, 1961, through June 30, 1962*

	July 1, 1961, to June 30, 1962	July 1, 1962, to June 30, 1963
Civil cases in which jury demands were filed pending July 1	946	974
New demands for civil jury trials filed during fiscal year	1,761	2,191
Total civil jury cases requiring disposition	2,707	3,165
Disposed of by trial, settlement, etc.	1,469	1,341
Jury demands withdrawn, cases dismissed under rule, etc., prior to being placed on Ready Calendar	264	390
Total cases disposed of during fiscal year	1,733	1,731
Civil jury cases as of June 30:		
On Ready Calendar	606	1,027
Not at issue	368	407
Balance pending June 30	974	1,434
Monthly average of civil jury trials demanded	147	183
Monthly average of civil jury case dispositions	144	144

TABLE IX.—*Status of civil trial calendars during fiscal year July 1, 1962, through June 30, 1963, as compared with fiscal year July 1, 1961, through June 30, 1962*

	July 1, 1961, to June 30, 1962	July 1, 1962, to June 30, 1963
A. Civil jury trial calender:		
Cases pending on ready calendar July 1	545	606
New cases on ready calendar during fiscal year	[1] 1,530	[1] 1,762
Total cases on ready calendar	2,075	2,368
Cases disposed of during fiscal year	1,469	1,341
Balance pending on ready calendar June 30	606	1,027
Time within which trial could be had after pretrial, as of June 30—months	1	4
B. Civil non-jury-trial calendar:		
Cases pending on ready calendar July 1	641	543
New cases on ready calendar during fiscal year	3,290	2,730
Total cases on ready calendar	3,931	3,273
Cases disposed of during fiscal year	3,388	2,780
Balance pending on ready calendar June 30	543	493
Time within which trial could be had, after case was placed on ready calendar, as of June 30—months	1	1

[1] Includes cases certified from district court—July 1, 1961, to June 30, 1962, 253; July 1, 1962, to June 30 1963, 290.

TABLE X.—*Summary of the work of the domestic relations branch during fiscal year July 1, 1962, through June 30, 1963, as compared with fiscal year July 1, 1961, through June 30, 1962*

	July 1, 1961, to June 30, 1962	July 1, 1962, to June 30, 1963
A. Number of new cases filed and disposition thereof:		
Pending July 1:		
Class D [1]	1,570	1,835
Class A [2]	255	269
Habeas corpus	4	5
Reciprocal support	834	860
Total	2,663	2,969
New cases filed:		
Class D [1]	2,870	2,882
Class A [2]	742	715
Habeas corpus	7	8
Reciprocal support	1,099	1,200
Total	4,718	4,805
Total, pending and filed	7,381	7,774
Dispositions:		
Class D [1]	2,605	2,887
Class A [2]	728	755
Habeas corpus	6	5
Reciprocal support	1,073	1,033
Total	4,412	4,680
Cases pending June 30:		
Class D [1]	1,835	1,830
Class A [2]	269	229
Habeas corpus	5	8
Reciprocal support	860	1,027
Total	2,969	3,094
B. Status of pending class D cases:		
Number of cases pending June 30	1,835	1,830
Not at issue	1,401	1,076
At issue	434	754
Contested	324	609
Uncontested	110	145
C. Support payments in class D cases:		
Number of cases in which payments were made	2,227	2,748
Amount received and disbursed by the court	$660,568.97	$806,018.15
D. Cases for support payments under Reciprocal Support Act:		
Number of cases filed:		
As initiating State	331	339
As responding State	768	861
Total	1,099	1,200
Amount received and disbursed by the court:		
Cases in which payments were made:		
Initiated by District of Columbia	905	1,054
Initiated by other States	1,846	2,397
Total	2,751	3,451
Amount of payments received and disbursed:		
By District of Columbia as initiating State	$184,398.07	$202,504.76
By District of Columbia as responding State	522,383.20	625,516.10
Total	706,781.27	828,020.86

[1] Class D, actions for divorce, annulment, local support of wife and/or children, custody of children, etc
[2] Class A, adoptions.

TABLE XI. *District of Columbia Court of General Sessions, Central Violations Bureau—Work performed during fiscal year July 1, 1962, through June 30, 1963*

Traffic violation notices	District of Columbia	Maryland	Virginia	Elsewhere	Total
Received from Police Department					[1] 494,782
Number on which collateral was posted via mail	109,274	57,343	40,047	17,034	224,298
Number on which collateral was posted in person	51,645	13,585	7,361	3,606	76,197
Total number on which collateral was posted	160,919	71,528	47,408	20,640	300,495
Number returned to precinct and Police Department Statistical Bureau					497,635
Number on which diplomatic immunity was claimed					57
Investigation of records (listings)	67,253	50,823	28,659		146,735
Number of intent to issue warrant mailed	67,295	51,031	29,665	145	148,136
Number on which collateral was posted after notice of intent to issue warrant was mailed	20,240	14,211	8,217	39	42,707
Number of trials requested	729	229	139	42	1,139
Number of notice of intent to issue warrant returned because of insufficient address, etc.					7,151
Number of warrants issued					90,214
Number of "no papers" by corporation counsel					4,023
Number of withdrawals by precincts					33,739
Amount of collateral posted at Central Violations Bureau					$1,619,075
Amount of collateral posted at precincts on notice processed at Central Violations Bureau					22,556
Total amount of collateral posted on notices processed at Central Violations Bureau					1,641,631

[1] Includes 22,377 courtesy traffic violation tickets received for processing.

Comparison of work of the Central Violations Bureau during fiscal year July 1, 1962, through June 30, 1963, with fiscal year July 1, 1961, through June 30, 1962

	July 1, 1961, to June 30, 1962	July 1, 1962, to June 30, 1963
Total number of notices for nonmoving traffic violations received from the Police Department	[1] 443,635	[2] 494,782
Average per month	36,970	41,232
Number on which collateral was posted	272,089	300,495
By District of Columbia violators	148,761	160,919
By out-of-State violators	123,328	139,576
Total collateral posted	$1,311,186	$1,641,631
Number of trials requested	972	1,139

[1] Includes 17,514 courtesy traffic violation tickets received for processing.
[2] Includes 22,377 courtesy traffic violation tickets received for processing.

TABLE XII.—*Summary of data from monthly reports to the judges of the Chief Judge, July 1, 1962, through June 30, 1963*

	Number of days leave taken		Number of days at court	Time at courthouse [1]		
	Annual	Sick		Total, hours	On bench, hours	In office, hours
A. July–December, 1962:						
Total for all judges	338.50	82.00	1,621.50	11,872:10	7,093:00	4,779:10
Average per judge (16 judges)	21.16	5.13	101.34	742:00	443:18	298:42
Average per judge per day				7:19	4:22	2:57
B. January–June, 1963:						
Total for all judges	77.00	64.50	1,835.00	13,228:50	7,928:25	5,300:25
Average per judge (16 judges)	4.81	4.03	114.69	826:49	495:32	331:17
Average per judge per day				7:12	4:19	2:53
C. Fiscal year, 1962–63:						
Total for all judges [2]	415.50	146.50	3,456.50	25,101:00	15,021:25	10,079:35
Average per judge (16 judges)	25.97	9.16	216.03	1,568:49	938:50	629:59
Average per judge per day during the year				7:16	4:21	2:55

[1] Exclusive of lunch hours and time spent in attending meetings held away from court and after court hours.
[2] This does not include 36 days served by Hon. George D. Neilson, retired.

During that year the court disposed of 1,731 civil jury trials and 5,220 criminal jury trials.

INCREASED CIVIL JURISDICTION

Since the passage of Public Law 88–60, 88th Congress, effective January 1, 1963, increasing the civil jurisdiction of the court from $3,000 to $10,000, there has been a significant increase in the number of class GS cases filed. During the last 6 months of the fiscal year 1963, 11,327 GS cases were filed as compared with 9,738 class M cases during the preceding 6 months and 10,035 in the last 6 months of the previous fiscal year; 1,245 of the class GS cases filed from January 1 to June 30, 1963, involved more than $3,000.

During the fiscal year 1963, the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia certified 290 cases to the court of general sessions for trial as compared with 253 in the previous fiscal year. And I think the U.S. district court has mercifully retained 400 cases which they could certify.

CIVIL JURY CASES PENDING

There were 1,434 civil jury cases pending on July 1, 1963—a marked increase over the 974 pending at the beginning of the previous fiscal year. During 1963, civil jury cases were being scheduled for pretrial conference within 1 to 2 months after joinder of issue, but the time between pretrial conference and trial had lengthened to several months. In view of the large number of jury cases pending on the Ready Calendar, it is anticipated that the delay between joinder of issue, pretrial conference and trial will continue to increase. Criminal jury cases were being scheduled for hearing within 1 month after request for jury trial. Civil nonjury cases were being scheduled for trial within 1 month after joinder of issue.

I don't believe that these figures and this report portray the intense activity of our court. I think I should add my own opinion, that

inasmuch as the court is the focus for law enforcement, a dollar spent at the court will return more in most instances than a dollar spent elsewhere.

That concludes my formal report, sir.

ADDITIONAL POSITIONS REQUESTED, 1964

Senator BYRD. Other than the three administrative department employees, were there requests for the additional five positions last year, Judge Kronheim?

Mr. BRAMHALL. They were not requested last year. They were for this year.

Senator BYRD. They were not requested last year.

Mr. BRAMHALL. That is right, sir.

NEW CASES FILED

Senator BYRD. The increase in the volume of new cases filed in your court for 1963 was more precipitous than it was on the average per year over the period 1956 through 1962.

Judge KRONHEIM. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. What do the figures show for the first 6 months of—are you speaking about the calendar year there? Are you speaking about the calendar year?

Mr. BRAMHALL. That is a fiscal year, sir.

Senator BYRD. What do your figures show for the first 6 months of fiscal 1964?

Judge KRONHEIM. A slowing up of cases on the calendar.

Senator BYRD. Would you supply for the record those figures?

Judge KRONHEIM. Yes, sir.

Miss CALLAHAN. We don't have it with us tonight, Senator, but——

Mr. BRAMHALL. May we submit that tomorrow?

Senator BYRD. Yes; fine.

(The information referred to follows:)

New cases filed

Fiscal year:	*Number of cases*	Fiscal year—Continued	*Number of cases*
1963	224, 743	1959	205, 933
1962	214, 515	1958	219, 787
1961	206, 398	1957	198, 130
1960	203, 659	1956	179, 718

GENERAL SUMMARY OF BUSINESS

Miss CALLAHAN. We had submitted these figures for the fiscal year 1963 in the justification to the House, and we felt a full year made a truer picture since the first 6 months are not as representative, with the Christmas holidays and summer vacations falling in that period. Attorneys do not generally file as many cases in the first 6 months as they do in the last 6 months.

Senator BYRD. All right. We will keep that in mind. If you can supply us with that information, we can add it to the record.

(The information referred to follows:)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS

The Honorable the ATTORNEY GENERAL,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. ATTORNEY GENERAL: I have the honor to submit herein the Semiannual Report of the District of Columbia Court of General Sessions for the first half of the present fiscal year, July 1 through December 31, 1963.

As a result of a substantial decline in the number of cases filed in the landlord and tenant and small claims branches, there was a slight decrease in the total number of new cases filed in the court. While the total number dropped by 660, it is significant that there was an increase of 893 civil jury cases. Fees, fines, and forfeitures totaled $1,922,761.87, an increase of $8,021.47 over the amount received during the corresponding period in 1962.

In the civil division, the number of class GS cases filed during the first 6 months of the present fiscal year increased to 10,602 cases as compared with 9,738 class M cases during the same period of the previous fiscal year. This increase is due largely to the passage of Public Law 88–60, 88th Congress, effective January 1, 1963, increasing the civil jurisdiction of the court from $3,000 to $10,000. One thousand one hundred and fifty-five of the class GS cases filed from July 1 to December 31, 1963, involved more than $3,000. The U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia certified 84 cases to the court of general sessions for trial as compared with 109 in the same period of the previous fiscal year.

There was a marked increase in the number of jury cases in the civil division pending July 1, 1963, as compared with the number on July 1, 1962. There were 1,434 civil jury cases pending as compared with 974 at the beginning of the previous fiscal year. During the first half of the present fiscal year, criminal jury cases were being scheduled for hearing within 1 month after request for jury trial. Civil nonjury cases were being scheduled for trial within 1 month after joinder of issue. Civil jury cases were being scheduled for pretrial conference within 3 to 4 months after joinder of issue, and the time between pretrial conference and trial had lengthened to several months. In view of the large number of jury cases pending and being placed on the ready calendar, it is anticipated that the delay between joinder of issue, pretrial conference, and trial will continue to increase.

The overall caseload in the domestic relations branch continued to increase. Contested cases were being scheduled for trial within 1 month after pretrial and uncontested cases within 1 month after joinder of issue. Collections and disbursements of support, maintenance, and alimony payments in both local and reciprocal enforcement of support cases totaled $955,689.18, increase of $183,528.33 over the same period of the previous fiscal year.

Again I should like to acknowledge the fine cooperation of the judges and employees in handling the tremendous volume of business of the court. The competence and loyalty of court employees have contributed immeasurably to the court's stature and growth. The work of the office of the clerk is current and all docketing, indexing, and filing is on a daily basis.

In accordance with Public Law 512, 77th Congress, section 3(c), photostatic copies of the monthly reports of the judges for the period July 1 through December 31, 1963, are transmitted herewith. The original of these reports are on file in the office of the clerk of the court and are available for public inspection.

A duplicate of this report is being submitted to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN LEWIS SMITH, JR., *Chief Judge.*

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE BUSINESS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS COVERING THE 1ST HALF OF THE PRESENT FISCAL YEAR, JULY 1 TO DEC. 31, 1963, AND A COMPARISON WITH THE SAME PERIOD OF THE PREVIOUS FISCAL YEAR, JULY 1 TO DEC. 31, 1962

TABLE I.—*Number of new cases filed during period July 1, 1963, through Dec. 31, 1963, as compared with period July 1, 1962, through Dec. 31, 1962*

	July 1 to Dec. 31, 1962	July 1 to Dec. 31, 1963	Percentage of increase or decrease
Criminal division:			
District of Columbia	19,957	17,545	−12.09
United States	4,555	5,566	+22.20
Traffic	14,029	16,259	+15.90
Total	38,541	39,370	+2.15
Civil division:			
Class M and class GS	9,738	10,602	+8.87
Class C (small claims)	13,072	11,976	−8.38
Landlord and tenant	46,805	45,455	−2.88
Domestic relations	2,420	2,513	+3.84
Total	72,035	70,546	−2.07
Total cases (criminal and civil)	110,576	109,916	−.60
Monthly average of new cases	18,429	18,319	−.60

TABLE II.—*Cash income of the court during period July 1, 1963, through Dec. 31, 1963, as compared with period July 1, 1962, through Dec. 31, 1962*

	July 1 to Dec. 31, 1962	July 1 to Dec. 31, 1963	Percentage of increase or decrease
Criminal division, fines and forfeitures:			
District of Columbia	$256,728.05	$238,412.35	−7.13
United States	24,957.90	36,438.90	+46.00
Traffic	1,469,703.92	1,480,317.02	+.72
Total	1,751,389.87	1,755,168.27	+.22
Civil division, fees:			
Class M and class GS	31,195.88	37,167.25	+19.14
Class C (small claims)	15,558.00	14,796.55	−4.89
Landlord and tenant	98,353.25	96,342.75	−2.04
Domestic relations	18,186.90	19,230.55	+5.74
Total	163,294.03	167,537.10	+2.60
Registration of attorneys	56.50	56.50	
Total cash income (criminal and civil)	1,914,740.40	1,922,761.87	+.42

TABLE III.—*Criminal jury cases during period July 1, 1963, through Dec. 31, 1963' as compared with period July 1, 1962, through Dec. 31, 1962*

	July 1, to Dec. 31, 1962	July 1, to Dec. 31, 1963
Criminal jury trials pending July 1	711	583
Total jury trials demanded in criminal cases during semiannual period	2,408	2,952
Total criminal jury cases requiring disposition	3,119	3,535
Disposed of during semiannual period	2,463	2,712
Criminal jury cases pending Dec. 31	656	823
Breakdown of pending criminal jury cases as of Dec. 31:		
Assigned for trial on specified dates	656	823
Unassigned		
Monthly average of criminal jury trials demanded	401	492
Monthly average of criminal jury case dispositions	411	452
Time within which trial scheduled after demand made, as of Dec. 31 (months)	1	1

TABLE IV.—*Civil jury cases during period July 1, 1963, through Dec. 31, 1963, as compared with period July 1, 1962, through Dec. 31, 1962*

	July 1 to Dec. 31, 1962	July 1 to Dec. 31, 1963
Civil cases in which jury demands were filed pending July 1	974	1,434
New demands for civil jury trials filed during semiannual period	795	1,260
Total civil jury cases requiring disposition during semiannual period	1,769	2,694
Disposed of by trial, settlement, etc.	525	705
Jury demands withdrawn, cases dismissed under rule, etc., prior to being placed on ready calendar	210	62
Total cases disposed of during semiannual period	735	767
Civil jury cases as of Dec. 31:		
On ready calendar	726	1,334
Not at issue	308	593
Balance pending Dec. 31	1,034	1,927
Monthly average of civil jury trials demanded	133	210
Monthly average of civil jury case dispositions	123	128

TABLE V.—*Status of civil trial calendars during period July 1, 1963, through Dec. 31, 1963, as compared with period July 1, 1962, through Dec. 31, 1962*

	July 1 to Dec. 31, 1962	July 1 to Dec. 31, 1963
A. Civil jury trial calendar:		
Cases pending on ready calendar July 1	606	1,027
New cases on ready calendar during semiannual period	[1] 754	[1] 1,012
Total cases on ready calendar	1,360	2,039
Cases disposed of during semiannual period	525	705
Balance pending on ready calendar Dec. 31	835	1,334
Time within which trial could be had after pretrial, as of Dec. 31 (months)	1	2
B. Civil nonjury trial calendar:		
Cases pending on ready calendar July 1	543	493
New cases on ready calendar during semiannual period	1,232	1,446
Total cases on ready calendar	1,775	1,939
Cases disposed of during semiannual period	1,191	936
Balance pending on ready calendar Dec. 31	584	1,003
Time within which trial could be had, after case was placed on ready calendar, as of Dec. 31 (months)	1	2

[1] Includes cases certified from district court: July 1 to Dec. 31, 1962, 109; July 1 to Dec. 31, 1963, 84.

TABLE VI.—*Summary of the work of the Domestic Relations Branch during period July 1, through Dec. 31, 1963, as compared with period July 1, 1962 through Dec. 31, 1962*

	July 1 to Dec. 31, 1962	July 1 to Dec. 31, 1963
A. Number of new cases filed and disposition thereof:		
Pending July 1:		
Class D [1]	1,835	1,830
Class A [2]	269	229
Habeas corpus	5	8
Reciprocal support	860	1,027
Total	2,969	3,094
New cases filed:		
Class D [1]	1,521	1,479
Class A [2]	326	402
Habeas corpus	3	4
Reciprocal support	570	628
Total	2,420	2,513
Total pending and filed	5,389	5,607
Dispositions:		
Class D [1]	1,341	1,152
Class A [2]	376	414
Habeas corpus	1	3
Reciprocal support	458	704
Total	2,176	2,273
Cases pending Dec. 31:		
Class D [1]	2,015	2,157
Class A [2]	219	217
Habeas corpus	7	9
Reciprocal support	972	951
Total	3,213	3,334
B. Status of pending class D cases:		
Number of cases pending Dec. 31	2,015	2,157
Not at issue	1,359	1,746
At issue	656	411
Contested	486	300
Uncontested	170	111
C. Support payments in class D cases:		
Number of cases in which payments were made	2,462	2,999
Amount received and disbursed by the court	$375,210.52	$487,014.92
D. Cases for support payments under Reciprocal Support Act:		
Number of cases filed:		
As initiating State	161	168
As responding State	409	460
Total	570	628
Amount received and disbursed by the court:		
Cases in which payments were made:		
Initiated by District of Columbia	975	1,155
Initiated by other States	2,078	2,644
Total	3,053	3,799
Amount of payments received and disbursed:		
By District of Columbia as initiating State	$103,267.67	$111,979.70
By District of Columbia as responding State	293,682.46	356,694.56
Total	396,950.13	468,674.26

[1] Class D: Actions for divorce, annulment, local support of wife and/or children, custody of children, etc.
[2] Class A: Adoptions.

TABLE VII

District of Columbia court of general sessions, Central Violations Bureau—Work performed during the period July 1 through Dec. 31, 1963

	District of Columbia	Maryland	Virginia	Elsewhere	Total
TRAFFIC VIOLATION NOTICES					
Received from Police Department					[1] 232,305
Number on which collateral was posted via mail	47,493	28,302	20,098	9,020	104,913
Number on which collateral was posted in person	21,036	7,858	4,444	2,332	35,670
Total number on which collateral was posted	68,529	36,160	24,542	11,352	140,583
Number returned to precinct and Police Department Statistical Bureau					193,944
Number on which diplomatic immunity was claimed					1
Investigation of records (listings)	30,207	16,580	10,635		57,422
Number of intent to issue warrant mailed	28,549	17,775	14,664	219	61,207
Number on which collateral was posted after notice of intent to issue warrant was mailed	8,621	6,082	4,474	15	19,192
Number of trials requested	344	109	60	24	537
Number of notice of intent to issue warrant returned because of insufficient address, etc					3,052
Number of warrants issued					45,856
Number of "no papers" by Corporation Counsel					1,938
Number of withdrawals by precincts					15,386
Amount of collateral posted at Central Violations Bureau					$761,885
Amount of collateral posted at precincts on notices processed at Central Violations Bureau					18,093
Total amount of collateral posted on notices processed at Central Violations Bureau					779,978

[1] Includes 11,138 courtesy traffic violation tickets received for processing.

Comparison of work of the Central Violations Bureau during period July 1 through Dec. 31, 1963, with period July 1 through Dec. 31, 1962

	July 1 to Dec. 31, 1962	July 1 to Dec. 31, 1963
Total number of notices for nonmoving traffic violations received from the Police Department	[1] 242,152	[2] 232,305
Average per month	40,359	38,718
Number on which collateral was posted	140,829	140,583
By District of Columbia violators	71,539	68,529
By out-of-State violators	69,290	72,054
Total collateral posted	$744,528	$779,978
Number of trials requested	514	537

[1] Includes 10,406 courtesy traffic violation tickets received for processing.
[2] Includes 11,138 courtesy traffic violation tickets received for processing.

TABLE VIII.—*Summary of data from monthly reports of the judges to the chief judge, July 1 through Dec. 31, 1963*

	Number of days leave taken		Number of days at court	Time at courthouse [1]		
	Annual	Sick		Total, hours	On bench, hours	In office, hours
July–December 1963:						
Total for all judges [2]	353.50	78.00	1,592.50	11,423:30	6,547:00	4,876:30
Average per judge (16 judges)	22.09	4.88	99.53	713:58	409:11	304:47
Average per judge per day				7:10	4:06	3:04

[1] Exclusive of lunch hours and time spent in attending meetings held away from court and after court hours.
[2] This does not include 33 days served by Hon. George D. Neilson retired.

GENERAL INCREASES

Senator BYRD. I suppose the increase in other services, contractual, the increase in the equipment item, and so on, would hinge to some extent at least on the additional positions if allowed.

Mr. BRAMHALL. To some degree, sir. We are requesting, for instance, $2,500 for law books as the situation has been getting more acute year by year because of the increased cost of keeping up sets now in the library. Last year we were about $500 in the hole, and if we don't get an increase now, we shall probably be $800 or $1,000 in the hole this coming year. In addition, there are no funds for new sets.

The same type of thing is occuring on postage. For example, we are asking for $3,500 to cover the cost of postage and penalty mail. We find that postage is being used faster now because of the increase in the work of the Central Violations Bureau. They are sending out very large numbers of letters, warning notices, to people who have not posted collateral, and we shall need the money for that.

POSITIONS LOST IN CONFERENCE

Senator BYRD. Judge Kronheim, we thought you made a good presentation in behalf of the positions in the Administrative Department last year. What have you suffered as a result of these positions having been lost in conference?

Judge KRONHEIM. Overtime, working Sundays, Saturdays.

OVERTIME WORKED

Senator BYRD. How much overtime, could you tell us?

Mr. BRAMHALL. I think Miss Callahan has some figures on that, Senator.

Miss CALLAHAN. The Administrative Department worked a total of 2,188 hours of overtime last year. We give compensatory time for it rather than pay.

Senator BYRD. So this would approximate how much in terms of dollars?

Miss CALLAHAN. That would approximate $8,558 at overtime rates, time and a half—of course compensatory time is straight time.

Senator BYRD. This would have gone a long way toward paying for one of the positions; wouldn't it?

Miss CALLAHAN. That is right.
Mr. BRAMHALL. Probably closer to two.

BACKLOGS OF WORK

Miss CALLAHAN. In addition, we still have backlogs of work we aren't able to get done and submitted on time, like inventories, which puts us in an embarrassing position. We could prepare jobs much more quickly if we could have the help to get the statistics available which we need to draw on when, for instance, your committee wants some information. We wouldn't have to work as many hours of overtime to do a job if we had sufficient personnel to maintain basic records currently, but we don't have the help to do more than just meet the deadlines of the Accounting Office, Budget Office, Procurement Office, District of Columbia Personnel Office, and so forth.

PERIOD OF OVERTIME WORK

Senator BYRD. Of course; this overtime extended over what period?
Miss CALLAHAN. It was for the fiscal year 1963 that we made the statistical check, but it still continues.
Senator BYRD. Still continues. It hasn't lessened, then.
Miss CALLAHAN. No; it has not. It is increasing. In fact, the volume of work has increased tremendously because the court has grown and so many departments have been added with the necessary staffing and more judges. We have only 14 employees in the Administrative Department. Three of those are telephone operators who can't help us with clerical work, one is a court messenger, and one is a duplicating operator. So there are very few clerical employees working on budget, personnel, payroll, procurement, accounting, statistics, and so forth.
Senator BYRD. Judge Kronheim, it looks as though there is unanimity from your side of the table on this matter.
Judge KRONHEIM. Our unanimity is only equaled by our enthusiasm and sincerity.
Senator BYRD. We might ask that you come up and go with us to conference this year.
Well, I think you have made a good statement. We will do our best for you.
Judge KRONHEIM. Thank you.
Senator BYRD. We thank you very much. You have helped a lot, too.
Miss CALLAHAN. Thank you.
Senator BYRD. Next item relates to the court of appeals. The 1965 estimate is $200,600, an increase of $8,828, and the allotment summary for the request will be placed in the record.
(The information referred to follows:)

Allotment summary

1963 allotment (includes $2,392 contained in Supplemental Appropriation Act, Public Law 88-25)	$185,826
1964 allotment	192,300
Decrease	528
1964 adjusted (1965) base	191,772
Increases	8,828
Total estimate for 1965	200,600

Analysis by activity

Activity	1963 obligations	1964 allotment	Transfers	Decreases	1964 adjusted (1965 base)	Increases	1965 estimate
3. District of Columbia Court of Appeals	180,697	192,300	----------	528	191,772	8,828	200,600

Analysis by funds

Activity	1963 obligations	1964 allotment	Transfers	Decreases	1964 adjusted (1965 base)	Increases	1965 estimate
General fund	180,697	192,300	----------	528	191,772	8,828	200,600

The total increases requested will be distributed as follows:

Item	Personnel compensation, present rate	Personnel benefits, present rate	Other	Total
Pay increase for existing classified positions (13)	3,222	454	----------	3,676
Within-grade advancement	2,268	----------	----------	2,268
Reallocations	2,884	----------	----------	2,884
Total increases from 1964 adjusted	8,374	454	----------	8,828

District of Columbia Court of Appeals

STATEMENT OF HON. ANDREW M. HOOD, CHIEF JUDGE; ACCOMPANIED BY C. NEWELL ATKINSON, CLERK OF THE COURT

Type of increases requested

Senator Byrd. Judge Hood?

Judge Hood. Senator.

Senator Byrd. We are glad to see you tonight. Would you like to tell us something about this request?

Judge Hood. Sir, the only increases are those required by law, the annualization of salary increase, within-grade advancement, and reallocations over which we have no control.

Senator Byrd. You have 16 positions. Are these all filled?

Judge HOOD. All filled. Of course, of those 16, 3 are the judges. We have 13 classified employees and 3 judges.

Senator BYRD. So you also hear appeals under the Motor Vehicle Safety Responsibility Act.

Judge HOOD. Yes, sir; we hear from a number of District of Columbia agencies such as that and Real Estate Board and various of the agencies of the District.

STATUS OF WORKLOAD

Senator BYRD. What is the status of your workload, Judge Hood? Do you have a backlog of cases? Are you able to keep up with your caseloads?

Judge HOOD. I would say for all practical purposes we are current, sir.

Senator BYRD. Well, I have no further questions. I am sorry to have discommoded you as I know you have been discommoded here.

Judge HOOD. No; that is quite all right. We know you are also here, so no reason why we shouldn't be here.

Senator BYRD. Thank you. I don't see any reason why you should have any difficulty with this committee, Judge. We thank you very much.

Judge HOOD. Thank you, sir.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TAX COURT

AMOUNT REQUESTED

Senator BYRD. The next item concerns the Tax Court—1965 estimate is $41,000, an increase of $715. Since the increase relates only to funds required for within-grade advancements, annualization of certain positions, the justifications filed in support of the estimates will suffice for the record.

(The information referred to follows:)

Allotment summary

1963 allotment	$39,200
1964 allotment	40,400
Decreases	115
1964 adjusted (1965 base)	40,285
Increases	715
Total estimate for 1965	41,000

Analysis by activity

Activity	1963 obligations (actual)	1964 allotment	Transfers	Decreases	1964 adjusted (1965 base)	Increases	1965 estimate
4. District of Columbia Tax Court	$35,536	$40,400	----------	$115	$40,285	$715	$41,000

The total increases requested will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Within-grade advancements		$279	$41		$320
Annualization		395			395
Total		674	41		715

U.S. Courts

Legal Aid Agency

STATEMENT OF FREDERICK A. BALLARD, TRUSTEE, LEGAL AID AGENCY; ACCOMPANIED BY GARY BELLOW, STAFF ATTORNEY, AND CHARLES B. MURRAY, DIRECTOR

Budget Request and Allotment Summary

Senator Byrd. Next item concerns the U.S. courts and the 1965 estimate of $3,931,000. This sum is $247,300 above the 1965 base. The allotment summary for the request will be placed in the record.

(The information referred to follows:)

Justification by activity and program

	1963 obligations (actual)		Transfers		1964 adjusted (1965 base)		Increase		1965 estimate	
	Positions	Program total	Positions	Program total	Positions	Program total	Positions	Program total	Positions	Program total
U.S. courts:										
A. Judiciary		$1,721,033				$1,823,400		$127,600		$1,951,000
B. Department of Justice		1,420,907				1,360,700		68,000		1,428,700
C. General Services Administration		364,453				380,400		6,200		386,600
D. Legal Aid Agency		118,815				119,200		45,500		164,700
Total		3,625,208				3,683,700		247,300		3,931,000

Activity by main object class

Object class	1963 obligations (actual)		Transfers		1964 adjusted (1965 base)		Increase		1965 estimate	
	Positions	Program total	Positions	Program total	Positions	Program total	Positions	Program total	Positions	Program total
Contractual services and supplies: Services of other agencies		3,625,208				3,683,700		247,300		3,931,00

The increases requested will be distributed as follows:

A. JUDICIARY

The increases for 1965 provide for pay increases ($60,000) within grades and related benefits ($25,000), retirement of circuit judge and staff ($14,000), judiciary salary plan ($20,000), and additional probation officer and clerk-stenographer ($7,800).

B. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Total increase of $68,000 for 1965 provide for added pay costs ($52,000), within grades and related benefits ($16,000).

C. GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Required operating cost, $6,200.

D. LEGAL AID AGENCY

The increase for 1965 will provide for the following:

	Personnel compensation	Benefits	Total
Legal staff	$13,000	$1,000	$14,000
Investigators (GS-7)	6,400	500	6,900
Clerk (GS-5)	4,700	400	5,100
Total			26,000
Within-grade advancements and attorney salary adjustments			5,000
Annualization of 1964 pay increase			2,000
Annualization of funds utilized for staff positions in 1964			10,000
Other operating costs (supplies, travel, equipment costs)			2,500
Total			45,500

INTRODUCTION OF WITNESS

Senator BYRD. Mr. Herman, who is our distinguished witness in this instance?

Mr. HERMAN. The witness is Mr. Frederick A. Ballard, trustee of the Legal Aid Agency.

Senator BYRD. Mr. Ballard.

Mr. BALLARD. Senator, I am one of the seven trustees of the Agency, and I have with me Mr. Gary Bellow, one of our staff attorneys who has developed the budgetary details.

Senator BYRD. How do you spell your name, Mr. Bellow?

Mr. BELLOW. B-e-l-l-o-w.

Mr. BALLARD. Do you wish me to summarize our request or wish me to answer your questions?

Senator BYRD. I would prefer that you summarize your request.

JUSTIFICATION OF POSITIONS

Mr. BALLARD. We, this year, Senator, had an appropriation of $119,700. We are asking for $165,200 or an increase of $45,500 which, except for increases required by law such as within-grade and annualization items, is reflected almost entirely by an increase of four personnel—two lawyers, one investigator, and one clerk. And the reason why we need those people are that we are, broadly speaking—and I think I can try to give you as many details as you need—broadly speaking, it is because we got started, as you possibly remember, by an act of Congress in June of 1960. We were instructed by Congress to operate in a wide variety of forums, not only the U.S. district court but the court of general sessions, juvenile court, Mental Health Com-

mission, Coroners inquest, and I am glad to say that we have within the last year or so been able to begin to provide counsel for indigents before the U.S. Commissioners, aiming, as you will readily see, at what the Legal Aid—what those interested in legal aid across the country have been seeking for generations now, to have the person represented from the very beginning.

We are now, then, getting into—having made some false starts as might be expected, I suppose, we are now getting into full scale, pretty much full-scale operation as we hope to do with these additional personnel.

Senator BYRD. Did Mr. Reilly appear before the committee last year and request these same positions?

Mr. BALLARD. I was before your committee. Mr. Reilly, I think, was before the House and he may have been before you at one time also. I also had the pleasure of appearing before you at one time, you and Senator Case and Senator——

PREVIOUS REQUESTS

Senator BYRD. I was thinking that Mr. Reilly was here last year, and I was thinking also that he asked for two positions, and we allowed 1; two attorney positions, and we allowed one. Is that right?

Mr. BALLARD. I am sorry, I can't answer that, Senator.

Senator BYRD. Is it correct that we allowed one attorney position?

Mr. BALLARD. This is Mr. Charles Murray, our Director, who has just arrived.

ACTION OF SENATE COMMITTEE

Mr. MURRAY. The Senate committee, your committee, sir, turned us down on a $10,000 item which would have provided for two other attorneys.

Senator BYRD. We did not allow one?

Mr. MURRAY. No. Did not allow that. This request is for that and also for the additional four personnel who were not included in our last request.

Senator BYRD. Did we allow one position?

Mr. MURRAY. What it amounted to was, we were really reduced in personnel from a staff of 15 to a staff of 13. That was the effect of the last action of the Congress on our appropriation.

PERSONNEL OF AGENCY

Senator BYRD. You presently have how many lawyers?

Mr. MURRAY. We have five lawyers, 1 director—I am a lawyer, too—and four investigators and three clerks.

Senator BYRD. The Senate report indicates we did allow the additional $10,000, but it was lost in conference.

Mr. MURRAY. I was mistaken about this.

Senator BYRD. The request was for $20,000, and we allowed $10,000 and we lost that in conference.

NUMBER OF INVESTIGATORS

How many investigators do you have?

Mr. MURRAY. Four. One of them spends his time exclusively on determining indigency. We are not allowed to give our services except to those who are truly indigent.

Senator BYRD. And how many of the five lawyers' and investigators'

positions do you have filled? Do you have all of these? Do you have five on board among the lawyers and four investigators working?

Mr. MURRAY. We do have five lawyers presently on the staff and four investigators. We have really only two permanent clerks at this time and we have two other clerks who are on a temporary basis just employed 2 or 3 days ago who will be employed during the remainder of the present fiscal year.

Senator BYRD. And if the one additional clerk position is allowed, I assume that the two temporary positions will no longer be filled?

Mr. MURRAY. That is right. That one permanent one will replace the two present temporary.

TOTAL 1964 APPROPRIATION AND INCREASES 1965

Senator BYRD. What was your total appropriation for last year?

Mr. BALLARD. $119,700.

Senator BYRD. And the increase this year would be?

Mr. BALLARD. $45,000 something.

Senator BYRD. $17,000 of which would be for annualizations and within-grade advancement and so on?

Mr. BALLARD. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. $2,500 operating costs, supplies, travel, equipment, and so on?

Mr. BALLARD. Those are essentially incidental increases.

Mr. MURRAY. Based on expenses.

Senator BYRD. What is your base for this item, operating costs, supplies, travel?

Mr. BALLARD. $4,550, Mr. Bellow tells me.

Senator BYRD. This represents about a one-half increase. But if you get the additional personnel you would need this; would you not?

Mr. MURRAY. That would be needed; yes, sir. That would involve incidental increases in the other areas.

Senator BYRD. I assume that most of the $2,500 increase for supplies and so on would be related to the additional positions you are requesting?

Mr. MURRAY. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. All right, Mr. Murray.

Mr. BALLARD. Mr. Bellow, thank you.

HEALTH AND WELFARE

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

STATEMENT OF NORMAN W. PIERSON, DIRECTOR; ACCOMPANIED BY LEONARD M. HILL, DEPUTY DIRECTOR; AND STEPHEN A. GAMBARO, DISTRICT DEPARTMENT OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

BUDGET ESTIMATE AND APPROPRIATION SUMMARY

Senator BYRD. The next appropriation concerns health and welfare.

The total 1965 estimate for the three departments paid from this appropriation is $75,496,000. This sum is an increase of $5,338,153 and 291 positions above the 1965 base.

The appropriation summary for the estimate will be placed in the record at this point.

(The summary referred to follows:)

Appropriation summary

1963 appropriation (including $526,01 contained in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1963, Public Law 88-25)	$65, 912, 901
1964 appropriation	70, 526, 048
Decreases	368, 201
1964 adjusted (1965 base)	70, 157, 847
Increases	5, 338, 153
Total estimate for 1965	75, 496, 000

Analysis by activity

Agency	1963 obligations (actual)	Allotment	Decreases	1964 adjusted (1965 base)	Increases	1965 estimate
1. Vocational Rehabilitation	$390, 511	$498, 157	----------	$498, 157	$223, 843	$722, 000
2. Public Health	43, 342, 057	46, 909, 536	$250, 007	46, 659, 529	1, 713, 471	48, 373, 000
3. Public Welfare	21, 032, 981	23, 118, 355	118, 194	23, 000, 161	3, 400, 839	26, 401, 000
Total	64, 765, 549	70, 526, 048	368, 201	70, 157, 847	5, 338, 153	75, 496, 000

Analysis by funds.—General fund.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

Budget Estimate and Allotment Summary

Senator Byrd. The first activity concerns vocational rehabilitation. The 1965 estimate is $772,000. This is an increase of $223,843 and 29 positions above the 1965 base.

The allotment summary for the department will be placed in the record at this point.

(The information referred to follows:)

Allotment summary

1963 allotment	$401, 800
1964 allotment	498, 157
Increases	223, 843
Total estimate for 1965	772, 000

Analysis by activity

Activity	1963 obligations (actual)	1964 allotment	Transfers	1964 adjusted (1965 base)	Increases	1965 estimate
1. Office of the Director	$37, 723	$50, 824	−$10, 047	$40, 777	$3, 641	$44, 418
2. Office of Administration	35, 041	29, 657	----------	29, 657	1, 330	30, 987
3. Rehabilitation Services Division	278, 282	350, 547	+10, 047	360, 594	95, 567	456, 161
4. Division of Services to the Visually Impaired	39, 465	57, 129	----------	57, 129	14, 235	71, 364
5. Rehabilitation facilities	----------	10, 000	----------	10, 000	109, 070	119, 070
Total	390, 511	498, 157	----------	498, 157	223, 843	722, 000

Analysis by funds

Activity	1963 obligations (actual)	1964 allotment	Transfers	1964 adjusted (1965 base)	Increases	1965 estimate
General fund	390, 511	498, 157	----------	498, 157	223, 843	722, 000

The increases requested will be distributed as follows:

1. OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personal benefits	Other	Total	Federal funds	District funds
WBR-4 driver-messenger	1	$4,264	$371	$250	$4,885	$2,442	$2,443
Within-grade salary advancements		1,144			1,144	572	572
Annualization of 1964 pay increases		1,252			1,252	626	626
Total increase from 1965 base	1	6,660	371	250	7,281	3,640	3,641

2. OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION

	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personal benefits	Other	Total	Federal funds	District funds
Within-grade salary advancements		$665			$665	$332	$333
Annualization of 1964 pay increases		605			605	303	302
Annualization of rent of office machines				1,390	1,390	695	695
Total increase from 1965 base		1,270		1,390	2,660	1,330	1,330

3. REHABILITATION SERVICES DIVISION

A. Counseling Service

District Training School: GS-9 vocational counselor	1	$7,030	$559	$625	$8,214	$4,107	$4,107
Public Assistance Division:							
GS-9 vocational counselor	2	14,060	1,120	1,248	16,428	8,214	8,214
GS-7 vocational counselor	4	20,314	1,660	281	22,255	11,128	11,127
St. Elizabeths Hospital: Annualization of positions allowed in prior year		6,607			6,607	3,303	3,304
Total increase from 1965 base	7	48,011	3,339	2,154	53,504	26,752	26,752

B. Clerical Assistance

For current counseling service staff: GS-4 clerk machine transcriber	1	$4,222	$368	$526	$5,116	$2,558	$2,558
New District Training School counseling service staff: GS-4 clerk machine transcriber	1	4,222	368	526	5,116	2,558	2,558
New public assistance counseling service staff: GS-4 clerk machine transcriber	3	12,666	1,104	1,764	15,534	7,767	7,767
Total increase from 1965 base	5	21,110	1,840	2,816	25,766	12,883	12,883

C. Case Services

Current program				$66,750	$66,750	$33,375	$33,375
District Training School				4,575	4,575	2,287	2,288
Public Assistance Division				24,110	24,110	12,055	12,055
Total increase from 1965 base				95,435	95,435	47,717	47,718

D. Training Service

	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personal benefits	Other	Total	Federal funds	District funds
St. Elizabeths Hospital: GS–9 vocational training officer	1	$7,030	$559	$625	$8,214	$4,107	$4,107

E. Industrial Operations

GS–9 placement specialist	1	$7,030	$558	$626	$8,214	$4,107	$4,107

4. DIVISON OF SERVICES TO THE VISUALLY IMPARED

A. Counseling Service

B. Clerical Assistance

Within grade salary advancement:							
Counseling service	----------	$479	----------	----------	$479	$239	$240
Clerical assistance	----------	124	----------	----------	124	62	62
Annualization of 1964 pay increases:							
Counseling service	----------	960	----------	----------	960	480	480
Clerical assistance	----------	119	----------	----------	119	59	60
Total increase from 1965 base	----------	1,682	----------	----------	1,682	840	842

C. Case Services

Case service	----------	----------	----------	$11,750	$11,750	$5,875	$5,875

D. Register of Blind

GS–5 statistical clerk	1	$4,701	$401	$525	$5,627	$2,813	$2,814
Annualize contractual service costs	----------	----------	----------	1,195	1,195	598	597
Total increase from 1965 base	1	4,701	401	1,720	6,822	3,411	3,411

E. Homebound Instruction

GS–9 homebound instructor	1	$7,030	$559	$625	$8,214	$4,17	$4,107

5. REHABILITATION FACILITIES

A. Residential Training Center

Annualize 3 positions allowed in 1964	----------	$4,159	----------	----------	$4,159	----------	----------
Offset reduction in Federal grant	----------	----------	----------	$12,647	12,647	----------	----------
Total increase requested from 1965 base	----------	4,159	----------	12,647	16,806	----------	----------

B. Halfway House for Mentally Retarded

	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personal benefits	Other	Total	Federal funds	District funds
GS-11 vocational coordinator-counselor	1	$8,424	$654	$300	$9,378	$4,689	$4,689
GS-10 psychiatric social worker	1	7,696	604	300	8,600	4,300	4,300
GS-9 houseparent	1	7,030	559		7,589	3,794	3,795
GS-5 houseparent	1	4,701	401		5,102	2,551	2,551
Positions other than permanent:							
Substitute houseparents		3,500			3,500	1,750	1,750
Consultants		7,500			7,500	3,750	3,750
Supplies and materials:							
Food				4,531	4,531	2,266	2,265
Maintenance				1,500	1,500	750	750
Other expenses:							
Rent, at $400 per month				4,800	4,800	2,400	2,400
Utilities				2,500	2,500	1,250	1,250
Equipment				8,500	8,500	4,250	4,250
Miscellaneous				1,500	1,500	750	750
Total increase from 1965 base	4	38,851	2,218	23,931	65,000	32,500	32,500

C. Mobility Training of Blind

Annualize 4 positions allowed in 1964		$5,526			$5,526		
Offset reduction in Federal grant				$15,000	15,000		
Total increase from 1965 base		5,526		15,000	20,526		

D. Unit for Multiple-Disabled Adolescent

GS-11 counselor-coordinator	1	$8,424	$654	$500	9,578	$4,789	$4,789
GS-10 instructor-counselor for deaf	1	7,696	604	550	8,850	4,425	4,425
GS-9 placement specialist	1	7,030	559	550	8,139	4,070	4,069
GS-9 Social worker	1	7,030	559	550	8,139	4,069	4,070
GS-5 secretary	1	4,701	401	628	5,730	2,865	2,865
GS-4 clerk-transcriber	1	4,222	368	450	5,040	2,520	2,520
Other personal services		5,500			5,500	2,750	2,750
Rental of space				2,500	2,500	1,250	1,250
Case services				15,000	15,000	7,500	7,500
Total increase from 1965	6	44,603	3,145	20,728	68,476	34,238	34,238

E. Vending Stand Program

GS-11 vending stand assistant	1	$8,424	$654	$650	$9,728		
GS-9 training specialist	1	7,030	559	350	7,939		
Rental of space ($1,000 at 3)				3,000	3,000		
Tools and training equipment				1,333	1,333		
Rental or purchase of vending machines				8,000	8,000		
Total	2	15,454	1,213	13,333	30,000		
Less amount available from special Federal grant					25,000		
Total increase from 1965 base					5,000		

INTRODUCTION OF WITNESSES

Senator BYRD. All right, Mr. Herman, who is your witness for the request?

Mr. HERMAN. Mr. Norman W. Pierson, Director.

Senator BYRD. Would you like to introduce your associates?

Mr. PIERSON. Thank you, sir. This is Mr. Leonard M. Hill, Deputy Director and next to him, the Chief of the Division of Services to the Visually Impaired, Mr. Stephen A. Gambaro. It is my pleasure to introduce them to you at this time.

Senator BYRD. It is our pleasure to have you appear before the subcommittee. Would you like to proceed, Mr. Pierson, with a statement or do you wish me just to ask some questions?

SUMMARY OF CASE MOVEMENT

Mr. PIERSON. I would like to present to the committee for its use, a summary of the case movement comparing our 1963 accomplishments to 1962. This summary table indicates we have made significant progress, 1963 fiscal year over 1962. We are fortunate to be able to report this progress has been maintained through the first 6 months of fiscal year 1964. With that as background, Mr. Chairman, I would like to make one or two general comments with respect to the construction of the budget that lies before you.

PREVENTION AND REDUCTION OF DEPENDENCY

First, the entire budget is constructed to emphasize the prevention and/or the reduction of public dependency. Almost without exception, that theme is emphasized throughout the budget.

MONEY RECEIVED FROM FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

The other significant point that I should like to mention at this time is, an adjustment has been made in the amount of money that we get from the Federal Government. Therefore, all of the increases that are requested in the 1965 budget are on a one-for-one basis. This means we get $1 from the Federal Government for each dollar of District funds. The District program increase, therefore costs the District only one-half of the amount of the increase requested.

That is about all the introductory remarks we care to make at this time and we would be pleased to answer any questions you might want to ask, sir.

Senator BYRD. It looks as though you were able to cut into some kind of backlog and that your caseload apparently constituted an increase over your cases accepted by about 9.4 percent; am I correct?

Mr. PIERSON. The total cases active, I believe. I don't think that is quite the increase in terms of the successful numbers we rehabilitated. But considering those whom were active referrals and were closed for reasons other than successful employment, either because disability had progressed and gotten worse and no longer were feasible, I think what you say is generally true; yes, sir.

SUCCESSFUL REHABILITATIONS

I think the most significant part of the statement is, however, the number of successful rehabilitations in 1963 over 1962. As you may notice, some 21 percent up, and for the first time we were able to rehabilitate in excess of 1,000 persons.

Senator BYRD. 1,032.

Mr. PIERSON. Yes, sir; 1,032 to be exact. Fortunately, that same progress is being maintained through the first 6 months of 1964, fiscal year.

Senator BYRD. Did you say fortunately?

Mr. PIERSON. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. It is?

Mr. PIERSON. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. You are to be complimented on that kind of showing.

Mr. PIERSON. Thank you, sir.

DRIVER-MESSENGER

Senator BYRD. Now, I believe the request is for one additional position in the Office of the Director?

Mr. PIERSON. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. Is this a driver-messenger?

Mr. PIERSON. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. Do you presently have any such positions?

Mr. PIERSON. No, sir, we do not and I think this is one of the real problems that we face in our operations. We feel there is a very definite correlation between the furtherance of the vocational rehabilitation program and the mobility of the staff to work with the community agencies. If anything has been instrumental in moving our program forward as fast as it has moved in the last couple of years, I believe it is because of the response of the community agencies.

Senator BYRD. Was this position requested last year?

Mr. PIERSON. No, sir.

ADDITIONAL COUNSELORS

Senator BYRD. In the Rehabilitation Services Division, there appears a request for additional physicians in the counseling service. Do you have any vacancies among the 15 positions presently shown?

Mr. PIERSON. Yes, sir, we do have. We have four counselor positions vacant. Primarily they are the new addition of counselors that we received in the current fiscal year, which of course, didn't start until late—due to the late passage of the appropriation act. Of the four vacancies two persons have been selected. One will report on March 1 and one will report on March 15.

Senator BYRD. How many did you request last year?

Mr. PIERSON. Total counselors?

Senator BYRD. Yes, in this activity.

Mr. PIERSON. May I refer here to my notes, sir?

Senator BYRD. Yes.

Mr. PIERSON. Requested six and received four.

Senator BYRD. And you have not filled the four?

Mr. PIERSON. We filled two of the four.

Senator BYRD. You have filled two of the four?

Mr. PIERSON. The other two are currently vacant and we are recruiting for those today, yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. The request is for $26,700 for these four positions. As I understand, this same amount of money would be forthcoming from the Federal Government?

Mr. PIERSON. Yes, sir, and may I emphasize again, this particular increase is in accord with the theme I mentioned earlier, to prevent and/or reduce dependency. Specifically, an additional counselor for the District School—the District Training School is the District's institution for the mentally retarded, located in Laurel, Md. We feel the necessity of stepping up of the activity there because the resident population is about 1,200. With increased staff, we feel we will be successful in getting more and more of those children returned to the community.

CLERICAL ASSISTANCE

Senator BYRD. The request is for two additional positions under clerical assistance?

Mr. PIERSON. Yes, sir. We maintain a counselor-clerical ratio in the department of two to one—two professional to one clerical. This is a corresponding increase for clerical staff to go with the two professional staff requested.

Senator BYRD. How many positions do you now have?

Mr. PIERSON. In the clerical division, sir?

Senator BYRD. Yes.

Mr. PIERSON. Currently 15, sir.

Senator BYRD. How many under this activity?

Mr. PIERSON. Of rehabilitation services, 13.

Senator BYRD. You have five shown, five positions, clerical assistants. You are asking for two. How many vacancies do you have, if any?

Mr. PIERSON. One, sir.

Senator BYRD. One.

Mr. PIERSON. Yes, sir, and it just became vacant on February 16 of this year.

Senator BYRD. Were any added last year?

Mr. PIERSON. Yes, sir. Two.

Senator BYRD. Two added in the 1964 budget?

Mr. PIERSON. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. And you have one vacant?

Mr. PIERSON. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. Is this because you have only recruited one of the two positions added?

Mr. PIERSON. No, we have recruited for both of the new positions. The vacancy is an old position which has become vacant. It just became vacant on February 16 of this year.

Senator BYRD. Do you have difficulty recruiting clerical help?

Mr. PIERSON. We have not up to now, sir. We have been very fortunate.

TRAINING SERVICES

Senator BYRD. There is a request for one position in training services. You have no positions shown. This would be a new position, I assume.

Mr. PIERSON. I am not sure that I am following you, sir. On page 2–15 of our budget we show we have one training coordinator. This request represents a training officer, sir.

Senator BYRD. I am looking at page 2–12 in the training service. You have a request for one position, no positions are shown as being on board at the present time.

POSITION FROM FEDERAL FUND

Mr. PIERSON. May I direct your attention, sir, to the botton portion of that table under Federal funds—there is one position shown, sir, which is paid from Federal funds.

Senator BYRD. Yes.

Mr. PIERSON. This request is a second position in the training division. The individual will work primarily within the confines of St. Elizabeths Hospital in an effort to use as many of the industrial activities there for the training of our clients, sir.

Senator BYRD. We have a request for a total of seven positions, am I correct in this division?

Mr. PIERSON. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. And am I correct that there will be seven positions added through Federal funds?

Mr. PIERSON. Yes, sir, a total of 14.

Senator BYRD. Now, for equipment. There is an increase shown amounting to $950,435.

Mr. PIERSON. This particular increase——

Senator BYRD. I am wrong, I was looking at the wrong line.

REHABILITATION COST INCREASE

Mr. PIERSON. I believe you are referring to the increase for grants, subsidies and contributions, sir. This amount represents the money that is needed to purchase various rehabilitation services in order to rehabilitate our clients. We have experienced a slight increase in cost of rehabilitation from $92 to $105. Part of this increase is to offset this price increase. The remainder is to provide funds for new counseling staff who will be handling an increased number of new cases.

SITUATION IN COUNSELING POSITIONS

Senator BYRD. In your counseling services I believe you have 15 positions maintained through direct appropriation?

Mr. PIERSON. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. Are these all filled?

Mr. PIERSON. With the exception of the four vacancies that I mentioned earlier; two of which, we have selected candidates and who are soon to report for duty.

REHABILITATION OF PAD RECIPIENTS

Senator BYRD. On page 2–17, it is indicated that 184 recipients of public assistance were rehabilitated to employment during fiscal year 1963.

Mr. PIERSON. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. How many were rehabilitated during the first 6 months of the present fiscal year?

Mr. PIERSON. Sixty-eight, sir.

Senator BYRD. Sixty-eight during the first 6 months?

Mr. PIERSON. Yes, sir. And I would also like to mention that in addition to those 68, we have 44 that are in employment and training and whose cases have not been closed yet. We do not close cases until we are sufficiently well satisfied that the individual is suited for the job and can do the work and that the employer is satisfied with him. I say this because these persons represent a prospect for additional closures.

Senator BYRD. The performance is not quite as good then for the first 6 months of this fiscal year?

Mr. PIERSON. No, sir. As indicated in the justification, we are attempting to concentrate at the "intake level" of public assistance and that is what the budget requests represent. In planning the program, it necessitated a change in procedures and the result was inactivity on the part of service to clients to get the new procedure set up. We think now that the procedure is established perhaps the last 6 months we can offset the performance that fell short in the first 6 months.

SAVINGS IN REHABILITATION EFFORT

Senator BYRD. It is stated on the basis of the cost of the average monthly grant, $235,000 is saved as a result of this rehabilitation effort?

Mr. PIERSON. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. How much are you figuring as an average monthly grant?

Mr. PIERSON. For the number rehabilitated it was $108.09.

Senator BYRD. Do you know whether or not this figure would be confirmed by the records in the Welfare Department?

Mr. PIERSON. Presumably, it came from there, Mr. Chairman. We notify the Public Assistance Division when we close a case. Generally speaking, the amount of grant comes from the social work case information that is passed on to the counselor. When a case is closed, we use these grant figures for projecting the amount of savings.

Senator BYRD. Can you inform this committee as to how much has been saved during the first 6 or 7 months of this fiscal year for the Welfare Department?

Mr. PIERSON. According to our figures it is $93,240, that is, in relation to the 68 we rehabilitated, which is the average grant of $114.26.

Senator BYRD. You have a higher average grant involved but you have a lower total savings?

Mr. PIERSON. Yes.

Senator BYRD. So again, the performance is not quite so good.

Under clerical assistance you show a request for two additional positions. I believe you have five positions shown on board. I suppose these are all filled?

Mr. PIERSON. Yes, with the exception of the one vacancy that I mentioned a moment ago. All clerical positions are filled except the one position which became vacant on February 16.

Senator BYRD. Am I traveling over some of the same ground?

Mr. PIERSON. I believe we are, sir, but only to the extent that we covered it in a general summary way at first. We are now going into it in detail, sir.

ATTITUDE OF EMPLOYERS TOWARD THE HANDICAPPED

Senator BYRD. What is the attitude generally of the employers toward the handicapped?

Mr. PIERSON. Generally speaking, it is negative at first, but I think it is primarily due to their lack of understanding of disability. It has been our experience that after we have had an opportunity to sit down with an employer and explain the effects of disability, he overcomes the skepticism of employing a disabled person. After we have adequately informed him of the potential ability of the individual, we have been reasonably successful in finding jobs for the clients we serve.

Mostly, I think the employers' resistance is due to skepticism—a very good example of that is an epileptic. Most of the employers shy away from hiring persons with epilepsy. When the problems of epilepsy have been explained to the employer and after he learns the problem can be adequately controlled with medication, also in the event the individual has a slight seizure, the employer knows what to do; generally speaking, the employer's fear disappears and his resistance in employing the epileptic is overcome.

Senator BYRD. Where is your shop located?

Mr. PIERSON. 819 Ninth Street NW.

Senator BYRD. I would like to come down some day and visit with you.

Mr. PIERSON. We will be most pleased to have you, sir.

Senator BYRD. I believe this is one of the agencies I have not been able to visit.

Mr. PIERSON. Such a visit would be warmly welcomed, and we will be glad to give you a tour of some of the facilities with which we do business—private and public community facilities. As I said earlier, much of the credit for our success goes to the cooperation of these facilities as well as to our dedicated staff. We look forward with great pleasure and enthusiasm to have you, sir.

Senator BYRD. How much staff do you have?

Mr. PIERSON. A total number of 66.

HOMEBOUND INSTRUCTIONS

Senator BYRD. You are asking for one GS–9 homebound instructor?

Mr. PIERSON. Yes, sir; because blindness is one of the most tragic, and one of the most severe, disabilities that any person can suffer. Almost without exception, blindness so shocks an individual that he withdraws completely; particularly, if it is a woman in a home with children. Generally, what happens is the individual gives up, and since the average family doesn't know how to deal with a newly blinded person in the home, a very tragic situation exists.

As a result everyone in the family gives up and the blind individual is left in a state of complete helplessness and dependence. They can't get to the bathroom; they don't know how to eat; they have no idea as to whether or not they have the right combinations of clothing if they attempt to dress.

What we are attempting to do is to employ an instructor to go into these homes and teach them how to live again. To show them what rehabilitation can do and, as we increase their interest and get their

enthusiasm and motivation to get about and move around, we will subtly introduce them to mobility and training instruction to teach them how to travel alone. This is to be followed by an introduction to a vocational counselor and hopefully into a vocational rehabilitation program which will lead to their independence.

This is the purpose of the homebound instructor. It is to work with these newly blind people.

Senator BYRD. How many such instructors do you now have?

Mr. PIERSON. We have none and there are none in the District of Columbia.

CASELOAD OF HOMEBOUND INSTRUCTOR

Senator BYRD. How many recipients of this type of assistance would you envision with the additional position?

Mr. PIERSON. It has been estimated there are approximately 3,000 blind persons in the District. We know at firsthand approximately 175 of them because they are drawing public assistance. In addition, we also know some 200 others because they are in various schools in the District.

We also know there are about 80 blind persons in St. Elizabeths Hospital.

As to the numbers, we feel that one homebound instructor can serve approximately five persons a day. We believe it will take between 10 and 15 weeks to complete the homebound instruction program. On this basis we expect to serve about 25 to 35 blind persons in the first year.

OBJECTIVE IN TRAINING BLIND PERSONS

Senator BYRD. What is your ultimate objective insofar as training these blind persons?

Mr. PIERSON. The ultimate objective, of course, is to get them into the vocational rehabilitation program and back into remunerative employment; hopefully, into competitive employment. If this is not possible, then into a workshop or the vending stand program for the blind which we operate, as you know.

As you might suspect, employment is not possible unless the blind individual has learned to get out and move about and to learn activities of the daily living. So I would say for the group that may not be restored to the point they can return to work this would be a second objective.

Senator BYRD. Was this position requested in the 1964 budget?

Mr. PIERSON. No, sir.

Senator BYRD. Why are you justifying this type of program for the blind?

Mr. PIERSON. Well, as I indicated earlier, we have been attempting to cooperate and secure as much services as we can from the various community agencies. Wherever possible we want to make sure the services are not available from some other source before we attempt to provide the service. In this instance we have explored all of the potentials of the community and find there is no such service to the blind residents of the District. This increase is an attempt to bridge that gap, sir.

Senator BYRD. Your statement on page 21–53 is a very fine persuasive statement.

Mr. PIERSON. Thank you, sir.

AVERAGE TIME ON ACTIVE REHABILITATION ROLL

Senator Byrd. What is the average time that you keep persons on your active rehabilitation roll?

Mr. Pierson. It pretty much depends on the disability and the type of vocational objective as well as how much service is needed to accomplish the objective. If the individual is a very seriously disabled individual chances are his program of rehabilitation would be lengthy. Our goal and our hope and our general target is no more than between 14 and 16 months.

Senator Byrd. What is your oldest case? How long has it been on the rolls?

Mr. Pierson. I think the quadriplegic. May I ask Mr. Hill to answer this question? I think he is better prepared.

Mr. Hill. We have had cases, Mr. Chairman, up to 5 years on the rolls. But even after we close the case we still provide services wherever necessary and anyone that has been closed knows that he can come back for services for an indefinite period of time. We do have people come back that were closed some 8 years ago, but for the matter of closure, we close them as soon as we feel they have enough of their own to go upon without having to have an activity, for having to place that case.

Senator Byrd. You have no cases that have been on the rolls more than 5 years?

Mr. Hill. I would say 5 would be the average length of time. We always make a determination as to the reasonableness of time before we enter a case and we make the rehabilitation adequate according to the best disability and according to the needs.

Senator Byrd. When you say five would be the average length of time——

Mr. Hill. Five wouldn't be. We have some as long as five but these are exceptional cases. We have others that have been active less than a year.

Senator Byrd. But you have no cases that have been on the rolls more than 5 years?

Mr. Hill. I don't think so. I wouldn't know for sure but I think such cases would be exceptional ones.

Senator Byrd. Why do you not file for the record the 10 cases that have been on the rolls the longest period of time?

Mr. Pierson. Yes, sir.

(The information referred to follows:)

Ten cases that have been in active rehabilitation the longest in number of years. They are available to the committee for review and study upon request:

A. Mr. A. was referred December 2, 1952. At that time he was 32 years of age and had earned both the A.B. and M.A. degrees. His graduate training was in social work. Mr. A. lost his eyesight while in the Army and stationed on an island near Japan. Following rehabilitation training from the Veterans' Administration, he was referred to the Department for orientation, job evaluation, counseling and guidance, and placement as a social worker. Many attempts were made to place Mr. A. However, he continued to be handicapped for employment because of many reasons including his inability to read braille and move about the city unaccompanied. Although he was a trained social worker, he lacked poise and self-confidence despite his academic achievement. Rather than risk a serious retrogression and waste education, Mr. A. was counseled to accept additional training. He sorely needed services in mobility training of a quality not available in the District of Columbia. Through vocational guidance he recognized he could not function as a social worker without additional rehabili-

tation training. Therefore, he entered the Veterans' Administration Hospital in Hines, Ill., and has undergone intensive courses in mobility and orientation, writing and typing techniques and the use of various electronic devices, braille reading and writing, shop training with group tools, reconditioning and group recreation. This training was at no cost to the District of Columbia Department of Vocational Rehabilitation.

Since he was emotionally upset over past failures and had to leave the community, it was agreed it would be psychologically beneficial if the Department would place this case in an inactive status rather than close the case. On January 29, 1964, we were advised by the hospital that Mr. A. had successfully completed the training and was referred to the Department for placement as a social worker. In February Mr. A. returned to the Department for placement service and the completion of his rehabilitation program. (We have gone into some detail in this case because the length of time of service is very exceptional. It is, however, an excellent example of vocational rehabilitation in the preparation of a disabled person with a serious handicap for professional work.)

B. Mr. B., age 55, was referred May 17, 1957. He is disabled by blindness. He has a 6th grade education. The vocational plan is to place him into competitive employment in chair caning, mattress making, or furniture repair.

C. Miss C., age 42, was referred January 20, 1956. She is disabled by Friedreicks Ataxia, characterized by exacerbations and remissions as in multiple sclerosis. The major disability consists of weakness of the principal leg muscles producing inability to stand, or to walk without support. The vocational objective is tutoring in remedial reading services.

D. Mr. D., age 27, was referred January 8, 1957. He is disabled by the presence of marked muscle deformity existing since early life. Braces are required to support lower extremities, vertebral column and head. Diagnosis is dystonia treated by chemopallidectomy. Mr. D. has completed college; the vocational objective is research phychologist.

E. Mr. E., age 47, was referred February 19, 1959. He is disabled by bilateral cataracts, retinitis pigmentosa present (blind). Also has hearing disability. The vocational objective is to prepare Mr. E to become a vending-stand operator.

F. Mr. F., age 47, was referred April 24, 1959. He is disabled by bilateral optic atrophy with permanent changes—no improvement is expected. In addition, he has Recklinghausen's disease. He is being prepared for sheltered employment.

G. Mrs. G., age 30, was referred February 13, 1958. She is disabled by rheumatic valvular heart disease, left heart enlargement, aortic insufficiency, aortic stenosis and mitral stenosis. In addition, she has a pelvic inflammatory condition. The vocational objective is clerk-typist. Mrs. G.'s program has been in keeping with her physical tolerance and has not been strenuous.

H. Mr. H., age 23, was referred January 30, 1959. At the age of 19 he became a quadriplegic (traumatic level C5–6), following a diving accident by a fracture or dislocation of the fifth cervical vertebra posteriorly. He is now capable of partial self-care and can use his hands, no power from trunk down. We believe Mr. H. is now ready for sheltered workshop employment. He has a verbal I.Q. of 128 and a performance I.Q. of 112.

I. Mr. I., age 56, was referred January 24, 1956. He has an eighth grade education. Mr. I. is disabled by tuberculous pleural effusion, elevation of systolic and diastolic blood pressure with chronic hypertrophy, evidence of congestive heart failure. The vocational plan is to place Mr. I. in employment as a maintenance man—indoors.

J. Mrs. J., age 42, was referred April 27, 1959. She is disabled by the residuals of schizophrenic reaction, chronic, undifferentiated. At the time of referral she had been in St. Elizabeths Hospital for 9 years. The rehabilitation plan is to place her in paid employment in a sheltered workshop.

Ages of Persons Rehabilitated

Senator Byrd. What is the average age of the persons being rehabilitated?

Mr. Pierson. Last year it was slightly over 45—45.3 years, to be exact.

Senator BYRD. Are most of these women or most men?

Mr. PIERSON. The predominant number are women—or was in 1963, I think, sir.

Senator BYRD. Is this generally the rule?

Mr. PIERSON. No, sir.

Senator BYRD. Most are men, ordinarily?

Mr. PIERSON. Generally speaking, yes, sir. But last year the women outnumbered the men slightly, I believe. It wasn't sufficient to make any great difference.

Senator BYRD. Is this, then, somewhat out of the ordinary as far as comparable cities are concerned?

Mr. PIERSON. I think generally speaking, yes. I really wouldn't want to be quoted on it until such time as I could check the national statistics. I think the male generally is predominant in rehabilitation.

Senator BYRD. To what do you attribute this novelty to here in the District?

Mr. PIERSON. Well, as you know, we have the cooperative rehabilitation program with the Department of Welfare for ADC mothers. This is part of the reason.

Another is our stepped-up activity in St. Elizabeths Hospital—somehow or other we had more active women there than men last year. So I think these are predominant factors as far as we are concerned.

Senator BYRD. What is the age of the oldest person on the rolls?

Mr. HILL. Last year we had one person 82 years of age.

Senator BYRD. How is that?

Mr. HILL. We had one person 82 years of age and I think there was one person at the District of Columbia Village that we attempted to provide rehabilitation for that was even in the 90's.

REHABILITATION SERVICES FOR ELDERLY PERSONS

Senator BYRD. What rehabilitation service can you provide to a person of that age?

Mr. HILL. There are many people who are still active when they are 90 years old and many of them need vocational rehabilitation services to enable them to engage in some kind of activity, even if it is a limited activity such as being a receptionist or working behind a snack bar or doing something to keep them busy. We have provided services.

This person of 82 years of age we placed into competitive employment is still working on the same job. I don't think we had as much success with the person in the 90's but there was an effort and you never can tell what you can achieve until you try, and when a team of doctors and nurses and social workers feel that there is some opportunity for rehabilitation for a person by providing the service, we always try to provide it.

It doesn't mean we are always successful, though.

Senator BYRD. I should certainly think that you would try with a considerable amount of verve with a person who is 80 or 90 years of age and is interested in being rehabilitated—they should be given all the assistance available.

I received a letter very recently from an individual who is 74 years old and he wanted a job as a mine inspector in the State of West Virginia and he wanted me to help him get a job as a mine inspector. In the first place I could not help him get a job, but I thought it was remarkable that a man of that age would be interested in going back into the mines to be a mine inspector.

FOLLOWUP OF REHABILITATED CASES

What evidence do you have that the 1,032 persons are presently employed?

Mr. PIERSON. Well, we have not checked within the last 3 or 4 months, but we do follow a case for at least 30, 60, or 90 days, and if they are still adequately employed at these checkpoints, we close the case. As to a specific followup study, last year we had Catholic University come in and do a study of all of the cases closed in the 1962 fiscal year. We are hopeful we can get them to come back and try it again soon.

That was the last complete followup study that we made.

Senator BYRD. But you do know that they were employed?

Mr. PIERSON. At least 3 months. Certainly 30 days, but generally 3 months.

Senator BYRD. And none of the 1,032 is or has reported back for further assistance?

Mr. PIERSON. I would hesitate to say none have come back, although I don't think many have. If they have, it is an isolated case rather than the rule.

Senator BYRD. Do you know if they report to the Department of Welfare for assistance?

Mr. PIERSON. If the client is a public assistance case, we notify the Department of Welfare by name and address, where the individual is working, and the salary he is drawing. We also notify them of the name of his employer. We assume that the controls and operations of the Welfare Department would take it from there, and once we notify them the individual is working, they would close the case.

Senator BYRD. How difficult would it be for you to ascertain whether or not any, and if so how many, of the 1,032 cases that have been rehabilitated and involved persons who worked for at least 3 months have gone back to the public assistance rolls?

Mr. PIERSON. We would have to take the list of our entire case closures and refer those names to the Public Assistance Division and have them check their rolls. That would be the only way I would know how to determine that, sir.

Senator BYRD. Have you ever considered this worth while to attempt to determine?

Mr. PIERSON. As I indicated, when we close cases that are known to the Department of Welfare, we do advise them of the closures. We have not gone back specifically and asked for a check of the closures made a year or two before At least not up to this point.

Senator BYRD. Mr. Hill, do you have anything else?

Mr. HILL. I don't think so, Mr. Chairman. I would be glad to answer any questions if I can.

Senator BYRD. How about the third gentleman? Does he have anything?

Mr. GAMBARO. Nothing to add, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. Thank you, Mr. Pierson.

Mr. PIERSON. Thank you, sir.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

STATEMENT OF DR. MURRAY GRANT, DIRECTOR; ACCOMPANIED BY DR. FREDERICK C. HEATH, DEPUTY DIRECTOR; MISS GERTRUDE LAPRADE, CHIEF, DIVISION OF BUDGET AND FINANCE; MRS. BARBARA VINYARD, CHIEF, BUREAU OF MEDICAL ASSISTANCE AND CONTRACTS; DR. MOE WEISS, SUPERINTENDENT, GLENN DALE HOSPITAL; AND DR. HOWARD MADIGAN, ACTING DIRECTOR, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA GENERAL HOSPITAL

ESTIMATE AND BUDGET SUMMARY

Senator BYRD. The next item concerns the Department of Public Health. The 1965 estimate is $48,373,000. This sum is $1,713,471 and 39 positions above the 1965 base.

The allotment summary will be placed in the record at this point.

(The information referred to follows:)

Allotment summary

1963 allotment (including $295,000 contained in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1963, Public Law 88-23)	$44,022,800
1964 allocation	46,909,536
Decreases	250,007
Base for 1965	46,659,529
Increases	1,713,471
Total estimate for 1965	48,373,000

Analysis by activity

	1963 actual obligations	1964 allocation	Decreases	1964 adjusted (1965 base)	Increases	1965 estimates
1. Preventive services	$3,677,157	$4,208,543	$23,265	$4,185,278	$432,530	$4,617,808
2. Mental health and retardation	18,320,121	18,810,195	172,180	18,638,015	118,315	18,756,330
3. Medical care and hospital facilities	17,536,363	19,644,891	39,377	19,605,514	957,546	20,563,060
4. Environmental health	601,652	730,199	8,838	721,361	47,601	768,962
5. Administration	3,206,764	3,515,708	6,347	3,509,361	157,479	3,666,840
Total	43,342,057	46,909,536	250,007	46,659,529	1,713,471	48,373,000

The total increase requested will be distributed as follows:

1. PREVENTIVE SERVICES

Positions (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
New positions and other increases:					
B. Maternal and child health: Measles and vaccination program				$40,000	$40,000
C. Public health nursing: GS-7 public health nurse	7	$40,621	$4,039	3,500	48,160
E. Chronic disease control: Autoclave (replacement)				3,200	3,200
G. Laboratories:					
GS-12 virologist	1	9,984	762	200	10,946
GS-5 secretary	1	4,701	403	1,328	6,432
H. Dental health:					
GS-4 dental assistants	2	8,336	693	97	9,126
Station wagon (1)				1,800	1,800
Total, new positions and other increases	11	63,642	5,897	50,125	119,664
Mandatory increases:					
Salary adjustment for medical officers		63,053	4,276		67,329
Annualization of 1964 pay increase (486)		75,976	5,184		81,160
Within-grade advancements		71,924	4,909		76,833
Annualization of 20 positions allowed in prior year		78,589	7,269	1,686	87,544
Total, mandatory increases		289,542	21,638	1,686	312,866

2. MENTAL HEALTH AND RETARDATION

New positions and other increases:					
B. Community mental health (legal psychiatric):					
GS-14 psychiatrist	1	$14,545	$1,073	$200	$15,818
GS-12 psychologist	1	9,984	762	200	10,946
GS-11 social worker	1	8,424	658	500	9,582
GS-4 clerk-typist	1	4,222	327	800	5,349
Total, new positions and other increases	4	37,175	2,820	1,700	41,695
Mandatory increases:					
Salary adjustment for medical officers		10,639	732		11,371
Annualization of 1964 pay increase		743	51		794
Within-grade advancements		13,360	912		14,272
Annualization of 9 positions allowed in prior year		45,985	4,108	90	50,183
Total, mandatory increases		70,727	5,803	90	76,620

3. MEDICAL CARE AND HOSPITAL FACILITIES

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
New positions and other increases:					
B. District of Columbia General Hospital:					
(1) Administration:					
GS-3 clerk-messenger	2	$7,780	$606	$300	$8,686
GS-2 file clerk	1	3,640	287	200	4,127
(2) Plant operation: GS-3 guard	5	19,450	1,515	.....	20,965
(3) Medical care:					
GS-14 medical officer (radiology)	.....	21,190	2,146	400	23,736
GS-5 medical technologist	1	4,701	403	200	5,304
GS-5 receptionist	1	4,701	403	200	5,304
(4) Nursing: GS-11 recruitment officer	1	4,115	312	141	4,568
Total, District of Columbia General Hospital	11	65,577	5,672	1,441	72,690
C. Glenn Dale Hospital:					
(1) Administration: GS-4 admitting clerk	1	4,169	346	673	5,188
(2) Nursing service:					
GS-7 registered nurse	2	11,606	954	400	12,960
GS-4 practical nurse	4	16,888	1,308	200	18,396
Total, Glenn Dale Hospital	7	32,663	2,608	1,273	36,544
D. Medical assistance: GS-7 social workers	2	11,348	898	282	12,528
Total, new positions and other increases	20	109,588	9,178	2,996	121,762
Mandatory increases:					
Salary adjustment for medical officers	.....	82,628	5,625	.....	88,253
Annualization of 1964 pay increase	.....	191,685	13,085	.....	204,770
Within-grade advancement	.....	267,516	18,257	.....	285,773
Reclassifications	.....	63,483	4,209	.....	67,692
Annualization of 21 positions allowed in prior year	.....	62,543	4,536	850	67,929
Annualization of rate increase from $32 to $34:					
Contract hospitals	.....	.....	.....	98,963	98,963
Freedmen's Hospital	.....	.....	.....	22,404	22,404
Total, mandatory increases	.....	667,855	45,712	122,217	835,784

4. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

New positions and other increases: GS-13 sanitary scientist	1	$11,731	$883	$500	$13,114
Mandatory increases:					
Annualization of 1964 increases	.....	866	6	.....	872
Within-grade advancements	.....	15,169	1,035	.....	16,204
Annualization of 4 positions allowed in prior year	.....	16,062	1,290	59	17,411
Total, mandatory increases	.....	32,097	2,331	59	34,487

5. ADMINISTRATION

New positions and other increases:					
B. Office of Health Education and Information: GS-12 training officer	1	$9,725	$724	$141	$10,590
Mandatory increases:					
Annualization of 1964 pay increase	.....	19,570	1,336	.....	20,906
Within-grade advancement	.....	22,235	1,518	.....	23,753
Annualization of 20 positions allowed in prior year	.....	94,543	7,229	458	102,230
Total, mandatory increases	.....	136,348	10,083	458	146,889

INTRODUCTION OF WITNESSES

Senator BYRD. All right, Dr. Grant, would you care to make a statement on your request?

Would you like to introduce your associates?

Dr. GRANT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. This is Mrs. Barbara Vinyard, Chief of our Bureau of Medical Assistants and Contracts. Dr. Heath, Deputy Director; Miss Laprade, Chief of the Division of Budget and Finance; Dr. Weiss, who is the Director of Glenn Dale Hospital; and Dr. Madigan, Acting Director of District of Columbia General Hospital.

Senator BYRD. I believe I have met most of these fine people before. I am glad to see them back, and I am sorry you are called upon so late in the evening but maybe we will not keep you very long this year.

Why do we not just include your statement in the record?

Dr. GRANT. All right.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF MURRAY GRANT, M.D., D.P.H., DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Mr. Chairman, the District of Columbia Department of Public Health is requesting for the fiscal year 1965 a total budget of $48,373,000 which is an increase of $1,713,471 over fiscal year 1964.

Of this increase—

(1) Seventy-five percent ($1,285,279) is for mandatory items (annualization of pay increases, within grades, salary adjustment for medical officers, annualization of positions approved in the prior year, and reclassification for Glenn Dale Hospital's nursing service).

(2) Seven percent ($121,367) is for annualization of rates at the contract hospitals and Freedmen's Hospital.

(3) Eighteen percent ($306,825) is for improvement of existing programs.

Reorganization of the Department of Public Health

We are moving ahead to establish appropriate positions as approved by Congress. We have taken active steps to recruit qualified personnel, and are happy to report a number of key positions are in the process of being filled.

Eligibility clearance and payability determined for medical care applicants

My recommendation for discontinuing eligibility determination and placing stress on the payability concept is still being studied by the Commissioners and their staff. I am hopeful that we will receive authorization to move ahead in developing this concept; certainly, the present staff of the Bureau of Medical Assistance and Contracts is not adequate to make eligibility and payability determination for all applicants for medical care. On the other hand, this present staff would, I believe, be reasonably adequate if the payability concept replaces our present methods of eligibility determination.

District of Columbia General Hospital construction program

The architect-engineer is revising the drawings to reduce the scope of work in order to stay within the appropriation by Congress. These reductions and deletions were approved by Congress and the Commissioners. It is anticipated that drawings will be completed and ready for solicitation of bids during the month of March 1964. It is hoped that construction can be started during May 1964.

Automatic data processing system

Preliminary planning has been completed leading to the installation of an electric accounting machine unit at District of Columbia General Hospital. Priorities for the present system modification and adaptation to electric accounting machine have been established on (1) inpatient billing and (2) drug inventory.

An organization and staffing pattern has been developed and key personnel are in process of being recruited. Study is underway for development of the detail system. The system being developed for these priority application areas is con-

sidered as phase I of a long-range plan for an automatic data processing system for the entire Department. It is presently estimated that the two areas of application for which priorities have been established will be in test operation by June 1, 1964.

Mental health and mental retardation

We are engaged in a review and general evaluation of all mental health services and facilities in the District of Columbia. The purpose of the study is to recommend principles for the development of a comprehensive and coordinated mental health program.

The Department is currently developing data to justify an application for a project grant according to the provisions of Public Law 88–156, Maternal and Child Health and Mental Retardation Planning Amendments of 1963.

Public Law 88–164 provides for assistance in combating mental retardation through grants for the construction of research centers and facilities for the mentally retarded and assistance in improving mental health through grants for construction of community mental health centers and for other purposes. Under "Capital outlay," the Department is requsting funds to provide for preliminary planing for two comprehensive community health centers.

We are having program planning conferences with representatives from St. Elizabeths Hospital concerning the early placement of St. Elizabeths patients into the community. The procedures we have adopted provide ongoing servive for patients with a minimum of duplication of effort. Under these conditions, we believe that patients requiring foster home care can be placed as soon as St. Elizabeths Hospital has prepared them for placement.

Progess reporting system for followup of general acounting and internal audit reports

In order to provide a more effective followup of recommendations from the General Accounting and Internal Audit Offices, I have assigned one of my staff assistant to supervise a followup achievement program. A comprehensive filing system has been set up coupled with a reporting system on a departmentalwide basis.

Additional compensation from the three medical schools for selected medical officers

A bill, S. 2390, was introduced on December 16, 1963. The purpose of the bill is to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to accept moneys from certain universities for the purpose of augmenting the pay of medical personnel engaged in conducting a medical teaching program at the District of Columbia General Hospital.

The purpose of the supplementation is to attract and hold at District of Columbia General Hospital, in key positions, specially qualified physicians so as to provide the hospital with a general level of professional excellence sufficient to establish and maintain an accredited teaching program at the hospital. The three medical schools, the Medical Society of the District of Columbia, the Commissioners, and this Department strongly support this proposed legislation.

Maternity program

The Department continues to encourage prenatal care for all expectant mothers. By experience, we know that complications and infant deaths occur 2½ to 3 times more frequently in cases not having adequate prenatal care. I am happy to report that infant mortality rates have continued to drop since 1958. Nevertheless, too many women are still being delivered without having had adequate prenatal care. In order to improve this situation, the Department is currently engaged in developing a recommended Commissioners' order which would declare maternity clinics to be "in the public interests." This would permit the Department to provide necessary prenatal care without eligibility restrictions.

Tuberculosis control

Tuberculosis still remains a major public health problem in the District of Columbia. In the past year, the Department has intensified its casefinding and outpatient supervision programs. The number of newly reported cases of tuberculosis has decreased.

Venereal disease control

The Department continues its intensive efforts to work with the private physicians, hospitals, and laboratories in order to improve the casefinding program; partially as a result of these efforts, we have uncovered more cases of syphilis during the past year. We are also implementing the provisions of the new law relating to the prompt treatment of minors suffering from venereal disease.

In conclusion, the Department is endeavoring to move ahead with its reorganization plan while developing certain programs such as air pollution control, accident prevention, and the detection of chronic diseases, such programs being geared toward meeting the public health needs of the people in the District of Columbia.

PROGRESS MADE IN REALINEMENT OF DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

Senator BYRD. Let me address my questions to a few of the increases.

Would you state briefly as to how much progress you have made in the program that you presented last year with regard to the reorganization of your office?

Dr. GRANT. I am rather pleased with the progress we are making. Particularly during the past month or two we have been moving ahead in setting up the positions, have recruited approximately half the positions that we requested last year. We have made most of the necessary realinements within existing personnel in the Department. We still have one or two to make yet and we have been recruiting rather actively for the new personnel and I am very pleased to say that, as a matter of fact, most of the key positions have already been filled or are in the process of being filled.

Senator BYRD. Have persons already on board been given an opportunity to qualify for new positions in the reorganization plan?

Dr. GRANT. Yes, sir, they have.

As a matter of fact, Miss Laprade and Mrs. Vinyard here have both been promoted.

Senator BYRD. In other words, you are not going outside just for the sake of going outside to look for new people to fill these positions?

Dr. GRANT. Not unless this is necessary.

Senator BYRD. If it were necessary, of course that would be self-explanatory.

POSITIONS AND VACANCIES

Now, let us see. How many positions do you have in the overall?

Dr. GRANT. 3,746.

Senator BYRD. How many vacancies do you have?

Dr. GRANT. 179.

Senator BYRD. How may were added last year?

Dr. GRANT. Eighty-five less twenty-eight as a result of the abolition of positions, or a net of 57.

Senator BYRD. How many have been recruited?

Dr. GRANT. There are 37 positions that have been recruited thus far, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. Leaving how many?

Dr. GRANT. Forty-eight.

Senator BYRD. I see a request has been made for four positions in the Office of the Associate Director. Why do you need four positions there.

Dr. GRANT. I am not sure which four you are referring to, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. The Office of the Associate Director in preventive services.

Dr. GRANT. These were last year, Mr. Chairman. I don't think we are asking for any additional ones in that category this year. These were last year.

JUSTIFICATION FOR SEVEN NURSES

Senator BYRD. You are quite right. You are asking for seven positions on the public health nursing.

Dr. GRANT. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. You have 232.

Dr. GRANT. There are 232 positions based upon the reorganization in the Bureau of Nursing, Mr. Chairman. One hundred and forty (exact number is 149) of these are actually nurses. The remainder are medical aids and clerical staff, yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. You are asking for seven nurses?

Dr. GRANT. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. You say you have 140 nurses?

Dr. GRANT. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. Are these positions all filled?

Dr. GRANT. Eighteen are vacant at the present time, Mr. Chairman. I must point out, however, that based upon some of the changes we are making in the reorganization, and the change that we are making in which we are transferring some of the public health nursing positions to registered nurses and licensed practical nurses, we expect to fill many of these positions, and in fact three of the current vacancies were filled just this month.

Senator BYRD. Two additional positions in the Laboratory are being requested?

JUSTIFICATION FOR POSITIONS IN THE LABORATORY

Dr. GRANT. Yes, sir. One of these is for a virologist. May I point out, sir, that virology is a very important and fairly new field in the laboratory service. We have had nobody, actually, in the Health Department Laboratory to provide virology examination for such conditions as influenza, adenoviruses, echo viruses, polio, rabies and so on. Because of this we have tried to train one of our bacteriologists in this field. It is a very technical and very difficult area, Mr. Chairman, one that is very rapidly increasing in importance and in size.

We think that it is very important for us to have a person in the Department with this kind of technical knowledge.

The other position in the Laboratory that we are requesting is for a secretary in our Chemistry Section. We have at the present time eight professional personnel in the Chemistry Section without any clerk whatsoever. They carried out last year in 1963 a little over 93,000 examinations. They do all of their own clerical work at the present time.

Senator BYRD. So the work is presently being done by the eight professional persons?

Dr. GRANT. Yes, sir.

JUSTIFICATION FOR POSITIONS IN DENTAL HEALTH

Senator BYRD. Two positions are being requested in dental health.

Dr. GRANT. These are dental assistants, Mr. Chairman. We have 14 dental clinics in the city. Each one has a dentist and in 12 of the 14 clinics we have a dental assistant to help the dentist and in one clinic, which is a very large one, we have two dental assistants. In 2 of our 14 clinics out of these, however, there is no dental assistant to assist the dentist at all.

Senator BYRD. You requested how many last year?

Dr. GRANT. Two, sir. I think we requested four and got two. This is the other two.

Senator BYRD. You mean you got two through conference?

Dr. GRANT. Yes, sir.

MEASLES VACCINATION PROGRAM

Senator BYRD. How are we getting along with your measles vaccination program?

Dr. GRANT. Well, we haven't started it yet, Mr. Chairman. We are asking for $40,000 to initiate such a program. The material of measles vaccine was licensed last year for the first time and we feel it is very important to initiate a program for measles vaccination.

We expect with these sums, if we receive them, to initiate a program in our well baby clinics under which we would immunize children at the age of 1 year. We expect to do this with 13,000 children. Measles is one of the most important childhood diseases and one of the most serious throughout the country.

Senator BYRD. Why are you just initiating this kind of program?

Dr. GRANT. The material has just been licensed for the first time.

Senator BYRD. What do you expect to do with the $40,000?

Dr. GRANT. Provide 13,000 children with 13,000 doses of measles vaccine. It costs about $3 per dose.

ALCOHOLIC REHABILITATION PROGRAM

Senator BYRD. How are you progressing with your alcoholic rehabilitation program?

Dr. GRANT. It is a slow, arduous process, Mr. Chairman. But we think it is a very important program. We think it is very necessary to try to work with the alcoholic and particularly with his family and we feel that this does pay important dividends.

Senator BYRD. It pays important dividends, but can you tell us how you are progressing? Give us some specifics.

Dr. GRANT. There were in 1961, Mr. Chairman, 8,746 interviews and in 1962 16,254 and in 1963 19,694. So I would say we are reaching a considerable number of patients.

PHARMACY OPERATIONS

Senator BYRD. Tell us something about your pharmacy operations. Are you satisfied with the controls that you have instituted over your drugs there?

Dr. GRANT. I wouldn't say that we are ever completely satisfied, Mr. Chairman, with anything we do, but we have tried, I think, to begin to develop controls.

We have begun to develop an automatic data processing system. We are almost completing our pharmacy policy manual which I think is a very important document.

This coming Monday we will have for the first time the chief of our total pharmacy program. He is coming on board. We have pooled the pharmacies altogether to give us the kind of flexibility and coordination of activity that we think is necessary and we have tried to develop and maintain security provisions at District of Columbia General Hospital.

Senator BYRD. How many new positions are you requesting?

Dr. GRANT. A total for the department of 37, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. How many of these were requested last year?

Dr. GRANT. I think only 13, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. What is your population load in the overall?

Dr. GRANT. 791,000 people.

Senator BYRD. What is your present population at the District of Columbia General Hospital?

Dr. GRANT. 1,400, approximately.

Senator BYRD. Is this about the normal population there?

Dr. GRANT. Well, yes; let me clarify what I was saying.

The capacity is 1,400. Usually we have about 80 to 85 percent occupancy, and at the present time it is around a thousand people.

Senator BYRD. So it is down a little bit?

Dr. GRANT. A little bit; yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. I see you are requesting a sanitary scientist.

Dr. GRANT. That actually, Mr. Chairman, is a chemist rather than a sanitary scientist. The sanitary scientist was approved last year in the reorganization. The chemist is for the purpose of examining the drugs and chemicals and pesticides and materials coming from the Coroner's Office. We have actually no one to do that at the present time.

BIRTH CONTROL PROGRAM

Senator BYRD. What is the status of the birth control program?

Dr. GRANT. We have had meetings with the Welfare Department and with a local voluntary organization, the Planned Parenthood Organization and with our own staff. We are developing policy for this program. We are fairly well clear on what we would like to do, how we think it should operate and we should be ready to go ahead in a very short time, now, Mr. Chairman.

Basically, what we plan on doing is developing the program in close conjunction with our existing maternity clinics so that we would see patients, postpartum patients who are examined and then can receive birth control information and devices. We also are going to accept patients referred by the Welfare Department in the same clinic and also the District of Columbia General Hospital.

We think we will probably have a problem ultimately in developing enough clinic facilities to take care of the number of patients that we have, but I believe, Mr. Chairman, that it was your intent, based upon the action, taken last year that these clinics could be financed out of an appropriation that was included in the Welfare Depart-

ment authorization. We are working with the Welfare Department Director to this end.

Senator BYRD. How much money is in the budget for it?

Dr. GRANT. There is $30,000 in the Welfare Department budget, I believe. We received an additional appropriation for $25,000 in our budget for the supplies and materials.

Senator BYRD. That is the same amount you had last year?

Dr. GRANT. No; I am speaking now about last year, fiscal year 1964, Mr. Chairman, sorry.

Senator BYRD. I meant for you to understand that I was asking how much was in the budget for this year.

Dr. GRANT. $25,000, the same amount.

Senator BYRD. In other words, $1,000 item was there also I believe last year?

Mr. GRANT. It was $1,000 and $24,000. The $1,000 for educational materials and $24,000 for supplies.

Senator BYRD. Do you think $25,000 is sufficient?

Dr. GRANT. It is difficult to answer that, Mr. Chairman, really. I really would like to get some experience.

Senator BYRD. You just have not had enough experience.

Dr. GRANT. I don't think so. The more basic problem is going to be to provide clinics, the staffing of the clinics, which we did not receive any money for. We were going to try to work this out with our existing facilities, but I rather doubt, over a long point of view, that this is going to be possible. We probably will have to request some money for that.

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE FUNDS FOR ITEM

Senator BYRD. How much is in the Department of Welfare for this item?

Mr. GRANT. $30,000. As I understand it, Mr. Chairman, this was an item that the Welfare Department was asked to absorb. I don't believe it was a separate item.

Senator BYRD. Is $30,000 in the budget this year for the item?

Commissioner DUNCAN. The $30,000 is authorized but it is my understanding that it will come out of available funds.

Senator BYRD. Is there anything in the budget for the Department of Welfare for this fiscal year, 1965?

Commissioner DUNCAN. Nothing further, I believe, Mr. Chairman. Our budget officer informs me that this would normally be an ongoing program, and once the $30,000 is authorized it would be expected to continue in the 1965 program.

Senator BYRD. And there would not be a line item as such for it, sir?

Commissioner DUNCAN. No, sir.

Senator BYRD. You would just continue to absorb it?

Commissioner DUNCAN. That is my understanding at the time and I am certain that that was the case in 1964.

Senator BYRD. In your case there is $25,000 in the budget?

Dr. GRANT. Yes, sir.

COMMITTEE ATTITUDE

Senator BYRD. This committee has been sympathetic with this program all along and I am sure we will be interested in hearing next year about what you have to say concerning the program progress based on your experience.

There is a great deal of talk about poverty and how to overcome poverty and how to wipe out poverty. It seems to me this could be one very effective way of making a good beginning that would show some results 25 years from now. I am surprised that more people who talk about poverty and wiping out poverty do not have something to say about the necessity for birth control.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF AUDIT REPORT

We talked last year about some of the recommendations that were contained in the internal audit in GAO reports. We will not go into that tonight, but, in order to save time, Dr. Grant, I would suggest that you understand that our interest has not decreased at all in this regard and I would ask you to have someone prepare for the record, going over last year's record, as a background, a statement of performance, to show what has been done to rectify some of the errors that were being made and to comply with the recommendations that were propounded by the internal audit office and GAO reports.

(The information referred to follows:)

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH,
Washington, D.C., March 3, 1964.

INTERNAL AUDIT NO. 61-274

All recommendations have been complied with except the following:

Recommendation (General Accounting Office Report 1961, page 26): This report concerned the need for a study to determine the records essential for the control of medical charities inpatient services.

A management analyst was assigned to review the policies and procedures of the Bureau of Medical Assistance and Contracts to include records essential for the control of medical charities inpatient program. This initial report is under study.

Finding 2: Re need for completion of part C of the Manual on Administration of Hospital Services (Billing and Collection Procedures).

The accounting systems staff of the District of Columbia Budget Office has completed the first half of the cost accounting system. The second half pertaining to billing and collection is being delayed pending installation and a trial period of automatic data processing. When this is completed final procedures can be written.

INTERNAL AUDIT NO. 62-495

All recommendations have been complied with except the following:

Recommendation 1: Establish records retention schedule for Glenn Dale Hospital.

The hospital has reviewed about 75 percent of its records. The majority of the records conform to schedules 16 and 18 and section 20 of the Procurement Manual. The hospital is still in the process of evaluation and some approvals are necessary which are not covered by the schedules cited. Obsolete records were destroyed in the course of this records review.

The Director of Public Health held a departmental meeting on the subject of records retention at which time each organizational unit was requested to present lists of records maintained with proposed disposition dates. This information will be used by our records analyst to prepare overall schedules.

Recommendation 2(b): No complete physical inventory taken at Glenn Dale Hospital.

A physical inventory is being made and is now 75 percent complete. We are continuing the project and should complete it in the near future.

INTERNAL AUDIT NO. 62-560 TO 572

All recommendations have been complied with except the following:

Recommendation 1 (p. 4): Submission of required accounting reports.

The Department resumed the monthly reporting system then was forced to discontinue the reports again because of a vacant position. They will be resumed as soon as we are able to fill the position. A recent consolidation of the accounting staff of the Department of Public Health should enable us to maintain continuity on these reports.

Recommendation 2 (p. 4): That the Department discontinue detailed allotment records for special Federal grants and trust fund accounts.

The Department of Public Health utilizes reports issued by the District of Columbia Accounting Office in administering appropriations from the Federal Government. In implementing Reorganization Order No. 64-193, the Division of Budget and Finance plans to coordinate the accounting function of the Department so that financial records for various funds are maintained in similar systems. This will eliminate duplication of accounts by the District of Columbia Accounting Office and the District of Columbia Department of Public Health

Recommendation 3: Departmental records retention schedules should be prepared.

The following records retention schedules have been approved by the Commissioners, District of Columbia:

1. Miscellaneous administrative correspondence on a variety of subjects maintained by the Administrative Management Division.
2. Patients' medical records and X-rays at Northwest Central Clinic prior to May 1958.
3. Bureau of Public Health nursing records.
4. Social Service Department records at District of Columbia General Hospital.

Recommendation 10 (p. 5): Procedures and records for accountability and control of dental supplies and materials in Bureau of Dental Health.

A management survey of dental supplies and materials in the Bureau of Dental Health has been completed and procedures written, but the procedures will not be put into effect until such time as a new supply system is instituted under the reorganization of the Department.

Recommendation 8 (p. 9): Income standards, fee schedules, and clinic passes—Mental health clinics.

There is a serious scarcity of mental health services in the community and those that are available are even more expensive than ordinary medical services. If the normal standards of indigency are enforced it will result in a denial of services to a number of individuals which in turn may result in increased hospitalization at the expense of the District of Columbia. This problem has been covered by the Director's proposal concerning the "medical assistance eligibility program" presented at the Senate hearings on the 1964 budget.

Recommendation 10 (p. 10): Eligibility in maternity clinics.

We intend to recommend that maternity clinics be declared in the public interest. Together with our concept of relying on payability alone for hospital care, eliminating residence and income eligibility, this recommendation would not require any further action. This, of course, depends on approval of the Director's proposal by the District of Columbia Commissioners.

Recommendation 11 (a) and (c): Lack of interviews for obstetric and other patients at District of Columbia General Hospital.

We continue to be understaffed in comparison to the workloads of the Medical Assistance Division and are not able to evaluate all applications for patient care.

Recommendation 11(b).

Billing of emergency room patients at District of Columbia General Hospital has been delayed until the mechanization of in-patient billing has been completed and the emergency room treatment can be developed within the same system for the following reasons:

1. Approximately 150 bills a day would have to be prepared and mailed. At present this would have to be hand done necessitating pulling staff from in-

patient billing for which the potential returns are much higher, $7 per emergency room treatment versus $42.75 per diem.

2. A bill could not be sent automatically to everyone receiving treatment in the emergency room as some are not required to pay in part or in full, i.e., police cases, public assistance recipients, foster mothers of the Child Welfare Division, District of Columbia Institution cases, medically indigent.

3. To determine who should be billed would require that the Medical Assistance Division: (*a*) Do a clerical review of all emergency room treatments to search records and ascertain those that had a valid determination—2 additional clerks; (*b*) do a complete investigation of those for whom there was no valid determination, about 60 percent according to a trial study—12 additional social workers.

4. Were billings to be made automatically on those for whom no valid determination was made, a sizable workload would be created either for the Medical Assistance Division because of patient appeals and/or the Enforcement Division to whom the account receivable would be sent as delinquent.

5. If the proposal to eliminate eligibility and concentrate on payability is approved and implemented, many of the problems now associated with eligibility would be eliminated and the legality of billing medically indigent patients, would not be in question.

Recommendation 12: Cost of furnishing prenatal and maternity care.

We intend to recommend that the "package deal" rate for maternity cases be eliminated. It is in the best interests of the community to make no charges for clinic care in maternity cases collecting whatever revenues are possible in these cases from hospital charges according to income.

INTERNAL AUDIT No. 20–63

All recommendations have been complied with except the following:

Recommendation 1: That operating procedures be formalized in the Glenn Dale Hospital pharmacy.

A survey of the Glenn Dale pharmacy has been completed and reviewed by the Director of Public Health. A Chief pharmacist to head all pharmaceutical activities has been appointed and will be responsible for the preparation of formalized procedures in all of the Department's pharmacies.

Recommendations 3 and 5: Concerning need for more detailed records, physical inventories and procedures at Glenn Dale Hospital.

We have not yet been able to make a management review for the purpose of determining whether these recommendations can be complied with at a lower cost than the originally estimated $11,000 for a pharmacist and an accounting clerk to handle an estimated $70,000 inventory. This question will also be considered by our chief pharmacist.

INTERNAL AUDIT NOS. 63–97 AND 285

Narcotics and dangerous drugs—Glenn Dale Hospital and District of Columbia General Hospital.

All recommendations have been complied with.

INTERNAL AUDIT NO. 63–217

All recommendations have been complied with except the following:

Recommendation of previous audit (a) which was made because trial balances of accounts receivable were not prepared monthly and reconciled with a control account.

Trial balances were taken on August 31, 1963, and October 31, 1963, but it has not been possible for us to do this on a monthly basis until automatic data processing equipment is completely installed and tested in the business office. We hope that it will be possible by June 1964.

The Accounting Systems Division of the District of Columbia Budget Office has stated that the first half of the cost accounting system dealing with expenditures has been completed. The second half dealing with billing and collection is being delayed pending installation and a trial period of automatic data processing. When this is completed it will be possible to take machine trial balances and reconcile them with a control account.

INTERNAL AUDIT NO. 63-437

Re: Outside lectures and teaching activities of officers and employees of the Department of Public Health.

S. 2390, a bill to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to accept moneys from certain universities for the purpose of augmenting the pay of medical personnel engaged in conducting a teaching program at the District of Columbia General Hospital, has been introduced by the Honorable Alan Bible, chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia, U.S. Senate. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia, in a letter to Senator Bible, stated that this legislation would be of general benefit to the people of the District of Columbia and they strongly recommended its enactment.

INTERNAL AUDIT NO. 63-444 AND 445

All recommendations have been complied with except the following:

Finding.

Administrative policies and procedures pertaining to the alcoholic rehabilitation program were being rewritten when the audit report was made.

The administrative policies and procedures pertaining to the alcoholic rehabilitation program are now in a preliminary draft form. This is now being evaluated by the staff prior to preparation in final form.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE REPORT

Review of organization and management structure for health and medical activities, District of Columbia government, 1963.

Action taken: A survey has been made and a draft prepared by the District of Columbia Management Office of the findings, for review by the District of Columbia government agencies concerned in the near future.

COLLECTIONS

Senator BYRD. Also, last year we discussed at considerable length the matter of collections, and we will ask you, if you will, to prepare a compendium which will use the same background of last year and let the committee know what steps have been taken to close up the loopholes and tighten up the procedures and what progress has been made in the way of increased collections.

We will just depend upon your doing that for us and we will not go into any questions concerning it tonight.

Dr. GRANT. Glad to do that, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. That will serve the same purpose because we did go into it quite at length only 90 days ago, I would say roughly, and there is no point in going over the same ground tonight. We could almost appropriate the money this year on the basis of last year's hearings. I do not think you would suffer any if we did that.

(The information referred to follows:)

COLLECTIONS

I. All hospitals, fiscal years 1961-64 (6 months)

The following table shows collections by source for 3 full years and the first half of fiscal year 1964. Collections have been steadily increasing but those for fiscal year 1964, if the first half is a true indication, will show an increase of over $400,000. This is in part due to an aggressive approach to collections from insurance.

Collections, fiscal years 1961–64

	1961	1962	1963	1964 (6 months)
By hospital:				
District of Columbia General Hospital	$506,240.76	$635,575.70	$686,012.35	$363,528.35
Glenn Dale Hospital	107,892.89	104,590.26	175,977.88	122,713.34
Contract hospitals and Freedmen's Hospital	134,241.63	149,499.41	131,758.15	[1] 58,743.53
Total	748,375.28	889,665.37	993,748.38	544,985.22
Enforcement division:				
District of Columbia General Hospital	166,004.37	234,124.14	207,769.93	106,401.29
Glenn Dale Hospital	12,266.22	20,122.50	37,792.56	35,564.32
Contract hospitals	2,429.12	2,084.50	2,555.40	1,355.25
St. Elizabeths Hospital	1,743,492.94	2,004,073.27	1,925,874.30	1,104,175.78
Subtotal	1,924,192.65	2,260,404.41	2,173,992.19	1,247,496.64
Grand total	2,672,567.93	3,150,069.78	3,167,740.57	1,792,481.86
Total collected by hospital and enforcement division:				
District of Columbia General Hospital	672,245.13	869,699.84	893,782.28	469,929.64
Glenn Dale Hospital	120,159.11	124,712.76	213,770.44	158,277.66
Contract hospitals and Freedmen's Hospital	136,670.75	151,583.91	134,313.55	60,098.78
St. Elizabeths Hospital	1,743,492.94	2,004,073.27	1,925,874.30	1,104,175.78
Total	2,672,567.93	3,150,069.78	3,167,740.57	1,792,481.86

[1] Actual July–November, estimate for December.

II. Billings for emergency room treatments at District of Columbia General Hospital

On February 11, 1964, the Director of Public Health made the decision to postpone billing the emergency room treatments at District of Columbia General Hospital until mechanization of inpatient billing has been completed and the emergency room treatments billing can be developed within the same system.

The reasons for this decision were:

(1) Approximately 150 bills a day would have to be prepared and mailed. At present this would have to be hand done, necessitating pulling staff from inpatient billing for which the potential returns are much higher, $7 per emergency room treatment versus $42.75 per diem.

(2) A bill could not be sent automatically to everyone receiving treatment in the emergency room as some are not required to pay in part or in full; i.e., police cases, public assistance recipients, foster mothers of the Child Welfare Division, District of Columbia institution cases, medically indigent.

(3) To determine who should be billed would require that the Bureau of Medical Assistance and Contracts.—

(*a*) do a clerical review of all emergency room treatments to search records and ascertain those that had a valid determination, 2 additional clerks;

(*b*) do a complete investigation of those for whom there was no valid determination, about 60 percent according to a trial study—12 additional social workers.

(4) Were billings to be made automatically on those for whom no valid determination was made, a sizable workload would be created for the Bureau of Medical Assistance and Contracts because of patient appeals and/or the Enforcement Division to whom the account receivable would be sent if delinquent.

(5) If the proposal to eliminate eligibility and concentrate on payability is approved and implemented, many of the problems now associated with eligibility would be eliminated and the legality of billing medically indigent patients would not be in question.

III. Mechanization of billing for inpatient care at District of Columbia General Hospital

On approximately March 15, 1964, the staff, machines, and forms for billing subject patients will be in operation. For several weeks, both an advisory committee and a working committee have been giving priority to activating mechanized billing. Various procedures will be adjusted throughout the Department

to the end that every inpatient at District of Columbia General Hospital will receive a bill indicating his responsibility to pay same unless an adjustment has been made as a result of his contact with the social worker in the Bureau of Medical Assistance and Contracts. This should result in increased collections.

IV. Billing obstetrical patients

Since April 1963, there has been no social worker from the Bureau of Medical Assistance and Contracts assigned to cover emergency admissions on the Obstetrical Service of District of Columbia General Hospital. This was caused by long illness of assigned worker, lapsed time to fill vacant position, and absence of extra workers to cushion situation. Therefore, nothing new can be reported on payability of and collections from these patients. However, a new social worker will be assigned during March 1964. The mechanization of inpatient billing will reinforce this situation, providing at the same time for some statistics not previously available.

V. Lien cases

On February 19, 1964, the Bureau of Medical Assistance and Contracts transferred to the Enforcement Division, District of Columbia Finance Office, 147 of the old 959 cases, for the purpose of enabling the latter to follow up on the cases and ascertain whether the contract hospitals and Freedmen's Hospital were complying with the terms of their contracts with the District. This represented $80,883.10.

The backlog on current cases is 31, inasmuch as 13 having just been forwarded to the Enforcement Division. A backlog is created by the time necessary to secure services and payments for same in order to provide the Enforcement Division with a dollar figure for the accounts receivable.

Between July 1, 1963, and February 19, 1964, deduction for incorrect handling of lien cases were:

Providence Hospital, $529.56.

Freedmen's Hospital, $320.

A letter has been prepared to send each contract hospital emphasizing its responsibility in enforcing liens in accordance with the contracts. This is based on an opinion rendered by the Corporation Counsel on February 18, 1964.

VI. Fraud cases

In testimony at the Senate hearings for fiscal year 1963 appropriation, the Chief of the Bureau of Medical Assistance and Contracts was in error relative to fraud cases. Actually, on March 5, 1959, a fraud case was forwarded to Corporation Counsel. Consent judgment was recently secured and patient made first payment of $15 on February 18, 1964. A total of $1,794.50 is involved. On March 17, 1959, another fraud case was referred to Corporation Counsel and is still being prepared by them. A total of $2,430.25 is involved.

On November 7, 1963, a memorandum was sent to the staff of the Bureau of Medical Assistance and Contracts emphasizing the penalties for giving false information and requesting staff exercise more diligence in identifying these cases, referring them to the Chief properly recorded for further reference to Corporation Counsel. To date, several have been discussed for proper documentation, but as yet have not been forwarded.

VII. Policies and procedures of Bureau of Medical Assistance and Contracts

To date, there has been no material change in the relative degree of direct personal supervision of staff given by the Chief of the Bureau as administrative and staff responsibilities have continued to be heavy. However, corrective measures have been taken as follows:

(1) The establishment of the position of Assistant Chief of the Bureau, for which active recruiting is now going on.

(2) The establishment and filling of a position, Assistant Chief for Services and Control, which will enable the delegation of a number of activities in matters of personnel, supply, equipment, etc.

(3) The assignment of departmental personnel in management analysis from whose studies should emanate recommendations for improved procedures, forms utilization, and manual material.

(4) The mechanization of billing on OAA and MAA cases which has already cut some man-hours, and with mechanization of billing in other areas greater reduction of time can be anticipated.

(5) The implementation of the Department's reorganization which will reassign some responsibilities and more clearly define others.

Relative to legal clarification of responsible relatives and enforcement powers, this is now a part of the legislative program of the Board of Commissioners. A recommended law is being prepared which will do a great deal to improve collection and reduce effort and time in dealing with individuals held administratively responsible only.

No change, as indicated in previous testimony, has been made in the consideration of patients on leave without pay. If various procedures and policies can be changed in the future to reduce the amount of time spent on each case, favorable attention would be given to having the social workers do a more thorough review of future earning capacity. There actually is no staff time available at the present time to do a sample study of what is involved here in terms of cost versus increasing income.

Steps have already been taken to revise the form, "Information for Admitting Manifold," in order for admitting clerks to secure more information on insurance cases. This should expedite the completion of action by the Bureau of Medical Assistance and Contracts Social Workers as well as billing for insurance benefits, at least.

VENEREAL DISEASE PROGRAM

Senator BYRD. What is your current situation on the venereal disease program?

Dr. GRANT. Mr. Chairman, we are engaged at the present time and have been for some weeks in staff meetings in relation to this whole program, making recommendations for future programs. We have just employed a chief for that program who will be coming on board this Monday.

We are revamping the organization of the whole program and the manner in which it is budgeted and staffed.

In the past year there was a rise in the number of cases of early infectious syphilis. It was a small rise as compared with previous years. We think, Mr. Chairman, that we are making some inroads into this problem. We are developing some additional facts in relation to the future.

Next week I am going to be discussing some additional ideas with the Medical Society relative to some blood-testing programs that will require some legislative action but I would say, Mr. Chairman, that in this program we are trying to move on as forcibly as we think it is possible to accomplish our objectives.

Dr. Heath reminds me, and I think it is a good reminder, that we have established night clinics for the first time—two a week as a matter of fact.

Senator BYRD. You indicated last year that because of some rule or regulation some of our young people were hesitant to report their problems. What can you tell us about that?

TREATMENT OF CHILDREN

Dr. GRANT. That has been ostensibly resolved, Mr. Chairman. Because, as you may know, legislation was passed by Congress last year that would enable us to see these children and to treat them.

Senator BYRD. Are you reasonably satisfied with the results of this program?

Dr. GRANT. I think so, Mr. Chairman. We sent out 150 letters just on this item last month, and we haven't heard any complaints yet. Perhaps we will still get some.

Senator BYRD. What was the outcome of the problem regarding extra stipends?

Dr. GRANT. A bill, Senate bill 2390, is currently pending before Senator Bible's committee, I believe. This bill, I believe, has been endorsed by the Commissioners, medical schools, and certainly by ourselves. We are hoping very much, Mr. Chairman, that this bill which we think would undoubtedly take care of this problem, ostensibly will be enacted.

Senator BYRD. What are you doing in the meantime?

Dr. GRANT. Trying to make do as best we can with a clear understanding on the part of the medical officers that we are actively supporting and trying to push this bill through.

Senator BYRD. Are you continuing with the same practices in the interim, though?

Dr. GRANT. We can't, Mr. Chairman, pay stipends. This has been prohibited. So we are not doing this. But we are continuing with the teaching programs because this is an essential part of our total operation.

PER DIEM RATE FOR INDIGENTS

Senator BYRD. Are you requesting any change in the per diem rate for inpatient and outpatient care of indigents?

Dr. GRANT. No, sir; not this year.

Senator BYRD. What is the present daily rate at District of Columbia General?

Dr. GRANT. $42.75 is the projected rate for calendar year 1964, although the audited cost last year, calendar year 1963, was $40.51.

Senator BYRD. Are you requesting any increase in the outpatient—and inpatient daily rates?

Dr. GRANT. No, sir.

Senator BYRD. What did we increase those to last year?

Dr. GRANT. The inpatient rate was increased from $32 to $34 a day and the clinic rate was increased from $5 to $5.75 a day.

Senator BYRD. And you are not requesting any increase?

Dr. GRANT. No, sir.

Senator BYRD. So apparently our failure to allow the full amount of two additional dollars I believe in the inpatient rates and 75 cents was not—was this not for outpatient care?

Dr. GRANT. Yes, sir. This is what we had requested last year.

Senator BYRD. This was not too bad a decision on our part.

Dr. GRANT. Well, there are many who wonder whether it was wise or not, Mr. Chairman. But this is the prerogative of the Congress.

Senator BYRD. That was a sleeper.

You were shaking your head all along.

SCHOOL NURSES

You are requesting seven public health nurses to supplement the available staff of four in the health supervision of children in the schools. How many more nurses will this mean? Will it mean at least one additional nurse at each school or how will this be spread?

Dr. GRANT. It really won't work that way, Mr. Chairman. This is going to change, really, based upon the reorganization. There are several factors that are going to make this change. But may I say this, sir, that, in essence, what we are saying here is generally true: namely, that the 7 additional nurses would result in a reduction of

the nurse-pupil ratio, from 1 nurse to 3,400 pupils to 1 nurse to 2,780 pupils.

This, we think, Mr. Chairman, is a very important program. We simply don't feel that there are enough nurses to go around the schools at the present time.

Supplies and Equipment Item

Senator Byrd. In your budget presentation, you have a column denominated "Other." There is a total of $1,700 in that column. What does that mean? What is your explanation for that?

Dr. Grant. Supplies and equipment, Mr. Chairman.

Senator Byrd. Why do you not say, "Supplies and equipment"?

Dr. Grant. I think this is the form that is used throughout the District government, and we understand we are asked to follow it.

Senator Byrd. Well, I have to say that I have been doing this for 4 years, and this is the first time that I have had that answer. Of course, you have not been answering my questions for 4 years.

Justification for Positions in Mental Health

Why are these requested increased positions necessary?

Dr. Grant. In the mental health field, Mr. Chairman—I believe this is what you are referring to.

Senator Byrd. Yes.

Dr. Grant. The services in this area, Mr. Chairman, have had to increase primarily because of some recent decision of the U.S. court of appeals. One of these decisions permits patients at St. Elizabeths Hospital, who have been there for a year, to request an independent psychiatric evaluation which our staff has to do. They have to do it at St. Elizabeths Hospital and prepare a report for the court.

Psychiatric Services

A second major decision requires that all major felons, murderers, rapists, and so on be referred for mental competency reports to our legal psychiatric service.

In this connection, Mr. Chairman, I received some time ago—I think almost a year and a half ago—a letter from Judge McGuire, chief judge of the court, in which he specifically requested that we consider increasing the services. Rather than read the whole letter I might read the last paragraph.

Senator Byrd. Yes.

Dr. Grant. It says:

> In the circumstances it seems appropriate that early consideration should be given to increasing the professional staff or the Legal Psychiatric Services Division in order that there may be no delay in providing to the judges the same excellent psychiatric service as has been provided in the past.

We do feel this is a necessary increase.

Senator Byrd. Can you provide some meaningful statistics on the increased workload of the existing staff?

Dr. Grant. We will provide this for the record, Mr. Chairman.

(The information referred to follows:)

Legal Psychiatric Services Division

In the past year, Legal Psychiatric Services Division has been called upon to enlarge its services to its referring agencies, and new services have been required of us. Notably, the U.S. court of appeals in the *Watson* decision, has indicated that each patient in St. Elizabeths Hospital is entitled to an independent psychiatric examination after they have been there for 1 year or longer. This must be done at Government expense if the patient cannot afford a private psychiatrist. Legal Psychiatric Services has been designated by the chief judge of the U.S. district court to perform these examinations, which we are now doing. However, these examinations have actually produced a drop in our statistics, since each one requires a trip to St. Elizabeths Hospital, interview with the patient and personnel, examintion of records, and court testimony. At that, we are performing this community service at a cost about one-tenth of what it would be if private psychiatrists had to be hired.

We have had to limit our service to some of our other referring agencies to meet this new requirement. For example, juvenile court and domestic relations court would like to refer more cases to us, as well as the District of Columbia Parole Board. We are now involved in examinations of cases involving child custody for domestic relations court and again, these examinations are very lengthy, involving evaluation of both parents and the children. So, while it is a valuable community service, it actually produces a drop in the statistics because of the time-consuming nature of the evaluation. We also have many requests for other consultative services by various legal and law enforcement agencies which we now must hold in abeyance.

I believe that our productivity is about optimal with our present staff, and that if we are unable to obtain new staff members, these various public agencies will have to resort to hiring private psychiatric consultants at greatly increased cost to the Government.

Statistics

	1961	1962	1963
Number cases under care	294	349	437
Person interviews	1,623	2,358	2,203
Group interviews	513	1,462	1,082
Staff interviews	(1)	(1)	[2] 2,350
Community service hours	3,547	4,854	3,747

[1] Not available.
[2] Based on 11 months.

Capital Outlay

Senator Byrd. At this point we will place in the record the summary of capital outlay projects.

(The information referred to follows:)

Summary of capital outlay projects (fiscal year 1965)

1963 appropriation in annual act $182,000

Project No.	Priority	Project title	Amount
21-34	1	Northwest Community Health Center, including mental illness and mental retardation	100,000
21-21	2	Northeast Community Health Center, including mental illness and mental retardation	100,000
		Total estimate for 1965	200,000

NORTHWEST COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER, INCLUDING MENTAL ILLNESS AND MENTAL RETARDATION

Project number: 21–34.

Location: Intersection of Missouri and Georgia Avenue NW.

Scope of work: Preliminary survey of construction of a building for a public health center which will include facilities for general public health clinics, a mental retardation center, and a mental health center.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey	$100,000		$100,000	
Plans and specifications				
Construction				
Furniture and equipment				
Total	100,000		100,000	

NORTHEAST COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER INCLUDING MENTAL HEALTH AND MENTAL RETARDATION

Project number: 21–21.

Location: Undetermined at present.

Scope of work: Preliminary survey of construction of a building for a health center which will include facilities for general public health clinics, a mental retardation center, and a mental health center.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey	$100,000		$100,000	
Plans and specifications				
Construction				
Furniture and equipment				
Total	100,000		100,000	

Northwest Community Health Center, including mental illness and mental retardation, $100,000.—This request is for a preliminary survey and plans for a Community Health Center in the Northwest area that will provide for—

(1) General public health clinics and offices for dental health, environmental health, health education, maternal and child health, disease control, chronic diseases, venereal diseases, tuberculosis, epidemiology, pharmacy, and nursing;

(2) A Mental Retardation Center to meet the needs of the mentally retarded under 21 years of age and provide residential care (including education and recreation), day care for children under 7 years of age, comprehensive diagnostic services, and various treatment services;

(3) A Mental Health Center to make available all the needed resources for a continuum of care ranging from preventative services to outpatient treatment, hospitalization, rehabilitation, and aftercare.

Northeast Community Health Center, including mental illness and mental retardation, $100,000.—This request is for a preliminary survey and plans for a Community Health Center in the Northeast area that will provide for—

(1) General public health clinics and offices for dental health, environmental health, health education, maternal and child health, disease control, chronic diseases, venereal diseases, tuberculosis, epidemiology, pharmacy, and nursing;

(2) A Mental Retardation Center to meet the needs of the mentally retarded under 21 years of age and provide residential care (including education and recreation), day care for children under 7 years of age, comprehensive diagnostic services, and various treatment services;

(3) A Mental Health Center to make available all the needed resources for a continuum of care ranging from preventative services to outpatient treatment, hospitalization, rehabilitation, and aftercare.

CHAPLAIN POSITIONS

Senator BYRD. I believe we added two chaplain positions, did we not, for the District of Columbia General Hospital last year?

Dr. GRANT. I don't think so, Mr. Chairman. I think in conference we had in the Health Department budget two chaplains existing. These were cut out of the budget as a result of congressional action last year. One of the chaplains had left in the meantime and the other one we had to remove from the staff. We have no chaplains at the District of Columbia General Hospital at the present time.

Senator BYRD. The committee added the two and these were deleted in conference. Do you have a request in this budget for two chaplains?

Dr. GRANT. No, sir.

Senator BYRD. Why are you not requesting them?

Dr. GRANT. Because, Mr. Chairman, we tried to secure these back in the budget last year, as I am sure you know. Inasmuch as they were cut by Congress, we felt that we should try to get along without them and try to use volunteer chaplains and see if our experience warrants us coming back based on this experience to request this service again. This is what we generally are doing, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. I think that is a pretty logical approach, Dr. Grant. I commend you for it, although as I say, the request had the support of this committee last year.

I think the Congress will applaud your resolve to make doubly sure that you need positions before asking for them.

MEDICAL TECHNOLOGIST FOR PULMONARY FUNCTION LABORATORY

You are asking for a medical technologist in the pulmonary function laboratory.

Dr. GRANT. Yes, sir. This laboratory is a very important, in fact vital function of the whole laboratory services relative to pulmonary disease patients. During the last year and a half, for example, this laboratory has made over 1,500 pulmonary function determinations. We have actually no technician-authorized position, to do this, at the present time and we are using a temporary position to do it. It is a necessary service, Mr. Chairman.

We are requesting the position for this purpose.

Senator BYRD. Who has being do this work?

Dr. GRANT. We have had a person, a temporary employee on this job, Mr. Chairman, because it is a job that just has to be done, but we have no authorized position for it.

RECEPTIONIST IN OUTPATIENT DIVISION

Senator BYRD. Why do you need a receptionist in the outpatient division?

Dr. GRANT. Mr. Chairman, there were 152,000 outpatient visits in the outpatient division of the hospital last year. This is one of the difficult areas of the hospital.

We have one receptionist at the present time, Mr. Chairman, to take care of this load, to send the patients from one place to another. It is quite a large facility and when that receptionist is out for one reason or another there is no one to pinch-hit. We think it is a very important function. It is one of the most difficult areas in the hospital.

There are always a lot of people in that particular section as depicted by the number I just quoted to you. You have to keep order and we think a receptionist is necessary for this.

Senator BYRD. When that person is away on vacation how do you manage this operation?

Dr. GRANT. We have to detail someone out of their present job and put them into this one.

NUMBER OF OUTPATIENT VISITS

Senator BYRD. And how many outpatient visits did you have?

Dr. GRANT. 152,000 last year.

Senator BYRD. You do not anticipate any increase this year?

Dr. GRANT. I think it will probably be fairly close to the same number. It was 71,000 for the last 6 months.

Senator BYRD. It went down, about 12,000 a month. That is a pretty tough job for one person.

Dr. GRANT. This is a very extensive service.

Senator BYRD. I suspect it is a pretty exasperating job, too.

Dr. GRANT. It is difficult, Mr. Chairman, to try to move these people along.

Senator BYRD. It requires a good deal of patience and resourcefulness, equanimity, and understanding.

INCREASED PATIENT TURNOVER

You speak of the increased patient turnover in connection with the request for an admitting clerk. How extensive is the increased turnover?

Dr. GRANT. The basic problem here is related to the fact that Glenn Dale Hospital is changing and has changed considerably in the last few years from what used to be a tuberculosis hospital to a hospital that is approximately one-third a chronic disease hospital. Chronic disease patients do not stay the length of time that tuberculosis patients do. They turn over with considerable rapidity and we have no admitting clerk, actually, at Glenn Dale Hospital in spite of the fact that it is a 600-bed hospital.

With the changeover to chronic disease patients, and with the more rapid turnover, based not only as a matter of fact on the chronic disease turnover, but also on the fact that with the newer forms of treatment in tuberculosis, what used to be true a number of years ago—the TB patient would stay in the hospital for a year, even 3 years, they now stay only for a few months. So the turnover in that particular field has changed much from what it used to be. With these changes, Mr. Chairman, an admitting clerk really becomes essential.

RECLASSIFICATION OF NURSING SERVICES

Senator BYRD. You have a request for $67,692 for reclassification of nursing service. I believe this is a request that might need further explaining.

Dr. GRANT. This is something I have a hard time doing. Dr. Weiss who is head of the hospital will probably explain it better than I can.

Senator BYRD. Do two doctors ever disagree?

Dr. GRANT. It would be very surprising, Mr. Chairman, if two doctors could always agree.

Senator BYRD. Who shall decide when doctors disagree?

Dr. GRANT. I would hope that the man who was supposed to be in charge of the program and who finally makes the decision.

Senator BYRD. Was it not Pope who asked that question, who shall decide when doctors disagree?

All right, Doctor, let us hear from you.

Dr. WEISS. In accordance with the requirement of the Civil Service Commission, all the positions at Glenn Dale Hospital in conjunction with those of the entire Department of Public Health underwent a reclassification survey. These are more or less guided by the publication of new standards and the application of these new standards to the existing 222 positions in the nursing service at Glenn Dale Hospital and resulted in an upgrade and reclassification of a substantial number, which when applied dollarwise came out to the figure of $67,692. In a sense this is a mandatory increase.

Senator BYRD. Well, we cannot do much about it, then.

JUSTIFICATION FOR TWO SOCIAL WORKERS

Two social workers, GS–7 are requested due to increases in the time spent by medical assistance workers at the Commission on Mental Health hearings and a number of requests for voluntary admission to St. Elizabeths Hospital, half of which are found ineligible. Would you please provide the details in connection with this request, Dr. Grant?

Dr. GRANT. Basically, the hearings of the Commission on Mental Health are taking longer and longer and this requires additional social worker time. She has to be there, and secondly, there are a considerable number of increased voluntary admissions to St. Elizabeths Hospital which requires an additional one worker for eligibility determination. We have nine workers in this program now and we are simply not able to keep up, based upon these two increases.

Senator BYRD. You did not request any of these positions last year, did you?

Dr. GRANT. We requested three and one was approved.

CAPITAL OUTLAY PROJECTS

Senator BYRD. Now, turning to the capital outlay projects, Dr. Grant.

I understand that you are requesting—you are revising the request appearing on page 22–41 of the yellow sheets downward from $200,000 to $100,000?

Dr. GRANT. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. Why are you revising this downward?

Dr. GRANT. I have discussed this with the Commissioners in advance of the hearing, Mr. Chairman, and this has been approved by them, I believe.

Basically, Mr. Chairman, I think that it would be premature at this time to try to develop community centers in this program of this type without studying rather carefully exactly what facilities should go into them. This is realy quite a complicated matter, Mr. Chairman—where these centers should be located, how they should be staffed, what relationship they should have to existing medical facilities.

DIFFICULTY IN SITE SELECTION

These matters, Mr. Chairman, I think are something that are going to take some little time to decide and for this reason rather than selecting specific sites and requesting funds for planning money for these particular sites, it seems to me to make a great deal more sense to use $100,000 rather than this amount to do this kind of very thorough planning that would be the precursor as it were to coming back to the committee with specific concepts of exactly what is needed for the District as a whole, which items I would hope would have the concurrence of the community at large.

Senator BYRD. The clerk of the committee reminds me that we allowed this item last year and again lost it in conference.

Do we have any other capital outlay items?

Dr. GRANT. I don't think so, Mr. Chairman.

REPLACEMENT OF THE DOG POUND

Senator BYRD. Congress allowed $139,000 last year for the replacement of the dog pound. What is the status of this project?

Dr. GRANT. I don't know the answer to this.

Mr. LOWE. I assume the project is currently being designed and will go out in construction bids fairly soon.

Senator BYRD. Would you file for the record a statement?

Mr. LOWE. Yes; we will give you the exact details.

(The information referred to follows:)

STATUS OF DOG POUND REPLACEMENT PROJECT APPROVED IN 1964 APPROPRIATION ACT

Design will be completed June 1, 1964; construction start, September 1964; construction finish, April 1965.

Land belongs to National Park Service. Transfer of jurisdiction for use of land by District of Columbia has been accomplished.

FENCE CONSTRUCTION

Senator BYRD. How are you coming along with the fence?

Dr. GRANT. This is scheduled for construction fairly soon, Mr. Chairman. The design has been made and as a matter of fact it was on my desk just the other day, so I think we are ready to go ahead on this.

EMPLOYEE MORALE

Senator BYRD. How are you getting along, Dr. Grant? Do you like your work?

Dr. GRANT. Yes; I think so, Mr. Chairman.

I said when I came into it that I thought it was going to be a challenge. It certainly has turned out to be that.

Senator BYRD. Dr. Heath, do you have anything further?

Dr. HEATH. No; things are going very well. We are quite happy to have such a dynamic person as our leader, Dr. Grant. He has our confidence in his leadership and to those who want to work, they find it very pleasant to work with him.

Senator BYRD. That is a very fine compliment.

Would either of the ladies like to contribute something?

Mrs. VINYARD. I have nothing further to comment.

INFORMATION ON COLLECTIONS

Senator BYRD. You will please file something for the record along the lines I discussed?

Mrs. VINYARD. On the collections, yes, sir.

(The information referred to appears beginning on p. 732.)

Senator BYRD. We would like to increase those collections.

Mrs. VINYARD. I think we made progress even though it has only been 90 days. We will make more by next year.

Miss LAPRADE. I am very happy with our present situation.

Dr. HEATH. She just got a promotion. She is our budget officer.

Dr. GRANT. There are always two sides to every story and while some of the people here may be perfectly happy, I am sure there are others who are not quite as happy.

Senator BYRD. Someone has said the cares of today are seldom the cares of tomorrow and when we lie down at night we may safely say to our troubles, "Ye have done your worst and we shall meet no more."

So perhaps if we are not so well satisfied, if we just adopt this philosophy, tomorrow we might see a new ray of sunshine.

Would you like to say something, Doctor?

Dr. WEISS. No additional comments, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. All right, Dr. Grant, I guess this will be all we will ask of you this year.

As I say, we had our hearings only 3 months ago and I think we can look at those and combine the two hearings and get along very well.

Commissioner Duncan, we have not asked you for any comments.

PROGRESS OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Commissioner DUNCAN. I haven't anything in particular except to say, naturally, I am very, very pleased with the progress that has been made in the Health Department and these various reorganizations take place across the board really and the new look sees those, I am more and more pleased and I can afford to be a little more frank than Dr. Grant—he has to be modest—but I have been very, very well pleased with the progress he has made in these few months and I think we are really on the way to great things for this Department and probably for many years to come.

Senator BYRD. Thank you very much.

Mr. Tobriner, I never like to close without asking you if you have something to say.

Commissioner TOBRINER. Thank you, sir; nothing.

Senator BYRD. General Duke?

General DUKE. No, sir.

COMMITTEE RECESS

Senator BYRD. The committee will stand recessed until 2 o'clock Friday afternoon.

(Whereupon, at 10:03 p.m., Thursday, February 27, 1964, the committee was recessed, to reconvene at 2 p.m., Friday, February 28, 1964.)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1965

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1964

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

The subcommittee met, pursuant to recess, at 2 p.m., in room 1224, New Senate Office Building, Hon. Robert C. Byrd, of West Virginia (chairman) presiding.

Present: Senators Byrd and Case.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

OUTSIDE WITNESSES

COMMITTEE PROCEDURE

Senator BYRD. The subcommittee will be in order.

Today we take our testimony from outside witnesses.

We shall go until 5 o'clock, at which time we shall recess until 6, and then we shall proceed until we complete our list of witnesses.

I would suggest that in the interest of time you have your statements ready, that they be brief, and that you present them to Mrs. Mizen before you are called upon to testify.

I would not suggest that you present your statement for inclusion in the record and then read it verbatim, because no time is saved, and you gain nothing with that approach.

Now, we shall begin. I assure you we are glad to have you appear.

Our first witness will be Mrs. James Dawson, president of the board of managers of the Washington Home for the Incurables.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

WASHINGTON HOME FOR INCURABLES

STATEMENT OF MRS. JAMES DAWSON, PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS

AMOUNT REQUESTED

Mrs. DAWSON. Mr. Chairman, I am Mrs. James Dawson, president of the board of managers of the Washington Home for Incurables, at 3720 Upton Street NW., Washington. The home is an institution in which we try to provide for the continuation of life with meaning for those who need our care. I am here to ask your approval of the appropriation contained in the medical charities section of the Depart-

ment of Public Health in the District of Columbia budget for fiscal 1965. This appropriation will provide for the care of 40 patients, assigned to the Washington Home for Incurables.

The amount of this appropriation is $144,000, exactly the same amount appropriated for the home's care of medical assistance patients last year. The amount is based on a rate of $10 a day. If they could not be cared for at the home, many of these 40 patients would have to look to District of Columbia General Hospital for care. It is obvious that it is highly advantageous for the Department of Public Health to be able to place these patients at the Washington Home for Incurables instead.

Care Given by Home

Because I felt that you might like to know how this amount—$10 a patient-day—is expended at the home, I have broken it down into categories which will, I think, be interesting to you:

Nursing care, per patient, per day	$3.98
Food, per patient, per day	2.39
Maintenance, including laundry, per patient	2.67
Administration, per patient, per day	.96
Total	10.00

But these are physical matters, and the home's care of its patients goes beyond these material things. We try to provide varied programs of mental stimulation and emotional enjoyment as well. These include group singing, current events discussion groups, motion pictures, church services for all denominations, parties, outings, and personal visits. Members of the board of managers and volunteers of the Red Cross Gray Ladies and Arts and Skills units devote many hours each week to these activities and others.

Average Stay at Home

The home patients are sufferers from circulatory and heart diseases, cancer, arthritis, diabetes, multiple sclerosis, and other long-term and chronic illness. The average length of stay at the home is 13 years. This is more impressive when we consider that the home is one of the few institutions which accept terminal cancer patients, whose stay is not long. It is evident that many of our patients live with us for very long periods of time.

The longest stay we have had for a patient is 57 years. He came to us as a little boy 5 years old with polio, and lived to be 62, and the home was his home almost all of his life.

The home has 181 beds, which are filled at all times. Our waiting list is about a year long. Of the 181 patients who live at the home, 31 pay the full cost of care—$300 a month—40 are provided for under the medical assistance division program, which the appropriation we are asking for supports; 6 pay nothing whatever, and the remaining 104 pay what they can, some as little as $10 a month.

Seventy-Fifth Anniversary

This year, the Washington Home for Incurables celebrates its 75th anniversary, counting from the time when it was given its charter by

the Congress of the United States in 1889. Through all these years, the home has taken in its patients with no regard for age, race, creed, or color. It is the only nonsectarian institution of its kind in this area. I need hardly say that, as the population changes, the need for the home's services grows greater every year. This is not to say that we care only for the aged. On the contrary, the home's patients have always included people of all ages. Some have spent most of their lives with us.

Although we require 5 years of residence in the District of Columbia as a condition of admission, our patients have been born in every State of the Union. It is entirely possible that your approval of this appropriation may benefit one or more of your own former constituents. The residence requirement, I should add, does not apply to terminal cancer cases.

We are one of the few institutions in this area that will accept terminal cancer patients. We have 23 beds which are reserved for cancer cases.

I should welcome the opportunity of showing any of this committee about the home, whenever it might be convenient to you. We are very proud—justifiably, we believe—of the work we are doing at the home, and our accomplishments in maintaining, for the past 75 years, a home for those who are incurably ill.

The home is rather unique in that it is run by a board of women—36—who get along well together.

Thank you for this opportunity to tell you something about our work, and to present our annual budget. I know that you will give our plea your usual earnest consideration, as you and your predecessors have done for three-quarters of a century.

If you have any questions, I shall do my best to answer them.

Thank you.

Senator BYRD. Senator Case, do you have any questions?

Senator CASE. No questions.

Senator BYRD. Thank you, Mrs. Dawson, for a very fine statement.

The next witness is Mrs. Benjamin Schiffer, who appears in behalf of the District of Columbia Mental Health Association.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ASSOCIATION FOR MENTAL HEALTH

STATEMENT OF MRS. BENJAMIN SCHIFFER, CHAIRMAN, LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

PROGRESS IN MENTAL ILLNESS

Mrs. SCHIFFER. I am Mrs. Benjamin Schiffer, chairman of the Legislative Committee for the District of Columbia Association for Mental Health.

The District of Columbia Association for Mental Health is pleased to join with other citizens organizations in this annual discussion of our city's needs. During the past year there has been increasing interest throughout the country in the problem of mental illness and heartening progress is being made in legislation and planning. This interest in the mentally ill and in the prevention of mental illness is

also evident in our community and is reflected in the budget now before you.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

The amount of $41,700 is requested to strengthen the Legal Psychiatric Service. This increase of staff is needed to meet the current demand for services which aid judicial and correctional agencies in the rehabilitation of offenders. The Legal Psychiatric Service has received national recognition; we consider it important that its work with the courts and the District jail be amplified.

In the capital outlay budget, two items are included, for $100,000 each, for preliminary planning of health centers in the Northwest and in the Northeast. We recently testified before the District of Columbia Board of Commissioners on the need to have the planning for both centers proceed simultaneously and we are delighted that this joint advance is contemplated. Our organization believes that mental health services should be integrated with other public health services and that such services should be brought as close as possible to the persons who need the services. We heartily endorse the items for both centers.

SCHOOLS

Our organization is principally concerned with the psychological services provided in the schools. At the present time the Department of Pupil Personnel Services has a staff of 4 clinical psychologists and 23 school psychologists engaged wholly or partly in studying individual pupils and making recommendations concerning their track and class placement, their personality adjustment, and, if necessary, their exclusion from school attendance. A chief clinical psychologist to supervise this work is urgently needed and we strongly support the item for this position. We also support the items for three additional psychologists, three social workers and counselors to strengthen the work with individual pupils. Proper placement of children, liaison with the home and subsequent followup of recommendations would be improved if these positions were allowed.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

Working with the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation to assist mental patients leaving the District of Columbia General and St. Elizabeths Hospitals to adjust to the community has been one of principal activities of the District of Columbia Association for Mental Health. We urge approval of items relating to this work. The 1964 appropriation included funds for a half year to expand the vocational rehabilitation unit at St. Elizabeths.

We endorse the request for funds to annualize the new employees in this unit. We also endorse (*a*) the item for a vocational training officer to work in St. Elizabeths. Patients can be trained while they are in the hospital in types of work found inside the institution which approximate types of work they can do outside, and (*b*) a placement specialist to assist in finding jobs for patients who have been trained.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

We are proud to join the other organizations in the District of Columbia which are endorsing the program of the Citizens Committee on the Public Welfare Crisis. The program of the citizens committee is aimed at the provision of family life for dependent children, preferably with their own families, and if this is not possible, with an adequate substitute family. This is a program based on sound mental health principles and we support all the items in the welfare budget aimed at carrying out this goal. We particularly endorse the items for aid to dependent children of unemployed parents, for day care, and for increasing the rates for foster home care. We deplore the emphasis in the welfare budget on investigators rather than on social workers. For the spirit of recrimination and distrust which weighs so heavily on the Department of Public Welfare, there must be substituted a new spirit of respect for the individual, of emphasis on strengthening family life and on the importance of rehabilitating people. Only then can we say that we are moving in the direction of true mental health in our community.

Thank you for this opportunity to be heard.

Senator BYRD. Senator Case, do you have any questions?

Senator CASE. No, thank you.

Senator BYRD. Thank you, Mrs. Schiffer, for your statement.

Mrs. SCHIFFER. Thank you.

STATEMENT OF MR. JAMES LEMON

Senator BYRD. I shall include at this point in the record a statement submitted by Mr. James Lemon of the Hospital Council of the National Capital Area, Inc. Mr. Lemon was unable to attend and he asked that the statement be included in the record.

(The statement referred to follows:)

HOSPITAL COUNCIL OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA, INC.

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 at least identical with the costs of similar services at the District General Hospital. If the individual hospital's certified cost is less than that of District of Columbia 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.

Service cost data

Comparable service costs less depreciation for similar services at District of Columbia General Hospital are reported to have increased from $35.86 per inpatient day in fiscal 1962 to $39.71 per inpatient day in fiscal 1963, an increase of 10.7 percent. Outpatient clinic costs for similar periods have increased from $6.40 to $7.22 per visit, an increase of 12.8 percent per visit. Voluntary hospital

cost data for the fiscal period ending June 30, 1963, for comparable services, excluding depreciation, is as follows:

	Inpatient	Clinic
Children's	$40.15	$10.55
Columbia	40.81	6.65
Eastern Dispensary & Casualty	23.28	6.09
Freedmen's	38.15	8.09
George Washington	37.63	11.57
Georgetown	44.17	8.33
Hadley	42.55	6.47
Providence	34.41	6.32
Washington Hospital Center	41.32	10.96

Program reimbursement rates

	Fiscal 1964		1965 budget request
	July–December	January–June	
Inpatient day	$32.00	$34.00	$34.00
Clinic visit	5.00	5.75	5.75

The utilization of the same reimbursement rates within the fiscal 1965 budget as those being paid during the latter portion of fiscal 1964 appears to give the contract hospitals no recognition to increased operating costs even as those reflected by the District General Hospital.

The growing disparity between actual costs in the contract hospitals and the current program reimbursement rates had 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.

The contract hospitals wish to continue to do their part in his 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 specifically request that reimbursement rates comparable to the fiscal 1963 audited costs at the District General Hospital be utilized within this fiscal year's budget. We believe this request be essential to the continued soundness and effectiveness of the program. We ask the understanding and help of your committee in making this change possible. Specifically, we ask that the fiscal 1965 budget provide for reimbursement rates at $39.71 per inpatient day and $7.22 per clinic visit on the contract hospitals' audited costs if a lesser amount.

JAMES H. LEMON,
Chairman of Committee, Past President of Children's Hospital.

COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP

Mrs. J. Berry Wallace, president, Children's Convalescent Hospital.
Rudolph Kauffmann II, president, Children's Hospital of the District of Columbia.
Hamilton Robinson, president, Columbia Hospital for Women.
Miss Elizabeth M. Rogers, president, Eastern Dispensary and 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.
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.

Senator BYRD. The next witness is Mrs. Harold N. Marsh, chairman of the Washington Youth Garden Council.

Mrs. Marsh?

RECREATION DEPARTMENT

THE WASHINGTON YOUTH GARDEN COUNCIL

STATEMENT OF MRS. HAROLD N. MARSH, CHAIRMAN

BUDGET REQUEST

Mrs. MARSH. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I am Mrs. Harold N. Marsh, chairman of the Washington Youth Garden Council, testifying for its 58 citizen members concerning the District of Columbia Recreation Department budget request of $8,000 for fiscal year 1965.

Attached to my statement is a folder descriptive of our work, and also one of our letterheads which tells you of the composition of the Washington Youth Council. It is divided into three parts—one, the working executive committee; two, the sponsors, headed by Mrs. Orville Freeman; and, three, the technical advisory board.

HISTORY OF PROJECT

This is a new project which started 2 years ago, and has been supported by private funds. A great many individuals, some 11 or 12 garden clubs, some of our merchants, have all contributed to its support. It went ahead at first without much organization. In fact, we had action before organization, which is very unique in my book.

And in order to give you somewhat of a picture of what we do, I am going to present this in rather a different way from what I usually present.

Have you ever seen the look on the face of a city child as he plants his first seed? Have you watched his wonder and delight as the seed sprouts and his plants grow bigger and bigger—his pride as he harvests his first crop of flowers or vegetables?

This is the experience that some 800 District youngsters shared during the past summer. This is the experience it is hoped may be extended to twice that number next year.

Under the direction of the District of Columbia Recreation Department, and with the help of interested citizens and garden groups, the Washington youth gardens project has been maintained so far. It has aroused interest and enthusiasm both with the children, and with the council.

VALUE OF YOUTH GARDENS

After two summers' experience the gardens have proved their value for the young gardeners. It has provided wholesome activity for many children, probably knowing for the first time the delight of creating a garden through their own efforts; of transforming bare ground into areas of color and beauty; realizing the satisfaction of growing vegetables for their family table. In knowing the enjoyment of working the soil, they watched plant life grow and flower under their care. As the plants grew, so did their sense of civic pride and responsibility, their feeling of achievement.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF GROUPS

Last summer, a former playground site at 14th and Taylor Streets NW., called Twin Oaks, was turned into a children's garden demontration center. Fomerly a littered, and unsightly area, it was transformed into a most lovely garden, filled with flowers, vegetables, and shrubbery. It was done this way: First, the trash was cleared away, with the aid of neighborhood children. Since the ground was poor, garden plots had to be built above ground by pouring top soil between discarded trolley ties furnished by the D.C. Transit Co. After seeds had been planted, attention was turned to a little shelter house on the property. It was painted and cleaned up by the older boys and was used for an arts and crafts center in addition to the graden program needs. Bird houses were built. A corn festival was held. This fall the garden was cleaned up with the help of the Boy Scouts, who received merit badges for their participation. In December, two workshops for the instruction of playground supervisors took place at Twin Oaks.

On October 10, a harvest awards celebration was held at the Guy Mason Center. Plants, flowers, and vegetables were attractively arranged by the youngsters outdoors in the garden. Refreshments with a horticultural slant—tomato juice, cucumber sandwiches, curly carrots, and tiny squares of fried squash were served, all having been raised by the children, while the 125 guests enjoyed the displays. Later at the meeting, 10 playgrounds, and a number of children received awards.

GROWTH OF PROGRAM

This exciting new garden program had grown rapidly since its start early in 1962, even before there was a complete sponsoring organization. Last winter a youth garden council was formed. Representative of all parts of the city, it has become a hard working, supportive unit, well organized and already making plans for next summer.

One very helpful aspect of the project is the assistance given by the Recreation Department through its playground directors—for so far most of the garden plots have been located on the public playgrounds. This may change in the future.

In the initial effort during 1962, the program was faced with the problem of a very late seasonal start, a drought, and limited garden experience. Even so, at the first season's end 60 garden plots had developed and more than 700 children had participated.

In 1963 the program made progress—in addition broader interest and support has developed among the general public. More garden clubs have assisted, more citizens have given financial help.

OUTSIDE SUPPORTERS

The sustaining group of the Junior League has taken youth gardens as their project. The Sears Roebuck Foundation donated $750 for the physical development of Twin Oaks.

The future looks bright, but in order to take care of growing requests for aid in establishing block gardens, as well as those at the recreation centers, funds are urgently needed. A good start has been made, value has been proven, expansion lies ahead. But the Recreation Department and the citizens cannot do it alone.

I am sure every new program is carefully scrutinized by the Budget Office, the Commissioners, and the Appropriations Committee. There is always the question of determining its value, and wondering whether its demands are going to snowball year after year.

We believe an honest appraisal of this garden program will not demand material money incerases in the future for the following reasons: (1) Very largely the existing playground staff, positions already in the Recreation Department's budget, can advise and help supervise the children. With one experienced overall Director, knowledgeable in garden matters, the program can be guided and administered. (2) It is very evident from the enthusiasm already shown that citizen volunteer support will continue to grow each year. Appeals for citizen financial support must supplement Department funds.

AMOUNT REQUESTED BY RECREATION DEPARTMENT

The Recreation Department has requested $8,000 in the 1965 budget for the Washington youth gardens. Gentlemen, we urge your approval of this item of $8,000 which will provide the seeds, tools, soil, et cetera, and an experienced garden director—which, when coupled with the private financial support now available, will achieve very dramatic results.

Thus, Washington youth gardens can remain a vital ongoing program, operating on a citywide basis, open to participation by all children regardless of age. In dividing $8,000 by 800 children, the figure of $10 a child is reached—surely an economical amount with which to keep a child happily, profitably, and healthily occupied during the idle, out-of-school months.

The program is not geared to juvenile delinquents, but hopefully, in providing wholesome activity it may prevent some from becoming delinquent.

Many fine citizens are devoting much time and thought to the youth gardens, surely they deserve the confidence, the encouragement and your support in a project which has proved its worth during two summer seasons for the children of Washington. Please, gentlemen, allow the money for the youth gardens which the Department of Recreation has requested in the 1965 budget.

Thank you.

Senator BYRD. Senator Case, do you have any questions?

Senator CASE. No questions.

PRIVATE FUNDS AVAILABLE

Senator BYRD. Mrs. Marsh, what is the amount of private financial support available? I note you have mentioned the donations by the Sears, Roebuck Foundation.

Mrs. MARSH. They gave $750 last year.

Senator BYRD. What is the amount of private contributions in addition to that?

Mrs. MARSH. I didn't hear that.

Senator BYRD. At the bottom of page 3 you refer to the private financial support now available.

What is the amount now available?

Mrs. MARSH. We have twice sent out a membership appeal, and that has netted about $2,500. And then the senior group, that is the sustaining fund of the Junior League, took this on as their first project, and they netted well over a thousand dollars.

So with that, we did have part of last year a part-time director.

NEED FOR DIRECTOR

But finally our funds gave out, and he had to leave. And it wasn't satisfactory for him to work in that way. And so since last summer, we have been without a director.

Now, we have a chance to get a very fine young man who is willing to come to us on a per diem basis. And we find that in husbanding our funds very carefully, we have enough to pay him for a few months, and hopefully that we will get our $8,000, we are taking a long shot. Perhaps we all have a little gambling spirit in it. We are taking a long shot that you will give us that money to continue on with it.

Senator BYRD. Your objective is to have this as a year-round program with a full-time director?

Mrs. MARSH. That is right. There is a great deal that can be done. We can have poster contests, plans for gardens, and so forth.

It is based on the gardens Shinuker has built out in India. It has taken her 13 years to reach them to full fruition. But they have been tremendously successful. And it is an amazing thing how the children love it.

Senator BYRD. Thank you, Mrs. Marsh, it sounds like a very good program. Thank you very much.

STATEMENT OF LOTTIE LEWIS HOOK

At this point in the record there will be included a statement prepared by Mrs. Lottie Lewis Hook, who was unable to be present. The statement pertains to the Children's Theater of Washington.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT ON BEHALF OF THE CHILDREN'S THEATER OF WASHINGTON CONCERNING THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA RECREATION DEPARTMENT BUDGET REQUEST FOR FISCAL YEAR 1964

I am Lottie Lewis Hook, testifying on behalf of the Children's Theater of Washington concerning the District of Columbia Recreation Department budget request for fiscal year 1965.

The original request for funds for the Children's Theater of Washington presented to the District of Columbia Budget Office by the Recreation Department was for $17,500 to support the activities of the Children's Theater of Washington; $12,500 for program support has been retained in the present request which we sincerely appreciate, but the Children's Theater of Washington urges the reinstatement of the $5,000 staff request.

The executive board of the Children's Theater of Washington has been established as an advisory committee to the District of Columbia Recreation Department since 1946. In the past 4 years the need for more and more services in the theater arts field has been amply demonstrated. Pilot projects, made possible by a 3-year grant from the Eugene and Agnes E. Meyer Foundation, have grown to giant-size programs which have touched the lives of over 100,000 children in this past year.

The volunteer board, contributing 10,000 volunteer hours per year, have presented 12 productions, 48 performances; 6 of the productions offered to the children were by child performers from all areas of the city; conducted a story hour

program during the summer using 105 additional volunteers to serve approximately 40,000 children in a 5-week program; conducted workshops with and for children, in journalism directed toward the drama critic viewpoint; stage makeup, voice control, basic stage direction, front house, and box office; conducted training sessions in basic theater direction for Department field staff; carried out a joint creative dramatics pilot project in conjunction with the speech program of the District of Columbia public schools.

We are now conducting a speech improvement and dramatic training program with students attending Cardozo High School. This program is being conducted by one of our Children's Theater trainees of a few years ago and now a scholarship student at Bennington School of Drama. These projects, together with educational TV, NBC television programs, committee and board meetings, involves seemingly endless letter writing, telephoning, and preparing reports which have proven well nigh impossible for volunteers to cope with. A full-time paid secretary is necessary if the volunteer board is to continue this so valuable contribution to the children of the Nation's Capital.

The salary for a full-time secretary and the financial support for the year-round program amounts to $17,500—17½ cents per child. I know of no other cultural program of such educational, recreational, entertaining value to Washington children that can be obtained for so small an expenditure.

I am sure that in your serious consideration of all budget requests that you will grant the request for $17,500 to provide this service for the children of Washington.

Thank you for the opportunity to present this statement.

THE METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON BOARD OF TRADE,
Washington, D.C. June 13, 1962.

To All Members, Cultural Development Committee:

For the final meeting of the administrative year, we have arranged a most unusual meeting for the members of the cultural development committee.

The Children's Theater is contributing greatly toward the development of our youthful actors and actresses. At our next meeting, we will have an opportunity to view these young thespians in costume on a firsthand basis as they give us a demonstration of their talents at the conclusion of the luncheon.

Also included on the program will be a report of the past activities and plans for the future of the Children's Theater as reviewed for us by a representative group of their board of directors and sponsors.

Details:

Date: Friday, June 22, 1962.
Time: 12:15 p.m. (cocktails at noon).
Place: The Diplomat Room, Occidental Restaurant.

Plan now to help us salute the Children's Theater. Send in the enclosed postage-free return card today indicating your intention to be present.

Your guests, as always, are cordially welcome.

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE R. TITUS,
Chairman, Cultural Development Committee.

RECREATION BOARD
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
September 25, 1962.

MRS. SAMUEL R. HOOK,
Falls Church, Va.

DEAR MRS. HOOK: On behalf of the District of Columbia Recreation Board and Department, we take this opportunity to thank you for your volunteer services to the Department during the past year.

We are cognizant of the fact that the very important and extensive task of providing recreation leadership goes far beyond the financial limitations of our budget. It is gratifying to know that through the unselfish sharing of your time, interest, and leadership ability, we have been able to bring to the citizens of the District of Columbia more wholesome living through recreation.

Sincerely yours,

ELINOR H. MCGUIRE,
Secretary, District of Columbia Recreation Board.
MILO F. CHRISTIANSEN,
Superintendent of Recreation.

EUGENE & AGNES E. MEYER FOUNDATION,
February 26, 1963.

Mrs. SAMUEL R. HOOK,
President, The Children's Theater of Washington, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HOOK: At its recent meeting the board of directors of the foundation approved a third and final grant of $8,000 to the Children's Theater of Washington. This check will be forwarded to you in the near future.

The board has been impressed with the splendid work of the Children's Theater in the community, and it is hopeful that it will be able, in the future, to continue its useful services through funds appropriated for the purpose, or with such resources as may otherwise be available to it.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES L. KUNEN.

WASHINGTON, D.C., *October 31, 1963.*

Mr. GEOFFREY THORNETT,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. THORNETT: During the past few years my children have enjoyed the excellent productions provided by the Children's Theater of Washington of the Recreation Department of District of Columbia. The Children's Theater is the only organization in Washington that regularly schedules performances for children throughout the year.

This theater has provided not only a source of interest and enjoyment to my children, but also a growing cultural appreciation of the living theater. I am sure this is true for other children who also have had the opportunity to see these performances.

It has come to my attention that the Recreation Department is requesting a budget of $17,500 to continue the Children's Theater, including the administrative expenses associated with this operation. In my opinion, this request is, if anything, overly modest considering the benefits that District children derive from the Children's Theater.

I therefore strongly feel that this item request should be included in the Commissioners' budget for the coming year.

Very truly yours,

MARIANNE K. BERNETT.

NOVEMBER 1, 1963.

Mr. GEOFFREY THORNETT,
Secretary to the Commissioners,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. THORNETT: Included in the budget for the District of Columbia Recreation Department is a request for funds to continue the Children's Theater of Washington. I understand that the executive board of the Children's Theater is requesting reinstatement of the sum of $17,500. Please add my endorsement to this request.

We should be able to offer the children of Metropolitan Washington the finest in live theater performances. This the Children's Theater has done in the past. We urge adequate financial support for the future.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. EDMUND D. CAMPBELL, *President.*

NOVEMBER 1, 1963.

Mr. CHRISTIANSON,
Department of Recreation,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHRISTIANSON: I have just written to the Commissioners in support of the budget request of the Children's Theater of the District of Columbia but I also wanted to express to you may praise of this whole venture.

For many years my children have enjoyed the productions of the theater and have particularly enjoyed meeting the actors in the lobby following the shows.

Now my oldest daughter has just been in one of these productions and the whole experience was marvelous. Not only are these children given dramatic training, they learn the meaning of teamwork and they have an opportunity to work with a good cross section of people. Furthermore, they learn the feeling of community responsibility when they meet the public after the show, and when

they do such projects as tape the show for the blind children and give the show at St. Elizabeths.

We are especially grateful to Mrs. Van Buren who did a marvelous job of directing and to Mrs. Jones whose many, many hours of organizing and being present to solve all problems made everything work so smoothly.

We feel indeed very fortunate to have this theater and the people who work so hard to make it possible.

Sincerely,

Mrs. JOHN B. MANNES.

EUGENE AND AGNES E. MEYER FOUNDATION,
December 19, 1963.

Mrs. SAMUEL R. HOOK,
President, The Children's Theater of Washington,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HOOK: We want to thank you for your very full and most interesting report on the work of the Children's Theater. We would like to congratulate you and all those who were associated with the project on what clearly has been a magnificent contribution to the children of Washington.

Sincerely,

JAMES L. KUNEN.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
February 5, 1964.

Mrs. SAMUEL R. HOOK,
Falls Church, Va.

DEAR MRS. HOOK: I hear so many admirable things about the theater program that I want to thank you on behalf of the children, teachers, and parents for all you have done to bring this wonderful experience to us. I know how hard you have worked to establish a dynamic program and to raise the standards of the plays and their presentation.

My most appreciative thanks,

Sincerely,

KATHERINE SCRIVENER,
Director of Elementary Education.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PUBLIC SCHOOLS,
February 11, 1964.

Hon. WILLIAM H. NATCHER,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR MR. NATCHER: The Children's Theater of Washington is requesting $17,500 in the 1965 District budget.

Through the years Children's Theater has provided an excellent training ground for talented youngsters of this city and has been instrumental in motivating and challenging children with dramatic potential to participate actively in a creative and stimulating experience which has been beneficial to participants and observers alike.

Thousands of children from District schools have been privileged to enjoy the quality, live theater performances. This has been an unusual recreational program. In addition, as a result of the careful selection of plays from our vast heritage of literature it has also been an invaluable educational experience.

I sincerely hope your committee will see fit to approve this budget request.

Sincerely yours,

LOUIS H. KORNHAUSER,
Director, Great Cities Program.

FEBRUARY 13, 1964.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN NATCHER: I write to express my admiration for the program of the Children's Theater of Washington. I have known it over these many years, and witnessed many of their productions which always seem to be just

right for their young audiences. I hope it will be possible for your committee to allow the full amount of $17,500, which is being requested by their executive board in order that they may efficiently and properly handle the large secretarial correspondence and office details required. This is only $5,000 more than the amount requested in the budget for fiscal year 1965. When volunteers have the interest and willingness to carry so much of the work, surely they deserve the tools to accomplish the best job.

Sincerely yours,

DOROTHY MARSH
Mrs. Harold N. Marsh.

(The following statement was received subsequent to the close of the hearing:)

STATEMENT ON RECREATIONAL NEEDS BY THE CIRCLE-ON-THE-HILL

Mr. Chairman, the Circle-on-the-Hill is an organization of approimately 100 women formed to assist Friendship House at 619 D Street SE., but also interested in improving the quality of life for all the residents of the Capitol Hill area. We have two reasons for submitting this statement to the Senate Subcommittee on District of Columbia Appropriations: first, we wish to direct your attention to the grave shortage of recreational facilities in the area within the shadow of the Capitol and how our organization proposes this serious problem should be met; and second, we urge that the committee amend the legislation under consideration to provide the necessary funds for a desperately needed neighborhood recreation center.

A recent survey carried out by Friendship House showed that people who live in this area put lack of recreation facilities right on top of the list of our community's problems, alongside fear, of rats and vandals. This lack strikes not just one group—it hits them all—preschoolers to senior citizens. The District Recreation Department's own statistics show why our community is aroused and underscore how bad the situation is. According to these, Capitol Hill has:

1. Less than one-half of the District average of supervised recreation space and less than one-third of the established standard. The District-wide average is 1 acre for every 1,500 persons. Capitol Hill has only 1 acre for every 3,000. If one takes the established Recreation Department criterion of 1 acre for every 1,000 in population, we should have three times the existing amount of recreation space. Instead of 12 acres, we should have 43.

2. Less than one-half the District average for open space. We have 8 acres of open space. This should be increased to 16 acres.

3. Less than half the District average of sports fields. We have three sports fields. Six more are needed to meet the city average.

4. Less than two-thirds the District average of hard top areas. There are four multiuse, cement-top areas here. Two more are needed to bring the number up to the city average.

And things have gotten worse in the past few years as the Highway Department has devoured sizable chunks of play space for freeways to suburbia. We have lost nearly 4 acres of scarce recreation land to the highway juggernaut. What increases our worries is that half-hearted efforts to replace this precious land have foundered. Nor have the District authorities made any serious long-range plans to increase recreation facilities. The current District 6-year public works program includes only one project for this area, the major part of which is a citywide children's theater which is of little benefit to our community. The area involved is at most 3 acres. We need 30.

Against this background, the Circle-on-the-Hill sees a clear call for action by the Congress and the concerned departments of the District and Federal Governments. No doubt the diffusion of responsibility on District affairs and our inability to exercise our democratic rights of local self-government make progress more difficult. Still, our children should not suffer because the District government happens to have an awkward structure. Moreover, we are sure that the conscience of every Congressman will be troubled when they realize the disgraceful situation which exists next door to the Capitol.

How can the problem be solved? The District, with the support of Congress, must provide more land for recreational use on Capitol Hill. The 6-year public

works program should call for the acquisition of the 30 acres we are supposed to have, not just 3. And the Congress should appropriate the money needed to buy, equip, and use this land. Only with congressional support can Capitol Hill take its children out of the streets and alleys and provide safe and healthy places for them to play.

A beginning can be made without even a great expenditure of money by full use of land the Government already owns.

The Circle-on-the Hill has proposed the following four-point program to the Recreation Department. We feel it will go a long way toward meeting our community recreation needs. We ask the help and support of all members of the committee in making this a reality.

1. COMMUNITY RECREATION CENTER

At present, Capitol Hill lacks a focal point for recreation activity. The District, however, already owns an ideal centrally located site—the area at Seventh and North Carolina Avenue SE., now occupied by the deserted Fire House No. 8 and by Eastern Market.

The Recreation Department has a proposal (Project No. 12–63) before the Commissioners in the 6-year public works program for a playground and city-wide children's theater on this site. The planning funds are requesetd for 1967 and the balance for 1968.

We urge that this proposal be modified to call for a community recreation center and that funds for planning be granted immediately, not in 1967. We also recommend that the area be enlarged to include most of the 600 block of C Street and that the land across C Street, now used as a parking lot for Eastern Market and for the Eastern Savings & Loan Association, be acquired. The 700 block of C Street will be closed for rebuilding Hine Junior High School.

The key feature of the recreation center should be a year-round swimming pool. A swimming pool can be used by more people of a wider age group in a smaller space than most anything else. It could also be used by the students at Hine Junior High School as part of their physical education program. Construction of tennis courts would also be desirable if space permits. Play equipment of other types should also be provided.

The circle—and we believe this view is shared by most of the community—opposes the construction of a citywide children's theater on the site now occupied by Eastern Market. We feel the market should continue in its present use as long as possible. Eastern Market provides a place where adults in the community meet each other and are able to talk and be sociable. We believe this is as important a form of recreation as many of the more orthodox ones. If market business declines to a point where the building is no longer fully exploited, then the market should be converted into indoor recreation activities for the neighborhood. A citywide theater would be impractical in our community where there is a dearth of recreational facilities to serve existing needs.

2. MORE INTENSIVE USE OF SCHOOL RECREATION FACILITIES

Our school recreational facilities are an underused recreational resource. Interagency cooperation could result in a valuable addition to our play facilities. The circle feels strongly that all school playgrounds and gyms should be available for use in off-school hours with lighting provided for after-dark hours. It is a waste not to get maximum use from facilities already built. It is cheaper to hire additional supervisory recreation personnel than to build additional expensive facilities. And we have no doubt that, school yards supervised or unsupervised are better places for children to be than street corners or alleys.

3. BETTER USE OF PARK LAND

We believe that better use can be made of the five parks in the Capitol Hill area. In most American cities, parks are a normal locale for play areas. Trees, flowers, and open space are a tremendous blessing to a city. But along with these should be some recreational facilities which can benefit our children and perhaps go a long way toward preserving the trees and flowers. We have urged the National Park Service to include suitable play equipment in all the area parks. Monumental parks, such as Stanton and Lincoln, should not be exempted from this anymore than Folger, Marion, and Garfield. The National Park Service has recently agreed to include play equipment in Garfield and Marion Parks

when they are relandscaped. However, there are still three more parks left with no play equipment in them.

4. IMAGINATIVE USE OF VACANT LAND

Capitol Hill is honeycombed with vacant lots that have a large recreational potential if only imaginatively exploited. Fine examples are the private playground established at Fourth and Constitution Avenue NE., and the play equipment placed just outside Hine Junior High School. The excellent use to which these formerly unused sites were put proves that the scoffers are wrong. It proves that small areas provided with even minimal equipment can play an important role in a community recreation program. If a few benches and trees were added, such places would be attractive to adults as well.

Small areas scattered throughout the area would have the advantage of providing places close by children's homes, thus easing problems of parental supervision.

Available sites are numerous on the Hill. First, of course, comes land the District already owns, such as deserted schools, at least one of which is now put to such "socially useful" work as providing storage space, and another standing vacant. Second, are the numerous vacant lots throughout the area. We have urged the Recreation Department to move ahead aggressively to acquire at least some of these for our children before real estate speculators snap them up.

We understand that one objection the District government has to unsupervised play areas is its fear of damage suits if any injuries occur. We do not feel that this is a valid obstacle. Insurance is available and at a low cost, as we know from the experience with the Fourth and Constitution playground. We also understand that the District already takes out liability insurance to protect itself if a child is injured on a school playground during school hours.

In summary, we believe that Capitol Hill is badly in need of improved recreation facilities. We think the four-point program we have outlined provides a sound, short-term plan of action. For a better community we urge your committee and the Congress to act now.

Senator BYRD. The next witness is John R. Immer, who is the legislative chairman for the Federation of Citizens Associations.

GENERAL BUDGET MATTERS

STATEMENT OF JOHN R. IMMER, IN BEHALF OF THE FEDERATION OF CITIZENS ASSOCIATIONS AND OF THE FEDERATION OF CIVIC ASSOCIATIONS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

FINANCIAL NEEDS OF THE DISTRICT

Mr. IMMER. Thank you, 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. I am appearing before this committee with William H. Thomas, president of the Federation of Civic Associations of the District of Columbia, and we are presenting a joint statement of the financial needs of the District.

In the only city in the United States which does not have elected representatives of the people, our citizens associations play an important role in providing a voice of the people. The Federation of Citizens Associations has 46 associations and about 24,000 paid-up members. The Federation of Civic Associations has 37 associations and 22,000 members. Both organizations have active committees analyzing the fiscal and organizational problems of the community on a year-round basis.

AMOUNT FROM DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TAXES

We note that this budget calls for an increased contribution from its citizens of $19 million, of which $9.9 million is to come from new taxes. The other $9.1 million comes from the increase of existing taxes. For example, many of us have had our property reassessed twice in the last 3 years with an increase of two or three times the assessed valuation of 1960. This hurts.

DECREASE FROM SPECIAL FUNDS

We note that there is a decrease in the revenues to be obtained from all the special funds. At the same time the total of operating expense and capital outlay has been increased by $14,307,000 to over $73 million. These special funds include highway water and sewage funds which together create a deficit of $24.4 million which is taken out of the general fund.

ITEMS MISPLACED IN GENERAL FUND

There are a number of items in the general fund which should not be there. This grossly distorts the estimate of annual operating expenses of the District of Columbia. The total amount of these items which should be removed from the general fund is $54,847,000. These items are detailed in our written statement. These changes should be made in the interests of accurate accounting and proper allocation of funds for the District. This adjustment will provide a more valid picture of the operating expenses of the District government.

PROBLEM OF CUTTING BUDGET

Where to cut the budget?

This committee may consider that the total amount of this budget should be reduced. We agree with you on this. We would like to see our obligations under this budget kept down but we recognize that our needs are great. Many years of neglect of our schools force us to an accelerated program of construction if our children are to have an acceptable education. Many of the items for welfare can be reduced only at the cost of greater expense next year.

Our first concern is for the people of the District. We should not cut these items which will help our less fortunate neighbors get back on their feet and earn their own livelihood.

We should not cut those items which will reduce crime and make this a safer city to walk in after dark. We should not cut those items which will give our children a better education and proper training.

The first item to be reduced—if this has to be done—is the highways. No child will go hungry, ill housed or badly schooled if a major highway is delayed a year or two. The next item which could be reduced should be the expenditures for water and sewage systems which should be a capital expense or loan item anyway—not a charge to the operating expense of the District.

I appreciate this opportunity of presenting the first half of our joint statement and I now ask Mr. Thomas to present the second half.

FEDERATION OF CIVIC ASSOCIATIONS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM H. THOMAS, PRESIDENT

BUDGET APPROACH

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, my name is William H. Thomas. I appreciate this opportunity of appearing before this committee, and I will continue our joint statement.

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. We believe that much more can be done than has been done before.

SCHOOLS

We support the need for 7,000 classroom spaces and the capital estimate of $24,684,000 but we believe that this space could be provided at a much lower cost if the architects would eliminate some of the frills and standardize on a durable form of construction.

We support the full request for schools for both operating funds and for capital expenditures. With only about 5,000 students in the vocational training program there should be perhaps 10 times that many. The whole program needs a drastic upgrading. We support the new central administration building but recommend it be built on lower priced land with adequate space for parking. Counselors are needed to provide at least a 750-to-1 ratio.

WELFARE, FOSTER HOME PROGRAM

We urge that the foster home program be expanded and that payments be increased to $75 a month to accomplish this. The foster home program, if expanded, can relieve some of the impact on Junior Village and will represent more aid for the dollar as well as an increase in the number of children aided.

AFDC

Our support for certain items in the welfare budget, in addition to humane considerations, is motivated by the hope that direct welfare payments will eventually be reduced. It is better for the man and the community to help him support himself rather than have the community support him indefinitely.

My association, Mr. Chairman, believes there should be no decrease in the funds allowed for direct aid to dependent children, and, further, if I may ask the Chair's indulgence, we would like to incorporate by reference the six critical needs as adopted by the Citizens Committee on the Public Welfare Crisis.

This statement will be presented in some detail later by the Health and Welfare Council.

Senator BYRD. When may we expect this statement to be presented?

ENDORSEMENT OF NEEDS

Mr. THOMAS. Later today. They are scheduled to be here today, and the Federation of Civic Associations endorses without qualification the six critical needs.

The citizens associations are urging a 10-percent decrease of the 1964 funds allowed for this purpose. Both federations urge that the emphasis be put on restoring citizens to a self-sustaining state.

URGE FAR NORTHEAST HEALTH CENTER

A health center for the so-called far Northeast is needed far more than a Northwest community health center. As the far Northeast is relatively isolated from the rest of the city and its other health facilities, a health center is needed for the low-income residents of that area. Residents have begged for this project for many years and it is long overdue. We believe they need it now.

OPPOSITION TO NORTHWEST COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER

We oppose a health center for this area as it is already adequately served by other hospital facilities. There is no need for this expenditure of $9 million or more. The far Northeast center is needed much more urgently.

POLICE CADET PROGRAM

The police cadet program is strongly endorsed. However, we seek a permanent cadet program designed to bring to the police force each year trained and experienced youth. This training is considered essential, and we urge you to expand and make permanent our police cadet program.

ROVING LEADER PROGRAM, RECREATION

The request for three roving leaders should be doubled. This program is one of our most effective ways of getting to the children who need help most and it should be strengthened.

We appreciate this opportunity to report on the needs and views of all citizens of the District of Columbia. The elected officers of the member organizations of the District of Columbia Federations of Citizens & Civic Associations have joined together to present this statement. This joint statement is a composite of the views of the man in the street as passed on to his elected civic leader. These leaders have combined their views. Therefore, we feel that we have spoken here on behalf of all the citizens of the District of Columbia. We urge your earnest consideration of our request.

Thank you.

(The attachment referred to follows:)

JOINT STATEMENT, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FEDERATION OF CITIZENS & CIVIC ASSOCIATION

1. We urge the 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 by the Commissioners to study and enforce administrative principles.

2. We regard adequate expenditures for public schools as a means of preventing excessive costs later for juvenile delinquency, crime of all kinds, and welfare costs.

3. We do not consider that this budget satisfies our school needs. There are several areas which are grossly inadequate. Foremost of these is the so-called vocational training program in the District. No effort is made to even approach the standards of the George-Barden program. Many more students should be enrolled in this program. Our present equipment is archaic. You can't teach a modern mechanic on a model A Ford motor. Modern tools are needed. The whole program needs a drastic overhaul and a survey to ascertain the real needs of the District for this type of instruction.

4. The entire curriculum of the schools needs overhauling. Funds (not requested in this budget) are needed for consultants and expert advice. Funds for teachers to work on curriculums are minimal and badly needed. The program to provide replacement of textbooks on a 5-year cycle needs to be continued. Funds are also needed to fully equip new buildings.

Items included in the general fund which should be charged more properly elsewhere

National Zoo	$1,721,000
(These funds should come from the Department of the Interior.)	
National Capital Parks services	3,994,000
(These funds should come from the Department of the Interior.)	
New school construction	24,684,000
(This is a charge to the capital account or loan fund.)	
Excess of special funds (see p. 10)	24,448,000
(This consists of services performed for adjoining areas.)	
Total of items improperly charged to the general fund	54,847,000

Special funds and special services charged to the District of Columbia

	1964 appropriation	1965 estimate	Increase
Revenue from special funds:			
Highway fund (regular)	$24,400,000	$22,880,000	−$1,520,000
Highway fund (motor)	670,000	820,000	150,000
Water fund	9,567,000	9,722,000	155,000
Sewage fund	16,147,000	15,693,000	−454,000
Metro area sewage	13,000	36,000	20,000
Total revenue	50,797,000	49,151,000	−1,646,000
Expenses of special funds:			
Operations:			
Highways and traffic	12,408,000	13,663,000	1,255,000
Sanitary engineering	21,851,000	21,790,000	−61,000
Subtotal	34,259,000	35,453,000	1,194,000
Capital outlay:			
Highways and traffic	11,280,000	15,059,000	3,769,000
Highway (motor)		31,000	31,000
Sanitary engineering	13,543,000	21,648,000	8,105,000
Washington Aqueduct	1,856,000	1,418,000	−438,000
Total expenses	60,938,000	73,599,000	12,661,000
Total revenue	50,797,000	49,151,000	−1,646,000
Net deficit to special funds	10,141,000	24,448,000	
Increased deficit to special funds (1965 over 1964)			14,307,000

The Federation of Citizens Associations has taken action on the highway projects projected for the 6-year plan. It supports the projects listed for 1965 with the reservations stated earlier in the testimony with the following exceptions:

Project No.	Description	Action recommended
28-8	North leg, west section inner loop.	North-south routes needed more urgently. Delay this section 1 year.
28-22	Center leg, inner loop	Accelerate this item.
28-39	Lanham Tree Nursery	Do.
28-49	Widen New York Ave	This should be delayed until a decision is made as to a parallel freeway. Both are not needed.
28-51	Potomac River Bridge	Oppose spending more funds until rapid transit system is operating.
28-54	Northeast-north-central freeway.	Accelerate this item.
28-69	North leg, east section inner loop.	Oppose this until a public hearing is held to consider actual need.
28-72	Arizona Ave	This should be delayed until a decision on the Palisades Parkway is made.

Senator BYRD. Senator Case, any questions?
Senator CASE. No, thank you.
Senator BYRD. Thank you, Mr. Immer.
Thank you, Mr. Thomas.
The next witness is Mrs. Alice Hunter, president of the League of Women Voters.

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

STATEMENT OF MRS. JEHU L. HUNTER, PRESIDENT

BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS

Mrs. HUNTER. Chairman Byrd, Senator Case, I am very glad we can come again today and present our testimony. The League of Women Voters of the District of Columbia appreciates the opportunity to appear annually before this committee to present the views of its members on the budgetary requirements of the District of Columbia. This year it is especially heartening, not only to be able to participate in this process so early in the legislative season, but more importantly to be able to appear in support of a budget that has been constructed in a more realistic attempt to attack some of the city's most crying needs—notably in education.

We urge the committee's sympathetic attention for these budget proposals. They would start the District on the path it must take if it is to solve our perennial problems of poverty, dependency, ill health, ignorance, unemployment, destitution, and despair.

FEDERAL PAYMENT

We urge also appropriation of the full amount authorized for the Federal payment to the District's general fund, and we ask that the District be permitted to take greater advantage of its increased borrowing authority for general fund construction instead of cutting back requested support for essential services and delaying projects for badly needed facilities. The league has consistently taken the position that responsible citizens cannot ask for improved public programs without being willing to shoulder a fair share of the responsibility for financing those programs. What we ask now is the opportunity to use our newly enhanced borrowing capacity, and the full Federal payment authorized in the last session of Congress, while District citizens make further efforts to convince the Senate—which functions as our city council—of our willingness to pay more in local taxes to support the services we ask them to authorize.

PUBLIC WELFARE

The league endorses the following increases in the Department of Public Welfare budget:

1. Aid to families with dependent children of unemployed parents	$310,400
2. Community work and training program	2,800
3. Public assistance services	77,900
4. Home demonstration unit	22,300
5. Payments for foster board and care	426,200

War on Poverty

President Johnson has recently declared unconditional war on poverty in the United States. It is tragically ironic that the Nation's Capital cannot even fight total destitution in its midst, let alone poverty. This is despite the fact that public welfare amendments provided Federal funds that could be used for this purpose as far back as 1961.

We in the community have previously testified, and in other ways provided information to this committee, to show that countless families here go without food, heat, gas, and light, and are ultimately evicted from their homes because, although they are totally without resources, public assistance is denied them. Poverty has always been with us, but, even in the past when the country was not so affluent, other communities have not refused to succor the destitute in their midst. Each year that we in the District have refused to do so has convicted us of gross inhumanity. We must compound our crime no more. This year, at long last, we must as a very minimum aid those whose financial need is total.

Aid to Families With Unemployed Parents

Aid to families with dependent children of unemployed parents, as requested in the budget before you, is the absolute minimum required. Grossly inadequate as public assistance allowances are under our present standard, they yet provide recipients with some means to keep body and soul together and a roof over their heads. To live on a public assistance grant may be to live in abject poverty, but it is still better than to live on only two-thirds that amount. That was the average amount available to the 50 families cut from assistance here who were studied by the Bureau of Social Science Research last spring. Bad as it is, it is infinitely better than having to break up one's family and scatter one's children to the four winds for lack of money to buy food and shelter.

Problems of Relief Recipients

Recipients of public assistance frequently suffer from a variety of problems which keep them from being self-sustaining. There are problems of health, of lack of education and employment skills, of fatherless families, of low aspiration and intelligence, and may other difficulties which result from a history of misfortune and neglect. They need trained social workers to help them solve those problems. Federal Public Welfare Amendments of 1962 provided 75 percent matching funds for services so that communities could afford to hire and train these absolutely essential skilled professionals in sufficient numbers.

Social workers need time and knowledge to study in detail the specific difficulties faced by each family and to help the family work toward their solution. A maximum caseload of 60 families per worker is the standard set by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for successful rehabilitative effort. We must attain this standard here as quickly as possible.

In addition to social workers, other types of services are important. The home demonstration unit requested in this budget for example, can

provide expert help in household management to recipients who need it.

Investigative Staff

Instead of using our District revenues to obtain our matching Federal tax funds for purposes or rehabilitation, we have been forced to hire a huge staff of investigators at a much lower Federal matching rate. Their only function is to ferret out ineligibles, people who are ineligible for aid under the harshly unrealistic regulations we impose, regulations which have nothing to do with financial need. We are wasting our money and irreparably harming our destitute when we try to enforce these cruel and unworkable regulations. A program which would aid financially needy families regardless of the employability of the head of the household, and which would reduce caseloads to a maximum of 60 per worker, would make eligibility determination a relatively simple matter. Expensive investigators would be unnecessary.

More important than reducing the cost of eligibility determination, however, such a program would provide help and hope for thousands of parents and their children.

Other items in this budget meet critical needs. One is requested increases for foster board and care payments so that enough good foster homes may be recruited to care for children who cannot live in their own home.

Another is that day care be provided for children of any employed parents who are in need of such a subsidy.

Public Health

The league is watching with interest the changes in programs, personnel, and organization that are coming out of the recently approved reorganization plan for the Health Department. We are strong supporters of the new birth control program that is about to be initiated as a part of the maternal health program. In fact, the league has been urging this step for some years; we hope these services can be made available to all who wish them. We are encouraged by the increased emphasis that continues to be given to preventive programs—such as expanded immunization programs, planning for a new air pollution control program, and budget requests for more public health nurses. Strengthened school health and health education programs will, we believe, return increasing dividends in the improved health of the coming generation.

Community Health Centers

We also support the requests for planning funds in connection with prospective community health centers in the Northwest and the Northeast. The needs of the far Northeast section of the city for more easily accessible general health clinic services has been a source of concern to the league for some years. We do not, of course, endorse any specific location for these facilities. Rather, we understand—and it is our profound hope—that these requests for planning funds represent the beginnings of a well-planned pattern of community facilities that will put general health clinic services and preventive services, mental health outpatient services and appropriate health

services for the mentally retarded within reach of all sections of the city. It is especially sound, we believe, that mental health services and health services for the mentally retarded are being planned for as an integral part of the general public health program.

Public Schools

Although many increases in the education budget are important, we shall limit our testimony to those which reflect the greatest areas of league concern.

TEACHING SERVICES

Additional teachers requested to meet increased enrollment at each school level are urgently needed, as are 44 teachers to reduce the pupil-teacher ratio in elementary schools to 30 to 1. With such action, the District of Columbia public schools will, at long last, attain their single most important goal of the past decade—classes of manageable size. This will be a tribute to all elements of the community—the school administration, city officials, the Congress, and citizens groups alike. We must not assume that even with appropriations in this budget, however, the task is finished. Many classes remain oversize, despite the average, and we should not be content until no class is larger than the accepted maximum. It may well be that a lower maximum is essential for good education, especially in the secondary schools where a paper goal of 25 to 1 pupil-teacher ratio actually means an average of 30 pupils in a class.

We also urge additional teachers requested for various areas of special instruction. We particularly approve the request of $26,600 to expand the summer school program to provide enrichment classes for exceptionally able children.

SUPERVISORY SERVICE

We urge appropriation of funds requested to strengthen supervisory services at all levels. Increased enrollment plus the growing number of temporary teachers make the need for additional supervisory service even more urgent than in former years.

PUPIL PERSONNEL SERVICES

We strongly endorse the request for 47 additional counselors for all school levels. The number falls short of standards set by the Board of Education for desirable counselor-pupil ratios, but it is a step in the right direction. Good counseling is of the essence in placement of children in proper educational programs, as well as in identifying and meeting individual needs.

We also endorse the request for three additional psychologists and three social workers to help in cases of severe pupil maladjustment. This kind of program has been in effect in other cities for many years and we are delighted that it is underway here.

THE GREAT CITIES PROGRAM

We have been fortunate to obtain Ford Foundation funds to improve the education of culturally deprived children and strongly urge appropriation of matching funds so that the program can continue.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TEACHERS' COLLEGE

We support the request for $33,500 to strengthen the current program at District of Columbia Teachers' College. So long as this remains our only public institution of higher learning we have a special obligation to make its program as good as possible.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

It is important to appropriate $34,800 to strengthen teaching service in the vocational schools. This is a part of the Federal program for which we receive matching funds.

CAPITAL OUTLAY

We strongly endorse the school building requests presented in this budget. It is long past time to provide additional space for our overcrowded school system and to replace obsolete buildings.

Additional classrooms as well as equipment are urgently needed.

COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

The Council on Human Relations has been handicapped in the past by lack of staff sufficient so that it could cope with problems of employment discrimination. Now that it will be responsible for investigations of violations under the new Fair Housing Code, it urgently needs the four new positions requested in this budget. We urge that they be provided.

METROPOLITAN COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS

Washington, D.C., is the core city of a metropolitan area that is growing faster than any other metropolitan area in the East or Midwest. More and more, central cities are finding it necessary to establish effective patterns of collaboration with their surrounding suburbs for a wide variety of common concerns. As an organization of responsible public officials set up for this purpose, the Metropolitan Council of Governments should receive adequate budgetary support from all its members. We, therefore, urge appropriation of the $32,900 increase proposed for it.

URBAN RENEWAL COORDINATION

The league supports the request for $28,500 to continue planning for the community renewal program and its coordination with the comprehensive plan of the National Capital Planning Commission and the 6-year public works plan of the District.

URBAN RENEWAL PLANNING

The league also supports the appropriation of $73,626 for the communitywide long-term urban renewal planning program, of which, $52,000 is the cash commitment to the Federal Government which is the District of Columbia's matching funds for the program and $21,626 is the cost of positions necessary to permit urban renewal to continue the program at the conclusion of the Federal grant now available.

DEPARTMENT OF LICENSES AND INSPECTIONS

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 and inspectional staff. 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. The 17 positions presently requested are imperative at this time.

Thank you very much for this opportunity to be heard.

Senator BYRD. Senator Case, do you have any questions?

Senator CASE. No, thank you very much.

Senator BYRD. Thank you, Mrs. Hunter, for your statement.

The next five witnesses will testify in this order:

Mr. J. C. Turner, Mr. William B. Milius, E. Franklin Jackson, Robert G. McGuire, and Bert Hall.

Mr. J. C. Turner, would you proceed?

THE GREATER WASHINGTON CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL, AFL–CIO

STATEMENT OF J. C. TURNER, PRESIDENT

SUPPORT OF BUDGET

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Chairman, I am J. C. Turner, president of the Greater Washington Central Labor Council, AFL–CIO, representing over 125,000 organized workers of which about 60,000 live in the District of Columbia.

We have a prepared statement which is being filed with the committee, and we shall make a few summary remarks about the statement.

I am accompanied by Mr. Sam Jack Kaufman, president of Musicians Local No. 161, who wishes to comment on one particular phase of the budget.

We support, by and large, the budget of the District of Columbia Commissioners, with certain exceptions which we shall comment upon, where we think additional money is needed.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

In regard to the schools, we are most grateful to the honorable chairman for the very vigorous and courageous fight which he made last year in regard to additional schoolteachers. We appreciate that fight no end.

Every school system needs enough qualified teachers to insure a close personal individual relationship between pupil and teacher. No teacher can really teach a child if he does not know the child well. No teacher can know the child well enough if he has an excessively heavy teaching load. This is recognized by the increases of last year, and the budget includes a request from Dr. Hansen for eight additional kindergarten teachers. We certainly are in favor of that.

The School Board has asked for 114 additional elementary teachers. And we believe it should be 150 additional teachers. These additional teachers would cut elementary school class enrollment down to a more nearly workable size, but not down to where they should be.

To bring the class size nearer a teachable load, 200 additional elementary teachers are really needed.

In the junior high schools, the request for 19 additional teachers of academic and art classes, we think, is very important, as well as a request for a few more special teachers.

School Construction

We urgently plead for every construction item which has been requested by the Board of Education—a total of $15,626,000, which we think is very essential if we are going to bring up the capital equipment of our teaching system, educational system, to where it should be.

Public Welfare

On the area of public welfare, we have in the past supported its urgent need, and we also support strongly the six clerical needs of the District of Columbia public welfare program which a number of other organizations are supporting.

We, again, urge the item of aid to children of unemployed parents. We believe it is most important that children be given this help.

Again, we believe that it is an important period in which help is needed—it is when the individual is young, when he can be put in the right direction to become a useful and a good citizen.

We believe that the public assistance grants ought to be increased by 25 percent.

In the matter of the child day-care program, we believe that this is possible, along with the aid to dependent children of unemployed parents, the most important item in the public welfare program.

Day Care Centers

We believe that a lot of mothers, with their broken families, and also fathers who are taking care of children, are on public welfare who would not be on public welfare if they had a day-care center, where they could bring the children, either the preschool children or the school-age children. These children, who have no supervision in the afternoon—it is most difficult for them to grow up as good citizens, not having had the parental care and discipline they have needed, nor having had an adequate program where the children can be taught to be good citizens.

We believe that if additional moneys could be made available—for instance, the proposed budget of $136,472, I think, is very good. We feel that in addition to this, we must find a way to get more money in terms of maybe half a million dollar program, a program that could be started, but where there might be more public money needed in the beginning.

We believe that mothers would like to get off public welfare and get a job if they had a place to put their children—they would be perfectly willing to pay whatever they are able to pay for the care of that child. And until we do that job in the District of Columbia, we are not going to meet the problems of juvenile delinquency, and the many other problems that we have that are concomitants of this kind of an upbringing for children.

SOCIAL WORK CASELOAD

We believe that the social worker caseload ought to be lowered to 60. We believe that the special investigative personnel ought to be decreased, and that money used in other areas, where we think more good would be accomplished.

FOSTER HOME RATES

We are in favor of an increase in the foster home board rates.

The public information units, in our opinion, has done a very fine job. It needs more money. It ought to have under it a unit that would receive complaints and process them in a central place.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

In the area of vocational rehabilitation, we believe that the request for five additional counselors is very much needed to screen initial applicants, persons who are disabled, in applying for public assistance.

TRANSPORTATION

In the area of transportation, we are very much in favor of a balanced transportation system.

We believe that the Three Sisters Bridge and the Potomas Freeway, completion of the inner loop, are very essential to try to get some of the traffic off the city streets. We very much favor taking care of the problem of relocation, the problem of esthetics in our community.

But we believe that anyone who recognizes the long-term welfare of this community as being one that will have a city where people can get around in it and where commerce can move, and where people can go to and from work, they must advocate the completion of the inner loop. Any diminution of that is not in our opinion for the common good of this community.

COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

The Commission's Council on Human Relations has the additional job now of policing the fair housing regulations. There is an increase from 36,000 to a modest 55,000, and we very much favor that increase.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PUBLIC LIBRARY

In the District of Columbia Public Library I can speak as a member of the board of trustees of the public library that we were most disappointed that the money for the acquisition of the site for the new central branch did not pass the Congress last year. We hope that serious consideration, favorable consideration, will be given to the $2,351,000 currently requested, so that we can get a site and get on with the job of building a new central library.

Mr. Sam Jack Kaufman has an item he wants to bring up.

Senator BYRD. Mr. Turner, Mr. Kaufman's name is not on the list to appear today. He may provide a written statement for the record. I say this most respectfully. But we have to keep our witnesses who appear to give testimony today confined to those individuals whose names are on the list, and who have previously asked to be heard.

Mr. TURNER. Well, if that is your procedure, sir, we have to abide by it.

Mr. Kaufman had a matter that came up that he wanted to bring to your attention.

Senator BYRD. He may do that in a written statement, and we will be very glad to have his testimony.

Mr. TURNER. Thank you, sir.

Senator BYRD. He can file a statement and submit it by tomorrow, and it will be included in the record.

Mr. TURNER. Thank you very much, sir.

Senator BYRD. Thank you, Mr. Turner.

And your entire written statement will be included in the record, also.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF J. C. TURNER, PRESIDENT OF THE GREATER WASHINGTON CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL, AFL–CIO

I am I. C. Turner, president of the Greater Washington Central Labor Council, AFL–CIO, representing over 125,000 organized workers of which about 60,000 live in the District of Columbia.

I appear before this committee to plead for the passage of a progressive budget for the District of Columbia. A budget which not only meets the urgent needs of present conditions, but a budget that provides for the future growth and well-being of our Nation's Capital. Many of these needs are not presently covered in the 1965 budget requests. We urge that the members of this committee give these recommendations earnest consideration.

SCHOOLS

Dr. Carl Hansen, in citing the program required, stated that "in addition to safe, well-designed buildings with sufficient classroom and office space, competent staff members in sufficient numbers to insure adequate attention to individual pupil needs" are essential. Pupils, he emphasized, must be organized "in classes of reasonable size, according to their educational abilities and needs." The Superintendent then pointed out that "curriculums and courses of study must be periodically revised and kept up to date, including appropriate differentiation to suit the abilities, interests, and purposes of pupils in various educational groups or 'tracks.' "

We accept this statement by the Superintendent as a premise on which we may well build our position. We do this not only as laymen whose interests in education are deep, but more particularly as laymen continuously advised by the professionally qualified teachers who constitute a significant part of our Greater Washington Central Labor Council. Furthermore, we accept the premise of Dr. Hansen because we have confidence in Dr. Hansen.

We come before you then to plead for adequate funds for our schools in a threefold capacity: As a group of citizens dedicated to our children's welfare, including, of course, their education; as parents with a natural deep interest in the opportunity for higher development of each child; as trade unionists inspired by the traditions, the ideals, and the record of achievements of our American trade union movement.

Every school system needs enough qualified teachers to assure a close, personal individual relationship between pupil and teacher. No teacher can really teach a child if he does not know the child well. No teacher can know the child well enough if he has an excessively heavy teaching load. The number of pupils a teacher can effectively teach depends on the age-grade level of the child, the background of the child, the native or natural capacity of the child, and the degree and form of opportunity one child may have had in comparison with other children to learn about the world around him—the world of people of all races and all creeds, the world of places and things, the world of books and music and pictures, and above all the world of good, loving family life.

If a teacher is to know each child put in his care, he must have time to give attention to each child so entrusted to him. Think of what is expected of a good teacher and of what a good teacher wants to do. And then, look at these facts:

Let's consider first what is happening in relation to our kindergartens. Each kindergarten teacher is assigned to 2 classes a day, 1 for the morning and 1 for the afternoon, with a total number of 70 pupils per teacher. The budget under which we are working now authorizes the appointment of 192 kindergarten teachers for approximately 11,520 children.

The distribution of pupils in Washington necessitates varying class sizes; in some areas the kindergartens simply cannot take into classes all the children belonging in the area. So, many of these eager youngsters entitled to a good start in life are placed on a waiting list and they and their parents can wait and hope for a space for the child who wants and needs training in the neighborhood kindergarten. About 600 children here in Washington are right now on the kindergarten waiting list.

Dr. Hansen is asking for 8 additional kindergarten teachers to cut down the waiting list of 600.

We hold that it is shameful that in the capital of the richest country in the world there should be a waiting list of 600 from which eager, young children are taken "in turn" and allowed to enter our kindergartens.

Nor is this condition of teacher shortage and heavy teacher load restricted to any school level.

For the elementary school classes 1 to 6 for the current year Congress gave us 105 new regular classroom teachers. Of course, we appreciate this increase but this still left thousands of the almost 71,000 children in our elementary schools in classes of over 40 children and many in classes of over 50 children.

Is there any wonder that they reach the junior high schools unable to read and write even as well as we expect of third- or fourth-grade children? Next year the additional pupil enrollment demands more teachers. Dr. Hansen is asking for 114 more elementary teachers. We stand here to plead for a minimum of 150 additional teachers. These additional teachers would cut elementary school class enrollment down to a more nearly workable size but not down to where they should be. Two hundred additional elementary teachers are needed to bring the class size nearer a teachable load.

For the junior high schools, Dr. Hansen hopes to effect, through a redistribution of assignments, a more equitable teacher-pupil load. He is asking for 19 additional teachers of academic and art classes and a few more "special teachers." He points out that with the additional teachers for whom he asks the ratio of pupils per teacher as established by the Board of Education may well be met.

However, the Teachers Union points out to us that the average size class is unjust and cannot properly be made to serve our children. We discuss this procedure more fully a little later in this presentation.

For the senior high schools, Dr. Hansen is authorized by the Board of Education to ask for 29 additional teachers to maintain the Board of Education's standard pupil-teacher ratio. Under this so-called standard class size we would point out that there were dozens of classes in which there were over 40 children and some classes which were up to 90 pupils.

We would respectfully submit that this average size class has a paper value only but little functional value in holding down class size.

For years in an effort to reduce the pupil load given each classroom teacher so that he could really help the child we have opposed the so-called average class size, 30 per teacher for the elementary grades, 25 per class for high school, and a vaguely defined 70 per teacher for the kindergartens.

But this fallacious grouping was soon found by the teachers to have little or no meaning. An average class of 30 pupils in the elementary schools means there can be 50 pupils or more in a number of so-called regular classrooms and 20 in other classes.

We believe the schools must make provision for special clases but not at the expense of the children in the regular classes. In the high schools, the average class size is an even more complex problem. In the advanced mathematics and science classes and in some advanced language classes there will be only 15 pupils. Should these highly important specialized classes in our high schools be discontinued to help establish a so-called average size class of 25 in our high schools? Of coures not. This would be unfair to our community, to our Nation, as well as to our children. The children have a right to be given college entrance courses. Today when we are emphasizing the important need for specialized training and specialized preparation for higher training, it seems grossly unjust to our Nation and to the children to fail to provide the

specialized preparation which we need very much. Today we must take steps to make sure that every child is given the opportunity to use his natural abilities to the fullest extent.

We in the Central Labor Council hold that America can afford to give all the children of the Nation's Capital a chance to start their training early—in the kindergarten and not be held on a waiting list; that no elementary class be allowed to enroll more than 30 pupils and that no high school class, no matter how many science or mathematics or language classes have only 15 or 20 pupils, be eliminated to make possible an average class enrollment of 25 or 30. We repeat that no class in English or history or any other academic subject should have more than 25 pupils in our high schools because special classes have smaller enrollments. Let's face this problem of class size in another way: How many of you gentlemen of this committee could manage 40 to 80 squirming, lively kindergarten children? Or would you want to try it? How many of you would want to try to teach 45 to 55 junior high school boys of 12 to 15 years of age at one time? The truth is, you can't; it cannot be done, effectively.

Last autumn when children were returning from the summer vacation we learned of high school classes of 50, 60, and even 90 pupils. These large classes were mostly English classes. What English teacher can—in terms of physical endurance and time-clicked hours—mark the written work of all these pupils? It simply cannot be done. We, therefore, ask that a system of class size be established not in terms of average class size, but in terms of maximum class size. No elementary class should have more than 30 pupils in it; no junior or senior high class should enroll more than 25 pupils. No special class to rehabilitate pupils with physical and social problems should have more than eight pupils.

In suggesting these points in regard to class size, we would point out that the elementary class teacher with a maximum of 30 pupils has only 30 pupils she must learn to know. But, the high school teacher with a maximum of 25 in a class is likely to have a minimum of 125 pupils to know in her five classes. We ask, can the teacher with more than 125 pupils really learn to know those pupils?

We would point out that the 1964 budget made no provision for any administrative positions. We do not oppose new administrative positions but we do respectfully submit that before new administrative positions are created, except to man new schools to be opened, that a more nearly adequate number of classroom teachers be appointed to make it possible for teachers to teach.

Certainly related programs are, we believe, an essential auxiliary to regular classroom teaching: social service workers; classes for the socially deprived; for the slow learners; classes for the physically and mentally handicapped—these specialized programs are an investment to equip those pupils who are placed in these classes to become self-supporting.

Before we leave this discussion on the urgent need for more teachers, here, we would point out again that regardless of how urgent Dr. Hansen believes the need for additional teachers to be at this time, he may not plead before a congressional committee for the additional teachers. He is the staff man for the policymaking Board of Education. He is bound by their directives. Furthermore, the Board of Education, itself, is bound by the limits which the Board of Commissioners has placed on the amounts which may be requested for the schools.

So, we would use this occasion to point out that most of the forward-looking cities today have a financially independent school system. This is a point which merits serious attention by and for Washington.

We would again emphasize the need for libraries and librarians for the elementary schools. A much-needed corps in this work for the children would, while enlarging the capital outlay at this time, actually serve as a community investment in helping prepare the young children effect a much-needed adjustment.

We plead that a good firm basis for extended library service in our elementary grades be established now.

We earnestly plead for every construction item asked for by Dr. Hansen. From the $15,626,000 appropriation for which Dr. Hansen has asked we see at least double that amount of community service and betterment coming from such a program. We emphasize that every item on the Superintendent's list for capital outlay merits approval from this committee and we congratulate Dr. Hansen for having made such a particularly fortunate approach in asking for more and better schools in the areas where children of less-well-to-do parents have built their homes.

We shall not here dwell on the details of needed equipment. We believe that Dr. Hansen has well covered these proposals and we urge support for his every appeal.

We would reemphasize the fact that what is appropriated for additional teachers and school buildings is really not an outlay but a capital investment.

In this connetcion we urge that the other form of schooling, the public libraries, be given that boost which has been promised us for a long time—a new central library. We know that the gentlemen on this committee have recognized the need for this building and we believe it is high time for the construction on the building to begin. We in the labor movement regard the public library as a form of higher education which is vitally essential to the development of every person and every part of the community.

The Greater Washington Central Labor Council, AFL–CIO, has long been concerned about protecting those who are least able to protect themselves. These include: homeless children, the elderly indigent, the disabled, the sick, and the unemployed.

Last year, the Greater Washington Central Labor Council, as an active member of the Citizens Committee on the Public Welfare Crisis, strongly supported the "Four Most Urgent Needs" as proposed by the District of Columbia Health and Welfare Council. In fact a resolution was adopted in support of the "Four Most Urgent Needs" for the District of Columbia at the Fifth Constitutional Convention of the AFL–CIO held in New York City in November 1963.

The Citizens Committee on the Public Welfare Crisis, in which the Greater Washington Central Labor Council joins with 41 other organizations has developed new goals for a humane and sound public welfare program. The campaign slogan is "Children Come First: Six Critical Needs in the District of Columbia Public Welfare Program." This program is intended to see to it that no child should be separated from his family because there is no money to feed and shelter it.

Aid to children of unemployed parents

The most important single unit in organized society is the family. This is an essential program to help keep families together. No father of little children should be required to desert—and this is his only alternative—if he is able to work, unemployed and his family is without income. All lessons of society demonstrate that the breakup of the family creates a problem for the whole community.

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. We plead earnestly with you to make provisions 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 $310,000 provided in the budget covers an estimated 490 families for 6 months. We urge you to expand this program to cover the program for a full year.

A 25-percent increase in public assistance grants

The present welfare grants are below a minimum level required for subsistence. Put in other language, welfare grants are a form of slow starvation.

These grants are based on cost-of-living estimates that are out of date and are in urgent need of revision. Food allowances are based on the 1957 Department of Agriculture estimate of food costs and shelter allowances are based on rental costs in 1953. These cost-of-living estimates must be revised now to insure an adequate and realistic allowance for all families and individuals receiving public assistance.

Although no money is requested in the budget to increase the public assistance grants, we know that the members of this committee will give thorough consideration to this proposal.

Expand the child day-care program

In the District, day-care funds of the Department of Public Welfare have thus far been limited to the small number of mothers who are selected for occupational training. 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.

The budget proposes $136,472 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 keep the families together 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 "latch key" 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.

Reduction of the social workers caseload

Most families on public welfare need intensive help to build a better family life. This is a difficult assignment for a caseworker. As a minimum he needs enough time to work with the family and their problems. To be given responsibility for more than 60 families means to be defeated before he can get started.

Federal matching funds will give the District up to 75 percent of personnel costs if caseloads are reduced to a maximum of 60 cases per worker. The intent of Congress in providing Federal funds for 70 percent of personnel costs is clear. It is to encourage an increase in social services to those dependent and needy families 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 $77,900 outlined in the 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. 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.

A drastic reduction in special investigative personnel

Washington's force of special investigative officers now numbers 98 and even more are authorized. Compare this with Balitmore where there are 12 investigators. Or Cleveland which has 13 investigators. In fact, the District is completely out of line with any other city in the country on the numbers which are involved.

We are opposed to fraudulent receipt of public welfare funds. For cases of suspected cheating, we believe a referral could be made to a small unit of investigators. This is how other cities deal with the problem.

The positions created by the reduction of the investigative staff could be filled by social workers. This increase in the social workers would in turn enable them to spend more time with each case and help establish the public welfare recipients as self-sufficient and productive members of the community.

Increase foster home board rates

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 home life for these children. The response from the public has been 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 monthly per child under 12 and $85 monthly per child over 12 plus an incentive service fee could help make being a foster parent

more attractive. In the long run this increased board rate could take some of the heavy burden off the overpopulated facilities at Junior Village. This is a program that would also save the District money. It is estimated to cost over $100 monthly per child at Junior Village.

While we support the proposed rate increases set forth in the budget, we feel that they are still too low. The prospective foster parents should be reimbursed for the actual cost of care plus a reasonable inducement in the form of an incentive payment. Unless some progressive steps are taken, we cannot expect to change the existing conditions at Junior Village.

EXPANSION OF PUBLIC INFORMATION UNIT

I am happy to see that there finally is provision in the budget for the expansion of the Public Information Unit. While this is not altogether what I would like to see, since it is a step in the right direction, I strongly endorse it and urge that the members of this committee support it.

In municipal government there has been so much talk about the need for doctors, lawyers, engineers, administrators, and others—and we do need them. But we also need, equally, if not more so, information people. It is vitally important, to the success of our way of life, our democracy, that the people, at all times, be kept informed about the activities of their officials; that their Government officials be kept informed about the attitudes of the people and their ideas concerning measures their officials propose to meet the needs of the people.

I have seen the slim staff of this Unit continually struggling to do the job for which it was established. And I have been continually amazed at the tremendous accomplishments of this group.

In the absence of the same democratic rights which Americans in other cities have, the establishment of a complaint and referral service, within the Public Information Unit, would give District residents the feeling that they have a direct access to their government. In turn it would provide District government officials with valuable information about the citizen's attitudes toward them.

Philadelphia was the first to establish this kind of direct service for its citizens. Chicago has one and so does Tokyo. Other cities, in the United States and abroad, have studied this service, with the objective of providing the same for their citizens.

Over a long period of time many citizens have complained to me about their failure to obtain satisfaction from District of Columbia government representatives. Many others, with complaints and requests, have complained about their inability even to get through the switchboard. I believe that the expansion of the Public Information Unit, with this service, is the answer to all these problems.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA DEPARTMENT OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

The Greater Washington Central Labor Council, AFL–CIO, supports the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation's request for five additional counselors needed to screen initial applications of persons who are disabled and applying for public assistance. It is felt that early contact will produce a more favorable attitude on the part of the disabled toward rehabilitation than has been the case in the past.

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.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA RECREATION DEPARTMENT

We would like to add our support to the request of the executive board of the Children's Theater of Washington that the full amount of the originally sought $17,500 be reinstated to the budget. This represents an increase of $5,000 and is needed to hire a competent secretary to handle the tremendous volume of correspondence and office details necessary to carry out the programs.

This is a small request to help bring to the children of Washington the finest live theater performances and to stimulate our children's educational and recreational participation in the theater arts.

TRANSPORTATION

The Washington metropolitan area is one of the fastest growing communities in the Nation. Our population has doubled in the last 20 years. By 1980 we will have a million and a half more people living in the area than we have today. The growth can mean generally healthy progress—but it can also bring problems. It is important that we plan well and build quickly. Lack of planning or unnecessary delay will result in irretrievable losses to the entire community.

The healthy growth of our Nation's Capital depends on the development and construction of a balanced transportation system. The rejection of the mass transit bill by the House of Representatives puts added emphasis on the previously approved highway program for the District.

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.

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.

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. This expenditure will provide more jobs for our expanding community and help to eliminate some of the hard core of unemployment that exists in our Nation's Capital. It is estimated that these three projects will create about 3,800 full-time yearly jobs at the building site and about 4,500 jobs away from the building site in producing and distributing building materials and equipment.

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. New low-cost housing projects must be planned and constructed. These programs should not be delayed.

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.

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 5 years. It seems a miracle that the Council has been actively felt in many areas in achieving equality of opportunity for all District residents, with only 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 two additional secretaries and two additional intergroup relations specialists.

This request would increase the present appropriation for the Council from $36,000 to a modest $65,000. The total staff, then, of four intergroup professionals and three secretaries would still be small in relation to programs of cities of comparable size.

We now have a fair housing regulation in the District of Columbia. Proper enforcement requires 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.

CENTRALIZED SAFETY OFFICE

There is a serious need in the District of Columbia government for a centralized Safety Office, properly staffed and financed, and armed with real authority. While this request may not be possible in the present budget, the present safety officers should be given additional staff to help them more adequately carry out their duties. The safety officers should also be given the authority necessary to deal directly with department heads within the District of Columbia government.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

It is gratifying to find that Congress fully appreciates the urgent need for a new central public library and it is also gratifying that $2,351,000 is currently requested for the purchase of the construction site.

The comprehensive study made by Booz, Allen, & 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, & 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 new central library proposed in the current budget will contain 400,000 square feet and will provide adequate space for the many library activities.

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.

In closing, may I say that I appreciate the opportunity to express the views of the Greater Washington Central Labor Council, AFL–CIO before this committee. It is our hope that the members of this committee will grant the funds necessary to help us maintain the services which are essential to the proper conduct of our citizens' affairs now and in the future.

Mr. Chairman and members of the Senate Subcommittee on Appropriations for the District of Columbia, I thank you.

MASS RAIL TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM

Senator CASE. Just one question, if I may.

I notice you say in your statement, Mr. Turner, that you favor a mass rail transportation system. Are you as hot about that as you are about the highways?

Mr. TURNER. I would say I am equally hot.

Senator CASE. I am glad to hear that, because I am, too.

Mr. TURNER. But I don't like the way that the Transportation Agency has gone about getting the rail transit. I think they used a very poor approach—to eliminate all the highways to get the rail transit. I think if they started out in a different way we would now be building the rail transit, instead of being in a fight over it. And I think this matter needs to be straightened out, and we need both forms of transportation, but not one to the exclusion of the other.

Senator CASE. I think it is a very reasonable position. I am glad to have your views on it.

Thank you very much.

Senator BYRD. Mr. Kaufman, let me say again that you may present a written statement for the record. We will be glad to have it. I am sure you understand that we cannot have a list of witnesses who have been notified that they will be heard, and then have them delayed by one individual or several individuals who appear on the spur of the moment, and who wish to be heard, and who have not been cleared in advance by the staff of the committee. If we were to hear one witness in this way, we would, of course, have to hear others.

You may present your written statement.

Thank you very much.

Mr. Milius?

THE CAPITOL HILL COMMUNITY COUNCIL

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM B. MILIUS, PRESIDENT

DISTRICT BUDGET

Mr. MILIUS. My name is William B. Milius and I am president of the Capitol Hill Community Council. Our membership includes over 400 families whose members live, work, or own property in the Capitol Hill neighborhood.

To comment generally our organization believes that the budget as presented by the District Commissioners contains the minimum services and capital outlays necessary for the operation and growth of the city. In the judgment of the council, the $54.8 million Federal payment is no more than fair in view of the value of the property in the District under exclusive Federal control. The Commissioners proposal for real estate tax increases reflects an accurate belief that the citizens of the District are willing to bear their fair share of operating, maintaining, and improving this city.

In presenting testimony to the Congress the council generally does not attempt to address itself to the particulars of the public welfare program. The various social welfare agencies have greater expertise than community groups and we feel confident that they will do a thorough job of documenting the needs of the citizens of the District. We do, however, believe that whatever benefits the District as a whole benefits the Capitol Hill neighborhood. Thus we join with those organizations and agencies who have supported the six critical needs as outlined by the citizens committee on the public welfare crisis. The council believes that the improvements in the city's welfare program which the Commissioners seek are eminently in line with the President's recent call for a nationwide attack on poverty.

EDUCATION

Education is in the front rank in this fight. Our organization supports all of the improvements in the school system in both capital outlays and staffing. School libraries have been a particular concern of the council for several years. During this period we have raised money to begin the purchase of books for libraries at Brent and Watkins Elementary Schools. We understand that libraries have been provided at private expense at two of the District's laboratory elementary schools. These events, together with appropriations for modest

expenditures for elementary school libraries, which appeared for the first time in the 1964 budget, provide the justification for the inclusion of positions for eight elementary school librarians this year. They should be made permanent positions from the beginning. The junior high school librarians who now serve more than one school should also be made permanent.

We strongly endorse the inclusion of money to add 25 teachers for severely retarded children. This reflects the same sort of understanding which the Congress displayed in enacting the recent mental health legislation. We are pleased to see the additional staffing for the Council on Human Relations, the Commissioners Youth Council, and the juvenile court. The results of intensified efforts of this sort in crime deterrence and human conservation cannot be measured in dollars alone.

RECREATION AREAS

Like other community groups we are interested in recreation areas. The District Recreation Board has conducted meetings with a number of Capitol Hill organizations to remedy past practices which have led to a situation in which our neighborhood has less than one-half of the District average of recreation facilities. We are puzzled at charging almost $4 million for National Capital parks against the District budget for the operation of predominantly monumental parks in which recreation activity is prohibited.

HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION

Highway construction estimates include $1 million for the east leg of the inner loop. The location, however, is not described. You are well acquainted with the position of our organization and other groups on this point. We oppose the expenditure of any money for any route which does not extend along one or the other bank of the Anacostia River. It has been overwhelmingly established, in our judgment, that the 11th Street route would exact too high a price in uprooting families and eliminating sorely needed dwelling units to be seriously considered any longer.

The Capitol Hill Community Council is grateful for this opportunity to present its views to this committee.

Senator BYRD. Senator Case?

Senator CASE. No questions, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. Thank you very much, Mr. Milius.

The next witness is Mr. E. Franklin Jackson.

THE CENTRAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE

STATEMENT OF E. FRANKLIN JACKSON, VICE CHAIRMAN

SUPPORT OF BUDGET PROPOSALS

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. Chairman, I am E. Franklin Jackson, vice chairman of the Central Democratic Committee for the District of Columbia. I am privileged to present the views of the Central Democratic Committee on some of the items in the proposed budget for the District for fiscal 1965.

President Johnson, in the same tradition of the late President John F. Kennedy, has indicated his great concern for the District of Columbia as evidenced by the budget message and the requests before you. The Democratic Central Committee fully supports President Johnson's budgetary proposals. However, in the interest of time we shall limit our remarks to brief comments on some of the items we consider for high priority.

We believe that there is no item in the proposals of greater importance than those dealing with the present needs and the future of young people. It is important to help them now but more so is it necessary to help prepare them to be good citizens tomorrow.

EDUCATION BEST WAR ON POVERTY

In recognizing education as an effective tool in the war on poverty, President Johnson has recommended $93,900,000 for our school system. We urge that this be granted. The need for more teachers is clearly evident to anyone who visits our schools with its increased population. The 25 teachers to work with the mentally retarded children cannot be denied if we are to serve these less fortunate human beings.

This proposal also calls for 47 new guidance counselors, 8 librarians, and a larger administrative and clerical staff to free teachers and principals from office work and permit them to give their time to the task of teaching and counseling.

BUILDING PROGRAM

The unsafe and unsanitary condition of some of our schools is a disgrace to the Nation's Capital. We, therefore, urge the granting of the $24.7 million included in the budget for a substantial building program to replace those wornout buildings so totally inadequate for today's needs.

The Democratic Central Committee favors the establishment of a 4-year college, publicly supported, and hopes that requests for funds for such a proposal may be submitted to you at a later date and it will receive favorable consideration.

RECREATION DEPARTMENT

The Recreation Department, while doing an excellent job for our youth, especially through the roving leader program, certainly needs the additional facilities—swimming pools and playgrounds—included in the budget. Until these and other social programs begin to show results in a decreased juvenile court load, there is a definite need for additional intake and probation officers, and for the expansion of the psychological testing service and by means of the youth guidance project. These funds are desperately needed.

OBJECTIVE OF PUBLIC WELFARE

As we have so often stated, the Democratic Central Committee believes the ultimate objective of the public welfare program is to help people to help themselves. We are convinced that far more can be accomplished toward breaking the chain of dependency and removing chiselers from the relief rolls by experienced social workers than by

snooping investigators. Unfortunately, all too often the victims of restrictive and arbitrary welfare policies are innocent children. We are in full accord with the Citizens Committee on the Welfare Crisis and urge the implementation of its six-point program. Especially are we concerned that the aid to children of the unemployed, increase in public assistance grants, reduction in caseloads, and increase in foster home board rates receive favorable consideration.

May I depart at this moment from the text, Mr. Chairman?

From personal experience, as a pastor of one of the larger churches in this city, coming into contact with the dire need and poverty and intense suffering of children of the unemployed parents, I have been on the verge of recommending to a husband and father who could not get a job that he leave home in order to prevent his already hungry wife and children from being evicted in the dead of winter. Such is morally wrong, and when aid is denied although the husband and father is sometimes mentally and psychologically unable to get or hold a job, and the church funds are exhausted, what can one do?

Even David violated the law when he was hungry.

I urgently request that you and your committee reconsider the appropriations of approving Federal aid to children of the unemployed.

A number of these needs would be met if the President's budget requests are fulfilled. We believe it is vital to provide for all of them.

METROPOLITAN POLICE

The Democratic Central Committee urges appropriation of the full $32,350,000 budget for the Metropolitan Police Department as requested. We are especially interested in the Police Department cadet program. This is a most imaginative approach to the problem of recruitment and to giving incentive to teenage boys to complete their schooling; $75,000 as requested is indeed a small price tag for so worthwhile a project.

The efforts and cooperation of Chief Murray and his aides, of the Council on Human Relations, of private agencies, and individual community leaders, have resulted in an apparent lessening of tensions that existed between the police force and certain segments of the population. With a staff of three, the Human Relations Council has performed magnificently in this area as well as in many others. Recently it was assigned the task of investigating complaints under the new fair housing order. It is absolutely essential that the additional staff of four be granted as requested.

There are many other requests in the budget for such important items as new and improved health programs and facilities, new libraries, cultural programs, the Commissioners Youth Council, additional correctional institutions, et cetera. All are deserving of sympathetic consideration.

FEDERAL PAYMENTS

Finally, the Democratic Central Committee respectfully urges you to appropriate the full Federal payment this year. Congress has decreed that the Federal Government's share in the cost of running the District is $50 million. The needs here are tremendous and we feel that this amount should be higher but since that is not the responsi-

bility of your committee, we urge that you grant the use of the full amount.

Inasmuch as the District residents regrettably are denied the right to handle our own affairs, we appeal to you to see that our needs are met and that we are granted our rightful share of Federal funds as authorized by Congress in the last session.

Senator BYRD. Senator Case, do you have any questions?

Senator CASE. Thank you, Mr. Jackson, for a very good statement.

HIGHWAY PROGRAM

I wonder if you originally, or so far as you know, your committee has any view about the highway program that you would like to express to us here.

Mr. JACKSON. Yes, sir.

The Democratic Central Committee has expressed its view on rapid transit, and the fact that it favored rapid transit, and it favored the halting of any further highway construction until it can be determined what the highway program—the rapid transit program will be.

And certainly we are in accord with the Capitol Hill community group, that if the east leg is to be run, that it should be run on one or the other sides of the Anacostia River, and not through the heart of the 11th Street area, which would destroy property and be more expensive to the District.

Senator CASE. Thank you very much.

Senator BYRD. Thank you, Mr. Jackson.

Our next witness is Mr. McGuire.

I see you have a statement about 6⅓ pages in length, and it is in small type.

Would you be satisfied if this were included in the record, and if you would please proceed extemporaneously and touch the high points of the statement?

Mr. MCGUIRE. We would be happy to do that, Mr. Chairman.

This statement in fine type we anticipated on submitting to you for the record anyhow.

THE WASHINGTON URBAN LEAGUE

STATEMENT OF ROBERT G. McGUIRE, JR., PRESIDENT

BUDGET ESTIMATES

Mr. MCGUIRE. Mr. Chairman, and members of the committee, I am Robert G. McGuire, Jr., president of the Washington Urban League, on whose behalf I appear today, to present a statement in connection with budget estimates for the fiscal year 1965 for the District of Columbia. I also invite your attention to the presence of Miss Anita Bellamy, community services director of the Washington Urban League, who, with your permission, will assist in answering questions, if any.

I will perhaps skip a bit, in order to conserve time.

INTEREST OF LEAGUE

The Washington Urban League is vitally interested in many activities affecting the general welfare of the residents of the District of

Columbia, and we are filing a supplemental statement for the record, covering our health, education, and human relations concerns. We would like to emphasize our welfare recommendations.

CITY OF POVERTY

The District of Columbia is a city in grips of poverty, unemployment, and disease. The statistics compiled by the Labor Department for the whole metropolitan area which indicate that in 1962–63 the unemployment rate did not exceed 2.9 percent of the labor force are misleading, because they do not reflect the situation in the District itself. Two-thirds of the metropolitan area's unemployment is located in the District. In the 1960 census the unemployment rate for the District of Columbia was 4.1 percent. But even this figure does not show adequately the picture of extreme poverty which dominates so much of the city. With the exception of that portion of the northwestern residential area west of Rock Creek, the new Southwest, and several other enclaves, the District is poor. The 1960 census showed 6,905 families with incomes under $1,000 a year and 30,000 families with incomes under $3,000 a year in the Nation's Capital. There were 17,000 families with children under 18 who had incomes under $3,000 a year. While only 2.5 percent of the white labor force was unemployed, 5.7 percent of the Negro labor force was unemployed.

In areas where the Negro population of the city is concentrated, unemployment is even higher; between Florida Avenue and Anacostia River the average unemployment rate, calculated from the 1960 census, is 8.4 percent of the male work force. In five census tracts in this inner city area live approximately 20,000 people and the unemployment rate there is higher than 20 percent.

These people do not live in grinding poverty because they do not want to work.

Senator BYRD. Mr. McGuire, I understood you to say you were going to abridge this statement. I notice you are reading it verbatim.

Mr. MCGUIRE. This was the six-page closely typed statement that we submitted, and I do have certain other items cut out.

Senator BYRD. Is it your plan to read the 6⅓ pages?

Mr. MCGUIRE. No, sir.

Senator BYRD. All right.

INABILITIY TO FIND WORK

Mr. MCGUIRE. The fact that most of them are physically able to work does not mean that they can find work. Most of them are unskilled laborers who can no longer find jobs because of the declining need for manual labor. Their low educational level and discriminatory hiring practices combine into an impenetrable barrier which they cannot break, no matter how willing and eager they are to work. The majority of persons who seek help in our agency are those who, despite their continuing best efforts sometimes find they are unable to support themselves and their families without aid. The children of such families are victims of their parents' plight and helplessness.

The Urban League believes that a coordinated program of help and rehabilitation must be offered to parents in order to prevent further social disintegration of the inhabitants of the District. The proposed

financial aid to children of unemployed parents is not only necessary from a humanitarian point of view to prevent children from being hungry, together with a training and rehabilitation program, it is also the most practical and economical step toward the solution of the problem of poverty in the District.

APPLICATION OF AFDC PROVISION

All provisions of the AFDC must apply to the parent who is the family's breadwinner, no matter whether it is the father or the mother. The special role played by many Negro mothers must be recognized and she must be given support. The 1960 census figures for the District of Columbia show that among Negro women in the labor force the unemployment rate was 5.7 percent, in comparison to the 1.9 rate of the white women. These figures clearly show that the Negro woman is a significant portion of the local labor force and often she too is hit by a high unemployment rate She must be covered in the AFDC program and such program should include provisions for training opportunities.

SOCIAL WORKERS

The league does not feel that the existing caseworker staff nor those staff positions requested by the Welfare Department in the 1965 budget to reduce the total caseload are sufficient to provide the concentrated and constructive casework service needed for families if the AFDC program is established. We, therefore, request funds for additional social workers in order that we may maximize the rehabilitation services for those to be included in the AFDC program. Using the Department's estimate of 490 cases, we request 14 additional social workers.

RECOMMENDATIONS

We recommend that (*a*) an extensive literacy program for young adults be started. Our city has more than 35,000 people who are functional illiterates; (*b*) the present training courses must be extended in variety and numbers and made more accessible to applicants; (*c*) the work training program proposed by the Welfare Department in 1964 hearings be implemented, because it will be inexpensive and effective method of training unskilled personnel and of simultaneously improving the services provided by the city. The program would have the advantage of getting the trainees accustomed to the responsibilities of a job and providing him not only with training but also with references and actual work experience. These experiences are especially important to the mother who has never been in the labor force.

These are salable commodities on the labor market. The fact that the financial grant would be paid to the trainees as compensation for useful services would have a healthy psychological effect on the recipients; (*d*) greater opportunities be provided for training of unemployed women. The ADC training program limits its intake to a few women in special circumstances. By definition this approach cannot meet the need of a community where a substantial number of women are forced by economic necessity to work; (*e*) the proposed extension

of the day-care program as presented by the Welfare Department be accepted. The program should be extended to all mothers who might be in training and to children who, if such care were available to them, could be removed from institutional and foster home care and reunited with their families. The program should be extended not only to mothers in training but also to those who are seeking employment, to those whose earnings are inadequate to cover the cost of day care, to families where such provision for the children would prevent a family breakdown and also to those families where mother's presence is imperatively required outside of the home.

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 commend to your consideration our supplemental statement we have filed for the record.

Miss Bellamy and I are available to answer any questions you may have.

(The statements referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF ROBERT G. MCGUIRE, THE WASHINGTON URBAN LEAGUE

Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, I am Robert G. McGuire, Jr., president of the Washington Urban League, on whose behalf I appear today to present a statement in connection with budget estimates for the fiscal year 1965 for the District of Columbia. I also invite your attention to the presence of Miss Anita Bellamy, community services director of the Washington Urban League, who, with your permission, will assist in answering questions, if any.

The Washington Urban League is vitally interested in many activities affecting the general welfare of the residents of the District of Columbia, and we are filing a supplemental statement for the record, covering our health, education, and human relations concerns. We would like to emphasize our welfare recommendations.

The District of Columbia is a city in grips of poverty, unemployment, and disease. The statistics compiled by the Labor Department for the whole metropolitan area which indicate that in 1962–63 the unemployment rate did not exceed 2.9 percent of the labor force are misleading, because they do not reflect the situation in the District itself. Two-thirds of the metropolitan area's unemployment is located in the District. In the 1960 census the unemployment rate for the District of Columbia was 4.1 percent. But even this figure does not show adequately the picture of extreme poverty which dominates so much of the city. With the exception of that portion of the Northwestern residential area west of Rock Creek, the new Southwest, and several other enclaves, the District is poor. The 1960 census showed 6,905 families with incomes under $1,000 a year and 30,000 families with incomes under $3,000 a year in the Nation's Capital. There were 17,000 families with children under 18 who had incomes under $3,000 a year. While only 2.5 percent of the white labor force was unemployed, 5.7 percent of the Negro labor force was unemployed. In areas where the Negro population of the city is concentrated, unemployment is even higher: between Florida avenue and Anacostia River the average unemployment rate, calculated from the 1960 census, is 8.4 percent of the male work force. In five census tracts in this inner city area live approximately 20,000 people and the unemployment rate there is higher than 10 percent.

These people do not live in grinding poverty because they do not want to work. The fact that most of them are physically able to work does not mean that they can find work. Most of them are unskilled laborers who can no longer find jobs because of the declining need for manual labor. Their low educational level and discriminatory hiring practices combine into an impenetrable barrier which they cannot break no matter how willing and eager they are to work. The majority of persons who seek help in our agency are those who, despite their continuing best efforts sometimes find they are unable to support themselves and

their families without aid. The children of such families are victims of their parent's plight and helplessness.

The Urban League believes that a coordinated program of help and rehabilitation must be offered to parents in order to prevent further social disintegration of the inhabitants of the District. The proposed financial aid to children of unemployed parents is not only necessary from a humanitarian point of view to prevent children from being hungry, together with a training and rehabilitation program, it is also the most practical and economical step toward the solution of the problem of poverty in the District. The experience of other States that have adopted the AFDC proves that prompt financial assistance prevents family disintegration. The survey conducted by the Bureau of Family Service of the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, revealed that in all localities cases were reported in which desertion by the husband had been forestalled or families were reunited through this program. Once family disorganization will no longer be the necessary condition for obtaining aid, children will have a fairer chance to grow up as healthy individuals and law-abiding citizens.

All provisions of the AFDC must apply to the parent who is the family's breadwinner, no matter whether it is the father or the mother. The special role played by many Negro mothers must be recognized and she must be given support. The 1960 census figures for the District of Columbia show that among Negro women in the labor force the unemployment rate was 5.7 percent, in comparison to the 1.9-percent rate of the white women. These figures clearly show that the Negro woman is a significant portion of the local labor force and often she too is hit by a high unemployment rate. She must be covered in the AFDC program and such program should include provisions for training opportunities.

Aid to families with dependent children—unemployed parent—will present a unique opportunity to channel a broad segment of the most needy population into an effective rehabilitation and retraining program thus helping them to become self-supporting. In the long run, instead of incurring new welfare expenditures for the community, this program will reduce the length of time during which families obtain public assistance. It will also reduce the number of families reapplying for assistance because the parents will be able to find and hold jobs for which they were trained.

The Urban League recommends that every applicant for public assistance be screened during the initial routine contact with the Welfare Department for possible placement in a rehabilitation or training program. While the investigation is conducted on the applicant's eligibility for aid, a social worker should also establish the applicant's suitability for training and guide the client to the proper program. The league does not feel that the existing caseworker staff nor those staff positions requested by the Welfare Department in the 1965 budget to reduce the total caseload are sufficient to provide the concentrated and constructive casework service needed for families if the AFDC program is established. We therefore request funds for additional social workers in order that we may maximize the rehabilitation services for those to be included in the AFDC program. Using the Department's estimates of 490 cases, we request 14 additional social workers.

We recommend that: (*a*) An extensive literacy program for young adults be started. Our city has more than 35,000 people who are functional illiterates. In order to give them a chance to learn better skills we must teach them to read. We therefore suggest that the committee make available to the Department funds to provide staff and equipment for this program; (*b*) the present training courses must be extended in variety and numbers and made more accessible to applicants. They should be publicized in a manner which would bring them to the attention of the broad public. The dates of enrollment and beginning of courses must be arranged so that applicants would not have to wait many weeks and months for the next opportunity to enroll; (*c*) the work training program proposed by the Welfare Department in 1964 hearings be implemented, because it will be an inexpensive and effective method of training unskilled personnel and of simultaneously improving the services provided by the city. The program would have the advantage of getting the trainee accustomed to the responsibilities of a job and providing him not only with training but also with references and actual work experience. These experiences are especially important to the mother who has never been in the labor force.

These are salable commodities on the labor market. The fact that the financial grant would be paid to the trainees as compensation for useful services would have a healthy psychological effect on the recipients; (*d*) greater oppor-

tunities be provided for training of unemployed women. The ADC training program limits its intake to a few women in special circumstances. By definition this approach cannot meet the need of a community where a substantial number of women are forced by economic necessity to work. The training of women on a nonresidential basis must be radically expanded, and should not be limited by the number of available vacancies in the existing vocational schools. To make it possible for mothers to avail themselves of these training opportunities, it is imperative that provisions be made for care of their small children; (*e*) the proposed extension of the day-care program as presented by the Welfare Department be accepted. The program should be extended to all mothers who might be in training and to children who, if such care were available to them, could be removed from institutional and foster-home care and reunited with their families. The program should be extended not only to mothers in training but also to those who are seeking employment to those whose earnings are inadequate to cover the cost of day care, to families where such provision for the children would prevent a family breakdown and also to those families where mother's presence is imperatively required outside of the home.

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 commend to your consideration our supplemental statement we have filed for the record. Miss Bellamy and I are available to answer any questions you may have.

SUPPLEMENTAL STATEMENT OF THE WASHINGTON URBAN LEAGUE

HEALTH

Maternal and child care

Today the rate of Washington mothers who die from childbirth complications is 59 percent above the national average. The infant mortality rate is 35.6 for each 1,000 live births, highest rate for the 10 most populous cities in the country. Katherine Brownell Oettinger of the Children's Bureau, says that these figures add up to mother and baby health problems of "crisis proportions" among those in the Nation's Capital who can't afford private care.

Expansion of prenatal care services

The Health Department gives top priority to removing eligibility restrictions from our prenatal clinics so as to increase the number of admissions and reduce the incidence of prematurity and infant and maternal mortality. However, the 1965 budget makes no request for increases for prenatal care. We need more clinics, neighborhood-based, open day and night, and more nurses and social workers to staff them. The Urban League strongly urges Congress to include funds in this budget for expanding prenatal care clinics.

Replacement of Gales Clinic

Gales clinic, the intake prenatal clinic, where eligibility for service is established and major medical tests given, is in the path of an urban renewal project. It is to be demolished by the end of 1964 or the beginning of 1965. There is no money in the budget to purchase or rent a building and remodel it, so it can be used for clinical purposes. By the end of this calendar year, unless money is included in the budget before you, 2,500 patients who annually are given detailed medical examinations at Gales before distribution to the neighborhood clinics, will be without prenatal service. What will this lack of prenatal care mean in terms of infant deaths, maternal deaths, and mentally retarded children?

Staffing of programs funded in fiscal 1964

Both the 1964 and 1965 budgets included $25,000 (making a total of $50,000), for family planning. This money is earmarked for supplies. Staff is needed for medical examination and instruction in the use of birth control material. Additional staff is needed to handle referrals from the Welfare Department of mothers receiving ADC benefits. This program is to be initiated in a few months and can't "get off the ground" without staff, just as essential as supplies.

Measles vaccination program

The Urban League endorses the request for $40,000 for a new measles vaccination program to immunize one-half of the children 1 year of age and over registered in child health clinics. If it is found that the assumption that one-half of these children have had measles is false, then money should be included in a supplemental budget to extend the coverage to all children who need the immunization.

Travel allowance for venereal disease control staff

The Urban League welcomes the new venereal disease control officer, a post vacant for 4 years, and the comprehensive control program that is planned but it will be ineffective unless the contact investigators are given a travel allowance sufficient to do the job. The $34 a month allowance for travel appropriated in the 1964 budget was an increase over the old $25 a month maximum allowance, but still inadequate. Baltimore investigators received $65 a month for travel. We recommend that venereal disease investigators be reimbursed for all travel necessitated by the requirements of the job to be done. Realistically this would average about $600 a year per investigator.

Mobile health unit

The mobile health unit for chronic disease detection is a free service for the over 40 age group. We now have statistics that show the effectiveness of this program. From April 23, to November 30, 1963, 5,213 cases were screened, 4,160 were referred for medical followup. As of November 30, 1,393 of this 4,160 had actually been seen by a doctor. The following new cases of chronic diseases, requiring medical treatment were found:

Glaucoma	74
Haemoglobin iron deficiencies	36
Abnormal blood sugar	34
Essential hypertension	95
Primary and secondary supplies	6
Arteriosclerosis	24
Hypertension	33
Abnormal sight	108
Other heart disease	93
Hearing loss	128

These are cases that might otherwise not have been detected until it was too late for effective treatment. We request a second mobile unit so we can expand this inexpensive service and better protect the health of the public.

Community health center planning

The Urban League endorses the two requests of $100,000 each, for preliminary planning for the Northwest Community Health Center and the Northeast Health Center. We are particularly enthusiastic about the fact that plans for the two centers are progressing at the same rate.

District of Columbia General

Work on reconstructing the central core of District of Columbia General, after years of delay and proven need, is to proceed, but on an insufficient budget. Moving the obstetrical units was sacrificed. What is needed is a new structure for the obstetrical units so the 6,500 women who are delivered at District of Columbia General will have the benefit of receiving all service under one roof in a modern facility. We strongly urge proper funding for this capital outlay.

Loss of Federal grants for tuberculosis control

Tuberculosis is a major infectious disease in the District of Columbia. Washington, D.C., ranked fifth highest for new active tuberculosis among 21 cities in the United States (incidence rate 75 new active cases per 100,000 population. Total of 599 new active cases in 1962). The new active tuberculosis rate is more than twice that of the national rate. Two hundred thousand hospital days were utilized for tuberculosis alone. Three thousand six hundred persons are receiving medical supervision for tuberculosis.

The tentative proposed reduction of $26,700 in State formula grants-in-aid in fiscal 1965 would result in a layoff of 7 persons, an estimated reduction of 5,500 visits by needy sick patients, and actual reduction in case findings of

10,000 X-rays, 1,000 tuberculosis skin tests, the loss of one full-time person to file and process 40,000 X-ray films, the loss of one-quarter of the clinic admission staff, the loss of 2 clerks to process 15,000 patient visits through the chest clinic, the loss of 1 register clerk to make 12,000 postings on 1,200 tuberculous suspects and patients. The sum total of the matter is that the loss of the grant would dangerously damage outpatient services. It would result in some Washington citizens and visitors being needlessly exposed to active TB patients. A very definite setback to tuberculosis control activities would occur.

The Health Department can't absorb a 100-percent reduction in tuberculosis formula grant-in-aid. The $26,700 in funds amounts to an actual need to budget $36,651 for fiscal 1965 because of salary increases. Congress must appropriate this money to prevent grave danger to the health of anyone visiting or residing temporarily or permanently in the District of Columbia.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

The Washington Urban League endorses the total budget request of the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation, but we are particularly concerned about the following programs:

Program for disabled recipients of public assistance

This program is in cooperation with the Public Assistance Division of the Department of Public Welfare. Screening will take place at the intake level and disabled applicants for public assistance will be referred to vocational rehabilitation. It is hoped that early contact, before habits of dependency have crystallized, will produce in the client a more favorable attitude toward rehabilitation. This program could lower dependency costs to the District. We endorse the request for five additional vocational counselors.

Halfway house for the mentally retarded

We endorse the request of $32,500 for the establishment of a halfway house for the mentally retarded residents of the District Training School who are ready for employment and community living, but, because of the vast difference between institutional living and living in society, need a protected home where they can adjust gradually to the demands and pressures of community living. In the past, many discharged mentally retarded youth have had to return to the institution.

Rehabilitation unit for multiple disabled adolescents

Their disabilities consist of cerebral palsy, orthopedic, cardiac, and systemic conditions with concomitant problems involving speech, hearing, intellectual function, coordination, and emotional development, and, in the deaf, often mental retardation. We endorse the request for $34,500 to develop a vocationally oriented rehabilitation program, in cooperation with the public schools, for these disabled high school students. It would provide, in the last year of high school, a half day vocational training in a sheltered workshop and a half day of classroom studies. The program would prepare the student to face the employment world and to reject a life of dependency.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The Washington Urban League is greatly encouraged by the action of Congress, however delayed, on the budget for fiscal year 1964 for its action paved the way for the many long awaited and needed improvements included in the budget now before you. The league wants the District of Columbia school system to be an example to the rest of the Nation and to the world. That there are children in crowded or substandard classrooms; without textbooks; without access to libraries; without guidance service which are unavailable elsewhere; without kindergarten experience; without the cultural enrichment schools could provide; hungry and disturbed, these conditions are the shame of our city. We ask only for the tools to eradicate them.

Teaching services

The Washington Urban League supports the request for 114 elementary teachers (44 to achieve the 30-to-1 ratio and 70 to maintain this ratio with the expected increases next fall) as well as the 6 kindergarten teachers who will open the doors of kindergarten to many whose brothers and sisters have heretofore found closed. We also support the 25 teachers for the mentally retarded whose

presence in a school setting will bring hope into an otherwise bleak and hopeless world. We endorse the request for 15 music and 2 art teachers to reduce the impossible ratio now maintained in the system.

The league supports the 19 junior high academic teachers and the 29 senior high teachers to maintain the 25-to-1 ratio. We recommend approval of the 12 junior high teachers whose services in basic and social adjustment classes serve the dual purpose of relieving the regular teacher of the burden of teaching troublesome youngsters in a normal classroom setting and of motivating through more individual attention, these potential dropouts to remain in school.

Speech services

Since communication is so vital in our modern world the 12 positions requested in this field would reduce the problems of the nearly 4,000 children who speak so poorly or not at all as to be unable to communicate in the mother tongue.

Summer school

The league has noted with interest the many articles appearing in the national press dealing with imaginative enrichment programs conducted in summer schools throughout the Nation. Our program here has long been extremely negative in offering only remedial work to students who are failing. We strongly endorse the $26,600 which would "promote the development of exceptionally able children along the lines of their special interests and aptitudes."

Librarians

We are gratified to have included in this budget a request for 10 elementary librarians who will give professional services in libraries often stocked by PTA's and operated by volunteers and other varying methods throughout the city. While these 10 positions are small, they are a beginning and we urge the retention of the positions as a commendable and most desirable initial step.

We urge also that our 14 junior high librarians be made permanent since their value to the system is unquestioned. We would hope that such action would pave the way for an eventual full-time librarian for each junior high school.

Counselors

It hardly seems necessary to justify this great need in our school system. Study after study has indicated that good counseling on the elementary level can ease problems which result in underachievement, delinquency, and dropouts. Thirty such positions should bring demonstrable results. Closely related is the request for three psychologists and three social workers who would work with families in cases of severe maladjustment. Every effort must be made to save these youngsters. On a purely monetary basis it is more economical to correct small problems in time than to pay the per diem cost at Junior Village, Laurel, or Lorton, or to support the family of a dropout through Public Welfare, Public Health, and through the free lunch program in the schools.

A counselor cannot even begin to counsel 1,200 youngsters, as is expected in some of our junior high schools today. The figure of 839 quoted in the school budget is hardly accurate since a counselor is usually assigned only to a school with an enrollment much higher than 839.

Supervisory service

We support the requests for additional elementary supervisory positions and the second assistant principal for junior highs of over 1,000 population. Increased staff automatically require increased supervision if fiscal responsibility is to be achieved.

Textbooks and supplies

We endorse the $309,900 to finance the replacement of books every 5 years and we strongly urge your support of the increase from $10 to $15 per pupil-station for new schools. Many youngsters moving into a bright new building with bright new equipment are often condemned to using obsolete, wornout textbooks, "borrowed" from another school, since the $10 allocation is too small to equip a new school.

We also support the $23,300 requested for the purchase of equipment under the National Defense Education Act as an asset in our forward surge toward becoming a first-class school system.

Maintenance

Finally, we support the funds ($208,500) to maintain in good condition the sizable investment the District of Columbia already has made in public school buildings. Likewise we support the desperately needed roof repairs.

Transfer of school personnel

We are extremely concerned with proposed plans to transfer secondary school nurses and psychiatrists, psychiatric social workers, and clinical psychologists from the Board of Education to the Department of Public Health, solely in the interest of economy, especially when the District of Columbia Management Study Division has not reported on this proposal. We feel that this transfer, seemingly without taking into consideration differences in methods of operation, knowledge of school procedures and problems, the special conditions of an education setting, may be ill advised. We recommend maintenance of present assignments in this matter, or at least delay of such transfer until the Management Study Division has had an opportunity to study and report thereon.

Capital outlay

We would strongly support the entire capital outlay requests of the Board of Education and the District Commissioners. Our building program has fallen so far behind that it will be necessary for several years to generously support an increased capital outlay program to eliminate both part-time education and education in buildings so decrepit by age and overcrowding as to make their continued use a waste of the taxpayer's dollars.

Since we have pleaded brick by brick, book by book, and teacher by teacher for the resources to develop a first rate school system, we are pleased to support this budget which genuinely seems to answer many of our most pressing needs. We urge your generous support of these requests.

Human Relations Council

The District of Columbia Commissioners' Council on Human Relations is charged with carrying out the Commissioners' directives on equal employment opportunity in the District of Columbia government and among contractors who do business with the District of Columbia government and the Council is charged with enforcing the fair housing regulations. It provides community and intergroup relations advice to all District of Columbia 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 District of Columbia 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.

Senator BYRD. Senator Case, do you have any questions?

Senator CASE. No, thank you very much.

Senator BYRD. Thank you, Mr. McGuire, for a very fine statement, and we thank Miss Bellamy for her assistance, I am sure, in preparing that statement.

Mr. McGUIRE. Thank you very much.

Senator BYRD. Mr. Bert Hall?

Mr. Hall is not here.

The next three witnesses will appear in this order:

Mr. Brackley Shaw, Mrs. Harry Lerner, and Mrs. Hobert A. Spalding.

Mr. Shaw, would you proceed, please?

PUBLIC WELFARE

STATEMENT OF BRACKLEY SHAW, REPRESENTING THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA HEALTH AND WELFARE COUNCIL

GENERAL STATEMENT

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Chairman, my name is Brackley Shaw, representing the District of Columbia Health and Welfare Council.

I have sitting with me Mr. Abe Makofsky, the regional director of the District of Columbia Council, who does not intend to testify, unless there are questions in which he can assist in answering. We have submitted prepared testimony, which I request be added in the record following the conclusion of my brief remarks.

Senator BYRD. All right, Mr. Shaw.

Mr. SHAW. I am sure this committee needs no introduction to the Health and Welfare Council.

DISTRIBUTION OF U.G.F. FUNDS

Briefly, let me say only that of the UGF funds which it is anticipated collecting this year in the metropolitan area of approximately $8½ million, the Health and Welfare Council will be responsible for distributing among its member agencies approximately $6½ million. It has 173 member agencies, and it and its member agencies have over 5,000 volunteer citizen workers who are unpaid.

My comments this afternoon I will concentrate entirely on the welfare area.

In our prepared statement we have made some comments with regard to the budgets of other District departments and activities. But we believe the welfare problems in the District are so important that, for this purpose, we should concentrate on that.

CONCERN OVER WELFARE

In the District of Columbia, we are all very seriously concerned at the welfare program. We are, I might say, almost appalled in the way it is now being handled.

Let me give you a few examples of the reason for our concern on this subject.

In September of 1963, out of 100 applicants for aid to dependent children in the District of Columbia, only 20 were accepted. The national average of acceptance for this kind of assistance is 57 out of 100 applicants. The District of Columbia in this respect rates lower than any State.

In the District of Columbia we have 100 investigators for the eligibility of welfare recipients. In Baltimore and Cleveland there are only a dozen. In Pittsburgh and Boston there is no comparable unit. There is a climate of fear among the welfare recipients in the District of Columbia and there is, moreover, a serious question of the constitutionality of the searches which many of these investigators are conducting.

There is no aid in the District of Columbia for children of an employable father unless he deserts his children, as was suggested a few minutes ago by Reverend Jackson. This is a harsh rule.

Much of the ineligibility with which we are charged in the District is based on this rule, as is the requirement for those 100 investigators which I mentioned.

We believe that the problem is like prohibition. There is nothing wrong with the people, it is a bad rule.

The public assistance grants in the District of Columbia are below the subsistence level. They are based on 1957 food costs and 1953 rent costs.

PROBLEM OF CHILD CARE FOR WORKING MOTHERS

A mother who wants to work and has small children can get day care for only 3 months after she gets a job. After that, she has to pay for day care out of her earnings if she can. The result is that many don't work and stay on welfare. The caseloads of the social workers in the District of Columbia are still very high. They have been reduced from a year or two ago, but they are still not down to anywhere close to the HEW recommended caseload of 60 per caseworker, in order to achieve the 75 percent matching grant.

Senator BYRD. What is the average caseload per social worker in the District of Columbia?

Mr. SHAW. The most recent figure I have is that it is 90 at the moment. This information is from Mr. Brewer, as of about 2 weeks ago.

Senator BYRD. Proceed.

JUNIOR VILLAGE

Mr. SHAW. Junior Village is still badly overcrowded. We understand that it now has, again as of about 2 weeks ago, 750 children in quarters now designed for about 600.

The foster home board rates are below the actual cost to the foster parent. We believe that something must be done about this, and done now.

Last year, 42 private organizations in the District of Columbia got together to support the foremost urgent needs in the District welfare situation. These were only slightly affected by last year's appropriations.

This year even more organizations have joined solidly behind a list of the six critical needs, which you have heard referred to several times earlier this afternoon. This list of six critical needs was developed by the Citizens Commitee on the Welfare Crisis and the Health and Welfare Council, and it is aimed under the slogan "The Children Come First." For the long run, we believe that decent homes will prevent juvenile delinquency, crime, and eventually much higher costs to the District budget.

CRITICAL WELFARE NEEDS

Let me review briefly these six critical needs, so you will have them in mind as other agencies with expertise in particular areas refer to them again.

First, the aid to children of unemployed parents. This, as you know, is a Federal program. We are delighted to see that the House Appropriations Committee, in its report issued today, has approved the inclusion of $310,000 in the District budget for this purpose to operate

such a program for 6 months. We don't see why it should be limited to 6 months, but we are glad to see that the House Appropriations Committee has gone this far in recognizing the validity of the program.

The second critical need is a 25-percent increase in public assistance grants to meet what we believe are the minimum standards of subsistence in the District.

As I have mentioned, the cost on which the present grants are based are way outdated, and the consumer price index estimates that District rent costs have risen 15 percent at least since the time when the costs on which this—these rents were based were taken.

The Bureau of Social Science Research has judged that allowances in the District are 25 percent below the minimum costs. We ask an increase in that amount.

The third critical need relates to an expansion of day care services to meet the needs of working mothers.

AMOUNT REQUESTED FOR DAY CARE

The District department asks for an appropriation of $167,424 for this purpose. The budget contains somewhat less.

We wholeheartedly support the original grant and ask that it be put back in the budget.

The fourth critical need relates to the reduction of worker caseloads which I have mentioned, so that there will be a maximum of 60 in all caseload categories, and the District will be eligible for the 75-percent matching cost.

Senator BYRD. Do you know what the average caseload per social worker was 2 years ago?

Mr. SHAW. My impression is it was about 180.

Senator BYRD. Your impression is right.

Mr. SHAW. The fifth critical need, we believe, is a drastic reduction in special investigative personnel and the transfer of positions thus made available to the social worker side.

As I have said, no other city in the country has a comparable investigative unit. And we believe that a small investigative force would be more than adequate to check on suspected fraud.

I would like to emphasize in this connection that we are by no means suggesting that we are not opposed to fraudulent receipt of public assistance funds. We believe, however, that this question has been overemphasized, that the question of eligibility can be adequately investigated if we have a sufficient social worker staff, and a small investigative staff where there is real reason to believe that fraud exists.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S REPORT

Senator BYRD. Have you read the Comptroller General's reports on ineligibility in the District of Columbia?

Mr. SHAW. No.

Senator BYRD. Would you like to have a copy of his report to the chairmen of the Senate and House Appropriations Subcommittees on the District of Columbia, and would you also like to have a copy of his special report to the chairman of the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on the District of Columbia?

Mr. SHAW. I would, very much.

Senator BYRD. All right. If you will call at my office, you can get these two reports.

Mr. SHAW. I will do so.

Senator CASE. Mr. Chairman, are those reports public?

Senator BYRD. Yes; they are. As a matter of fact, they have been included in the hearings of the last 2 years.

Senator CASE. They are available to the public?

Senator BYRD. Yes.

Senator CASE. I would be very happy to have the witness' comments on them, after he has had a chance to study them.

Senator BYRD. He will have to comment pretty fast, because we are going to close the hearings——

Senator CASE. I am not talking about necessarily these hearings, but just for my own information and guidance in future years.

Senator BYRD. You may wish to write to Senator Case and give him your comments. Senator Case might include them in the Congressional Record, if he wishes during the debate on the appropriation bill.

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Chairman, may I be perfectly clear on this. This is the GAO report to the committee.

The second report I am not sure I have identified.

Senator BYRD. The special report submitted to the chairman of the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on the District of Columbia concerning the ADC program in the District of Columbia. You will not have to identify either report as I am making a note of this now. If you stop by my office, the two reports will be available. They may also be found in the Senate hearings of the last 2 years.

Mr. SHAW. Thank you, sir.

And I shall, Senator Case, write to you after I have had a chance to review these.

FOSTER HOME BOARD RATE PROBLEM

The last of the six critical needs is the foster home board rate problem. Here, again, we are pleased to see that the House, in its Appropriations Committee report, has recommended an increase for children from 6 to 11, up to $70 per month, and for children 12 and up, up to $75 per month.

This is an increase over what presently exists. We do not believe it is adequate. We recommend this be raised to $75 monthly per child under 12, and $85 monthly to children over 12, with an incentive fee. We believe that adequate foster home board rates will increase the supply of foster homes, will give the children a better home, and will reduce this crowding in Junior Village.

Mr. Chairman, that concludes my statement.

(The prepared statement previously referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF BRACKLEY SHAW REPRESENTING HEALTH AND WELFARE COUNCIL

The District of Columbia Health and Welfare Council appears before you again this year to express its views about human needs in the District of Columbia. In presenting these views, HWC believes that is is fulfilling its essential role of giving leadership to citizens who seek to establish sound and effective patterns of health and welfare service. As this committee knows from past

contract with our organization, HWC brings to bear a substantial body of knowledge on matters concerned with peoples' needs in this city. Citizen committees, assisted by a professionally competent staff, look into needs in a year-round, intensive effort. Our recommendations about budget are based on awareness of these needs and the services which are required to meet them effectively as well as economically. For the 1964 fiscal year, HWC concentrated its attention on the Department of Public Welfare. We thought this limitation necessary in order to meet a crisis situation. The crisis in welfare is still with us but we have felt obligated to present our views on a broader range of health and welfare needs and how these are dealt with in the budgets of selected District departments.

Three guidelines were used by HWC in the process of analyzing the budgets and in formulating its recommendations. These guidelines were:

1. What effect will each item have on the people who need services? Methods of financing can be determined by others with greater competence in financial matters but we center our concern on how people will be affected.
2. Our observations are intended to work toward an evercloser partnership between public and private agencies. HWC believes in sound public programs; HWC believes in strong voluntary programs. Both must work together to effect a maximum of service to the community.
3. Our goal is to be constructive and positive. It is not our intent to be negatively critical of the thoughtful programs which have been presented by the Departments whose budgets are here examined.

This year HWC has chosen to review and comment on the budgets of the courts and the Departments of Corrections, Public Health, Public Welfare and Recreation.

THE COURTS AND THE DEPARTMENTS OF CORRECTIONS

The basic assumption of HWC is that these departments of government have a great opportunity and responsbility to treat, rehabilitate and help rather than merely to punish. Based on this guiding principle the HWC recommends the following:

A. Juvenile court request

1. *Support the delinquent boys project.*—$24,600 is requested in the President's budget. HWC welcomes this support for a project designed to rehabilitate chonically delinquent boys through intensive remedial education, recreation, and counseling. The judges of court have found that the original project did rehabilitate boys. This second project will extend this help to a greater number of boys who get into trouble.

2. *Increase in probation staff.*—We endorse the request made by the court and approved in the President's budget for seven additional positions to reduce probation caseloads and to provide needed psychological testing of juveniles coming before the court.

B. General sessions court

Additional probation officers.—We support the court's original request for two probation officers. Only one position was approved in the President's budget. Caseloads need to be reduced to a manageable size if effective work is to be done with individuals whom the court finds worthy of probation rather than imprisonment. Larger caseloads handicap the efforts to rehabilitate these people.

C. Department of Corrections

Additional positions for diagnosis, treatment, and training.—$485,700 was originally requested for 62 positions to rehabilitate incarcerated prisoners through psychologists, teachers, and social workers. Only $95,000 now appears in the budget before you to cover 11 new positions.

HWC believes that the full request of the Department should be met. There is sound economy in counseling, guiding, and teaching the offender if we want to prevent recidivism and salvage human resources.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

HWC is concerned that basic health programs, especially those dealing with children, should be strengthened. We therefore support:

1. Prenatal clinic services

Lack of prenatal care has undoubtedly contributed to the high incidence of infant mortality in the District. In the United States, the infant mortality rate is 25.3 per 1,000 live births. In the District, the rate is 35.6, so we stand second only to Alaska in the infant death rate. We urge the availability of these services to all pregnant mothers, whether indigent or not, as outlined in Dr. Grant's report. "Care now, pay later" should be the policy at District of Columbia General Hospital.

We urge an additional amount be included in the budget to expand these services.

2. Well-baby clinic services

It has come to our attention that appointments at well-baby clinics are made sometimes as long as 3 months from the time of initial contact. Immunization and early care of infants cannot wait that long. It should be recognized that a well-baby clinic has the unique opportunity of assisting families at an early stage to care for their children properly and to give, wherever possible, total guidance and help to family problems. This service should be outlined and encouraged at the hospital at the time of delivery. HWC proposes that funds be provided to expand this service.

3. Public health nurses in the schools

HWC endorses the budget request for $48,200 to expand this service. The seven additional public health nurses are needed in the schools.

4. Sex education in the schools

We recommend that enough staff be available for a program of in-service training for teachers so as to enable them to provide sex education in the schools to the extent needed.

5. Increase in mental health clinic service

We believe that the need has been established for this service in the Southeast. While no request is included in the budget this year, in past years several positions were requested. We urge that the funds be made available to meet this need. HWC also endorses the approval given in capital outlay funds for the new community health centers in the Northeast and in the Northwest.

6. Legal psychiatric service

The request for expansion of the present staff by four additional professional positions is supported.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

Public welfare with its many serious problems is still much on the minds of the citizens of the District of Columbia. There is good reason for this. Restrictive eligibility policies deny assistance to many children and their families, often without any reasonable possibility that they can provide for themselves. Consider this fact: In September 1963 the District's Department of Public Welfare accepted 20 out of every 100 families applying for aid to families of dependent children. The national average in that same month shows that 57 out of every 100 families which apply were accepted. In fact, the District's percentage of acceptances in AFDC was lower than that of any State in the Union.

Public welfare in the United States has been the community's response to the needs of poor and helpless people. In the District of Columbia, we who are the community should ask ourselves why help should be given grudgingly, kept below a subsistence level, watched over by a special investigative force of 98 men trained in police investigative methods rather than social work, and denied to children and their families regardless of what this may mean in family breakup, malnutrition, sickness, and its consequences for developing constructive and responsible future citizens.

In 1963, the community's concern with these serious problems led to vigorous constructive action. Forty-two organizations joined together to adopt and campaign for a unified program emphasizing four most urgent needs. These

organizations made the story known to public officials and the community. They secured the help of the late President Kennedy and his adviser on National Capital affairs. They visited with members of the U.S. House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate. They enlisted the support of the District of Columbia Commissioners, the District of Columbia Department of Public Welfare, and other interested citizens and organizations here and in the various States. The results show that two of the four most urgent needs received positive action. Some caseloads in the AFDC program were reduced and in these instances the District will qualify for 75-percent matching Federal funds. A minimal extension of the day-care program has also been achieved.

This is only a beginning. Longer strides must be made if needy families are to stay together and if their children are to grow into healthy and sound men and women. Public welfare still needs the attention, concern, and work of the citizens of this community.

This year, the concerned organizations have adopted as their platform principle that "children come first". We believe that this city can demonstrate that "children come first" if it will act on six critical needs in public welfare.

First critical need

Aid to children of unemployed parents.—This program, which Congress has endorsed for the children of this country, has not yet been achieved for the children of the District. We are still punishing the children whose fathers and mothers are jobless yet employable. Employable fathers have deserted so that their children can be eligible for help. We believe that this policy has in part been responsible for the terrible influx of children into Junior Village.

The President's budget asks for $310,400 as the District's share for 6 months operation of the program to serve an estimated 490 families. We question why only 6 months of operation are contemplated, but we wholeheartedly endorse the establishment of the program for the people of the District.

Second critical need

A 25-percent increase in public assistance grants to met the minimum standards of subsistence in the District of Columbia.

Allowances for all families and individuals receiving public assistance are inadequate and unrealistic. Food allowances are based on 1957 Department of Agriculture estimates of food costs. Today, the low-cost food plan of the Department of Agriculture, prepared for a family of four, is, on the average, more than 30 percent higher than public welfare's food grants. For example, a woman with three children ages 5, 7, and 14 now receives a food allowance of $73 monthly. The Department of Agriculture's low-cost food plan advises that this family needs $96.90 a month.

Shelter allowances are based on rental costs in 1953. The Consumer Price Index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates that District rent costs have risen 15.4 percent since that time.

The Bureau of Social Science Research judged that allowances in the District, among 50 families which they studied from April to June, 1963, were 25 percent below minimum subsistence needs. Therefore we believe that public welfare needs to raise allowances above present levels by at least 25 percent.

Third critical need

Expand day-care services to meet the needs of children of working, low-income mothers, while reaffirming the right of every mother of dependent children to decide whether or not she should work. Day care, can keep families together. It can prevent dependency by permitting a mother who wants to work to find employment with the assurance that her young children will be given good care.

In the District, day-care funds of the Department of Public Welfare have thus far been limited to the small number of mothers who are selected for occupational training. In its original request for fiscal 1965, the Department asked for a District day-care appropriation of $167,424. This money would be used for children:

(*a*) In Junior Village or in foster homes who could be reunited with their families if day care were provided.
(*b*) Whose mothers are in training for employment.
(*c*) Whose mothers have finished training or are looking for work.
(*d*) With employed mothers who earn too little to pay full fees.
(*e*) Whose families need day care to prevent family breakdown.

We wholeheartedly support the Department's original fiscal 1965 budget request of $167,424 for expanded day care. This is a preventive program. It will help mothers on public assistance and mothers who will need public assistance unless they can leave their children in good hands while they work.

Fourth critical need

Reunite and rehabilitate disorganized families by reducing worker caseloads to a maximum of 60 in all public assistance categories.

Defeated and disorganized families need intensive help from caseworkers and from other resources able to assist in building a stronger family life. A reasonable start in this very difficult task will be possible only if time can be spent in mobilizing the strengths within the family and bringing to bear the educational, religious, and other rehabilitative services of the community.

An integral part of this is to assure that adequate training will be given to workers so that they can direct their efforts in the most effective channels. Steps need to be taken within the Department to provide the intensive inservice training from which workers can take the best of past experiences and use this knowledge in helping troubled families.

The Federal Government has made clear its commitment to a 60 maximum caseload per worker and intensive staff training by paying 75 percent of the personnel costs.

The President's budget asks for 29 positions ($77,900) to extend the principle of intensive casework to 50 percent of the AFDC families. While we support this we do not believe that it goes far enough. The possibility of rehabilitative efforts should be offered to any individual or family receiving public welfare. This is not only humane but sound economy.

Fifth critical need

A drastic reduction in special investigative personnel and the transfer of the positions thus made available to the social worker staff.

Washington's force of special investigative officers now numbers 98 and even more are authorized.

No other community in the United States compares with Washington in the size of its investigative force. Baltimore has 12 investigators. Cleveland has 13 investigators. Pittsburgh and Boston do not have a comparable unit; investigators are used in these cities only to obtain reimbursement where fraud has been established.

A climate of fear has been created among people who are applicants and those who already receive public assistance. This fear extends even into the social work staff of the Department.

Every applicant accepted for AFDC after a social worker determines the family to be eligible must have the case reviewed by a special investigator.

We are unequivocally opposed to fradulent receipt of public assistance funds. For cases of suspected fraud, referral could be made to an investigative unit. We believe that a small investigative force would be adequate to review such cases. We propose that the vacancies created by a drastic reduction of investigative personnel be filled by social workers and that all workers in the Department be charged, as previously, with responsibility to determine continuing eligibility for help and to introduce the rehabilitative measures directed toward establishing recipients as self-sufficient and adequate family members.

Sixth critical need

Increase regular foster home board rates to $75 monthly per child under 12, and $85 monthly per child over 12, plus an incentive service fee.

Some children cannot live with their own families during periods of stress. We believe that it is in the best interests of most of these children to be placed with a substitute family and receive good foster home care.

To achieve this, the community owes foster parents as a minimum the actual cost of care. Beyond this, the provision of an incentive fee or payment for this service is a sound investment. It is a reasonable inducement to prospective foster parents to care for troubled children over uncertain periods, perhaps for a few days perhaps over a long period of years.

These are some of the needs of children who require the community's intervention to assure them the opportunity to have a home and a family life. The programs we advocate will not solve all of their problems. But they represent an important forward step in reaching this goal.

DEPARTMENT OF RECREATION

HWC recognizes the importance of this agency's program in providing both leadership and facilities especially in those areas of the District where children and youth cannot afford to pay for commercial recreational opportunities or where there is a special need affecting a sizable section of the community. We therefore support:

1. Operation of swimming pools under the Department auspices: We commend their budget recommendation to repair such needed facilities as the McKinley Pool.

2. The continued operation of Sunny Grove Day Camp for retarded children: These funds ($7,000), are not included in the budget before you. The money was requested by the Department and represents a real contribution for this disadvantaged group.

3. Youth garden project ($8,000): This program encouraging youth to raise flowers, vegetables, etc., is led primarily by civic groups. We commend the President for including this in the budget.

4. We support capital expenditures for Oxon Run Recreation Center for Langdon Park Playground and are pleased to see this included in the capital outlay budget.

The District of Columbia Health and Welfare Council sincerely hopes that this committee will give these recommendations their earnest attention in preparing their final proposed budget for the next fiscal year.

Senator BYRD. Senator Case, do you have any questions?

Senator CASE. No; except to express appreciation for the statement.

Senator BYRD. Thank you, Mr. Shaw.

The next witness is Mrs. Harry Lerner.

Mrs. Lerner is representing the Jewish Social Service Agency.

JEWISH SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCY OF GREATER WASHINGTON

STATEMENT OF MRS. HARRY LERNER, CHAIRMAN OF THE FAMILY SERVICE COMMITTEE

CONCERN OF AGENCY

Mrs. LERNER. Thank you for the opportunity to testify. I would like to introduce Mr. George Hixer, who is the executive director.

My name is Mrs. Harry Lerner and I am a member of the board of directors of the Jewish Social Service Agency, and chairman of the family services committee. I have been asked to testify here in behalf of legislation which we need to greatly improve the public welfare program of this, the Nation's Capital.

The Jewish Social Service Agency has been in existence now for more than 70 years, and in all of its years of service it has been concerned with problems of the economically deprived, as well as with other necessary social services such as family counseling, child guidance, foster home placement for homeless children, adoptions, and services to the aging.

URGENT NEEDS

As the most urgent need facing us today, I call the committee's attention to the fact that the city of Washington is one of the few jurisdictions which has no program of aid to the dependent children of unemployed parents. We hope that the present appropriation will make it possible to end this serious inadequacy.

FINANCIAL PROGRAM OF AGENCY

We have, for an agency our size, a substantial program of financial assistance. 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.

ASSISTANCE STANDARDS

Related to this is the fact that assistance standards are so low that even those who do obtain help suffer deprivation and want. By Department of Agriculture standards, nourishing meals are not possible on the public assistance grants. Assistance standards have not been recomputed for so many years that current allowances pay no attention to the present cost of living, and the rent allowances are particularly pathetic. Even the most miserable hovel in Washington today often costs more than the maximum rental allowance.

There are other urgent needs to which I would direct your attention. I will not dwell on these extensively because others will do so, but I want you to know that we support improvement in these areas as well.

FOSTER HOME RATES

Foster home rates should be raised to a minimum of $75 per month, which is little enough. In our agency we have been paying that amount for the last 10 years and are considering raising it because foster parents have pointed out to us that this does not really cover the cost of care, much less payment for their valuable services. We must also remember that a child in Junior Village costs $185 per month to maintain.

DAY-CARE PROGRAM

There is need for a much better day-care program in the District of Columbia. With such a program, many mothers now dependent on public assistance would choose to go to work, to the ultimate benefit of themselves, their children, and the community, though we stress that the choice should be a free one. The mother who wishes to stay home because her children need her should be allowed to do so.

INVESTIGATIVE PROGRAM

The task of investigation of eligibility and of rehabilitation is the job of the casework staff. If that staff were adequate, so that individual attention could be given to each family, not only would rehabilitation and economic independence be achieved in many cases, but the caseworker would also be able to carry on properly both the original and the continuing investigation of eligibility. This would make it unnecessary to have so large a staff of investigators, thus avoiding duplication of function.

Mr. Chairman, again I thank you for allowing me to appear before you.

Senator BYRD. Senator Case, do you have any questions?

Senator CASE. I think Mrs. Lerner would be entitled to have a look at that report that the chairman put to the last witness. And I would be very glad to have your comments.

Mrs. LERNER. Thank you very much.

Senator BYRD. Mrs. Lerner, I will be glad to have a copy of each of the two reports waiting at the front desk in my office for you, if you would care to pick them up.

Of course these have been available for 2 years. As I say, they have been included in the hearings for the past 2 years. They were also included in the Congressional Record at the time the District of Columbia appropriation bill was considered on the floor of the U.S. Senate in each of the last 2 years.

We thank you for your statement, Mrs. Lerner.

Mrs. LERNER. Thank you very much.

Senator BYRD. I had earlier indicated that Mrs. Spalding would be third in that group.

I understand from Mrs. Mizen that Mr. Washington I. Cleveland has an important appointment which he must meet in the very near future, and also Mr. Eugene Otto.

Mr. OTTO. I will follow Mrs. Spalding, sir. I will be pleased to do that.

Senator BYRD. All right.

With your indulgence, Mrs. Spalding, may we proceed with Mr. Cleveland.

HIGHWAYS

AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION

STATEMENT OF W. I. CLEVELAND, SECRETARY, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA DIVISION

SUPPORT OF HIGHWAY PROGRAM

Mr. CLEVELAND. Thank you, Senator Byrd and Senator Case. My statement is very brief. My name is W. I. Cleveland, the secretary of the District of Columbia division of the American Automobile Association, and I am here to present the statement of the chairman of our board, Renah F. Camalier, who could not get here.

Our board strongly supports the District of Columbia highway program and urges that you approve the highway appropriation items recommended by the District of Columbia Highway Department.

INTERSTATE HIGHWAY SYSTEM

We are particularly interested in the following items which are portions of the Interstate System: Item 28–22, the center leg of the inner loop; item 28–12, the east leg of the inner loop; item 28–51, the central Potomac River crossing (alternate for Three Sisters Bridge); and item 28–54, the northeast-north central freeway.

Three sections of the north leg of the inner loop; viz, item 28–8, the west section; item 28–9; the central section; item 28–69, the east section; and item 28–55, the south leg of the inner loop freeway.

In addition to these eight segments of the Interstate System, our Board strongly endorses two additional items: Item 28–16, the 9th Street expressway, which is complementary to the 12th Street expressway, and item 28–48, South Dakota Avenue from Rhode Island to Bladensburg Road.

Mr. Chairman, we call your attention to the warning issued by Rex M. Whitton, the Commissioner of the Bureau of Public Roads, that Federal aid interstate funds will not be available for reimbursement after October 1, 1972. If we allow the required 3-year leadtime for construction, the bulk of our major interstate projects should be obligated by the end of fiscal year 1969.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA HIGHWAY PROGRAM BEHIND SCHEDULE

As of today, the District of Columbia Highway Department is far behind schedule. You know as well or better than anyone what has caused this delay. We don't need to go into that. The fact is, however, that as of now, the District of Columbia should have obligated $259 million to be on schedule. The record shows, however, that the District has obligated less than half that amount; namely, $122 million in Federal aid.

What this means is that in order to complete the Interstate System on schedule, we must obligate interstate funds at an annual rate of approximately $58 million per year. The planned obligations of Federal aid interstate funds as requested in the 1965 fiscal year budget is approximately $54.2 million, slightly less than the required average.

In view of these facts, it is imperative that the Federal aid interstate funds as requested in the 1965 fiscal year budget be approved in full.

APPROVAL OF HIGHWAY REQUESTS URGED

It is the earnest recommendation of the District of Columbia Advisory Board of the American Automobile Association that this subcommittee approve the entire amount of $54.2 million of Federal aid interstate funds as requested for the 1965 fiscal year budget.

Senator BYRD. Senator Case, do you have any questions?

Senator CASE. Do you have any comment on the transit system?

Mr. CLEVELAND. Senator Case, I am glad you asked me that.

The District of Columbia Division of the American Automobile Association has gone on record in favor of a balanced program, and this gives me an opportunity to help dispel the idea that the AAA is opposed to mass transportation in whatever form it may come. We are in favor of both.

Now we do not have a specific plan before us, so I cannot comment on that. But I do feel very strongly and our board feels very strongly that we should not hold up the highway program until the rail transit or any other mass transportation program is provided. And when that time comes and there is one to consider, we will consider it, and I am sure that we will carry on in the general program that we have already endorsed, namely, that balanced transportation is needed, and we are for both.

BALANCED TRANSPORTATION

Senator CASE. I am glad to have you at least endorse the principle of the program. I would hope that you would refer affirmatively to the development of it.

I have had the feeling that part of our difficulty as it has already been described and as I understand it, part of our difficulty has been the opposition of the people that want roads only to any form of rail transit. I would hope that your organization, which is really a fine organization, would get in there and try and work it out and not just sit back and wait for somebody to come up with something.

This is just my hope. I can do no more than express it.

Mr. CLEVELAND. When the original plan was presented, we went on record as favoring both highways and mass transportation as it was then recommended, and we will certainly give careful consideration to any future plan.

May I add one further thought that I did not include in my statement, which is that the highway recommendations that the District Highway Department has made are minimum. They contemplate some sort of rail system, and if the rail system is not provided, we will need more highway plans than have been provided so far.

Senator CASE. I am afraid if a rail system is not provided, there will be no District or no city of Washington to which to run highways or anything else. It will be just a mass of concrete and that is all.

Mr. CLEVELAND. Certainly mass transportation is a vital need here. I agree with you. Thank you very much.

Senator BYRD. Thank you, Mr. Cleveland.

The next witness is Mr. Harold E. Wirth, chairman of the rubber and tire manufacturers.

STATEMENT OF HAROLD E. WIRTH, CHAIRMAN, WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVES OF RUBBER AND TIRE MANUFACTURERS

SUPPORT OF FREEWAY PROGRAM

Mr. WIRTH. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I have a prepared statement, Senator Byrd. But before I get into that, may I say for the benefit of the people of the metropolitan area of Washington and its surrounding and adjoining areas in the States of Virginia and Maryland that we, all of us, deeply appreciate the efforts of you and your committee in doing the kind of a job for the Nation's Capital and the surrounding area that you are doing. I do not know what we would do without you, sir.

Senator BYRD. Thank you, Mr. Wirth.

Mr. WIRTH. 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 budget requests included in the District of Columbia budget for fiscal 1965. Most of these freeways, as you know, are key segments of the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways, which must be completed by 1972.

That is the deadline set by the Congress itself.

Years of study have shown the need for a connected network of freeways in the District of Columbia and daily experience in traffic congestion in this area emphasizes the need for these facilities.

TRAFFIC VOLUME

If we are to keep pace with the fast growth expected in the District of Columbia and the Washington metropolitan area, efficient and safe traffic arterials must be built to provide for the growing movement of people and goods. Present traffic volumes in the District of Columbia will no doubt double by 1980 along with a proportionate increase in population 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.

DESIRABILITY OF PROGRAM

General agreement seems to have been reached by all parties on the desirability of the freeway program, leaving only decisions as to location and design of a new Potomac River crossing and the north leg of the inner loop to be made. In that the principle of the freeway program has been upheld, there remains only the approval of the District budget now before you to assure development of these needed facilities.

Although the District of Columbia highway program is behind schedule as compared to many of the States, and considerably behind schedule in comparison with other cities of its size, I understand that this budget sets the pattern for scheduled completion of the interstate freeway segments planned for this city and on time.

The Commissioners and highway officials of the District have testified to this effect before the House Appropriations Subcommittee and emphasized the importance of approval of the freeway budget requests, indicating that this will permit scheduled completion of the freeway program in keeping with Federal requirements and the needs of the community.

In view of these factors, Mr. Chairman, I respectfully urge this committee to approve the complete highway budget now before you.

Senator BYRD. Senator Case?

Senator CASE. No questions.

Senator BYRD. Thank you, Mr. Wirth, for a very fine statement.

(The following statements were received subsequent to the close of the hearing:)

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 Greyhound Lines, Inc.), 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 1965 District of Columbia highway budget. In addition, we strongly urge that any portions of the Interstate System which have been or may be 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 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 improved 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 improve 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.

LETTER FROM MARVIN E. WALSH, TRAILWAYS, INC.

FEBRUARY 27, 1964.

HON. ROBERT C. BYRD,
Chairman, Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on the District of Columbia, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BYRD: I understand that public hearings are being conducted by your subcommittee on Friday, February 28, 1964, on the District budget. I unfortunately will not be able to personally appear and I respectfully request this letter be incorporated in the records of the hearing.

Safeway Trails, Inc., as one of the major intercity motor bus carriers operating to, from and within the District of Columbia, pursuant to authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission, has a most serious interest in the overall highway program for the District. We operate approximately 120 regular schedules daily north from Washington over the Washington-Baltimore Expressway in serving the traveling public between Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, on the one principal route, and Lancaster and Allentown, Pa., on another route. This service provides one of the fastest and most convenient ground transportaiton facilities available to the approximately 3 million passengers using this service annually. With the recent opening of the Northeast Expressway between Baltimore and the Delaware River Bridge, a time saving of 20 minutes has been effected for each passenger traveling between Washington and New York. This time saving could be further improved with adequate ex-

pressways within the District of Columbia, to the extent another 15 minutes saving in time would be effected. Of equal and greater importance would be the resulting safer operation that has been evidenced in other major city areas, where the freeway systems have been completed and in use.

I think it is important to emphasize here that my company, as in the case of the intercity bus industry, is ready and willing to bear our full share of the cost of these improvements. So far as the District of Columbia is concerned, I believe we are doing more than that at present, and I mention but one example. For obvious reasons, we must fuel our buses at terminal points rather than en route. Washington is one of these points in the case of my company. Our fuel tax liability to the District, based on the fuel consumed therein, amounts to about $2,500 annually but, because of the situation which I have described, the fuel which we purchase in the District involves taxes of more than $30,000 per year. I believe this substantial overpayment is worthy of consideration here.

I most respectfully urge your subcommittee to give the highway program due consideration to the end that the District of Columbia may keep in step with other principal cities in the ever-expanding improvement in the highway system.

Sincerely yours,

SAFEWAY TRAILS, INC.,
MARVIN E. WALSH,
Executive Vice President.

PUBLIC WELFARE (RESUMED)

PUBLIC WELFARE ADVISORY COUNCIL

STATEMENT OF ALICE B. SPALDING, CHAIRMAN

IMPLEMENTATION OF 1964 PROGRAM

Mrs. SPALDING. Mr. Chairman, my statement begins by pointing out that the Department of Public Welfare has not had time to implement the new programs for which the 1964 appropriations were granted, that it has only been a matter of 2 months ago, so that in the 1965 budget we must be able to project out those needs and show justification for increased allocation.

CHILD WELFARE DIVISION

For instance, in the Child Welfare Division added staff has been given us. But let us look and see what added staff resulted when it was given us last year.

Ninety-seven new foster homes during the period from July through December of 1963 were found, and with the consequent result of some reduction in the number of children in Junior Village.

Incidentally, the number of children in Junior Village today is not 750 but 799, as of this morning.

Senator BYRD. Mrs. Spalding, my clerk just called a few minutes ago and determined that the population is 765.

Mrs. SPALDING. 765?

Senator BYRD. Yes, ma'am.

Mrs. SPALDING. I called this morning, Mr. Senator, to ask.

Senator BYRD. I do not wish to dispute your word. I just want to state that for the record.

Mrs. SPALDING. I did not look at the bulletin board myself, but I did speak with them this morning.

Senator BYRD. I just want to state for the record the information that has been given me by my clerk.

Mrs. SPALDING. Excuse me. That was a telephone call.

PENDING CHILD WELFARE APPLICATIONS

We have over 130 new applications pending in the Child Welfare Division. With additional positions in order to approve more homes and to step up its services to meet the needs of homeless, institutionalized children, we feel that these homes can be obtained.

There should also be a further increase in the foster home board rate based on a sliding scale as outlined by the Department.

NEIGHBORHOOD SERVICE PROJECT

For the children whose families can be reunited and rehabilitated, the need for aid to unemployed parents and for more casework is demonstrated dramatically in the recently received report of the Meyer-financed neighborhood service project of the Health and Welfare Council. This project for over 2 years has been working directly with 150 families, all of whom were either living on subassistance levels, or were on public assistance, or were threatened with falling into either category.

A staff of 3 trained caseworkers worked with 25 families each on an aggressive, reaching-out basis. Emergency funds were available to tide over during this period. To show the results, I quote from the latest NSP report.

More than one-half of the families who were living on subassistance incomes when they began working with NSF were self-supporting on September 30, 1963, after an average of 10½ months' service.

Over one-third of the families receiving public assistance at intake were self-supporting above public assistance levels after a similar period of service.

Almost three-fourths of those families whose incomes were above public assistance levels were considered to be temporarily stabilized.

In the 150 families, 138 jobs were found and all but a few are being held.

This outstanding record is the direct result of financial assistance in crisis and concentrated individual casework.

We find another illustration on a small scale at Northwest Settlement House, where for a year emergency funds, casework, help in finding jobs, and providing day care has shown that in the 55 families served, no children have found their way to Junior Village.

This, of course, only represents some bits and pieces of our total picture.

NEEDS FOR REHABILITATION SERVICES

If the Department of Public Welfare is to rehabilitate on a large scale, it must have access to financial assistance during the period of help and guidance by the caseworker, and we must also realize that in some families this period will be long. But children will be living at home, and we will not be paying $211.70 a month for institutional care—the present rate at Junior Village.

I hope I am right this time, Senator.

Senator BYRD. You may have been right the first time. I am just relating the information I received.

Mr. SPALDING. I stand to be corrected.

Senator BYRD. In either event, the population is too high. We will agree on that.

Mr. SPALDING. The capacity is now at 770.

DAY CARE SERVICES

Further, we must extend our day care services and remove present restrictions so that families may become independent and seek employment, knowing that their children are properly cared for.

HOME DEMONSTRATION UNIT, PAD

The need for a home demonstrator unit in the Public Assistance Division, cut out of the 1964 budget, is urgently needed as a supplemental service. A relief check fails in its entire purpose if it is not spent wisely for food, shelter, and clothing—our families have to be taught budgeting and selection as well as nutrition.

The Department should be able to purchase homemaker service wherever needed to keep families together.

Believing that the present appalling cycle of dependency can be reduced, we, the Public Welfare Advisory Council, endorse—

Aid to unemployed employables.

Additional caseworkers up to the point where true constructive social work can reach the individual.

A home demonstrator unit for public assistance families.

That, I believe, costs $20,400, representing 25 percent with 75 percent matching Federal funds for home demonstrating.

Removal of present restrictions for day care services so that the Department may extend this program to all who need it.

Added positions for vocational and work training at Cedar Knoll School, Children's Center, to assist our committed delinquent children to rehabilitate back into the community.

Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. Senator Case, do you have any questions?

Senator CASE. No. I am very much obliged to you.

Senator BYRD. Thank you, Mrs. Spalding.

The next witness is Mr. Eugene Otto, appearing in behalf of the Advisory Committee on Day Care.

DAY CARE FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

STATEMENT OF N. EUGENE OTTO, CHAIRMAN, PUBLIC WELFARE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

QUALIFICATION FOR FEDERAL FUNDS

Mr. OTTO. Not quite, Senator Byrd. We are the Public Welfare Advisory Committee on Day Care, which was required by the 1962 welfare amendments, so that the District of Columbia could qualify for Federal funds from the Children's Bureau for day care services.

I answered your question.

I am Eugene Otto. I am employed by the Potomac Electric Power Co. and I appear today as chairman of the Public Welfare Advisory Committee on Day Care for the District of Columbia.

At your request, I will lift several sentences from my prepared statement just to highlight a couple of points, and I understand that my entire statement will appear in the record.

Senator BYRD. Exactly.

COMMITTEE REQUIRED BY 1962 WELFARE AMENDMENT

Mr. Otto. This committee was required by the 1962 welfare amendment in order for any State or jurisdiction to qualify for Federal funds 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 its membership includes 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.

DAY CARE PROGRAM REQUEST

At a recent meeting of our committee I was instructed to appear before your Appropriations Subcommittee and urge the support of a broad day care program submitted by the Department of Public Welfare and the elimination of the present restrictions.

We urge your favorable consideration of the $136,472 requested to carry on this program.

The Department would expect to continue providing day care for all of the children whose mothers are in training for employment as they did in fiscal years 1963 and 1964. Likewise, they would continue providing day care for the children whose mothers have completed training and are now seeking employment or have recently become employed.

We urge that the current 3 to 6 months' limitation on this latter group be removed.

The Department also would hope to serve those mothers already employed but earning an insufficient income to enable them to pay the full cost of day care for their children, and also those 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 Department also wishes to extend its program to serve children now in Junior Village or in agency foster homes who could be removed from these facilities and reunited with their families if day care were provided.

Implicit in this broad program of day care services and the eligibility therefor is the responsibility of the mother to pay the maximum amount that she is able for this service. In using a sliding fee scale as a basis for payments, the Department would expect to pay the difference between the parents' payment and the actual cost of care.

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.

PROGRAM BELONGS UNDER CHILD WELFARE

I think it is important to point out that the day care program of the Department should be administered under the Child Welfare Division. Congress has recognized that day care is appropriately a child welfare service in making Federal funds available for this purpose through the Children's Bureau.

We believe in the value of day care as a way of preparing children for responsibilities in later life. Congress has led the way in providing Federal funds for such a program.

We believe in the need to provide those facilities which can assist in child rearing and care to assure the healthy development of the children whose environment and whose families or personal situations might leave them badly prepared for participation in schools. We know that this program will cost money. We believe that it is well worth the funds spent.

We believe that Congress has wisely seen fit to appropriate for other areas of human interest and need. We believe that aid for children in these early formative years of life will be well worth the money spent. Without your support those children most in need of this help will be denied such assistance. We fear that future generations will suffer both humanly and financially if such aid is not now provided.

I want to thank you for letting us appear before you today and I say 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.

NEED FOR ADEQUATE DAY CARE PROGRAM

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.

I thank you for the opportunity to present this statement, sir.

Senator BYRD. Thank you, Mr. Otto. Your entire statement will be included in the record.

Senator Case, do you have any questions?

Senator CASE. No.

Senator BYRD. Mr. Sidney Mensh.

Suppose you go ahead, Mr. Mensh.

METROPOLITAN DAY CARE COMMITTEE

STATEMENT OF SIDNEY Z. MENSH, CHAIRMAN

Mr. MENSH. Mr. Chairman and Senator Case, I am Sidney Z. Mensh, president of the Mensh Real Estate Corp. I am here today as chairman of the Metropolitan Day Care Committee.

I might say also I am a native Washingtonian so there will not be any confusion with all of our family.

This committee was established by the Health and Welfare Council of the National Capital Area in January 1962 to seek expanded and improved day care services in the District of Columbia.

The Metropolitan Day Care Committee endorses the six critical needs of the Public Welfare Crisis Committee and particularly endorses the expansion of the Department of Public Welfare's day care program, the third critical need.

PROGRAM ESSENTIAL

We believe it is essential that a broad, tax-supported program of day care be instituted in the District of Columbia immediately. Such a program could serve as an effective wedge for cutting into the problem of dependency which tends to be perpetuated from one generation to another.

We believe the Department of Public Welfare should be allowed to expand its day care program to include more than just the children of ADC mothers who are in training or for 6 months after they complete their training.

Permission should be granted to the Department's request to broaden its program to include—

1. The children of other mothers known to the Department who are looking for work but who are not in the ADC training program;
2. Children of mothers who are employed but earning an inadequate income; and
3. Children in families where the care of the child is essential to prevent family breakdown.

URGES FULL BUDGET FOR DAY CARE PROGRAM

We urge that the Department of Public Welfare's full budget request of $136,472 for day care be allocated without any restrictions placed on the program. The need for these funds is pointed out significantly in two cases I will present to you.

I must state first that the HWC financially supports four group day care centers and charges families according to their ability to pay. Unless this service were available to the following two cases, we believe that family breakdown would occur.

First, one center cares for the two pre-school-age children of a mother who finished her training at the Public Welfare Training Center last year. The mother continues to work at a job secured for her by the Department. She earns $42 a week and pays our center a total of $8 a week for the care of her children. She is fortunate in that her rent is only $30 a month in a project secured for her by the Department.

Significantly, if this mother had to secure any other type of child-care plan, it would conceivably cost her a minimum of three times as much as she now pays. The full cost of care in our center is $18 a week per child. Also, this care is far more enriching than living at Junior Village and much less expensive. Junior Village cost is about $185 a month for one child, whereas our full cost would be $156 a month for two children.

Second, another center reports about a mother with 10 children ranging in age from 20 to 3. The mother is the sole support of the family. The 20-year-old is a school dropout and cannot keep a job. The 18-year-old is retarded and still in school. The case was referred to our center by a public agency because the 15-year-old girl was truanting to stay home and supervise the two preschool children while the mother looked for work or worked occasionally.

Our center accepted the two preschoolers in the day-care program at a total of $5 a week for both children. The mother now has income

of $72 a week from her job and from social security payments for eight of her children. Her rent is $85 a month plus heat (oil), electricity and gas.

The significance of this case is that this mother can now work secure in the knowledge that her children are being given excellent care. The 15-year-old daughter is back in school. If this girl had been placed in an institution for truanting, which could have happened, her care alone would cost approximately $110 a month in tax dollars. In addition, the mother still would have a child-care problem and probably would have to stay home with her children. If she stayed at home and received public assistance, it would cost us $291 a month in tax dollars.

STABILIZING INFLUENCE OF DAY CARE

It appears to our committee that the Department should be allowed to handle cases similar to this. The indications are clear that day care can act as a stabilizing influence on a family and can prevent family breakdown.

Further analysis shows that the Department now pays $12.50 a week for a child in group day care. This totals $54 a month. In the above case the total cost for two children in day care as paid by the Department would be $108 a month. Compare this with $110 for the daughter in the institution and $291 for the remainder of the family on public assistance. This comes to a total of $401 in tax funds spent on this family. We actually can save $319 in 1 year by helping this family during its period of severe need. Also, the savings in terms of human resources and the investment in human dignity which such a program offers cannot be estimated.

We again urge you to lift the restrictions from the Department's day-care program and grant them their full budget request.

We appreciate the previous statements presented endorsing our day-care needs and hopefully thank you for the consideration you have given us.

Senator BYRD. Senator Case, any questions?

Senator CASE. Just a couple, if I may.

WORK OF DAY-CARE CENTER

Mr. Mensh, what does the day-care center do?

Mr. MENSH. There is more than one day-care center. They provide various services, depending on the centers. They take the children under supervision, proper day-care centers.

Senator CASE. What time of day and so forth? How long are they open?

Mr. MENSH. In the morning before the mother goes to work, and feed them a hot meal and supervise, depending on their age, of course, their training, and, of course, delivers them or has them ready for the mother when she picks them up after work.

Senator CASE. What ages of children does the center take care of?

Mr. MENSH. From 3 to 12.

Senator CASE. And does the day-care center let them go to school and receive them back from school?

Mr. MENSH. They take care of that.

Of course, a good deal of the day care is for preschool children from 3 to 6. Other services can be provided for the others before they go to school sometimes, or after school when the mother gets back.

Mr. Taylor, who is with the Health and Welfare Department, can supplement that and I would appreciate very much if you could let him supplement. We work with him in the Health and Welfare Council.

Senator CASE. In general, I take it the center gives the care that the home would give the child during these hours.

Mr. MENSH. Under supervision and with additional enrichment that they cannot get under makeshift situations.

Senator CASE. But everything that the parents would do they would do, plus some additional things?

Mr. MENSH. Right.

Senator BYRD. Thank you very much, Mr. Mensh.

The next witness was to have been the Reverend James Clark Brown, who was going to appear in behalf of the Council of Churches of the National Capital Area. I am advised that the Reverend Mr. Newell will substitute for the Reverend Mr. Brown.

STATEMENT OF REV. PHILIP NEWELL, ON BEHALF OF THE COUNCIL OF CHURCHES, NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA

ENDORSEMENT OF POSITION OF HEALTH AND WELFARE COUNCIL

Reverend NEWELL. I am Rev. Philip Newell, of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church. I am appearing on behalf of the Council of Churches of the National Capital Area, which is composed of some 370 member churches representing 25 Protestant denominations.

We simply want the Council of Churches to be on record as endorsing the statement of the Health and Welfare Council, to endorse without reservation the emphasis on the critical needs, to file our statement with you, sir, and call particular attention to the statement within our statement of aid to Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish religious leaders made last March in this community.

That ends my testimony.

Senator BYRD. Thank you, Mr. Newell. The statement will be accepted and included in the record as you have requested.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF DEPARTMENT OF CHURCH AND SOCIETY (PROTESTANT) COUNCIL OF CHURCHES, NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA, WITH RESPECT TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA WELFARE BUDGET

Mr. Chairman, members of the subcommittee, my name is Rev. Philip Newell; I am inner city pastor of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church and am testifying on behalf of the Council of Churches, National Capital Area. This council is comprised of some 370 member churches representing some 25 Protestant denominations within Metropolitan Washington. The department of church and society is an agency of the council endeavoring to make a responsible witness in behalf of our risen Lord, Jesus Christ, and to bring something of His mind and spirit to bear upon the variety of contemporary social problems which confront our community. Our statement will be brief and is confined to the proposed welfare budget for fiscal 1965 in the District of Columbia.

A dangerous temptation confronts all of us, we believe, in any analysis of a community problem. It is the temptation to think of the problem essentially in the terms of statistics rather than of persons. Churches are as guilty of in-

dulging in this particular numbers game as much as any other institution and, indeed, while any intelligent consideration of the District of Columbia welfare budget proposals must involve statistics our concern will be distinctively Christian only as we earnestly endeavor to see behind sueh statistics persons—each one of whom is dear and precious in the sight of God; each one of whom God wills may enter into the experience of the abundant life, which while it doubtless means more than the minimal, material decencies of human life, surely cannot mean less than that.

Let us think, then, for a moment of some statistics in relation to persons and human need. A 4-year project focused on child-rearing practices among the low-income families of Washington was recently completed. It was begun in September 1959 with financial support from the National Institute of Mental Health and was directed by Hylan Lewis for the Health and Welfare Council of the National Capital Area. Among their findings were the following facts: "By conservative income standards, almost 1 in 10 of Washington's 173,695 families live in such abject poverty that they must do without bare necessities. They include the city's 6,905 families who, according to 1960 census data, try to exist on less than $1,000 annually and the 9,372 families who try to make out on incomes of less than $2,000.

Because these persons lack sufficient income they lack many other things as well. They lack schooling and marketable skills. They lack, ofttimes, physical and mental health. Some of their illnesses are directly connected to the conditions under which they must live. Perhaps most grievously, they lack motivation, which is understandable given the circumstances of their dismal existence. These are among the persons of whom President Johnson was speaking when he said, "Unfortunately, many Americans live on the outskirts of hope, some because of their poverty, some because of their color, and all too many because of both. * * *"

Besides those persons who are at the bottom of the economic heap, another 32,277 families, which adds up to more than one in four of the city's families, live on incomes ranging from $2,000 to $3,999.

Consider with me just one family of persons behind these statistics. For example, there is a mother and three children who live in a basement room near the Simmons Elementary School, First and Pierce Streets NW. The room has no heat and the only cooking apparatus is a hotplate. Each day, the mother leaves oatmeal on the hotplate when she goes to work at 7 a.m. One recent bitter day, the "man of the house," a 7-year-old boy in the second grade at Simmons, attempted to heat the room. He removed the oatmeal and placed a large pan of water on the hot plate. The pan was too heavy and both the pan and the hot plate fell on the boy. His clothes ignited and he was a flaming torch by the time he reached the street. Neighbors beat out the flames and the boy was admitted to Children's Hospital for third degree burns all over his body.

The department of church and society has unanimously endorsed the "six critical needs" in public welfare concerning which the Health and Welfare Council, among other groups, has given detailed testimony. Let me conclude my testimony by quoting from a public statement made last March by eight religious leaders of our community, representing Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish groups, addressing themselves to the issue of public welfare. They said, in part:

"* * * our duty as citizens, and as religious leaders, compels us to speak out as advocates of the poor and the defenseless. We are interested in soundness of operation of all governmental programs, and in particular those that contribute directly to the welfare of people. We are equally concerned that there be adequacy of resources and we deem it a tragic blot on the good name of our Nation's Capital that our community has not seen fit to provide adequately for the fulfillment of the responsibility of Government to the public welfare. To be miserly or subminimal in providing funds for the welfare program of our city is to serve poorly the cause of freedom and progress in our society." [1]

Senator BYRD. Senator Case, do you have any questions?

Senator CASE. No.

[1] Signed by: The Most Reverend Patrick A. O'Boyle; the Right Reverend William F. Creighton; the Reverend George M. Docherty; Rabbi Lewis A. Weintraub; Bishop John Wesley Lord; the Reverend Earl L. Harrison; the Reverend David Colwell, and Rabbi Norman Gerstenfeld.

The next three witnesses will be Mr. Clarence Shaw, Mrs. Genevieve Gabower, and Mrs. Catherine Hiatt.

Mr. Shaw, who represents the District of Columbia Chamber of Commerce, will now be asked to present his testimony.

CIVIC PROBLEMS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

STATEMENT OF CLARENCE E. SHAW, REPRESENTING THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

PUBLIC WELFARE PROGRAM

Mr. SHAW. Thank you Senator Byrd and Senator Case.

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.

CONCERN OVER PROGRAM

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 in 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 42 organizations of the District to support changes in this program which will meet six critical needs:

CRITICAL NEEDS

Aid to children of unemployed parents;
Emphasis on rehabilitating families by lowering worker caseloads;
A comprehensive day care program;
Foster home board rates ranging from $75 to $85 a month;
A 25-percent increase in all welfare allowances; and
A drastic reduction in the special investigative force.

We believe this kind of program represents true economy. These six points promise prevention, which is more economical than expensive institutional care of homeless or delinquent children and adults.

We urge this committee to act favorably on these six critical needs and see to it that this program becomes the policy and practice of the Department of Public Welfare.

D.C. 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 become 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 corps 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.

COMMISSIONERS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

The Commissioners Council on Human Relations with its small staff of two professionals and one secretary has done a very effective job in combating racial prejudicies 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 greater than the very modest manpower resources of the Commissioners Council will allow it to meet. The need is now greater since the recent ruling on housing comes under this agency.

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 1965 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 BYRD. Senator Case, do you have any questions?

Senator CASE. No, thank you very much.

Senator BYRD. Thank you, Mr. Shaw, for your statement. Your entire statement will be included in the record.

Miss Genevieve Gabower, representing the National Association of Social Workers.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SOCIAL WORKERS

STATEMENT OF GENEVIEVE GABOWER, ON BEHALF OF THE METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON CHAPTER

PUBLIC WELFARE BUDGET

Miss GABOWER. I am Genevieve Gabower, speaking for the Metropolitan Washington Chapter of the National Association of Social Workers, about two-thirds of whose 1,200 members reside and work in the District of Columbia.

I submit the entire statement for inclusion in the record.

We welcome this opportunity to present for your consideration certain of our views on the proposed 1965 budget for the Department of Public Welfare.

First, we should like to record our firmly held view that the District of Columbia needs and should have a Department of Public Welfare that helps more of the people in need and helps them more adequately in their homes before it expands its programs for care of dependent children outside the home.

NEW ASSISTANCE GRANTS BASE NEEDED

We reiterate that assistance grants should be based on 1964 budget costs rather than the present grants based as they are on the 1953 costs for rent and on 1957 costs for food.

We recommend a 25-percent revision upward of the public assistance grants to bring them immediately in accord with the current cost of living, and we recommend that provisions be built in for future adjustments of such grants to accommodate to changes in costs of food, rent, utilities, and clothing.

JUNIOR VILLAGE

We are gratified by your past support of efforts to improve the condition of children away from their own homes by somewhat increasing the board rates to foster parents and improving the conditions at Junior Village.

However, we believe such efforts are one step removed from the basic ideal of American family life and sound welfare planning, which is to keep children at home with their parents, and to keep families together. That ideal can be approached by making available aid to dependent children of unemployed parents as provided in the 1962 welfare amendment to the Social Security Act.

CHILDREN OF UNEMPLOYED PARENT

We support the Department's request for funds with which to initiate this program. We are not impressed by the argument that the unemployment rate in Washington is insufficient to warrant such actions. There is a hard core of unemployed in the District. If there were but one child of such parent he would be sufficient reason for providing ADCUP.

In terms of cost of care for children in their homes and outside their homes, the figures speak for themselves. You are acquainted with the published report, the public welfare crisis in the Nation's Capital, the result of a study by our chapter of certain aspects of the Welfare Department. It shows that in 1962 the average ADC monthly grant for a child in his own home was $32.45; payment for a child in a foster family board home, $57. The Department figure for a child in Junior Village was $211 in 1963.

INCREASED BOARD RATES

We recognize the increase to $65 in board rate for children ages five to 12 provided in the 1964 appropriation. This amount still does not cover the cost of that care and we support the Department's request for increase to more nearly meet that cost.

Another basic measure toward family rehabilitation is the provision of funds to enable mothers who are classified as employable but who cannot find employment to stay home and care for their children. This was the original intent of the Aid to Dependent Children Act, which is as sound in 1964 as it was in 1935.

RECOMMENDATIONS

We recommend these three measures:

Increased budget allowances in all assistance grants, provision of ADCUP, and of ADC grants to unemployed mothers who choose to care for their children at home, as basic measures before increase in provisions are made for children to live outside their homes.

Both for those mothers whose earnings are similar in amount to the ADC grant and for those whose earning potential is far above that amount, we recommend prompt provision of a comprehensive citywide program of public day care. Such a program could do much to prevent family breakdown, keep children at home, and avoid placement in institutions.

We are gratified to see the District request for increased staff in each of the following units of child welfare services: protective services, foster care finding, intake and study with the necessary supervisory and clerical support. The total request is essential. Provision of certain parts instead of the whole request could result in a bottleneck where children are accepted for care, and left in institutions because of lack of service to place them in foster homes or return them to their own homes.

We believe that funds should go only to those persons who are eligible. We also believe that the eligibility requirements should be clear and understandable of uniform interpretation by each staff member who uses them.

PRACTICES REPORTED BY INVESTIGATORS

For some years we have had grave question as to the constitutionality of the practices reported to be used by investigators, and we have support in our view by the study "Searching Homes of Public Assistance Recipients," made by Charles A. Reich, a Yale University professor, and financed by the Field Foundation.

Performance of selected functions by investigators can assist in the administration of the program, but concentration on detecting offenders results in intangibles that cannot readily be concretely measured in fear that permeates the staff that determines eligibility and makes their work less effective. It stipulates efforts on the part of people in need to receive, which is disrespect of law, that a community cannot afford to perpetuate.

NUMBER OF INVESTIGATORS

Our welfare crisis study showed a disproportionate number of investigators to assistance workers. We recommend a drastic reduction in investigative personnel and transfer of the positions thus made available to the welfare staff for intensive social investigation with frequent followup, to achieve effective family rehabilitation in lieu of only eligibility checks by investigative agents.

REDUCED CASE LOADS

We welcome the progress being made within the Department to reduce special case loads to 60 to take advantage of Federal matching of funds. The assistance worker with these special loads has a multitude of duties involving continuing interviews with each member of the family in an effort to help each one achieve his maximum potential, whether it be in health, schoolwork, employment, getting along with others, et cetera.

We advocate a gradual reduction in all caseloads toward the goal of no caseload over 60 and many below.

DELAY IN USE OF 1962 WELFARE AMENDMENT FUNDS

We question the economy of delay in taking advantage of Federal funds provided in other of the 1962 Welfare Amendments to the Social Security Act, namely:

(*a*) Extension of the present work training program to provide constructive work experience, basic education, and training to increase the work skills of unemployed parents, primarily fathers, so that they may more quickly become self-supporting.

(*b*) Further utilization of the 75 percent federally financed participation in expenditures for staff training that includes a designated program of orientation of new employees, continued training opportunities for all classes of positions, and providing education through education leave.

(*c*) Continuance of ADC to children receiving such grant in the home of their parents when removed from their own home by court order.

SUMMARY

In summary, we strongly support the six critical needs delineated by the Health and Welfare Council. They call for adequate funds for those persons in need and programs to provide rehabilitative services.

We support requests for sufficient staff in all parts of the program to administer those funds judiciously, with first emphasis on helping the children at home.

We thank you for the opportunity of having presented this information.

Senator BYRD. Senator Case, do you have any questions?

Senator CASE. Just a couple, Mr. Chairman.

WORK DONE BY CASEWORKER

I wonder if you could give us a little picture of what a caseworker does now?

Miss GABOWER. Well, according to my best information, which was closest 1 year ago, I learned that the caseworker had such a volume of paperwork in the office that she was not able to get out to visit the families except I think she had 5 hours a year. We made a study in 1962, the Association of Social Workers did, and at that time we got information about how much time the caseworkers had to go into the homes and see the people and really work with them and help them to get health needs, to get a job, to get the things they needed to try to get on their own feet.

The result was that they had such a small amount of time for that they could not do effective work.

IMPROVEMENT IN CASELOAD

Senator CASE. Do you have any knowledge as to whether this has been substantially improved in the last year or two?

Miss GABOWER. I understand that the improvement has started, but you see, the needs were so very great, this enormous caseload, over 100, so that it takes a great deal of time to reduce those to 60. One really needs to know the families if he is going to help them change their ways and teach them how to do otherwise.

Senator CASE. This would seem to be obvious.

What is the present ratio of caseload per worker?

Miss GABOWER. I cannot tell you that. I am acquainted with the annual report of the Department and with the budget hearings last year, but I cannot tell you exactly now. But I know it is far above the 60, and well over 100 in many cases.

CASELOAD IN VARIOUS PRIVATE AGENCIES

Senator CASE. Sixty would permit adequate care, based upon your experience over the country?

Miss GABOWER. Well, in some agencies there are 20 cases. Those are mostly the private agencies. We do not aspire to anything as ideal with the public, but if we could get down to 60, we would be somewhere more near a point of really helping these people.

Senator CASE. You would not be satisfied with this yourself, would you?

I am not being jocular in any sense. I myself cannot see how 1 woman can take care of 60 families, let alone 100.

CASELOAD OF 60 TOO HEAVY

Miss GABOWER. I could not do an adequate job with 60 what you would call average problem cases. These cases are very severe problems. Depending on the problems of the case, sometime 20 would be enough. Sixty would be too many for me. It has been in the past, to do an adequate job.

Senator CASE. I wonder where the 60 came from.

Miss GABOWER. It was an effort to arrive at a standard, I believe, which would somewhere nearly be possible to attain.

Senator CASE. You mean possible to obtain as opposed to desirable as far as effectiveness goes?

Miss GABOWER. I believe so, sir.

FAMILY VISITS BY CASEWORKERS

Senator CASE. With 60 people to take care of, how often would a caseworker be likely to see each family?

Miss GABOWER. Well, that would depend. If they were located close together, geographic things and so on, and how much clerical help there was in the office so she could get out as much as possible.

The requirement has been in the past four times a year. That is not enough. Some cases need to be seen once a month. Some should be seen once a week, depending on the seriousness of the problem.

Senator CASE. Four times a year is not going to give you very much more than a once-every-3-month check to see if the people deserve the money they are getting.

Miss GABOWER. Exactly. You cannot know them. You cannot know what they want to do and you cannot find out what they can do best. You cannot help them to proceed and you can teach them very little unless you really spend time with them. And they need to know you to have confidence in you.

Senator CASE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. Thank you very much, Miss Gabower.

At this point in the record I shall include a statement submitted by Mrs. Clarence Fisher of the Northwest Settlement House.

(Statement by Mrs. Clarence Fisher and Mrs. Wilbur L. Morse follow:)

STATEMENT OF MRS. WILBUR L. MORSE, OF THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

FEBRUARY 27, 1964.

My name is Edna Morse. I am public affairs chairman of the District of Columbia YWCA and I am here to present testimony in behalf of the six critical needs endorsed by the Citizens Committee of the Health and Welfare Council.

For the past few years the YWCA has maintained a decentralized program in the far Southeast and Northeast sections of Washington, D.C. Firsthand acquaintance with low-income families in these areas point to the need of improved social conditions which we believe can be brought about by the implementation of the following crucial needs to—

(1) Aid to children of unemployed parents.

(2) A 25-percent increase in public assistance grants to meet the minimum standards of subsistence in the District of Columbia.

(3) Expand day care services to meet the needs of children of working, low-income mothers, while reaffirming the right of every mother of dependent children to decide whether or not she should work.

(4) Reunite and rehabilitate disorganized families by reducing worker caseloads to a maximum of 60 in all public assistance categories.

(5) A drastic reduction in special investigative personnel and the transfer of the posiitons thus made available to the social worker staff.

(6) Increase regular foster home board rates to $75 monthly per child under 12, and $85 monthly per child over 12, plus an incentive service fee.

The board of directors at its meeting on January 22, 1964, went on record as recognizing all these needs, with special emphasis on the decrease of caseloads carried by social workers. President Johnson recently disclosed that "only 44 percent of the welfare recipients who might be rehabilitated are now served by social workers with caseloads acceptable under Federal standards."

We urge your consideration for the immediate passage of the District of Columbia appropriation bill in a form that includes adequate provision for each of these recognized needs.

STATEMENT OF MRS. CLARENCE E. FISHER, NORTHWEST SETTLEMENT HOUSE

Mister Chairman and members of the committee, I am Mrs. Clarence E. Fisher, president of the Northwest Settlement House, a UGF agency under the Health and Welfare Council. We are located at 448 Ridge Street NW., in the most densely populated section of the second precinct. On October 1 of this year, Northwest House will have worked for 30 years with our area's large low-income families. It is from this background of experience that we speak.

First, we support Superintendent Hansen's 1965 budget. Our public schools build the future of Washington. We endorse his request for 268 more classroom teachers. Classes in underprivileged areas must be smaller. Remedial reading teachers and the 47 additional counselors for elementary, junior, and senior high schools are a necessity.

It used to be possible to send our illiterate women into the better homes of the far nothwest to do the cooking, cleaning, and laundering. Now such women are helpless as they face the modern gas and electric ranges with their panels of switches, pushbuttons, and lights, or in the laundry room with expensive equipment that requires reading ability for operation. The ignorant, unskilled worker is useless. We must educate our today's children well or support them all their lives by public assistance. Our vocational education needs to be geared to our new age. Teaching the handsetting of type today is preparing our young people for jobs that no longer exist. Rethinking and retooling in our vocational schools takes money but we must provide it.

Second, we strongly support the appropriation of $100,000 for planning a complete family Health Center for the Northwest. For years we have presented this need to our District Public Health Department and to our Commissioners.

We do have the highest infant mortality rate, active TB case rate etc., in the United States. We do need a Health Center to emphasize prevention of disease as well as cure, one that has a prenatal clinic, well-baby clinic and a division for dental care and mental health. We had asked for such a Center closer to where our people live but we realize that land is scarce and costly in upper downtown. We, therefore, support the planning for this Health Center at Georgia and Missouri Avenues as proposed in the budget.

Third, we support wholeheartedly the six critical needs in our public welfare program. Their goal is to give to every dependent child a chance to grow up as part of a family. The six needs are:

First critical need.—Aid to children of unemployed parents.

Second critical need.—A 25-percent increase in public assistance grants to meet the minimum standards of subsistence in the District of Columbia.

Third critical need.—Expand day-care services to meet the needs of children of working, low-income mothers, while reaffirming the right of every mother of dependent children to decide whether or not she should work.

Fourth critical need.—Reunite and rehabilitate disorganized families by reducing worker caseloads to a maximum of 60 in all public assistance categories.

Fifth critical need.—A drastic reduction in special investigative personnel and the transfer of the positions thus made available to the social worker staff.

Sixth critical need.—Increase regular foster home board rates to $75 monthly per child under 12 and $85 monthly per child over 12, plus an incentive service fee.

We just want to appeal tonight for the children in the homes of unemployed parents. Last January 1963, we at Northwest House resolved to try to keep families together so that no child during the year in our immediate area would have to go to Junior Village. We as a board of 35 collected and gave money for emergency help to such families. We paid rent, supplied food, fuel and clothing. No child went to Junior Village. We hope we can do as well in 1964 but really the job is bigger than we are. Only the Welfare Department can operate this citywide.

The District's share of this federally sponsored program, giving aid to the dependent children of unemployed parents, would be $310,400 for 6 months for 490 families.

Could we not try this program for 1 year and then analyze the results in human values, in cost and in child population at Junior Village?

We can dare to try new ways where the welfare of our children is concerned.

STATEMENT OF THE CHAIRMAN

Senator BYRD. The next four persons who will testify, in this order are Mrs. Catherine Hiatt, Mr. Samuel Lanahan, Mr. Frank G. Weil, and Mrs. Aliene B. Ewell.

May I suggest that you make your statements as brief as you can possibly do. We will include the entire written material in the record if possible. I must get away for an appointment as shortly after 5 as I possibly can.

Senator Case, I understand, also has an appointment at about the same hour. So following these four, I believe I have five individuals remaining, and they may be prepared. Mr. Ernest Dick, Mrs. Carroll Perry, Mr. Ralph Fertig, Mr. Ben D. Segal, Mr. Robert T. Adams.

I think this will then complete our testimony on welfare.

Mrs. Hiatt, will you proceed?

TRAVELERS AID SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

STATEMENT OF MISS CATHERINE HIATT, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

PUBLIC WELFARE

Miss HIATT. Thank you.

Senator, first may I say you flatter me. I am not Mrs., I am Miss.

Senator BYRD. I am merely reading from the card.

Miss HIATT. I am Catherine Hiatt, executive director of the Travelers Aid Society of Washington. We have submitted a fuller statement and would welcome having it accepted for the record. Here I would like merely to summarize the points made.

The Travelers Aid Society fully supports the recommendations of the Citizens Committee on Public Welfare and urges favorable action by the Senate Appropriations Committee.

As background for these remarks, may I recall to you that Travelers Aid is the primary agency in Washington serving travelers, transients, and newcomers to the area—those who have been here less than a year and do not have legal residence in the District. Last year this included over 20,000 people.

STUDY OF PEOPLE SERVED

A recent study showed that 42 percent of some 500 persons served by us in a 2-week period came from Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and the other States in the Appalachian region. One-fourth were Negro; three-fourths were white and other races. These people are moving from strength and determination to seek a better life for themselves and their children, much as many of our ancestors did when they migrated to this country from other parts of the world. Those who seem likely to make the grade here are helped to get started. Those who seem unlikely to achieve independence are helped to return to their place of residence or to make some other plan elsewhere.

This community has an enormous stake in seeing that those who stay do not become chronically dependent.

After these people have achieved legal residence, they still may lose their jobs and need to be tided over until they can find the next. Aid to children of unemployed parents would be infinitely cheaper than forcing the man—any man who has worked and wants to work—to desert his family, to turn to crime to feed them or to move them again and develop a pattern of rootless wandering.

Let me underscore that in our experience people start out wanting to be independent. Through denial we can break their will and foster chronic dependence—not prevent it. We also guarantee less useful, unstable citizens for the future among the children who are victims of our inaction.

DECREASE IN PAD GRANTS

The second critical need identified by the citizens committee is a 25 percent increase in public assistance grants to provide minimal essential subsistence for all recipients. This to us is of equally grave significance, for when people are kept at less than a subsistence level, their energies are depleted, their will to strive is lessened. This increases dependence, rather than discouraging it. At the same time costs for medical care are increased—so that overall cash savings to the city are open to question. But even more serious, it seems to us, is what it does to children. They become listless on inadequate diets; their ability to learn in school is reduced. Their future adequacy is in jeopardy.

Expanded day care services and reducing worker loads in all public assistance categories are also of real importance. With reasonable caseloads, workers can contribute materially to getting people off of relief to stay, through rehabilitation.

INVESTIGATIVE STAFF

Finally, reduction in special investigative staff, and transfer of available positions to social work staff, would seem to us, frankly, only good business. Experience in other communities has proven that with adequate social work staff, carrying realistically limited caseloads, the need for doublechecking is sharply reduced, if not entirely eliminated, except selectivity and on request of the social worker. A qualified social work staff can do a thorough job of safeguarding eligibility

while at the same time meeting the needs of families and moving them ahead toward self-sufficiency.

In our view a large investigative staff is costly without advancing the job of direct work with people. Rather, it serves as a drag anchor on the Department, promoting fear, inefficiency, punitiveness. It does exclude and get people off the rolls, some only temporarily. It does nothing to solve the problem of their being in need. It simply transfers the burden for this care to the voluntary agencies and this they cannot sustain indefinitely, particularly when it is coupled with the burden of aid resulting from present extremely restricted eligibility requirements themselves.

INCREASE IN EXPENDITURES

Travelers Aid Society expenditures for emergency food and shelter in Washington increased 175 percent in 1963. Before 1964 is out, we and other voluntary agencies in the city will be faced with the awesome choice of helping to meet subsistence needs—a basic, public responsibility—until our funds are gone and we can help no more, or conserve our resources for other important preventive services we are uniquely equipped to give—and letting people starve. In large measure the decision is yours to make, as you determine both policy and budget for the District.

We urge you to act favorably on the citizens' committee recommendations. They will go a long way toward making this a more healthy and balanced community to which all who are here can contribute our skills and in which we can all live with pride and self-respect.

Senator BYRD. Thank you, Miss Hiatt.

(The statement previously referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF MISS CATHERINE HIATT, TRAVELERS AID SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON, D.C.

SIX CRITICAL NEEDS IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PUBLIC WELFARE PROGRAM

The Travelers Aid Society of Washington fully supports the recommendations of the Citizens Committee on Public Welfare and urges favorable action by the Appropriations Committee. In doing so, it wishes to submit the following comments on five of the six areas of need for your consideration.

As background for these remarks, may I recall to you that Travelers Aid is the primary agency in Washington serving the travelers, the transients, and the newcomers to the area—those who have been here less than a year and do not have legal residence in the District. The needs of these people which are ours to meet include travel service, intercity communications service, counseling, and financial assistance. By no means all, but many do need financial assistance and it is from our work with this group that we feel qualified and impelled to speak to the issues before this committee.

As further background you might be interested to know that during the first 2 weeks in December 1963, the agency kept a detailed record of where people come from. During that period we saw and talked with 300 different families and individuals—a total of 492, or almost 500 men, women, and children were involved. They came from 165 different localities in 37 States of the United States and 18 foreign countries. Not all came to stay in Washington, but some did. This record is typical of our year-round experience. If anything, it was a less active period than many others. I should like to underscore that those who came wishing to stay are largely family groups looking for a better life for themselves and for their children. Even though most of them are from less advantaged sections of the country—notably Appalachia, including Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky, and the South—these are not chronically de-

pendent or defeated people. They come from deprivation but they come in hope, though often they have very little else. They are moving from determination and strength, much as our ancestors did migrating from Europe at the turn of the century. We, as an agency and as a community, have a large role to play in whether they will succeed or whether they will fail and become a drain on society or be contributors to it.

Those who on arrival seem unlikely to be able to make the grade here, we help to make other plans—often to return to their place of residence.

It is in behalf of those who seem to have a good chance of achieving independence beginning in Washington, that I bespeak your favorable consideration, especially of the program of aid to children of unemployed parents. We in Travelers Aid help tide the family over until they can locate a job and get their first paycheck. This can be a few days, or up to a month, but rarely, very rarely, longer than a month—and then it is usually only supplementary help until their own income can cover the basic and necessary expenses, particularly when a number of children are involved. And it is the children that concerns us most. Many of the fathers find their jobs in the construction industries and we all know how uneven these jobs can be. The man can work a year, gaining confidence, making a home for his family. The children begin to make friends in school. Then the specific job can end, the weather can cause delays or layoffs and the man finds himself out of work. How much better for this family, who are now residents of the city to be given temporary help if necessary until one or the other parent can find further work than to face them with starvation or to force them to move again. Out of such stuff, if repeated a time or two, especially for people whose roots were shaky to begin with, come our rootless wandering population both for this generation and the next. How much cheaper to give temporary help when it is needed to people who wish to be independent, who are trying to be, than through denial to push them to wastrel wandering or to encourage the man to desertion, or to crime in order to feed his family. Through denial we foster chronic dependence—not prevent it. We also guarantee less useful, unstable citizens for the future among the children who are victims of our inaction. To those of us who work with such families daily the program of aid to children of unemployed parents is a classic example of the old adage—"a stitch in time * * *."

The second critical need identified by the citizens committee is a 25-percent increase in public assistance grants. Here Travelers Aid is particularly conscious of the problem of housing.

As Southwest, East Capitol, Foggy Bottom and other sections of the city become middle- and high-income rentals, low-rental housing is becoming less and less available and more and more expensive. Department of Labor figures show an average of 15-percent increase in rentals since 1963. It is our conviction—as well as our experience—that the increase for the lower income group is very much higher than this. One cannot blame owners of low-income property, but it is clear that they are taking advantage of a limited market. As more money must go for shelter without substantial increase in allowances, less is available for food—and there has been an increase in these costs as well.

When people are kept at less than a subsistence level, their energies are depleted, their will to strive is lessened. This increases dependency, rather than discouraging it. At the same time costs for medical care are increased—so that overall cash savings to the city are open to question. But even more serious, it seems to us, is what happens to children. They become listless on inadequate diets, their ability to learn in school is reduced. Their future adequacy is in jeopardy.

Delinquency, amorality, chronic illness, chronic dependence, illiteracy are a high price to pay for immediate dollars saved in subsistence.

EXPANDED DAY CARE SERVICES

Studies have shown that the number of hours a day a child is away from his family are not important providing the children are based at home. Where they can develop their identity with their parents, can receive love and know "this is where I belong."

Day care keeps families together. At the same time, it can help them realize economic independence through the mother's income. It is much cheaper than continuing dependecy for the adults or foster care for the children.

Travelers Aid, also has another interest in day care. Families coming to the city do not always have friends or neighbors—a family with whom they can leave the little ones while they look for work. The sooner they can find work, the father or mother or both, the better their chances of maintaining their drive to succeed and achieve solid independence for now and for the long haul.

As an aside, in our experience the women who must relocate with only their children and no husband, to take the lead, can be among the most valiant and determined of all—or the most bitter in defeat. By our actions we can help choose which they shall be.

REDUCING WORKER CASELOADS IN ALL PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CATAGORIES

Not only can this help reunite families and strengthen their relationships and their stability through giving workers time for individual counsel and encouragement, it can also save money for the agency through speeding peoples return to independent functioning. It is a truism that the longer people are dependent the longer they are likely to be. One of the keystones to overcoming poverty is rehabilitation. Workers have or can develop skills in this area, but they can only spread themselves so thin and do an effective job. It takes longer to really know a person, to determine their capacity for self-realization and to help them recover from lost functioning—not unlike convalescence after an illness, than it does to determine eligibility for cash alone.

Another significant factor in reduced caseloads is that workers can get to know more than just the head of the household. They can also come to know the children and help open doors for their development as well. Here again the health and adequacy of the future generation is affected by what is decided today.

REDUCTION IN SPECIAL INVESTIGATION PERSONNEL AND TRANSFER OF AVAILABLE POSITIONS TO SOCIAL WORK STAFF

Again with more social work staff and lessened caseloads, more time can be devoted to each case which can result in substantial benefit to clients and to the community. It can also result in less need for double checking. This has been proven in other communities.

Mention must also be made of the climate of fear for both clients and staff that excessive outside investigation breeds. For client's fear breeds suspicion, which breeds secretiveness which breeds inevitably and of itself the temptation to try and "beat the system." Even though intimidation is not the goal, the results of repetitive investigation can warp and even destroy people just as quickly and accomplish little more.

For district yields distrust. In our experience—and that of the Nazis during World War II, "overinvestigation" of clients is self-defeating. For staff it means a loss of morale which yields loss of staff which is uneconomical and inefficient. It also means a buildup of resentment because by implication the worker's competence, his integrity is being challenged. This can and does lead to excesses of punitiveness, of restriction, even beyond the intent of the law.

But above and beyond all other reasons there is the very simple, very practical fact that a large investigation staff is costly without advancing the job of direct work with people. It is actually a waste, a drag anchor on the Department. It deflects needed manpower away from helping people or helping them to help themselves. It may get some people off the rolls temporarily, but it does nothing to solve the problem of their being in need. Recidivism can only be overcome with rehabilitation, not repression.

IN SUMMARY

Travelers Aid assists the legally nonresident families in the community. As such, it and the families it serves are less likely than almost any other agency in the city to benefit immediately from proposed actions. Nonetheless, we have a very real stake in the realization of these recommendations. We deal daily with people in dire need. We know that they wish to and can be helped to achieve independence. We know that dividing families or delaying assistance only contributes to continuing dependency and lessening peoples chances of becoming self-supporting—now and in the future. We have placed emphasis in this presentation on long-range concern for children as future adults, because we know the only way to break the nationwide and local chain of poverty and

inadequacy is to act now. Long-term dependency is costly and self-perpetuating. Parents must be given the attention, the encouragement, the help they need now, if their children are to grow up as self-respecting, contributing citizens rather than drains on their fellow men tomorrow.

As an addendum, I cannot resist noting that Travelers Aid has been greatly—overwhelmingly—affected by the residence restrictions in public welfare regulations for the District and by the related climate of fear among the Department staff. In 1963 our financial assistance expenditures rose 175 percent. People who in any other community would be accepted as a public responsibility had to be helped by us. All indications are that even though we may try to discourage them, people will continue to come to the District because you, our Federal Government, are here, because this is a crossroads between the northern and southern Atlantic coastline and because we impinge upon the areas of depression and greatest need. Travelers Aid canont sustain the present rate of aid and do the total job to which we are committed. Before 1964 is out, we and other voluntary agencies in the city will be faced with the awesome choice of helping in this area alone, until our funds are gone and we can help no more, or conserving our resources for other important preventive services we are uniquely equipped to give—and letting people starve. In large measure the decision is yours to make as you determine both policy and budget for the District. In the name of humanity, in the name of sanity, we urge you to act favorably on these recommendations. They will go a long way toward making this a more healthy and balanced community to which all of us are contributing our skills and in which we can all live with pride and self-respect.

FAMILY AND CHILD SERVICES

STATEMENT OF SAMUEL J. LANAHAN

PUBLIC WELFARE

Mr. LANAHAM. My name is Samuel J. Lanahan, I am president of Family and Child Services of Washington, D.C., which is a member of the Health and Welfare Council of the District of Columbia, and the agency is also a participant in the United Givers Fund.

At the outset I wish to endorse the steps proposed by the citizens' committee on the public welfare crisis to meet those needs identified as the six most urgent needs in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Chairman, I do not have a prepared statement, but I would like to make some comments if I may, and I will limit my time to 5 minutes.

Senator BYRD. If you please, because, as I have indicated, we have following you, Mr. Lanaham, seven witnesses, and Senator Case and I are being pressed to keep our own word in connection with our engagements.

You may prefer to submit a written statement for the record. I will be very glad to accept this up until the middle of next week if you would like.

Mr. LANAHAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. At the present time I think I can make my comments inside 5 minutes.

Senator BYRD. If you do it in 5 minutes and seven other persons have 5 minutes each, this pushes us beyond 5 o'clock.

I indicated at the beginning of our hearing that we wanted to recess at 5 o'clock.

AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN OF UNEMPLOYED

Mr. LANAHAN. I will do the best I can, Mr. Chairman.

I just want to refer briefly to the program that the District does not participate in, the aid to dependent children of unemployed parents.

One of the arguments frequently advanced as to why the District should not participate in this program is that the District rate of unemployment is not nearly as severe as exists in other parts of the country. I believe the most recent figures show that this unemployment rate in the District of Columbia is 4.4 percent generally, and with respect to nonwhites it is 5.6 percent. However, I would like to point out that the Labor Department has reported that in two census tracts, the 70th and 72d, and unemployment rate is as high as 12.6 percent. These two census tracts are largely populated to the extent of 90 percent by Negroes. Against this is the IWO locals to point to a recent study released by the U.S. Employment Service for the District of Columbia, which is entitled "A Skill Survey of the Washington Metropolitan Area." This study shows that by 1970 the labor force in the Washington metropolitan area will increase by about 200,000 persons. This increase will be met by increased demand for workers in all fields except that of unskilled labor.

HARD CORE UNEMPLOYED

At the present time there are 30,000 workers, unskilled workers, employed and it is predicted that in 1970 this number will still be 30,000 unskilled labor.

Now, what may be a hard core of the unemployed will expand in the foreseeable future. There will be segments of the District of Columbia's population for whom improvement opportunities simply will not exist. This is now true in many geographical areas of the United States, and the existence of this problem requires a reexamination of the concepts of welfare programs.

The 1962 public welfare amendments indicate that employment may no longer be an entrance requirement for a family to share the national productivity. If we are to eliminate this hard core of the unemployed, Mr. Chairman, I submit that education and training may not be enough. We must marshal all resources, and I urge you to consider favorably the adoption of the aid to the children of unemployed parents program made available generally throughout the country.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S REPORT

I would like very briefly to comment on another item that has come up during the hearings, Mr. Chairman. That is the Comptroller General's report on the ineligibility in ADC cases which was conducted and I believe a 58-percent ineligibility was found; am I not correct, sir?

Senator BYRD. 59.7 percent, I believe.

Mr. LANAHAN. I just want to say that at the time that investigation was carried out, the caseload in the Department of Public Welfare was approximately 180 per case worker, and in addition, that investigation was carried out without regard to need. It was carried out, in other words, to determine eligibility under the then existing rules, the employable mother rule, for example, requiring many families to be removed from the ADC rolls.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. Senator Case, Do you have any questions?

Senator CASE. No questions.

Senator BYRD. Thank you, Mr. Lanahan.

Mr. Weil, representing the American Veterans Committee.

THE AMERICAN VETERANS COMMITTEE

STATEMENT OF FRANK E. G. WEIL, CHAIRMAN, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CHAPTER NO. 1

PUBLIC WELFARE

Mr. WEIL. My name is Frank Weil. I will submit my written statement and confine myself to a few brief remarks.

I am a member of the bar of the District of Columbia and I appear as chairman of the District of Columbia Chapter of the American Veterans Committee.

It may be unusual for a representative of a veterans' organization to testify in this kind of a setting. Our motto is, "citizens first and veterans second."

UNIQUE VETERANS' ORGANIZATION

We are unique among veterans' organizations in that we do not seek special treatment for the nondisabled veteran, but are trying to improve the lot of all of us as citizens.

We endorse the so-called six critical needs in their entirety.

I will confine myself to a few brief comments, first the aid to dependent children of unemployed parents.

AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN OF UNEMPLOYED PARENTS

Congress in its wisdom decided to create such a program. The American Veterans Committee does not understand why the same hundred Senators and the same 435 Congressmen who decide that AVCUP is a good thing for the country as a whole should decide that AVCUP is not a good thing for the District of Columbia for which they serve as a large board of aldermen.

Senator BYRD. How many States in the country have implemented this program, Mr. Weil?

Mr. WEIL. I regret to say, Mr. Chairman, I do not know, but the District is unique in that the Congress functions in both capacities, in a national capacity and in the capacity of deciding whether it should apply to the District. This is not the case in other areas.

It is presently, at least theoretically, impossible and the reality comes terrifyingly close to the theoretical possibility for a family to literally starve to death because the head of the family is an unemployed employable. While it might be argued that some time before his death by starvation the head of the family concerned will, by reason of malnutrition, become unemployable and at that point if he can see the investigators, the family may become eligible. AVC feels this is not the way to run the program in the largest and richest country in the world.

SITUATION ON PUBLIC ASSISTANCE GRANTS

The standards of public assistance grants should go up to keep pace with the cost of living. AVC sees the day-care services as a possible saving in the sense that improving and expanding day-care services will keep children out of foster homes, will enable families to remain together, and since the cost of providing day care is less than the other, it may be a short-term additional expenditure in favor of a long-term saving.

REDUCING WORKER CASELOAD

AVC takes the same view on reducing the social worker caseload. The figure of 60 per caseworker as AVC understands it is the cutoff point at which the Federal matching grant becomes 75 percent rather than 50 percent. Therefore, at some point in the provision of more caseworkers for the same load, it will become cheaper for the District to reduce the caseload because the Federal matching grant will go up to 75 percent.

INVESTIGATIVE PERSONNEL

AVC takes a slightly different point of view on the investigative personnel. AVC concurs that far too much attention is given to negative eligibility investigating. AVC feels that, however, a trained investigator, a trained and objective investigator, may be a useful extended arm for the social worker if the investigator becomes available to the social worker to handle those areas in the social worker's caseload which concern factfinding and record searching in which the investigator has specialized training and for which the different specialized training of the social worker might be slightly wasted. We therefore feel there should be a reduction in the number of investigators and the expansion of the investigator's function to cover any investigative function related to the social caseworker at the request of the caseworker or of the casework supervisor.

INCREASE IN BOARD RATE

Finally, the increase in the foster home board rate, ADV also feels as a possible saving in that it will keep children out of Junior Village and enable a temporary provision to be made to place children in foster homes while the family is being rehabilitated and before family life can be reestablished.

Thank you for the opportunity of testifying.

(Prepared statement of Mr. Weil follows:)

Mr. Chairman, and members of the subcommittee, my name is Frank E. G. Weil. I am a member of the bar of the District of Columbia. I appear today as chairman of District of Columbia Chapter No. 1 of the American Veterans Committee, pursuant to a mail poll of the members of the chapter's executive committee.

The American Veterans Committee is an organization composed mainly of veterans of World War II, although our eligibility extends also to veterans of World War I and Korea, and we have some members in each of these categories. Our motto is "Citizens First, Veterans Second" and, in the over 20 years of our existence we have earnestly pursued the idea that veterans who complete a term of service without suffering disability should be assisted in the immediate readjustment following military service, but should not otherwise receive special favors. We have seen our role as veterans in working toward improving living conditions for all our citizens.

The District of Columbia chapter No. 1 is pleased to endorse and support what the Citizens Committee on the Public Welfare Crisis has termed the "six critical needs" in the District of Columbia public welfare program. The specific points, and our comments thereon follow hereafter:

1. *Aid to dependent children of unemployed parents.*—Congress, in its wisdom, has established the program nationally and set the terms on which States, or the District, can participate therein. It seems rather strange that the same Congress, with or without the same wisdom, has hiterto decided that the District should not participate. It seems to AVC that the die should have been cast when the program was established, and that, Congress having established it, the District's participation should follow as a matter of course.

It is presently at least theoretically possible (and the reality comes terrifyingly close to the theoretical possibility) for a family literally to starve to death because the head of the family is an unemployed employable. While it may be argued that, sometime before his death of starvation, the head of the family concerned, will, by reason of malnutrition become unemployable, and at that point—if he can satisfy the appropriate investigator—the family may become eligible, AVC feels that this is not the way for the Capital City of the richest country in the world to deal with this problem.

AVC understands that the present proposals call for extending this aid to something under 500 families and for a 6-month period. AVC feels that it should be extended to all those who, after proper screening, are found to be eligible, and should be for the full fiscal year.

2. *Twenty-five-percent increase in public assistance grants to meet minimum subsistence standards.*—AVC does not believe that a little starvation is the incentive which will keep so-called loafers off the relief rolls. Basing food allowances on 1957 Department of Agriculture estimates and shelter allowances on 1953 rental costs is quite unrealistic; allowances should be adjusted to keep pace with the current cost of living.

3. *Expanding day-care services.*—Expanded day-care services, to the extent to which they will permit parents to work, and yet to keep their children instead of placing these same children in Junior Village or in foster homes will actually save money rather than increase total expenditures. Insisting on spending $185 a month to keep a child in Junior Village, separated from its mother when a far lesser sum would give it the attention of the mother while enabling the mother to work nevertheless appears the height of incongruity at a time when every dollar of Government expediture is being stretched to the utmost.

4. *Reducing social worker caseloads.*—Cursory attention by a social worker overburdened by an overlarge caseload tends to keep relief clients on relief longer than necessary and delays the date of their rehabilitation. If caseloads are reduced to 60, the Federal Government will pay 75 percent rather than 50 percent of the personnel costs. The combination of better rehabilitation and increased Federal reimbursement will tend to offset any increases in costs to the District under this heading, and may even result in a saving of moneys.

5. *Reduction and/or reassignment of investigative personnel.*—The District now maintains a large investigative force whose sole contribution—if indeed it can be called a contribution—to the welfare picture is to hunt for so-called chislers. The number of those found appears to be too low to warrant the expenditure on investigator's salaries, and the investigators tend to justify their own continuance on the payroll by emphasizing the negative aspects. A reduction in the investigative staff, and a realinement of their function so that they can function as an extended arm of the caseworker appears to be indicated. A portion of the work of most journeymen social workers appears to be work which calls for investigative training—establishing facts, checking records, interviewing persons other than the welfare client. A realinement which will enable the social worker to concentrate on the areas in which he or she is especially competent—client contact, counseling, etc.—and which will enable the social worker to delegate to some member of the investigative staff such aspects of the work as call for investigative training and techniques will conserve the relatively scarce skills of the social worker and enable the whole department to work at a higher level of efficiency. Even given such a broadened investigative responsibility, the present number of investigators is disproportionately high and should be reduced, with a corresponding increase in social worker spaces.

6. *Increasing foster home board rates.*—The present system forces foster parents to contribute out of their own funds to assist in the upkeep of their charges. Such contribution should not be required. An increase in the rate paid foster parents to the rates found by the Division of Child Welfare to be adequate, and in any event to $75 monthly per child under 12 and $85 monthly per child over 12 seems indicated. Reduction of the social worker caseload, referred to earlier, will enable the Department to devote the necessary effort to matching the increased number of foster homes which would be forthcoming with raised rates to the number of children who would benefit by foster home care. To the extent to which this would reduce the number of institutional placements, such a program would cost less rather than more.

Thank you for the opportunity of testifying.

Senator BYRD. Senator Case?
Senator CASE. No, thank you.
Senator BYRD. Thank you, Mr. Weil.
Mrs. Ewell, may we have your statement?

IONIA R. WHIPPER HOME, INC.

STATEMENT OF MRS. ALIENE B. EWELL, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

CRITICAL WELFARE NEEDS

Mrs. EWELL. I am Aliene B. Ewell, executive director of the Ionia R. Whipper Home, Inc., for unwed mothers. It is a pleasure for me to represent the board of directors today at this hearing on the six critical needs in the District of Columbia.

We are concerned with all six of the critical needs listed herein, but because of the complexity of our work with girls coming from low-economic backgrounds and living in depressed areas we are especially interested in the expansion of day-care services. Frequently we could be instrumental in securing special training and employment for our clients if provision could be arranged for care of the child at a fee that can be met by a person on a low nominal salary.

You can well understand, then, that we believe in rehabilitative processes for persons in need of this type of service.

We further recommend that a reduction in the special investigative personnel be effected immediately and that provision be made to increase the social worker staff. This, of course, would permit for a smaller caseload, thereby permitting the worker time for a complete study and critical analysis of cases involved.

Thank you for the opportunity of presenting the views of the board of directors of the Ionia R. Whipper Home, Inc. We trust that your decisions will help us toward the improved welfare facilities which our community requires. I feel sure that we all agree that the expenditures for these facilities will be repaid in improved welfare and earning power of our population.

Senator BYRD. Senator Case?

Senator CASE. No, thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. Thank you, Mrs. Ewell. Your statement was brief and it was very well presented.

Mr. Ernest Dick.

After Mr. Dick, we shall follow with Mrs. Perry, Mr. Ralph Fertig, Mr. Ben Segal, and then Mr. Robert T. Adams.

STATEMENT OF ERNEST D. DICK, ON BEHALF OF ADVENTIST WELFARE

WELFARE PROGRAM

Mr. DICK. My name is Ernest D. Dick, and I appear on behalf of Adventist Welfare, an organization representing approximately 6,000 members of 22 Seventh Day Adventist Churches in the Greater Washington area.

Our organization is involved very deeply in welfare work. We try to provide used clothing and furniture and some food and housing

to the needy poor in the Washington area, without charge, without regard to race, religion, or ethnic background.

This close contact with the problem of needs involved makes me feel that I would be remiss if I did not make an appeal before this body in their behalf. I, therefore, would urge the following:

RECOMMENDATION

1. A more realistic approach to welfare assistance grants, bringing them in line with 1964 living costs. Present rates allow for only the barest possible amounts for rent and food—certainly nothing for clothing or household needs.

2. Regulations should be broadened and finances provided to permit assistance grants to children of unemployed parents. To withhold assistance to children of unemployed parents is neither right nor reasonable. In Washington this critical need is found primarily among the colored. To withhold this develops hostilities which, I believe, manifest themselves in delinquency and crime on the part of the children, and abandonment of the home on the part of the fathers concerned.

3. Drastic reduction in the number of investigative officers and a proportionate increase of professionally trained caseworkers to lighten their load so they can do efficient screening of welfare applicants before being placed on the rolls. It could be hoped that this would speed up the process of getting help, by eliminating the large backlog of applicants. People in need should have help without long, long delays.

4. Liberalization of rates paid to foster homes and, if possible, reduce the number of children in Junior Village. Children cared for in a home environment are much better off than in a crowded impersonal institutional situation.

OTHER IMPROVEMENTS URGED

While I recognize it is not in the province of this committee to change, I want to make two more observations which should be given study:

1. The decentralization of the District welfare office, to make it necessary for all applicants to go to 1291 Taylor Street to receive guidance in their problems, should be restudied.

2. The method and place of distribution of free Government surplus food should also be studied with a view of decentralization, and making this available to the poor who do not have facilities for transportation.

I thank you for the privilege of being permitted to speak in behalf of those who will not or cannot speak for themselves.

Senator BYRD. Thank you, Mr. Dick.

Mrs. Perry.

STATEMENT OF MRS. CARROLL PERRY, JR., CHAIRMAN, DAY CARE COMMITTEE OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA HEALTH AND WELFARE COUNCIL

DAY CARE PROGRAM

Mrs. PERRY. Mr. Chairman, I am chairman of the Day Care Committee of the District of Columbia Health and Welfare Council. This committee was formed by the council to provide for improved day care services in the District of Columbia.

The District of Columbia Day Care Committee supports the six critical needs of the Citizens' Committee on the Public Welfare Crisis and would like to speak briefly to the third critical need—expanded day care services.

We urge that the Department of Public Welfare's request for $136,472 for a broadened day care program be granted, and that the restrictions included in last year's Senate Report No. 632 limiting day care only to AFDC recipients who are in training or for a short period thereafter be eliminated.

Under the broadened program, the Department wants, of course, to continue to provide day care for mothers in training and thereafter, but for as long a period as the circumstances would require it. Under the present restricted program, there might very well be cases where the whole value of the training would be negated if, because of illness or other unforeseen emergency or inadequate pay, the mother would not be able to assume the full payment for day care within the 6-month period now allowed.

The Department also is requesting authority to use day care as a valuable tool in restoring dependent children to their own families from Junior Village and from foster homes. They also want to be able to use it as an effective measure in helping to prevent family breakdown. We support them wholeheartedly in these requests.

Furthermore, our support is based on the years of experience which our four HWC agencies have had in operating subsidized day care programs. Under our programs, the mother pays according to her ability and community funds make up the difference. Unfortunately, we have space for only 185 children in the whole city. More centers could be started if the Department of Public Welfare could pay, under the broadened program requested, the share of costs which the mother is unable to pay.

NEED FOR PUBLIC HELP IN DAY CARE

At the Georgetown Children's House, of which I am a board member, about one-half of our 60 children come from families with an income of $3,000 a year or less. These mothers could not possibly afford to pay for private care. Yet take two examples:

(1) The annual community subsidy for day care for a mother with one child who is earning $40 a week, or $2,080 a year, the minimum wage, is $750 a year;

(2) For a mother earning $3,000, the community cost is $625.

These same children would each cost $2,540.40 at Junior Village—now $211.70 a month.

In addition, these mothers have been able to maintain a home for their children and the essential responsibility for them. At the same time, the day care centers, in providing daytime homes, are able to fill in many gaps in the children's lives, making them better prepared intellectually, emotionally, and physically.

Furthermore, the day care center can be a very stabilizing factor in the lives of these children and their mothers.

AGENCY DAY CARE PRACTICE

We have a regular nursery school for our children. If they are not able to go to the local kindergarten, we give them that education. They are prepared as well for the first grade as the children in other homes are. We look after their physical needs, their immunization, psychological testing which develops problems which could be very serious later on, and we can get them into the Child Guidance Clinic and prevent many future problems in this area.

Another thing, many of our children have stayed with us for the full 6 years of our program, from the ages of 3 to 9, and a third of our current enrollment has been with us for 3 years or more. This has been a very stabilizing influence in the lives of the children and their mothers.

Nine of the mothers earning $3,000 a year or less have been with us for over 3 years. Even at this very low scale of pay they have been able to maintain the homes for these children and keep them with them.

DAY CARE ECONOMICAL

Therefore, we submit that subsidized day care is a far better bargain all around, financially and in human terms, than letting a family be broken up and the children placed in Junior Village at vastly greater expense and thereby establishing or perpetuating a state of dependency.

We do not claim that day care is a panacea, but we do claim that it is a very effective tool if it is available for use on a broad and flexible basis as the Department is now requesting. This also is consistent with the concept of day care as an essenial child welfare service as expressed in the 1962 Public Welfare Amendments to the Social Security Act.

We hope that you gentlemen will give the Department this valuable tool to use in the war on poverty in the District of Columbia.

Senator BYRD. Thank you, Mrs. Perry.

The next witness is Mr. Ralph Fertig, speaking for the Southeast Neighborhood House.

SOUTHEAST NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE

STATEMENT OF RALPH D. FERTIG, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

PUBLIC WELFARE

Mr. FERTIG. I would like to introduce Mr. Walter Boyce, Jr., the president of Local 74, International Hod Carriers, Builders, & Common Laborers of America, AFL–CIO.

Mr. Boyce is here as a member of the board of the Southeast Neighborhood House.

I am appearing here this evening as executive director of Southeast Neighborhood House, a member of the Health and Welfare Council of the District of Columbia and one of the many organizations which has endorsed the recommendations of the Citizens' Committee on the Public Welfare Crisis.

FAMILIES SERVED BY AGENCY

As a member of the staff of Southeast Neighborhod House, I am in daily contact with those low-income families who are most affected by the proposed welfare budget. It is our job to help the people of our community to become self-sufficient. In the course of my work, I have seen firsthand many examples of families to whom aid for dependent children has been denied because of the presence in the home of employable fathers who cannot find work.

There is no need to repeat here how the man-in-the-house rule, still existing in the District, has led to fathers deserting their families and to the swelling of the rolls of dependent children at Junior Village. There is in the District today a substantial number of employable but unemployed men who, despite diligent and continued efforts to obtain jobs, cannot find work—or, if they can, their jobs are sporadic and of short duration and their incomes insufficient to support their families.

Mr. Chairman, I shall submit my full statement for the record.

(Mr. Fertig's prepared statement follows:)

My name is Ralph D. Fertig. I am appearing here this evening as executive director of Southeast Neighborhood House, a member of the Health and Welfare Council of the District of Columbia and one of the many organizations which has endorsed the recommendations of the Citizens Committee on the Public Welfare Crisis. As a member of the staff of Southeast Neighborhood House, I am in daily contact with those low-income families who are most affected by the proposed welfare budget. It is our job to help the people of our community to become self-sufficient. In the course of my work, I have seen firsthand many examples of families to whom aid for dependent children has been denied because of the presence in the home of employable fathers who cannot find work. There is no need to repeat here how the man-in-the-house rule, still existing in the District, has led to fathers deserting their families and to the swelling of the rolls of dependent children at Junior Village. There is in the District today a substantial number of employable but unemployed men who, despite diligent and continued efforts to obtain jobs, cannot find work—or, if they can, their jobs are sporadic and of short duration and their incomes insufficient to support their families.

Last week a family was referred to us which was facing eviction from a public housing project because they could not pay back rent. They had no food in their house. Their little girl had to stay home from school to take care of the mother because they could not afford needed medical care. The father goes to the U.S. Employment Service and to various construction contractors looking for work each day. He is willing to take any kind of employment. Southeast House is working with him, but even our agency cannot find him a job during these winter months.

Another man with whom we are working has had employment only 2 or 3 weeks this winter, although he goes out every day and looks for work. He and his wife need surgery, their little girls are very sickly—yet he cannot pay his rent, is threatened by eviction, and cannot provide his family with an adequate diet.

Similarly, and even more common perhaps, are the cases of the one-parent family where there is no father in the household and the mother is the only source of support for her dependent children. If the mother is considered employable, and if there is a suitable plan for the care of the children, she will be given assistance for only 1 month, and, after that, is considered ineligible for aid for dependent children.

This eligibility rule presents two serious flaws. First, a so-called suitable plan is often not suitable and represents nothing more than a makeshift arrangement. Second, this rule penalizes the mother who attempts to become self-sufficient by arranging day care for her children and seeking employment. Even though she is not working she is considered employable after the 1-month period has elapsed.

Despite the fact that Congress in 1961 authorized a national program of aid to children of unemployed parents, the District of Columbia has no such program. The board of Southeast Neighborhood House heartily endorses the proposed budget requests of $310,400 and $2,800 to enable the District to participate in this Federal program.

We also strongly urge this subcommittee to approve the other welfare budget requests which are so urgently needed to prevent further increases in the population of Junior Village and, hopefully, to reduce the present Junior Village population: $77,900 to provide an additional 29 positions for increased social services in the "Aid to families with dependent children" category and, by reducing social worker caseloads, to enable the District to be eligible for 75 percent Federal reimbursement; $22,300 for 6 new positions in a home demonstration unit, also subject to 75 percent Federal reimbursement, to educate and assist families in the area of household management; $344,300 to provide 37 additional positions in the Child Welfare Division to furnish more intensive social services in an effort to keep children with their natural parents and, where this fails, to find adequate foster home care; $426,200 to increase the rates paid for foster home care; and $136,472 for day-care services and the removal of present restrictions on the availability of such services to meet the needs of children of low-income mothers.

Althought the Department of Public Welfare has had day-care funds available, these payments have been limited to day care for the children of mothers who are receiving occupational training. In our own day-care program at Southeast House, we have come into contact with many low-income mothers who cannot afford to pay even our low, privately subsidized fees and who must utilize unsatisfactory, makeshift arrangements at best to provide care for their children while they are working or looking for work.

We know of one such case where the mother could find a job only midnight to 8 a.m. Her teenage son was given supervision of a 3-year-old girl. Neighbors complained about the company that the teenage boy brought in while his mother worked. And because the boy must leave for school before the mother returns, the 3-year-old girl is often seen wandering about the neighborhood at 8 in the morning.

In many instances, children at Junior Village or in foster homes could be reunited with their families if day-care funds were provided.

All these budget items are part of a positive approach to the ever-increasing problems of dependency and delinquency in the District of Columbia. The proposed welfare program, like our program at Southeast House, is designed to enable families in need to achieve and maintain self-sufficiency; to keep families together or to reunite and rehabilitate those which have been separated; to strengthen family ties; and to help all family members to become effective and participating members of the community. A positive, preventive program such as this will be far less costly than providing for increased staff and facilities at Junior Village and at Children's Center, the Welfare Department's institutions for delinquent children. It is far less costly in dollars and human terms for the generations we are now building.

We respectfully urge you to approve these items in the 1965 budget.

Specific Welfare Cases

Mr. Fertig. I will only say here that we deeply regret that you have not seen fit to permit as witnesses to this hearing men and women who are victims of the present welfare program. Seven such persons, all in need, three of whom are receiving welfare and four who are not, wrote to you requesting permission to testify, but have been denied that privilege. If they had been allowed to speak, you would have heard from one of these who is a man who wants work, any kind of work, but he can find none. He does not want to leave his family, but if he stays with them they may starve.

Another is a mother of twins whose husband seeks work daily.

Mr. Boyce, who is president of the union to which this man belongs, knows full well this man who comes to the union hall and to the USES and other places, jobsites throughout the city seeking work.

The woman is sick and hungry. Her children are undernourished and they are about to be evicted from their home. They cannot remain a family without being penalized by this starvation, under the present welfare program.

A third who would have spoken to you is an unmarried mother. She is currently receiving ADC, but she wants to work, and would do so if the Welfare Department could pay only that small part required in funds to provide day care for her children. She would actually save welfare dollars, but cannot under present programs.

Still others would have told you of neglect for months and months while they waited on lists to be seen and approved because current caseloads are so heavy and the number of caseworkers so inadequate.

Mr. Dick said that he spoke for those who will not or cannot speak for themselves. Mr. Chairman, they will and they can but you would not let them.

REASON FOR DENYING PAID WITNESSES

Senator BYRD. Mr. Fertig, let me make this eminently clear so there will be no misunderstanding.

There are 10,000 cases, more or less, on the welfare rolls in the District of Columbia. As long as I am chairman of this subcommittee we are not going to open up the hearings to recipients of welfare, because if we do, the hearings would go on and on ad nauseam. If we were to allow seven to appear, then how are we going to deny seven more and then seven more?

This subcommittee does not have that kind of time.

Now, these people have been very ably and competently represented by spokesmen from various groups here today and this was the case last year and the year before and the year before that. These spokesmen who represent groups have always been permitted to appear, present any statement that they have, at any length. But I can say to you right here and now, so that you will not misunderstand next year, if I am chairman of this committee there will be no reason for you to ask for welfare recipients to appear. You have been given your opportunity to speak for them, and if you wish to——

Mr. FERTIG. Mr. Byrd, I cannot speak for them.

Senator BYRD. If you wish to add a statement for the record in addition to what you have already prepared, you may do so. If these 7 or 8 or 10 who were brought up here under your guidance and without having been told that they would be given the opportunity to speak wish to present to the committee for its files a written statement in this instance, the committee will accept the written statement for the committee files.

Mr. FERTIG. We are grateful for that.

Senator BYRD. But I just want to make it clear that we are not going to open up the subcommittee hearings for this kind of testimony. As I say, this could go on ad infinitum.

FAIRNESS OF COMMITTEE

We feel that we have been very fair to the District of Columbia and its people. We want to hear those individuals who represent groups. We have done this in the past and we shall continue to do so. But we must proceed under some limitations if we are to have orderly and useful hearings.

I understand that you were perturbed because you did not get to speak earlier. I want to say to you that there are other people still waiting to be heard, and I do not think they have indicated irritation or perturbation. In my judgment you are no better than they are, and you just might as well wait until last as should they. The lady who appeared just prior to you did not express any irritation at having been kept to that time. We can only hear one individual at a time. Somebody has to wait until last.

I do not appreciate this expression of irritability on your part. I think I have made myself clear.

As I say again, the people who were brought along at your request, and I understand they were heard by the House subcommittee, did not come today with any understanding that they would be heard, but if they wish to present a statement for the committee's files the committee will receive their statement.

Mr. FERTIG. Mr. Byrd, may I respond to some of this?

First, I have not expressed irritation to you, sir, nor to anybody about being delayed. I think that I take my proper turn. I was simply concerned to find out whether or not I would be heard.

Senator BYRD. Let's not have any argument about that.

Both of my clerks have informed me that you expressed irritation at having been kept until this time to be heard.

Mr. FERTIG. Mr. Byrd, I am very grateful to have been heard at all.

Senator BYRD. If you have anything else to say in connection with the matter which you wish to present, you may do so quickly. We will not long continue this colloquy.

Mr. FERTIG. All right, sir.

RECIPIENTS ATTEND VOLUNTARILY

I do want you to know, sir, that these people were not brought here at my request. They came at their request. They asked to have the right to speak for themselves. I am not and cannot be their spokesman, sir. However, we are very grateful for your offer to allow them to speak for themselves in the form of submitting documents to the file.

I presume that this goes for the four who are not on public assistance as well as the three who are.

Senator BYRD. This goes for the group that is here, and I suppose they were encouraged by you or someone to make the request.

I have their letters in front of me. They are virtually all written just alike, and most of them appear to have been written on the same typewriter. They appear to have been signed by the same pen and by the same hand. I cannot believe that each of these individuals spontaneously acquired the desire to appear before this subcommittee. I think they were encouraged to appear even though they were not advised by the staff that they would be heard. It appears to be an effort to stage a show for the sake of publicity.

I have made myself clear. This subcommittee is simply not going to get down to this level of operations where it hears all of the recipients of welfare. Welfare recipients have been known to wilfully deceive social workers and investigators. They may very well attempt to deceive the subcommittee if allowed to appear.

Is there anything else you wish to say?

Mr. FERTIG. Mr. Byrd, we welcome the opportunity to testify before you. We look forward to doing so next year and we hope that the testimony, not just that of our agency but that of the people whom our agency serves, may be of help to you in your deliberations.

Senator BYRD. We welcome testimony when it is presented in an orderly fashion and which presents facts upon which the committee can depend.

The next witness is Mr. Robert T. Adams.

FRIENDSHIP HOUSE

STATEMENT OF PETE WARD, ON BEHALF OF ROBERT ADAMS, DIRECTOR, FRIENDSHIP HOUSE

WELFARE PROGRAM

Mr. WARD. Senator Byrd, I am speaking for Mr. Robert T. Adams, the director of Friendship House, and also on the board of directors of the Friendship House Association.

Friendship House is a settlement house. It is a house dedicated to service. To this end we have a day-care program for settlement children and we also have job training, group work, and other tutoring and literacy programs for people who need them.

We also have camping and community development leading to constructive neighborhood change.

I am going to summarize my statement. I only have three comments that I would like to make.

As I represent Friendship House I would just like to add my voice and hope that our committee will seriously and sincerely consider the District budget and the provisions that have been pointed out for urgent welfare needs.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE GRANTS

The first of three points, I would like to say something about the second critical need, which has to do with public assistance grants which would increase them up to 25 percent. Such an increase we feel is needed to meet minimum subsistance levels for families living in the District of Columbia.

The term "minimum subsistance" I believe graphically describes the necessity for this increase, since the subsistence level is below that at which you or I would want to live.

DAY-CARE PROGRAM

Secondly, I would like to comment on the day-care program. Friendship House has conducted a day-care program for more than 50 years. Under the licensing provisions of the Department of Health, we can serve only 75 children, and yet we are the largest of the United Givers' Fund-supported day-care centers. We are operating at full capacity, and always have a substantial waiting list.

We subsidize our day-care program because we have concrete evidence of the long-range rewards for proper care in the formative years and because we know that the program enables mothers to help in family support, thereby keeping the family off the relief rolls. We

cannot urge you too strongly to support expanded day care services in the District for the children of working mothers with limited funds.

Friendship House maintains one family worker on its staff and has the occasional assistance of social-work students. This staff attempts to help broken families and to hold together others who are on the brink of disruption because of unemployment, illness, or inadequate income.

CASELOAD SITUATION

We cannot begin to do the sizable job that is needed. We know from experience that no worker can successfully guide the rehabilitation of disorganized families, if there is not enough time for personal attention. The reduction of the caseloads of District welfare workers to at least a maximum of 60 workers is urgently needed to accomplish the job which must be done. The twofold benefits of wholesome family life and a reduction of the number of homeless children who must seek shelter in Junior Village cannot be overemphasized. In the long run, we believe that the result will be to decrease, not increase, budgetary expenditures.

We urge that additional social workers be added to the Department of Public Welfare.

In this connection, we implore you to reduce the special investigative force, and permit the social workers with their reduced caseloads to perform the necessary followup and supervision of their clients. Their professional training and knowledge of individual cases provides them with the tools with which to perform ably the functions now assigned to an unusually large investigative force.

BOARD RATES FOR FOSTER CARE

Last, we of Friendship House ask your support of needed increase in the rates paid for foster home board care. The President wisely recommended rates of $75 per month for children under 12 and $85 for those over 12. These seem just and fair compensation for this essential service.

We support this proposal in recognition of the need to provide some continuity of care to those children who, through no fault of their own, are without the love, affection, and personal care that is best given in a home—not in an institution.

The buffers against poverty and deprivation which constitute the six critical needs to which we have addressed ourselves today are necessary to the social and economic growth and well-being of our city and our Nation. We hope you will see fit to include them in your approved District budget.

It has been an honor to appear before your committee to present the views of the Friendship House Association.

Thank you.

Senator BYRD. Thank you very much, Mr. Ward.

The next witness is Mr. Ben D. Segal, chairman, Subcommittee on Equal Employment Opportunity.

U.S. COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

STATEMENT OF BEN. D. SEGAL, CHAIRMAN, SUBCOMMITTEE ON EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE U.S. COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

SUPPORT OF PRESIDENT'S BUDGET

Mr. SEGAL. Mr. Chairman, I am speaking for the Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights here in the District as well as in my capacity as director of education for my union.

We are particularly concerned with the climate of race relations here in the District and would continue the progress toward equality of opportunity for all of our citizens.

We support the President's budget for the District of Columbia. We urge the Congress to approve the requested increased appropriation for the schools and for health and welfare purposes.

We would like to call special attention of the committee to the item in the budget which could be of major significance to the future progress and stability of the District. I refer to the requested staff increases for the Commissioners' Council on Human Relations.

NEED FOR ADDITIONAL STAFF

The Council has legitimate need for additional staff assistance. Since 1959 the staff of the Council has consisted of two professionals and one secretary. The workload of the Council has more than doubled during this period, but the staff size remains the same. The Council has been given new burdens of responsibility under the recent police regulation 45 concerning housing.

COMPLAINTS OF VIOLATIONS

Since January 20 of this year when the regulations took effect, the Council has received 26 complaints of possible violations. I should add that, in addition to their handling of cases, a special emphasis of the Council in recent months has been the development of human relations training for police recruits and the initiation of a program to improve community relations between the Police Department and all segments of the Washington communities.

The Council has provided these services at the request of Police Chief Murray, who has publicly praised the Council for its assistance.

It should be noted that the Commissioners' Council on Human Relations is one of the smallest municipal intergroup-relation agencies. A whole host of cities like Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and New York, all with fair housing statutes, employ staffs of 6 to 60 in the human relations agencies.

Mr. Chairman, the staff request for the Council are minimum and represent only a portion of the resources that could be effectively used by the Council for the general order and welfare of our community.

We appreciate and share the concern of the committee for economy.

Senator BYRD. Would you withhold just a minute.

INTERRUPTION OF PROCEEDINGS

I trust that the commotion at the press table will stop. The gentleman who is sitting there and who is not a representative of the press, will he please leave the table? He can talk with the press outside. This witness has a right to be heard and not to be disturbed. You have been cautioned earlier by the clerk about this, so will you please leave the room and see the press outside, or see the press in here after the witness has finished?

I am sorry to have to interrupt you, Mr. Segal. You have waited patiently. I think you should have the courteous attention of people in the room. I apologize to the press too.

I certainly do not want to embarrass anyone in the room, but I have noticed this commotion all afternoon at the table. It seems to have been engaged in by one or two of the same individuals who have attempted to dramatize this welfare situation, and I think they have accomplished their purpose even though the people who were evidently encouraged to appear by them were not permitted to testify.

RECIPIENTS MAY WRITE COMMITTEE

While we are again on that subject, I just want to state for the record that persons on the welfare rolls in the District of Columbia have a perfect right to write to the committee chairman and to the committee staff and to members of the committee. They certainly may present statements which can be included in the committee's files. I do not propose, however, to open up the committee's hearings to unnumbered statements. As I have indicated earlier, there are just 10,000 welfare cases in the District of Columbia. This figure represents an even greater number of persons, and if we initiate the practice of letting recipients of welfare appear before this committee and make statements, we will discommode witnesses who have appeared year after year and who again wish to be heard and the hearings will devolve into nothing more than a public spectacle.

As chairman of this subcommittee, I am not going to allow such a demonstration, which is about what it would amount to. I am going to try to proceed in an orderly manner as we have proceeded before. It is impossible to proceed in any other manner and preserve decorum.

The problems of these recipients are under the direct jurisdiction of the Department of Public Welfare in the District of Columbia and the Congress has certainly not been stingy in its appropriations for the Department. This committee cannot solve the individual problems of the recipients. They can discuss their individual cases with welfare officials or workers whose responsibility it is to administer the program. I think that I have been wholly justified in refusing this committee as a forum for exhibitionists. I do not blame these poor people for coming here. They knew no better than to do what they were told by the publicity seekers who conspired to have them appear. I will not, however, permit the committee to be put upon or used by rabblerousers. This will be my position next year and every year as long as I am chairman of the committee.

I apologize to you, sir, for having to interrupt you because of these troublemakers. Now you may proceed to read your statement in its entirety if you like.

INTERGROUP RELATIONS SPECIALISTS

Mr. SEGAL. I think the chairman has a schedule to keep and I would like to submit my statement into the record.

I would just like to close with this short conclusion; namely, that the proposed District budget would provide the addition of two intergroup relations specialists, grades 11 and 12, and two clerks, and give the council a total staff of seven.

It is our opinion that this would be extremely helpful to the important work of the Commissioners' Council on Human Relations.

I happen to be a resident and a homeowner in Northwest Washington. We have organized a fair housing group out there, and we find that we need the assistance of the council to really put into effect the important housing ordinance. We believe that a modest investment and a strengthened Council on Human Relations will be a major contribution to community peace and harmony in the Nation's Capital and I hope the committee will give its utmost consideration.

Senator BYRD. Thank you, Mr. Segal.

Your statement will be included in the record in its entirety.

(Mr. Segal's prepared statement follows:)

The District of Columbia Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights is particularly concerned with the climate of race relations here in the District and with continued progress toward equality of opportunity for all of our citizens. We support the President's budget for the District of Columbia. We urge the Congress to approve the requested increased appropriations for the schools, and for health and welfare purposes.

We would like to call the attention of the committee to one item in the budget which could be of major significance to the future progress and stability of the District. I refer to the requested staff increases for the Commissioners' Council on Human Relations.

The Council on Human Relations is the principal agency of District government in the sensitive area of interracial and intercultural relations. The members and staff of the Council reflect the desire of the Commissioners for improved understanding among all segments of our community and for the harmonious solution of remaining tensions and problems.

The Commissioners' Council on Human Relations was established by the Commissioners in 1958. Since 1959 the staff of the Council has consisted of two integroup relations specialists and one secretary. The workload of the Council has more than doubled during this period but the staff size remains the same. The handling of Council functions under the new housing regulation alone could easily consume the full time of the present staff. Each complaint must be carefully checked; some involve time-consuming conciliation meetings with Council members and staff. A copyright story this week by United Press International reported that the climate of race relations in Washington has shown substantial improvement during the past 12–18 months. In our opinion, the effective work of the Council on Human Relations is one of the principal reasons for this improvement. At the same time much remains to be done.

The Council has a legitimate need for additional staff assistance. Since 1959 the staff of the Council has consisted of two intergroup relations specialists and one secretary. The workload of the Council has more than doubled during this period, but the staff size remained the same.

The Council is responsibe for assisting in the implementation of the Commissioners' policy on equal employment within Distrct government. Durng calendar year 1963, the Council processed 110 complaints from District government employees and applicants for employment. Working through representatives in each department of District government, the Council strives to encourage equal employment and to investigate complaints of violations of the Commissioners' policy. The record of District government in the area of equal employment has shown substantial improvement in recent years; 49.3 percent of District employees are now Negro, as compared to 46.7 percent in 1961. Negroes in grades 5 through 11, the middle grade, have increased from a percentage of 26.3

in 1961 to 29.8 in 1963. This record of progress by District departments is due to the leadership of the Commissioners and the quiet work of the Council on Human Relations.

The Council has been given new burdens of responsibility under the recent police regulation 45 concerning housing. Since January 20, 1964, when the regulation took effect, the Council has received 26 complaints of possible violation. Through the process of investigation and conciliation 11 cases have been resolved. In every case so far, the Council has been able to resolve housing complaints without recourse to legal action and through amicable agreement. The resolution of difficult problems through the quiet skills of the conciliation is the trademark of the Council on Human Relations. It should be noted, however, that the handling of housing complaints is a very time-consuming process. The handling of these complaints alone could easily absorb the full time of the present staff. The Council badly needs at least one additional full-time professional employee and one clerk to properly fulfill its responsibilities under this new regulation.

However, the work of the Council is much broader than the processing of complaints. During the past year the Council has worked effectively to encourage improved standards of equal employment and human relations within District government and all District contracts, to support efforts to open broader apprenticeship opportunities to Negroes, to encourage business and secretarial schools in the District to admit all qualified students, and to assist Negro doctors to obtain hospital staff appointments. Dr. W. Montague Cobb, president-elect of the National Medical Association, referring to this effort, said recently that Washington hospitals are now operating in good faith and making real progress in this area.

A special emphasis of the Council in recent months has been the development of human relations training for police recruits and the initiation of a program to improve community relations between the Police Department and all segments of the Washington community. The Council has provided these services to the Police Department at the request of Chief Robert V. Murray, who has publicly praised the Council for its assistance. Congressman Cohelan on the floor of the House, recently commended the Police Department and the Council for their very real progress in the sensitive area of relations between the police and the Negro community.

It should be noted that the Commissioners' Council on Human Relations is one of the smallest municipal intergroup relations agencies; Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, New York, all cities with fair housing statutes, employ staffs of from 6 to 60 in their human relations agencies.

The proposed District budget would provide the addition of two intergroup relations specialists, GS–12 and 11, and two clerks, and would give the Council a total staff of seven. Two of these positions are requested to help with the general duties of the Council and are a renewal of the request of 3 previous years. Two are requested in consideration of the Council's responsibilities under the new housing regulation. In our opinion, Mr. Chairman, these staff requests for the Council are minimal and represent only a portion of the staff resources that could be effectively used by the Council for the general order and welfare of our community.

We appreciate and share the concern of the Committee for economy in District government. We believe that a modest investment in a strengthened Council on Human Relations will be a major contribution to community peace and harmony in the Nation's Capital.

Senator BYRD. The subcommittee will be in recess until 6:30.

(Whereupon, at 5:30 p.m., Friday, February 28, 1964, the committee recessed, to reconvene at 6:30 p.m., the same day.)

[EVENING SESSION, 6:45 P.M.]

Senator BYRD. Our first witness, Mrs. Adrienne Barth, 3520 Rodman Street NW., will present a statement on behalf of the Action Committee for the District of Columbia School Libraries.

STATEMENT OF MRS. ADRIENNE BARTH, ON BEHALF OF ACTION COMMITTEE FOR DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Need for Library Assistance

Mrs. Barth. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

My name is Adrienne Barth. I come here as a spokesman for the Action Committee for the District of Columbia School Libraries. The committee expresses appreciation to the Senate for its favorable action on the 1964 budget in appropriating funds for library books for the elementary schools and for increasing funds for library books in the secondary schools.

The books are now being acquired, and naturally these questions are raised, "Who will see that the children will get them at the exact time when the books can make their most lasting impact upon reading habits, understanding, and behavior?"

I wonder who will see that they get the books at all in the elementary schools where there are no librarians. They will have to be processed and circulated, or they will just sit on the shelves.

Who will give the systematic organization to the collections to make them true learning tools with maximum potential?

I am an amateur in school library work; I wish I were a professional. I, and the woman associated with me in running the library of the H. D. Cooke Elementary School, have done our best to operate this little library on a professional basis. For we have learned that it is one of the most vital and important aspects of the learning process for small children.

Operation By Part-Time Volunteers

It is an anomaly—and if I may say so, speaking to you in candor, a shame and a disgrace—that the H. D. Cooks School and every elementary school in the District of Columbia which has a library at all, has it operated only by part-time, untrained volunteers like myself.

You would be shocked, I am sure, if you were told that the teachers in the public school classrooms were amateurs, not professionals. Is it less shocking that amateurs are doing the work that should be done by professionals in the school libraries?

Libraries are supplementary to classrooms in much the same way that books are supplementary to teachers. The aim of elementary education is to get a child interested in learning—in the enlargement of his understanding. Reading is the means, the indispensable means, by which this is done.

If children can be led to develop reading as a habit, if they come to think of reading as a road to achievement and satisfaction and even pleasure, they are on their way to becoming educated citizens; and once they are firmly on that way, no one need worry very much about their becoming delinquents or enemies of the community.

Work of Volunteer Librarian

May I try to tell you something about what I do as a volunteer and amateur librarian in the Cooke School, as a means of helping you to understand what a trained professional children's librarian could do

to help children on their way to becoming educated citizens? I shall be very brief about it.

Many children in the Cooke School come from homes which are economically disadvantaged and culturally deprived. This is to say they have no books at home; reading is not a habit and is given no encouragement. Sometimes it is not even a skill. There are many parents that don't read and therefore are contemptuous of it, really.

But the children come to school with the lively and healthy curiosity of children. We read to them, carefully selected stories, funny, scary, real life—beginnings for them to finish reading themselves. Many have never read a book for fun. Many need special books of older content and younger vocabulary.

I try to know these children individually. I try to help them individually to take books from the library shelves which will give them pleasure and make them want to go on reading. It takes some skill to do this. It takes a good deal of time, effort, knowledge of books, and most important, knowledge of children.

It takes more of these than I have.

I get pride and satisfaction from the work I do because I know that it helps some children to a healthy start in life. But I wish my job could be taken over by a full-time professional, educated for this task, who could more adequately meet these needs.

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL NEEDS

If libraries and voluntary reading are important for elementary school children they are no less important for youngsters in the junior high schools. The years spent in these schools, the years when children are 13, 14, 15 years of age, are crucial years. It is in these years that youngsters, encountering the stubborn, hostile, perplexing drives of adolescence, either learn how to master them and direct them into socially useful channels—or are mastered by them and led into destructive rebellion. These are the years in which youngsters are most likely to become school dropouts. These are the years in which they most desperately need help, understanding, and encouragement to put their restless energies into useful and healthy channels.

Here, perhaps, more than at any other time, the habit of reading can be an immeasurable boon. No one has ever invented a better antidote for aggression, vandalism, and delinquency. Three years ago Congress recognized the importance of libraries in the junior high schools by establishing 11 positions for librarians on temporary and part-time status.

LIBRARY POSITIONS REQUESTED

The Superintendent of Schools has asked this year for authority to set up 14 positions on a permanent basis in the junior high schools. I urge you as earnestly as I can to grant this request as a bare minimum in meeting the junior high needs.

President Johnson exhorted the country to embark on an all-out war against poverty. The shock troops which must lead the assault in that war are teachers and librarians. For education is certainly the most effective antidote to poverty. It furnishes the activation and the means for economic achievement and advancement.

Here in the District, the agencies working in the war against poverty, notably Washington Action for Youth and the Ford Foundation language arts program, have turned naturally to the school libraries for support. But these libraries lack the means of giving help precisely where it is most needed.

They lack the kind of book which has meaning for and relation to children who come from homes which have nothing to do with middle-class comforts, advantages, and values. And they lack librarians who can help children to find books which will have meaning and excitement for them.

Poverty and ignorance reproduce themselves. So do education and well-being. The function of school is to give children a start in life which will enable them to move forward on their own. Libraries are indispensable in giving that start.

Schools without libraries are schools which deny and frustrate their own purpose. They teach reading but say it is of no importance. Schools are the dynamos of democracy. Give them the tools to do their job.

Senator BYRD. Mrs. Barth, you appeared before the subcommittee last year, did you not?

Mrs. BARTH. Yes, sir; I did. Thank you for letting me come up again.

Senator BYRD. You made a good statement in both instances.

How long have you been a volunteer?

Mrs. BARTH. This is my fifth year.

Senator BYRD. At the same school?

EXPERIENCE OF WITNESS

Mrs. BARTH. Yes, sir. I did before that, when my own children were in elementary school— I was a volunteer librarian at the school my son attended. But this is a smaller school and less of a problem. But the Cooke School is challenging.

Senator BYRD. How many hours would you say you have volunteered per month?

Mrs. BARTH. We are open 3 days a week, from 11 to 3 and there are 11 women who give more or less time. I don't go 3 days a week, but I go parts of 3 days a week. I was there all day today, working with the fourth grade. It is a big school, Senator. There are four third grades, I think, and three fourth grades, and three fifth grades, and each of these has 30 to 40 kids in it. So when they come down to the library, it takes quite a few people. They are too little to use a card index. And anyway, if they all try to use it at once, it would be bedlam. So someone is there saying, "Try this"; "see if you can read this."

Senator BYRD. How long have you been giving volunteer services at this particular school?

Mrs. BARTH. This is my fifth year. I started in the fall of 1959.

Senator BYRD. And you do not have any children in the school any longer?

Mrs. BARTH. My son is a senior at Wilson High School, and my daughter is a senior in college—she is away.

INCREASE IN BOOK USE

Senator BYRD. Have you noted any increase in the use of the books during the period in which you have given your volunteer services?

Mrs. BARTH. Yes, sir. When we began there were no books, and there wasn't any room. The first year that I was there, we began meeting in the principal's office, and just reading aloud and bringing in a few books from public libraries or from our own houses that the children were allowed to look at. We could not circulate them because there were not enough.

During that year an addition to the school was completed. As you know, all new schools or additions have library rooms in them. And so we have a beautiful library room with appropriate furniture and bookshelves and everything you could want. And the program has expanded since then.

READING ALOUD

We read aloud to all these children. We read to half the class while the other half is in the library circulating books, and then switch about—they take turns. And they read the books—they want to read the books that we read them. And they also want workbooks.

We have, I guess, more nonfiction than fiction. When they are studying aviation, they come and ask for books about airplanes. And the problem is that many do read below grade level, way below. And you cannot—it is very hard to get enough books. You just have to buy as many copies as you can. And it takes a little doing with the children to figure out how much they can read.

This is true of all their social studies and sciences.

We have a rule that you take one work book and one fun book, storybook, which is helpful, and we hope will lead them to read another.

OTHER VOLUNTEER LIBRARIANS

There are other volunteer librarians in the city, Senator, as you probably know. The Urban Service Corps has some women working in the Capitol Hill section. The Neighborhood Council has given a library to the Brent School up here which is staffed by parents and others. There are a couple of schools that have been adopted by other agencies—I am not alone in this.

Senator BYRD. How many librarians do we have in the elementary schools now?

Mrs. BARTH. Professionals?

Senator BYRD. Yes.

Mrs. BARTH. None, sir.

Senator BYRD. We don't have any?

Mrs. BARTH. No.

NEW LIBRARIANS GRANTED

Senator BYRD. I believe there are eight in the budget for elementary schools.

Mrs. BARTH. In the new budget passed by the House committee?

Senator BYRD. Eight in the budget as submitted by the President for library service in elementary schools.

Mrs. BARTH. Yes. The budget that the Commissioner sent up—I know that the House committee reported that bill out today.

Senator BYRD. Would your school receive one of the eight elementary school librarians?

Mrs. BARTH. I do not know. I do not know how those will be chosen. The Supervisor of Libraries is in the room, Senator. She might know how they will be chosen, but I do not.

Senator BYRD. Well, Mrs. Barth, I certainly thank you. You have made a fine statement. Were you before the subcommittee the year before last?

Mrs. BARTH. No, sir. Barbara Nolen used to testify, but she has left the city, and they asked me to do it. It is very nice of you. I know that you and everybody else must get tired of having us come and ask for the same thing all the time.

Senator BYRD. No, we do not at all. We try to evaluate the requests and do the very best we can with the limited moneys to meet requests as we think they should be met. We should not be tired at all. You should be complimented, not only for coming down here and presenting your statement in an effort to get librarians, but most importantly for volunteering your own very valuable services and your valuable time in an effort to help these children.

Mrs. BARTH. Thank you, Senator. I enjoy doing it. Of course we all do. That is really what keeps us there. It is terribly important. And they do read more.

INSTANCE OF WORTH OF WORK

You ask me if they read more. They do. And occasionally—I am taking an awful lot of time, but I would like to tell you one story that very much touched me.

A couple of Christmases ago I decided to plunge in and I read to the sixth grade the Tiny Tim episode from Dickens' Christmas Carol. It is very big words and all that, but I read it anyway. And then we had the Christmas holiday. When I came back in January, a little boy stopped me in the hall one day and and said, "Mrs. Barth, you remember that Mr. Dickens?" And I said, "Yes." And he said, "Saw him on television." Mr. McGrew had done a cartoon on the Christmas Carol. And this kid had the shock of recognition.

FUNDS FOR EDUCATION WELL SPENT

Senator BYRD. Well, Mrs. Barth, I am one who, I suppose, is depicted as a heartless individual by some people in the District of Columbia. I happen to be one who believes that money spent on education cannot be better spent anywhere else. I have always wanted to see people who qualify under the regulations for welfare assistance—I have wanted to see them get it. And I have wanted to be instrumental in trying to rehabilitate them. I have wanted to try to help those people to improve their lot in life. At the same time, I have insised that people who do not qualify for welfare not receive welfare. And I have felt that this money, instead of going to ineligible people in welfare, should go to our schools.

As evidence of this fact, I tried hard last year to get more teachers for elementary schools, and I tried hard last year to get enough

teachers to eliminate the waiting list of severely mentally retarded pupils.

So I take the view that if we spend money on education and spend it wisely, 25 years from now we will have just so many fewer persons who have to get welfare assistance, so many fewer persons who will be criminals, and so many fewer persons who will be burdens on society, and who on the other hand will be taxpayers. I am very sympathetic to the educational needs of the District of Columbia, and I think if I had had a little more public support last year in behalf of my efforts to get more teachers, and a little less criticism because of failure to support the AFDCUP welfare program—which based on the facts presented to this committee did not appear to be justified—perhaps we would have done a little better in conference with the other body.

But no man having put his hand to the plow and looking back is fit for the kingdom of heaven. So I suppose we should look ahead.

I wish to express appreciation for the volunteer services of fine citizens like yourself who give of your time out of a humanitarian desire to help children who must prepare for their future and the future of the United States of America. I am glad that the House approved the eight positions. I certainly will do everything I can to support the eight positions and keep them in the bill.

Mrs. BARTH. That is wonderful.

Senator BYRD. I don't have the slightest doubt that the other members of this committee, for whom I cannot speak, would enthusiastically join me in saying these words of appreciation concerning your efforts and those of the other volunteers who could not be here tonight.

Mrs. BARTH. I will tell my people. Thank you, Senator, very much.

Senator BYRD. Thank you, Mrs. Barth.

Our next witness is Rachel Hecht.

Miss Hecht is representing the librarians.

Would you proceed with your statement.

STATEMENT OF RACHEL HECHT, ON BEHALF OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOL LIBRARIANS

LIBRARY POSITIONS

Miss HECHT. My name is Rachel Hecht. I am an officer of the District of Columbia Association of School Librarians.

I hope, Senator Byrd, you will, when you get a chance, read the statement I have prepared. But so that I may stay within the time limit, let me explain to you the gist of my petition, because a petition is what it is.

In the bill as reported by the House subcommittee, 13 junior high school librarian positions are called for. But there are 25 junior high schools in the District.

If there are only 13 positions, it means that 24 junior high schools will receive, as they have been receiving for the past 3 years, only half-time library service.

We librarians have been hanging by our fingernails really for the past 3 years waiting for the Congress to increase the number of positions to one for each junior high school.

We have noticed how the Congress gave the book and magazine money in the last budget, and this encouraged us to think that yes; truly, the committees are understanding of the needs of schools and libraries. We also thought that if one of us came down here tonight to explain to you what it is that a librarian does, you will understand the basis for your petition—that please, there be one junior high school librarian in a junior high school.

I am sorry that most people think of junior high school librarians as going around saying "Shhh," with a pencil stuck behind their ear.

WORK AT JUNIOR HIGH LIBRARIES

Our work starts with book selection. As you know, we are limited in the amount of funds that we have. Also each school is different as to the children who attend the school, the reading levels, and the books and materials already in the collection. So that when we order new books and materials, in order to do a good job, we have got to know our school and what is already there.

Then after we have ordered the books and they come in, then starts the long process of preparing these books. They have to be recorded, they have to be cataloged, they have to have book cards in the pockets, typed, pasted in. They have to be covered. This takes a large amount of time. And it is only after these processes are done, that we can get to the children and start on the most important reason we are in the school, the teaching program.

Our job is teaching people how to teach themselves. We do this in organized developmental lessons. Teaching the use of the card catalog, the arrangement of libraries, how to use a book, the index, table of content, other types of material available, what magazines are used for—all this now seems elementary to an adult. But it has to be taught. And this is what we do to all classes in the schools.

This is probably the major part of our work. But it cannot be done until we have done the processing of the books and the ordering of the books.

HELP ON READING GUIDANCE PROGRAM

The fourth thing that we do, equally important, is the help on the reading guidance program. I do not have to tell you that reading is the basis of learning. And since there are many children in the schools who are not reading up to par, it is our responsibility to work with the reading teachers, to give special book talks and encouragement to the children and present to them books which are easy to read but interesting, so they will read. And this is our job.

I won't speak for the other librarians. I will just speak for myself. I have been working very hard this past year in two schools, including overtime, and I have not done what I consider a satisfactory job. It is not that I am not qualified. It is that I just have not had the time to do a good job.

This is true for all of us. On a half-time basis we do not get a chance to do even a satisfactory job.

I read in the newspapers your question to Dr. Hansen about the qualifications of teachers, how displeased you were, or how surprised you were that a nmber of teachers were only C or C-plus students in college.

Well, at the moment there are 13 temporary junior high school librarians. Ten of us have our master's degree, two more have 5-year bachelor's in library science, which is equivalent to the master's degree, and the 13th has her bachelor's degree. I think this shows we are well qualified people.

DEMAND FOR LIBRARIANS FOR BUSINESS

Respectfully, I would point out to you that there is a demand for librarians in the business world. Now, true, there are many emotional pleasures in being a school librarian. But there is also the frustration of not being able to do a decent job when one is not permitted to do it.

I am not asking on the basis of the librarian's point of view that you should see to it that there is one librarian in each junior high school. I guess I am really asking you on the basis of the children, that they should get the training which is rightfully theirs.

Senator BYRD. I certainly think you have made a very cogent statement, Miss Hecht. Your written statement will be placed in the record.

LIBRARIAN EXPERIENCE

You have been working as a librarian how long?

Miss HECHT. I worked in New York City for one term and 1 month, and I worked in Washington since the beginning of February 1963—correction—January 28, 1963.

Senator BYRD. I believe that there were 14 librarians included in the President's budget for the junior high schools.

Miss HECHT. The Board of Education requested 18, figuring that they did not have the nerve to ask for all. This was pared down to 14, and is now 13. It should be 25.

Senator BYRD. They need just a little of your nerve, don't they?

Miss HECHT. Yes.

HOUSE ALLOWANCE

Senator BYRD. Well, I understand that the House allowed 13 of the 14 positions that were included in the present budget. I find myself virtually defenseless in view of your extremely well presented testimony, none of which was read, but all of which came from the heart. I hardly know how I can do anything but support your request when I present this matter to the others on the committee.

I think you have done a very fine job. I congratulate you on your interest in doing a good job and your interest in our young people.

You understand that only 14 of these positions were budgeted?

Miss HECHT. Yes. Can't you raise it to 25? Don't you have the authority?

GRANTS ABOVE BUDGET REQUEST

Senator BYRD. I think it was Shakespeare who said that "Beauty is a witch against whose charms faith melteth into blood." It is pretty difficult to say no to your plea. But I have only to remind you that last year this committee added 44 teaching positions in the elementary schools over and above the budget request.

We added 25 teachers for the severely mentally retarded children over and above the budget request. We added several social workers in the Child Welfare Division of the Department of Welfare over

and above the budget request. We added moneys for increased foster home rates, over and above the budget request. We went to conference, and the other body—and I will not question its wisdom—adamantly refused to grant these positions because they were not budgeted items.

Now, we may differ in our viewpoint as to whether or not this is so important a procedural matter that we should relinquish our support of these additional much needed positions. Some of us took the view that they should be included. But we did not prevail.

So, in view of this very vivid memory of mine of the precedent which we found ourselves up against last year, which indeed was a reversal of previous precedent, I would not want to assure you that we could be successful in adding positions over and above the budget request this year.

Miss HECHT. I understand why you cannot give the assurance; yes.

Senator BYRD. Thank you very much, Miss Hecht. We shall certainly do our best to retain the positions that were allowed by the House, and we shall certainly give consideration to the additional position which was in the budget and which was not allowed by the House.

(Miss Hecht's prepared statement follows:)

My name is Rachel Hecht. I am an officer of the District of Columbia Association of School Librarians. I represent 25 fully qualified librarians who work in the District of Columbia public schools. Eleven of us work full time in senior high schools. Two of us are half-time librarians and half-time English teachers in two junior high schools. Eleven of us serve in 2 libraries apiece in 25 separate junior high schools. One librarian has a full-time position in a junior high school. The remaining two junior high school libraries in the city are staffed by teachers.

I speak to you about that portion of the 1965 District of Columbia school budget which concerns school librarians positions. This budget requests 10 elementary school librarians, 14 junior high school librarians, 3 vocational high school librarians, and a librarian at the 12-grade Sharpe Health School. Let me emphasize that our professional organization firmly endorses all these positions as necessary, and urges you to approve them.

The major purpose of my testimony is to ask that the number of junior high school librarians be increased to 25, or one full time in each junior high school, and to give these positions permanent status.

Presently, the junior high school library positions are classified as temporary. This means that the librarian with a master's degree is halted at step five on the salary schedule instead of being permitted to continue upward as do other career educators. Furthermore, the uncertainty of being continued in the same position discourages librarians from trying to build careers in the District of Columbia schools.

We librarians currently serving in the junior high schools do consider ourselves career librarians.

Our job is teaching young people to teach themselves. Students cannot learn on their own either in school or later on without first learning what books or magazines or audiovisual materials exist and where to find them and how to use them. We do this by planned, organized lessons.

A typical junior high school librarian in a school of 1,200 pupils might easily teach 65 formal lessons of library techniques during the course of a school semester. In addition, she would work as a team teacher with the subject teachers by integrating their current curriculum unit with instruction of the use of pertinent library resources.

This direct student-librarian contact takes place during the schoolday. Guidance continues during library hours before and after school when the students elect freely to come to the library. In a District of Columbia school of 1,200 it is not unusual to have 100 children come during the 15 minutes before classes begin and 250 children in the hour until 4 o'clock. The librarian supervises these library hours. Helping her is a corps of student assistants whom she has

trained to handle the routine matters of checking books in and out, and to answer questions of a minor nature.

This teaching program is supported by much behind-the-scenes activity.

First and foremost is selecting the books to meet the needs of one's particular school which may or may not be the same as other District of Columbia schools. This involves knowing the children in the school, their reading levels, and their interests. It also involves working with the subject teachers. The librarian consults with these teachers and obtains the books which they want to use for assignments. She also brings to their attention other good materials available. In order to do this the librarian must keep abreast of new books and must read reviews of them in addition to examining them directly where possible.

Book selection is a twofold process. The librarian first must have in view a balanced plan as to the subjects to be included in the book collection, the proportions of books on these subject, and the varying reading levels of the students. Then, with this plan in mind and considering the limitations of space and money, the librarian draws upon her knowledge of books and selection aids to choose the best materials.

Between the time that books arrive in the school and their appearance on the shelves they have to be cataloged and processed. This means the time-consuming steps of keeping inventory records, cataloging the books, lettering and covering them, typing and pasting in book cards and pockets, and filing the catalog cards in the card catalog. At present with no clerical help and with only a part-time librarian in the school, these books can wait over a year before first being used by the students.

The library is a key factor in the reading program. From the guidance counselor and the teachers come the information designating those groups of children who need encouragement to develop their reading skills. Once identified, these groups are invited to the library where the librarian gives book talks and helps the students to choose books which they will enjoy reading and which they will be able to read.

There are still more jobs the librarian does. She files returned circulation books, repairs them, and replaces them on the shelves.

She tracks down overdue books and tries to teach the students their responsibility to other students and why they must return books on time. She attends faculty meetings and keeps current of school activities. She is the audiovisual coordinator for the film program in the school where she is assigned.

All these activities are inherent in the position of junior high school librarian. But on a half-time basis they cannot be done adequately. There simply is not the time. And it is the children who are being cheated out of their right to good instruction.

Estimated pupil-librarian ratios with present positions, with total positions requested in President's budget, 1964–65, and with DCASL requests [1]

School level	With present positions		With positions requested in President's budget		With positions requested by DCASL	
	Number of librarians	Pupils per librarian	Number of librarians	Pupils per librarian	Number of librarians	Pupils per librarian
Elementary schools	----------	----------	10	8,779	10	8,779
Junior high schools	11	2,523	14	2,112	25	1,183
Senior high schools	11	1,489	11	1,489	11	1,489
Vocational high school	----------	----------	3	975	3	975
Sharpe Health School (12-grade school)	----------	----------	1	525	1	525

[1] Based on estimated average daily membership for 1964–65.

Source: Prepared by District of Columbia Association of School Librarians, February 1964.

(The following statement on libraries was received subsequent to the close of the hearing:)

STATEMENT OF JOHN M. DEW. KYLE II, CONSULTANT ON LIBRARY NEEDS

Mr. Chairman, I am John M. DeW. Kyle II. I reside at 1954 Columbia Road NW., Washington, D.C. I have been a resident of the Greater Washington, D.C., area for more than 35 years.

I wish to address my remarks to our public library system.

Beyond any doubt, Mr. Chairman, we need more public library facilities in or near our heavily populated communities; and free public automobile parking spaces should be provided for the patrons of the existing branch libraries.

The old Central Library, at Seventh and K Streets NW., is now a relic of the past; and as it is a major obstruction to the flow of automotive traffic, it should be razed.

The library system, no doubt, requires a new modern administrative building which might well be erected anywhere in the District of Columbia.

The agitation for a new central lending library, however, is based upon historical notions; and the claims of the advocates require examination.

Before the advent of modern home financing and the consequent migration of the middle class populations to the suburbs, library associations, chambers of commerce, etc., insisted that central libraries should be located in downtown retail areas near department stores, variety stores, theaters, etc.

Now, I submit, in our case the department stores have all followed the exodus from the central city to the suburbs and to the perimeter of the city. Each department store has opened one or more branches in suburban locations; and to a very considerable extent our local culture has shifted to the perimeter.

Several of our once famous downtown theaters have been compelled to close. It follows, therefore, that the central city does not and cannot attract library patrons.

Central libraries can no longer pull business into retail establishments and places of amusement. Although one of our oldest department stores was located opposite the present Central Library on the corner of Seventh and K Streets NW., that store could not survive neighborhood blight, and the advertised pulling powers of the Central Library could not prevent that store from going bankrupt and out of business. A pertinent footnote to this business failure is that while the parent downtown store was going broke its only suburban branch was operating at a profit.

According to the Evening Star, you, Mr. Chairman, have questioned the possibilities of after-dark patronage of a new central library to be located at Ninth and G Streets NW. The local crime situation answers that question, and no further comment is required; and for the reasons aforesaid we may reasonably question any satisfactory volume of daytime patronage for any library in such a location.

The proponents of this new building have no plan for free automobile parking for library patrons; and the downtown traffic congestion, with no relief now in sight, is all the more reason that this project should be abandoned.

As hard pressed as the District is for revenues for the maintenance of essential services, it certainly appears to be most unwise to spend from $3 to $5 million for such a structure or to take the valuable land at the proposed location off the tax rolls with the incident loss of revenue.

We have a fine library system in the hands of competent and dedicated people; but the thinking of those who advocate this new project is just too archaic, in this instance, to deserve serious consideration.

This subcommittee, Mr. Chairman, has always shown a bona fide interest in the maintenance of the District of Columbia; and, I am sure, that all reasonable budget estimates will continue to receive sympathetic consideration. The people of this city shall be forever in the subcommittee's debt for its wholesome dedication to the elimination of waste and fraud wherever found.

Senator BYRD. Our next witness is Mr. Robert L. Bostick. Mr. Bostick, will you proceed.

Do you have a prepared statement?

Mr. BOSTICK. Yes, sir, Senator; I have a brief statement.

Senator BYRD. All right. You may proceed.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

STATEMENT OF ROBERT L. BOSTICK, CHAIRMAN, PARENTS' COMMITTEE OF THE MILITARY ROAD SCHOOL FOR MENTALLY RETARDED CHILDREN

MENTALLY RETARDED BUDGET EXPENDITURES

Mr. BOSTICK. Once again I am grateful for the opportunity to appear before this subcommittee in support of the proposed budget expenditures for the educational needs of the District's trainable mentally retarded children.

Senator BYRD. Mr. Bostick, you were here last year, were you not?

Mr. BOSTICK. Yes, I was, Senator.

Senator BYRD. And you had your daughter with you at that time?

Mr. BOSTICK. Yes; she was here.

PERSUASIVE TESTIMONY

Senator BYRD. I just want to tell you that last year your testimony was so persuasive that this committee went to the mat and added the 25 positions over and above the 4 requested in an effort to eliminate this waiting list of children. And I might say with all proper respect—and I have a great deal of it for the people who regularly appear in behalf of the school budget—that I was not so impressed by their testimony as I was yours.

As far as I personally am concerned, it was your testimony that night that really awakened me to the need for these additional teachers.

So just permit me to say that on the basis of the record that has been established by this committee in this regard, you may present your statement for the record, and you do not have to spend another 10 seconds in reading it, because certainly this committee has no facts before it which would convince it that it was wrong last year.

I think it feels today just as it did then.

If you want to continue the reading of the statement you may. But you have already won your victory. And sometimes it is good to quit when you are ahead.

EXPRESSION OF APPRECIATION

Mr. BOSTICK. Thank you very kindly, Senator Byrd. I just wanted to make this remark, though. On behalf of all the parents and friends of these children, I do wish to express our sincere appreciation for your initiative and direction in steering through the Senate last year for the first time funds which would have provided public school facilities for all of these children. This was the opening wedge in the door that had been too long closed to them.

Senator BYRD. Well, I think as a result of our action last year, even though we did not emerge the victors, we paved the way for the placing of the item in the President's budget.

Mr. BOSTICK. It is our understanding that it was included in the President's budget this year, the full amount.

Senator BYRD. Yes; and your full statement will be included in the record.

Mr. BOSTICK. Thank you very kindly, sir.

(Mr. Bostick's prepared statement follows:)

Once again I am grateful for the opportunity to appear before this subcommittee in support of the proposed budget expenditures for the educational needs of the District's trainable mentally retarded children.

But first, Mr. Chairman, on behalf of all the parents and friends of these children, I wish to express our sincere appreciation for your initiative and direction in steering through the Senate last year for the first time funds which would have provided public school training for all retarded children on the waiting list. This was the opening wedge in the door that has been too long closed to these children.

However, we were destined for another year of frustrating anxiety when this program was eliminated during final enactment of the 1964 budget. Again I must say that it is a cruel reflection of civic and official apathy that 10 years after the inception of its public school program for retarded children, the Nation's Capital today provides classrooms for only some 50-odd pupils. It is our fervent hope that this year we shall succeed in opening fully the door to the more than 200 children still on the waiting list.

A year ago, in a special message to Congress on his proposals to attack mental illness and mental retardation, President Kennedy stated "* * * we cannot afford to postpone any longer a reversal in our approach to mental affliction. For too long the shabby treatment of the many millions of the mentally disabled in custodial institutions and many millions more now in communities needing help has been justified on the grounds of inadequate funds, further studies, and future promises. We can procrastinate no more."

President Johnson recently pledged his support to the continuation of this attack on mental retardation.

As noted before, last year the Senate did approve funds for 25 additional teachers and other related items which would have provided schooling for all severely mentally retarded children on the District of Columbia public school's waiting list. It is our understanding that these funds were deleted from the budget in the final legislative stages at the insistence of the House on grounds that the District of Columbia Commissioners had not included them in their 1964 budget requests. We are particularly pleased, therefore, that the Commissioners have included this program in the 1965 budget now before you. The items are as follows: 25 teachers ($145,375); 12 vehicles to transport handicapped children ($40,200); and 20 drivers and vehicle attendants, including 3 drivers for the Sharpe Health School ($97,844).

We urge you with all our hearts to approve this request.

Within the last few years, throughout the Nation, it has been demonstrated that retarded persons can learn to become useful citizens. With special educational training most of them can learn to do useful jobs within the community, and thus become taxpayers instead of tax burdens.

In closing, may we urge your prayerful consideration of the hope expressed by President Kennedy just 1 month before his death, when he said:

"* * * although children may be the victims of fate, they will not be the victims of our neglect."

Senator BYRD. Our next witness is Mrs. Olivia Tesone.

SHARPE HEALTH SCHOOL PTA

STATEMENT OF MRS. OLIVIA F. TESONE, LEGISLATIVE CHAIRMAN

INTERESTS OF ASSOCIATION

Mrs. TESONE. Senator Byrd, I want to speak for the crippled children of the District of Columbia, for the PTA of the Sharpe Health School.

I want to explain that the Sharpe Health School takes care of crippled children who are disabled and have health problems, and also the visiting instruction unit, so that altogether there are sometimes as

many as 700 children in the 2 units. The school has an average of about 240 children.

Now, under the present budget we are interested in items in a number of different budgets. The first one is under the "public schools," the education budget.

TEACHER REQUEST

Included in that, there is a provision for six full-time and four part-time teachers for the VIC, which is the hospital and home instruction unit.

We feel that these teachers are badly needed as with the growing school population there is an increased demand to teach the chronically ill children in hospitals and in their homes. There is a teaching unit in every hospital in the District, including Walter Reed, where they have children as patients.

Part-time teachers are requested to give flexibility to the program. The number of sick children on the list increases in the winter, building up to a peak in the springtime.

Last spring there were 86 children on the waiting list for this particular service.

LIBRARIAN FOR HEALTH SCHOOL

Now, the next item is one that we have already been discussing; that is a full-time librarian for the Sharpe Health School. This is included in the President's budget. I certainly hope that it is not the one that was cut out by the House.

We feel that we need this librarian to take care of the 3,000 volume library at the school which serves approximately 700 crippled, disabled, ill, and hospitalized children who are at the elementary, junior, and senior high school levels, who are enrolled at Sharpe Health and also on the VIC, or visiting instruction.

We feel that a librarian is of the greatest importance at this school where the majority of the children are unable to get to a public library.

I would like also to say that practically all the books in the school have been purchased from funds that over the years have been raised through the PTA. We are not a rich PTA because we take children from all over the city, and naturally we represent all income levels.

BUSINESS TRAINING AT SHARPE SCHOOL

The next item also in the public school budget is for new equipment for business training at Sharpe Health. Business training is the most important vocational training which can be given crippled children to make them self-supporting.

PSYCHOLOGISTS AND SOCIAL WORKERS

We also wish to support the school request for three psychologists and three social workers. This personnel, which will serve the whole school system, is particularly needed at Sharpe Health and on the home and hospital program. Crippled and disabled children have a special need for the services which psychologists and social workers can offer. The staff of psychologists now employed in the school is totally inadequate to serve the whole school system.

STAFF FOR SWIMMING POOLS

Under the Recreation Department budget we recommend the funds requested for the Recreation Department to staff and operate the District of Columbia public swimming pools. The Francis pool which is used by the crippled children's day camp has not, in our opinion, been operated to the greatest benefit of the taxpayers.

We believe that operation by the Recreation Department will greatly improve the services of the pool.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

The final item in which we are particularly interested is under the Vocational Rehabilitation Department budget. We very strongly endorse a fund of $34,500 for a rehabilitation program for disabled adolescents with multiple handicaps. This fund would be used to provide half day vocational training in a sheltered workshop after morning teaching at both Sharpe Health and Kendall School for the Deaf.

This program would prepare the crippled and disabled and deaf students for job training.

Students with severe disabilities have been found to get employment at graduation, the time of their greatest achievement. This fund would be used to combine vocational training and work experience with the academic school program. An attempt would then be made for job placement and followup.

We feel this is a very important item, because the District has been very kind in many ways to its disabled children, and has been training them and graduating them from school. And the great majority of them have been unable to get employment, and they get right back on our relief rolls, which really seems to be unnecessary.

So I feel it is a very valuable experiment, and I hope we can go through with it.

Senator BYRD. Thank you, Mrs. Tesone. The House bill as reported by the committee does include a librarian for the Sharpe Health School.

Mrs. TESONE. Isn't that delightful. Thank you.

Senator BYRD. So I should think that in view of the testimony that we have received from Dr. Hansen and from you, we shall almost be constrained to support this item.

Mrs. TESONE. That is splendid, thank you.

Senator BYRD. Thank you, ma'am, for your kind statement.

Senator BYRD. The next witness is Mr. Don Goodloe, who is here representing the AFL–CIO Teachers' Union, local No. 6.

Mr. Goodloe, you have a statement of five pages. Would you like to present the statement and have us include it in the record, and then you could speak to it perhaps a little more briefly?

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF TEACHERS (AFL–CIO)

STATEMENT OF DON GOODLOE, LOCAL 6

TEACHER NEEDS

Mr. GOODLOE. That will be agreeable, Senator. I hope the whole statement will be included in the record. There is no need to read all of it.

Senator BYRD. It will be included.

Mr. GOODLOE. Thank you, Senator.

As far as class size, I think about the only thing we need to emphasize is that we go further than any other organization. We want enough teachers to be sure that there is no academic class in the secondary schools of more than 25, and no such class in the elementary school of more than 30.

We appreciate the teachers we got last year, and we realize that if you had had your way, we would have gotten still more. But we want to go further and be sure that there is no class in the system larger than that.

As for the capital outlay program, we still emphasize the Teachers' College.

Before I finish, I will spend a minute or two talking about the war on poverty.

WAR ON POVERTY

Our idea is this, Senator. The schools are about the best instrument, the best vehicle for a war on poverty. There are two ways, of course, they can be used. A school can teach an individual a skill or a profession so he can earn more money and avoid being poor himself. That does not require elaboration. But there is more to the problem than that.

The schools have been the means of inspiring individuals to elevate themselves above their surroundings. There is no need to cite historical examples of that. But we know that it is so.

The pattern for poverty is frequently set in the homes. If children get used to chronic unemployment, public relief, and things like that, they become discouraged and the State has a life problem. The school should be used to counteract the bad things that there are frequently in the home.

And Senator, we do not believe that can be done if the schools are poorly equipped, understaffed, if the personnel are overworked.

That is why that we think the schools are the best instrument that the Government has for warring on poverty.

We realize that education is not a panacea for all evils. The schools cannot do it alone. In our bewildering way of technological change, skills become obsolete. Whole regions, as you know, will suffer because the world has not the same need for their products they once had.

But we regard the schools as a center around which this war on poverty can we waged. And we are grateful for this opportunity to summarize our testimony.

(Mr. Goodloe's complete statement follows:)

At this time we have the privilege of submitting testimony in regard to the District of Columbia budget for the fiscal year 1964–65. We are gratified that we can make our wishes known this early in the 2d session of the 88th Congress.

NUMBER OF TEACHERS AND SIZES OF CLASSES

As before, our chief concern is the obtaining of enough teachers to reduce classes to the size necessary for adequate and efficient instruction. We have consistently asked for enough teachers to make sure that there is no academic class of more than 30 in our elementary schools and no more than 25 in our secondary schools. We have, moreover, always emphasized the point that this does not mean simply that such an average should be achieved for the size of classes in the public schools of the District of Columbia in a school or a group of schools.

There may be an average of 25 students in junior high school or senior high school classes throughout the school system, and yet some classes will have more than 40 boys and girls in them. There are actually classes this large in our schools. Worse still, some of these groups are studying foreign languages and mathematics. Such subjects demand some individual instruction. This is not available, when the teacher must work with 40 or 50 scholars at once. No matter how good a program the school administration has and however able and ingenious the teacher may be, oversized classes make really good instruction in such a situation impossible.

Substantial progress has been made in reducing the size of our classes. We are glad that more than 300 additional positions were made available by the appropriation law enacted toward the end of the first session of the 88th Congress. We regret, however, that the full number agreed to by the Senate was not allowed. At the same time, we hope the fact that more are asked for in the President's statement on the budget makes it easier for Congress to appropriate a more adequate sum this time. To be sure, even if the number contained in the appropriation bill as it passed the Senate had been allowed, that would not have provided enough teachers to attain the goal that we have set for our school system. Still, it would have meant progress in that direction; and we hope Congress will do that much or more to make satisfactory teaching conditions possible in the public schools of the District of Columbia.

ADEQUATE CLERICAL HELP

At this time, we repeat our request for more adequate clerical help in the District schools. We continue to emphasize the point that spending public money to train professional people and then put them to work at routine clerical tasks is not at all logical. Yet, that is just what is being done here and in other American cities. The teachers and school administrators spend a great deal of their time on records, reports, and other activities that take up their time and use up energy needed for actual teaching. This should not continue. Unless and until a solution for ever-increasing clerical work is found by automation, the hiring of more clerks for our schools is the only practical way to relieve our highly trained professional employees from the tedious routine work for which they are not qualified and which takes incalculable time from work they have been prepared to do.

OTHER PROFESSIONAL PERSONNEL

While we are speaking of professional personnel, much is being said about the need for more counselors. We agree that there are certainly not enough of them to give proper attention to the individual needs of our pupils. Still, with us it is a mater of priorities. We would like to get everything the Board of Education has asked for, not only in the matter of personnel but also in maintenance and capital outlay; and in addition to that, we would like to get the teachers we are asking for. Still, if we cannot secure all of those things at once, we must make a choice in presenting our requests. We think that obtaining enough teachers to do a job of educating our children comes before everything else.

Other competent, well-trained professional employees are needed if our system is to be in the forefront of educational progress as it should be. Still, there has never been any susbtitute for conscientious, dedicated, and well-trained teachers—nor, in our opinion is there ever likely to be.

CAPITAL OUTLAY

Speaking of capital outlay, we are gratified at some of the new projects cared for in Public Law 252 passed and signed during the last days of the 1st session of the 88th Congress. One instance is that of an addition to the Kimball Elementary School. We have long thought this necessary; and we are sure it will improve the situation in that school.

Among needed capital improvements, however, is one which has not been included in the program of the District Commissioners for the next fiscal year. That is the District of Columbia Teachers College. We continue to ask that it be put in the capital outlay program at the earliest possible time—preferably now. The story of its loss of accreditation from the National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education is known throughout the country.

And although District of Columbia Teachers College retains its regional accreditation through the Middle States Association, even in the approval of the college there was condemnation of the physical plant.

It is incredible that the only institution of higher learning in the District of Columbia supported entirely by public funds should be housed in two antiquated buildings such as those it uses now. If fact, we go beyond that and say that we have a sad situation, when the District of Columbia with a population greater than that of some of our States and with more people than some sovereign nations has no institution of university rank supported by the government of the District of Columbia for all citizens, and the one collegiate institution belonging to the District is inadequately supported.

WAR ON POVERTY

As indicated previously, we support the restoration of all items asked for by the Board of Education and deleted by the Commissioners or the Budget Bureau. Aside, however, from the support of all these projects or the preference we may have for some of them over the others, we wish to state in conclusion that adequate appropriation of money for our schools would be the most effective way of warring on poverty in the District of Columbia. Perhaps that statement requires a little explanation.

In the first place, our schools should help to train young people in specific skills which are needed in the world they are about to enter and which they must have to offer, if they are to make a living. This is not the time or place to elaborate on the problem of dropouts. Yet, it is agreed that inadequate schooling is certainly becoming a more serious handicap all the time.

Not only should the schools be able to give professional or vocational training to enhance the individual's earning power; they should be able to inspire boys and girls to improve their economic position, when they belong to underprivileged families and are thus living under adverse circumstances. No doubt, the inspiration for young people to rise above their circumstances has often come from the schools they attend. The pattern for poverty is frequently set in the home. Children may become used to poor material conditions and once they are reconciled to them, they are not likely to make much of an effort to improve their status. They will learn to accept chronic unemployment, substandard living conditions, and public relief as a way of life.

The schools should do their best to get young people out of this attitude and in so doing help break the pattern of poverty which is sometimes fixed very early. If the schools are inadequately equipped, if they are understaffed all the way around and if the employees are overworked and underpaid, they cannot serve as the source of inspiration they should be on preparing their charges for a better life.

As a part of the all-out war on poverty, the Nation's Capital needs a public junior college, indeed a public city college.

To be sure, the schools cannot do it all. Education is not a panacea for poverty or any other evil. High industrial skills can become obsolete through technological change. A whole region can get into economic doldrums because of the depletion of its natural resources or because the rest of the world has ceased to need its products. Distortions and dislocations in the economic system

are going to occur periodically. They must be attacked on many fronts and with the help of many agencies, private and public.

The Teachers Union of Washington, D.C., vigorously contends that proper financial support of the schools is a major step in the war on poverty.

Senator BYRD. Thank you, Mr. Goodloe. I think you have made a very fine statement.

Mr. GOODLOE. Thank you again, Senator.

Senator BYRD. Thank you very much.

Our next witness is Miss Frances Noll.

Miss Noll, you may proceed.

STATEMENT OF FRANCES NOLL, ON BEHALF OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA EDUCATION COMMITTEE

ENDORSEMENT OF 1965 BUDGET ESTIMATES

Miss NOLL. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, the District of Columbia Education Association endorses, in its entirety, the 1965 budget estimates of the Board of Education as submitted to the Senate January 1964. The budget seeks to provide only those services known to be urgently needed in effecting an educational progress that will prepare all of the children of all of the people to be self-sufficient citizens of tomorrow.

The association would like to express appreciation to the Congress, and particularly the committee involved, for the increased concern and practical help that have been given in recent months to the critical plight of the school-age children residing in the Nation's Capital.

SUPPORT FOR SCHOOLS

It is the hope of the membership of the District of Columbia Education Association, representing almost 4,000 teaching and administrative personnel, that the District of Columbia public schools may continue to be looked upon with favor, and supported by an allocation of funds adequate enough to permit the school system to develop into a model one for the United States. This challenge we would gladly accept, if given the financial support to carry on.

Requests for the printed curriculum materials are continually pouring into our curriculum department from the various States. The Department of State and the U.S. Office of Education also are in frequent touch with the District school system, asking for program materials to send abroad.

This is evidence that an increasing amount of interest is being taken in our schools. It indicates, too, that the eyes of the world are focused on what we are doing—and how—to educate children and youth. The image of America may well be vested in the schools of Washington, D.C.

PLACEMENT ACCORDING TO NEEDS

In order that each child may have the chance to realize his full potential, it is absolutely necessary that the school be prepared to supply a suitable placement for the individual with special needs, as well as for all other students.

BUDGET REQUESTS SUPPORTED BY GROUP

We enumerate herewith the budget requests that the teaching profession would support wholehartedly as minimum essentials for administering and practicing a program that encourages self-respect and accomplishment, and discourages delinquency and dropout: Two hundred and sixty-nine additional teachers of regular, basic, remedial, correctional, and social adjustment classes, and classes for the severely mentally retarded, to reduce and keep teacher-pupil ratios to Board of Education standards and to provide at least some placement and attention for the increasingly larger member of children with special problems; 27 trained librarians to staff and maintain school libraries at all 3 levels, as a modest beginning of a most desirable public school service, until recently, supported financially from private funds; 53 additional counselors, school psychologists, and social workers for elementary and secondary schools, as a token recognition only of a valuable service which needs increasing by 3 times the number being requested in the 1965 budget; continuation of the program for the culturally deprived children—grades kindergarten through 3—on a full-pay basis, to keep pace with the efforts being undertaken by all great cities to correct conditions brought about by mass social change; 16 new and additional administrative and supervisory officers to provide necessary leadership and give instructional assistance to teachers at all levels, in the areas of psychological services, special education at the secondary level, industrial arts, art, science, foreign language, curriculum, elementary supervision and instruction, and assistant principalships of junior and vocational high schools.

BETTER MUSIC AND SUMMER PROGRAMS

We direct the attention of the committee to these and other budget requests that will make it possible for District schools (1) to have misic in the vocational high schools for the first time, with the assignment of 2 music teachers; (2) to enlarge the summer school program to include offerings of enrichment courses that will provide the development of exceptionally able children along the lines of their special interests and aptitudes, a service that has long been desired by the community, and may be realized with the initial assignment of 14 elementary, 11 junior, and 15 senior high school teachers; (3) to extend trained and supervised library service to the elementary school level for the first time, with the assignment of 8 trained librarians; to put librarians in the vocational high schools for the first time, with the assignment of 3 positions; and, to make permanent the 14 librarians now held on a temporary basis in the junior high schools for lack of available funds.

The school budget is the financial answer to many critical educational problems. If the District public school system is to not only transmit knowledge and skills, but also to yield returns in better informed citizens, more trained manpower, better use of leisure time, increased productivity, higher living standards, and greater national security, there must be enough school buildings to house all pupils, and under conditions which are conducive to high educational performance.

CAPITAL OUTLAY, PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The Board of Education's 1965 estimate of $24,686,000 for capital outlay is realistic and frugal. Its requests barely accommodate the expected upswing in pupil population, increased costs of operation and facilities, and the changes that must be made to correct conditions of overcrowded classrooms, outdated facilities, and deteriorated buildings.

On February 3, 1964, two principals told their citizens association that overcrowding is the main problem confronting their schools—an elementary school completed in 1957 and a junior high school completed in 1963.

The principals claimed that every available bit of space in their schools is being utilized for teaching purposes, curtailing many necessary services and new programs. This gives evidence of the fast-growing population trend that is overtaking various areas of our city, especially those in the Northeast section.

The National Education Association has found time and again through its research projects that functionally designed and better equipped school buildings and facilities will (1) attract and retain more skillful and better prepared teachers, (2) give increased attention to the needs of each individual student, and (3) make quality use of a greater abundance of supplies and teaching aids.

It is the belief of the District of Columbia Education Association that the public schools of Washington, D.C., should receive as much, or more, financial assistance as other cities of comparable size. We respectfully ask you to contemplate the words of another great legislator, Thomas Jefferson, in whose very shadow the drama of our struggling schools unfolds each day:

I think by far the most important bill in our whole code is that for the diffusion of knowledge among the people. No other sure foundation can be devised for the preservation of freedom and happiness.

Senator BYRD. Thank you, Miss Knoll.

Our next witness is Mrs. Ann Coluzzi.

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL TEACHER'S ASSOCIATION

STATEMENT OF MRS. ANN COLUZZI, ON BEHALF OF THE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

SUPPORT OF 1965 BUDGET REQUEST

Mrs. COLUZZI. Mr. Chairman, the Junior High School Teachers' Association of the District of Columbia wishes to express its wholehearted support of the 1965 budget for the District of Columbia as presented to you.

We support most enthusiastically the provision for 33 additional junior high school teachers. The hiring of this number of teachers will permit us to maintain the present ratio of 25 to 1 in academic classes at the junior high school level, where class size is directly related to the success of young adolescent.

FOUR SUPPORT TEACHERS

Also provided in the budget as presented are four additional teachers to be available as needed when teachers are called from their classrooms for important work on citywide committees which benefit the entire school system. Teachers are now reluctant to accept such assignments because they know that other members of their faculty will have to bear the burden of taking their classes during their absence.

As a member of a citywide committee on revision of clerical forms I have worked with fellow teachers until after 1 in the morning and as an individual until 3 and 4 a.m. When the superintendent directed that we committee members be released occasionally to work during schooltime, my schedule was relieved, but I felt guilty in that numerous other teachers in my building were called upon to cover my classes—one teacher, since she was the only one available at the particular hour, being called upon three different times.

Mine is not an isolated case but the experience of many. The hiring of four additional teachers to serve as needed will relieve a highly unprofessional and undesirable situation and will result, we feel certain, in greater efficiency in curriculum planning and other projects of our school system.

SUMMER INSTRUCTION IN SPECIAL WORK

Three years ago I recall an assembly being given at my school for students of honor classes, during which the possibility of summer instruction in such subjects as creative writing, literature, science, and mathematics was presented to them. The students were given a questionnaire which examined their interest in such a program.

Their response was overwhelmingly enthusiastic. Those students, then in my ninth-grade class, are now ending their senior year of high school. In the years between they have heard no more of the program they had so eagerly awaited. Students such as these are they who linger in the classroom on that last day in June—not because they are maladjusted children, but simply because they love to learn. I hope we shall not have to disappoint them still another year, that the $26,641 provided for such a program under this budget will be approved.

LIBRARIAN FOR JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS

At present, the junior high school in which I teach, which has a student enrollment of 1,200, shares a part-time, temporary librarian with a junior high school more than 3½ miles away.

Our students enjoy and make frequent use of our library, where as efficient a system as possible under the circumstances is maintained. But it is difficult for the teachers and the students who are called upon to work in the library to maintain any completely orderly system when so many individuals are involved.

Teachers in my building, as in many others, begin their schoolday long before 8:45, for it is they who keep the library open to the eager students who come to its doors each morning. The library is a vital part of the child's education. It must be kept open and provided with personnel for its operation. We hope that before very long the provision for 14 permanent librarians at the junior high school level will be

doubled, so that every junior high school will have the full-time librarian it needs so much. The creation of 14 permanent librarian positions is a significant step in that direction.

TEXTBOOKS FOR JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS

The Junior High School Teachers Association also supports enthusiastically the 1964–65 budget provisions for textbooks. Much has been said regarding textbook shortages and obsolescence, so we will not attempt to repeat the results of studies made by others. We wish to stress, however, that the textbook is the teacher's most valuable aid and that it is vitally important that he be able to provide all his students with textbooks which are up to date. Under this budget a 5-year rotation of textbooks is possible so that obsolescence will be avoided.

We feel we cannot urge too strongly the inclusion of the salaries for the three school psychologists, the three social workers, and a chief clinical psychologist at the salary of Supervising Director.

NEW JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL, 16TH AND IRVING STREETS NW.

Finally, I speak both as a teacher and as a community member when I urge passage of the budget providing funds for a new junior high school at 16th and Irving Streets NW. Junior high school students in my neighborhood travel daily a minimum of some 10 miles by public transportation to and from Gordon Junior High School, which is supposedly their neighborhood junior high school. They spend approximately 2 hours daily in such travel. All are required to transfer buses once; many must transfer twice. The distance from the Mount Pleasant area to Georgetown is a relatively long one by auto and is considerably longer by the transit routes available. Community groups last year requested D.C. Transit to provide more direct bus service for these children, but the request has never been answered.

We in Mount Pleasant are working hard and we now begin to see considerable improvement and restoration in our community. We hope that our efforts will soon be enhanced by the addition of a much-needed junior high school to the area.

NEW BRENTWOOD PARKWAY JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

Similar problems are faced by those in the neighborhood of Sixth and Brentwood Parkway NE., where a new junior high school is desperately needed to relieve overcrowding at Browne, Eliot, and Stuart Junior High Schools. We hope that the site money for this school requested in this budget will be approved.

We in the District of Columbia public schools are most grateful for your early consideration of this budget, and we look forward to its early passage. Thank you for allowing us to present our testimony.

Senator BYRD. Thank you, Mrs. Coluzzi.

The next witness is Mrs. Roberta S. Barnes.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ELEMENTARY PRINCIPALS' ASSOCIATION

STATEMENT OF ROBERTA S. BARNES, CHAIRMAN, LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

SUPPORT OF 1965 BUDGET REQUEST

Mrs. BARNES. Thank you, Senator.

Before I begin, I will say I am legislative chairman of the District Elementary Principals' Association, and my remarks are confined to needs as I see them as an elementary principal.

So I am speaking only to that point. And even though my testimony is brief, only two pages, I prefer, I think, just to extract a few items from it in the interest of time.

TRIBUTE TO CHAIRMAN

I do want to take time to say, though, Senator, that I do believe your actions over a period of time and your testimony that I have heard this evening is as strong as any of the testimony that has been presented by the people on this side of the table. Sometimes I think maybe you should be two people, and come back and forth on each side of the table to help us out.

Senator BYRD. Thank you.

Mrs. BARNES. It is very heartwarming to have your support.

Our school budget is really a very modest one. And it has been carefully prepared. It is not excessive. It does not reach into the fantastic or into luxury items.

ADDITIONAL COUNSELORS

I am going to speak about 30 additional counselors that will bolster a beginning made last year. This will bring counseling services to less than half of the elementary administrative units. This is an overall ratio of only 1 counselor to 2,000 pupils. This is six times the ratio that is recommended by the American Guidance and Personnel Association. So you can see it is not even modest. This is just a beginning.

And the school budget is always based on achieving a better life over a period of years and not only once.

SPECIAL TEACHERS

The next thing that I want to speak to are the additional special teachers, 33 of them, asked for in physical education, science, and music. This is urgently needed in its own right. But it will also help with this problem of teacher recruitment.

Often new applicants come into the office of an elementary principal. It was not long ago that one came to me in search of knowledge about jobs in the District of Columbia schools. She was aghast to discover that she would get no help or such limited help in the special fields that she said "I can go to neighboring communities and get some help in science, get some help in physical education, and music and so on. Why should I struggle here against such odds when I can do an effective job when I go elsewhere?"

So this in itself would not only bring the richness to the boys and girls, but I feel it would help materially with the recruitment problem.

LIBRARIANS

The third item I wanted to mention has been so well covered, about librarians, I am only going to make this point. The requested 10 librarians in the budget would only establish a professional library program in one-tenth of the administrative elementary units of this city. So you see, it is not even a modest beginning. And therefore I think it just cannot be undercut at all. It is just a drop in the bucket. We are just beginning.

FUNDS FOR UPKEEP OF BUILDINGS

The last thing I have not heard mentioned this evening, that I would like to mention, is underscoring the budgetary needs that have to do with the upkeep of buildings.

Really the state of disrepair existing on our older structures is deplorable, and it is rather shocking. Actually the postponing of urgent repairs because of the lack of funds oftentimes goes into a more costly program. The damage resulting becomes major, extensive, and sometimes hazardous. Leaking roofs and walls cause falling plaster. And this in turn forces us to sometimes abandon much-needed space.

So we would like to see repairs keep us so that we do not have to abandon and do not have to go into more costly budgetary needs, just because of not taking care of things as they come along.

Thank you for letting us appear.

(Mrs. Barnes' written statement follows:)

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I speak as an elementary principal who each day sees boys and girls move forward or mark time as they approach 13 irretrievable years of schooling—one who sees responsible teachers succeed or become frustrated as they teach youngsters to become effective future citizens.

Our school budget is an intensive analytical study by Dr. Hansen and his aides who have designed a modest but effective budgetary program spaced over a period of years. Each elementary principal reads this document as a challenging true story enacted before him each day, and the final chapter is promising or bleak as our needs are met or not met. My remarks will be confined to relating the facts and figures to firsthand experience at the elementary level.

Thirty additional counselors will bolster a good beginning made last year. This will bring counseling services to less than half of the elementary administrative units with an overall ratio of one counselor to nearly 2,000 pupils—6 times the ratio of 1 to 3 or 400 pupils as recommended by the American Guidance and Personnel Association. Preventive work at the elementary level insures against costly remediation and failure at succeeding levels, and will save money in the end.

Thirty-three additional special teachers in physical education, science, and music are needed urgently to enrich the program which is expanding each day with new knowledges and new technical skills to be acquired, and will assist also with the dilemma of teacher recruitment.

A new applicant discussed the situation with me recently.

"How much assistance will I receive in physical education, science, music, and art?" she queried.

She was aghast to learn that she might expect a brief conference every 5 weeks with some demonstration less frequently.

She countered, "How can I struggle against such odds? Neighboring communities offer me an opportunity to do effective and satisfying work in basic

skills, social studies, and literature. Specialists teach the special subjects. Why operate on a treadmill when I can really accomplish well-defined goals without multiple frustrations?"

But now let's turn to look at one of our newest elementary buildings. Here we find a bright, attractive room, with empty shelves on several sides—a library without books and without a librarian. What folly. And to think this is the period in a child's education when he should learn to use books independently for they are his greatest asset in the years ahead. The requested 10 librarians and funds for books will establish a professional library program in about one-tenth of the elementary administrative units in our city. This is a program taken for granted elsewhere in the country.

My last underscoring of budgetary needs deals with the upkeep of buildings. The state of disrepair existing in our older structures is deplorable, and even more shocking is the tremendous waste in postponing urgent repairs because of lack of funds. The damage resulting becomes major, extensive, and sometimes hazardous. Leaking roofs and walls cause falling plaster. This in turn forces us to abandon much-needed space. The present budget can scarcely keep abreast of emergency repairs. Long-range repairs and replacements are constantly postponed. Adequate funds for an orderly repair program is an absolute necessity to efficient operation.

We appreciate your interest and patient consideration of an adequate school budget for the District or Columbia.

EXPERIENCE AS PRINCIPAL

Senator BYRD. How long have you been an elementary principal, Mrs. Barnes?

Mrs. BARNES. Longer than I would almost want to say—25 years, really. And I could say, as you were talking to the librarian people—I happen to be in a school where our parents help a great deal. We had 90 parents volunteer to help with libraries. They open our library full time. In addition to this, they service schools throughout the city whose needs are greater. They do service not only in my school, but in other areas of the city that are not so fortunate to have people who can render this service.

Senator BYRD. How many teachers do you have on your staff?

Mrs. BARNES. I have 22.

Senator BYRD. Well, I expect you find your work to be very challenging.

Mrs. BARNES. Very interesting.

Senator BYRD. You have been teaching how many years?

Mrs. BARNES. I have been in the schools a little more than 30.

Senator BYRD. Well, you have made a very fine statement, Mrs. Barnes. We will certainly do what we can for you.

I believe our next witness is Mrs. Elizabeth Griffith.

STATEMENT FOR RECORD

Mrs. GRIFFITH. Senator Byrd, I want to first speak for Mrs. Ellen Glassman, a senior high school legislative chairman, who was here about 3:30 this afternoon and had to leave after the dinner recess, because she had to be a chaperon at a school dance tonight. So she asked if I would place her statement in the record, and that I bring out only certain pertinent parts that dealt with the senior high school in her statement.

Senator BYRD. All right.

STATEMENT OF ELLEN GLASSMAN, LEGISLATIVE CHAIRMAN, HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS ASSOCIATION, PRESENTED BY MRS. ELIZABETH D. GRIFFITH

SUPPORT OF 1965 BUDGET

Mrs. GRIFFITH. The association specifically recommends that the budget be large enough to provide the public schools with funds to permit:

Reducing the class size to the recommended 30-to-1 ratio;

Replacing antiquated buildings and refurbishing existing buildings;

Purchasing textbooks appropriate to the subject as well as sufficient in number; and

Hiring counselors, school psychiatrists, administrators, and librarians.

The rest of her statement is written and may be submitted for the record.

Senator BYRD. Yes, ma'am.

(Mrs. Glassman's prepared statement follows:)

As legislative chairman of the High School Teachers Association, I wish to thank Senator Byrd and his committee for the opportunity to appear here. Our organization of teachers in the senior high schools of the District public schools supports the statements that have been made by Dr. Hansen in regard to the high school budget recommending the budget be adequate to provide personnel, resources, and services which are essential to an efficient school program.

The present school year has been handicapped by a lack of funds resulting in classes of over 40 pupils in every high school, the elimination of laboratory classes in science and languages, the closing of school libraries, and the cancellation of classes in shop, typing, advanced languages, and office machines.

The association specifically recommends that the budget be large enough to provide the public schools with funds to permit:

1. Reducing the class size to the recommended 30-to-1 ratio;
2. Replacing antiquated buildings and refurbishing existing buildings;
3. Purchasing textbooks appropriate to the subject as well as sufficient in number; and
4. Hiring counselors, school psychiatrists, administrators, and librarians.

School must offer a stimulating and challenging atmosphere to today's students if we are to combat the dropout situation. If we continue to lack personnel, equipment, and administrators, we will be deluding ourselves in thinking that we are providing equal opportunity for all.

We urge that you grant sufficient school funds so that the youth of Washington may prove, with your assistance, that they can overcome their educational weaknesses, which have often been the result of years of deprivation.

Washington's public schools should set an example for all the Nation to follow, rather than to condemn.

STATEMENT OF ELIZABETH D. GRIFFITH, LEGISLATIVE CHAIRMAN, THE ELEMENTARY CLASSROOM TEACHERS ASSOCIATION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

PUBLIC SCHOOL BUDGET ESTIMATES

Mrs. GRIFFITH. I am speaking as a legislative chairman for the Elementary Classroom Teachers Association. I would request, sir, that you place my written statement in the record, and that I would only pick out high points from this, if I might.

First, we are very pleased that you are holding the hearings this month of February, because it may be possible that by April or May

the school authorities may be able to employ new personnel and order equipment and supplies for the 1964–65 year.

Also, may I comment and tell you how much of a boost in morale it gave the elementary teachers of the city when you so nobly fought for teachers in our public schools last year before the Senate, and especially in its request for the severely retarded children.

TEACHERS FOR RETARDED CHILDREN

We want to again emphasize the need for teachers for the severely retarded in the 1965 budget, and we want you to know that there are 228 severely retarded children who are waiting to be placed in classes at this time.

NEED FOR PSYCHOLOGISTS

On January 31 I retired from the Pupil Appraisal Department of the District of Columbia public schools, after 36 years and 3 months, and I can speak at first hand, Senator Byrd, on the need for a chief psychologist to be on the salary of a supervising director, and the need for the three additional school psychologists.

For the last number of years, 23 school psychologists have been provided by the budget of the school system. And that number has not changed, even though the school enrollment has been increased on an average of 5,000 children per year. It makes a very great hardship on the 23 school psychologists that are now working in the Department. The request for three additional is well within that need. So whatever you can do to support the school psychologist request here would be very much appreciated.

I also want to reemphasize the need for the $44,258 in the budget for the language arts program which has meant so much to the underprivileged children of our city. This money has been supplied previously by the Ford Foundation, so that the program has real validity in requesting that it be continued in the elementary field where the need is so great for the emphasis on the language arts.

We also want to point out about the $24 million request for the capital outlay, and stress the need that because elementary teachers have been working at a disadvantage, we are working three classes in an auditorium, for example, and in one instance there is a teacher with 18 children in a class about one-third as large as a regular classroom would be. So we cannot possibly get along in the public schools if the capital outlay is not maintained at a very strong rate.

We want to thank you very much for having us appear, and appreciate all the effort you have made, sir, in behalf of the schools.

(Mrs. Griffith's prepared statement follows:)

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, the Elementary Classroom Teachers Association of the District of Columbia heartily supports the 1965 budget estimates of the Board of Education which were submitted to the Senate in January 1964.

We are pleased that the subcommittee is holding hearings in February because prompt action may make it possible for school authorities to be authorized by April to hire new school personnel and to order equipment and supplies in sufficient time for the beginning of the school year 1964–65. The authorization to hire new school personnel, especially teachers, in March or April is essential if the District of Columbia public schools are going to obtain the highest qualified persons to take positions in our schools.

We also believe that an increased percent of the total District of Columbia budget should be assigned for use by the District of Columbia public schools. Approximately 5,000 new children come into our public schools annually. This increase in school population makes it necessary that provisions be made for additional teachers, classrooms, equipment, and supplies.

The elementary schools' request for 148 classroom teachers, 33 itinerant and special teachers, 10 librarians, 30 counselors is urgently needed to maintain the ratio of 30 children to 1 teacher and to give the special assistance in subject matter fields, psychological services, guidance and library services which are so necessary to develop the child to his highest potential.

We would direct your attention especially to a fund of $44,258 in this budget for the purpose of carrying out in 14 elementary schools an intensive language arts program designed to aid children who come from underprivileged or limited environments. The worth of continuing this program has been proven by a 3-year experimental program financed by the Ford Foundation. We sincerely hope that the Congress will endorse this valuable program by including these funds in its 1965 school budget.

Additional kindergarten teachers and teachers for the severely retarded included in the 1965 budget are urgently needed to relieve the waiting lists that exist for these particular classes. The importance of kindergarten programs no longer needs justification. Two hundred and twenty-eight severely retarded children are waiting to be placed in classes.

We also urge the inclusion in the 1965 school budget of funds to employ 3 additional school psychologists (1 of the present 23 school psychologists has 18 school buildings to service with a school enrollment of 7,099, the Board of Education standard goal is 5,000 pupils to 1 school psychologist), 3 school social workers, a chief clinical psychologist at the salary level of supervising director, and 30 additional elementary counselors. Funds for eight elementary school librarians and two laboratory school librarians should be included also. The addition of the above personnel would do much to help in the solution of individual student problems, to provide for the placement of pupils in classes where their needs can best be met, and to enrich the educational program by the services of trained school librarians.

We are especially concerned that the $24,684,000 for capital outlay be approved because it will do much to eliminate the part-time classes and overcrowded conditions which now exist. An example of this overcrowding could be cited at the Truesdell School, where 18 children and a teacher occupy a room 4 yards and 27 inches wide and 7 yards and 3 inches long.

The association recognizes the interest in the Congress of the critical educational needs of the children in our Capital City and has been encouraged by the increased appropriations which have been given to our public schools. We sincerely hope that favorable and prompt action can be taken by the Congress to insure the efficient operation of the District of Columbia public schools.

STATEMENT OF THE CHAIRMAN

Senator BYRD. Thank you.

You ladies have certainly made a fine presentation tonight. I wish you would express my appreciation to Mrs. Glassman for the statement which she has prepared, and I regret she could not be here. But her statement is included in the record.

Mrs. GRIFFITH. Also, Mr. Chairman, our executive secretary regrets very much that illness kept her away tonight. She wanted to extend her greeting to you.

Senator BYRD. Would you extend my greetings and good wishes in return.

I hope you ladies come back and visit with us again.

Mrs. GRIFFITH. Thank you.

Senator BYRD. Our next witness is Mrs. Mortimer Caplin.

Mrs. Caplin, I believe you visited my office last year in the company of three other ladies in behalf of the schools. Did you appear before the subcommittee also?

Mrs. CAPLIN. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. I would like to hear from you at this time. You may proceed in any way you wish.

BEN W. MURCH HOME & SCHOOL ASSOCIATION

STATEMENT OF MRS. MORTIMER CAPLIN

PUBLIC SCHOOLS BUDGET REQUEST

Mrs. CAPLIN. Thank you, Senator Byrd.

We think the weather tonight was brought about really to just give the mothers a chance to show how very concerned they are about this problem. Greater love hath no woman than to come out tonight.

We have statements which are to be submitted for the record. We won't take a lot of time going over the material.

NUMBER REPRESENTED BY ASSOCIATION

Mrs. Phillips and Mr. Robinson and I are here to represent 17 schools and 20,000 children. We have gotten together the various home and school associations. And so we are speaking not only for our own schools, but for quite a large segment of the city.

I don't know how many representatives are here from the other schools tonight. Are there any? Would you stand up, please?

I am very grateful to everyone that did come out. We had quite a large group that came to appear before the House.

We realize that you are very cognizant and very concerned with the same matters that we are, and that you have the same interest in the District affairs that we do. We are just here really to let you see how very concerned we are, and that we turn to you to look after our interests.

BUDGET REALISTIC

The facts are all here in the record. I won't go over them. But we would like to say again that this budget that Dr. Hansen submitted was not a fancy budget, it was not a frilly budget. These were necessary, vital things; and that money spent now is really money saved in future years. All the things it costs the District that we do not like to think about, the crime, the delinquency, and so on, can be reached at their roots in this very strong, healthy school system that we would like to have. That is really all we came here to say—except that we hope that things will go along much more speedily this year, because when the budget finally worked its way through the current year, and the money did come through for teachers, and so on, as you know, teacher prospects had disappeared and the year was half over, and the children had really lost half a year of productive school. We hope this year things will go much more rapidly, and that we will send it through as close to what Dr. Hansen asked for as possible.

Senator BYRD. Well, I think Dr. Hansen is doing a fine job. He has a lot of support on this committee. I hope that we can in the future get into our hearings earlier.

(Mrs. Caplin's prepared statement follows:)

STATEMENTS BY ROBERT ROBINSON, HARDY ELEMENTARY HOME & SCHOOL ASSOCIATION; MRS. ANNIE PHILLIPS, ROOSEVELT HIGH SCHOOL HOME & SCHOOL ASSOCIATION; AND MRS. MORTIMER CAPLIN, BEN W. MURCH HOME & SCHOOL ASSOCIATION, IN SUPPORT OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1965 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SCHOOL BUDGET

These statements are being presented on behalf of the home and school associations of the following schools:

Brightwood Elementary, 13th and Nicholson Streets NW.
Hardy Elementary, Foxhall Road and Volta Place
Hyde Elementary, O street and 32d Street NW.
Lafayette Elementary, Northampton and Broad Branch
Murch Elementary, 36th and Ellicott Streets NW.
Deal Junior High, Fort Drive and Nebraska Avenue
Eliot Junior High, 18th and Constitution Avenue NE.
Paul Junior High, Eight and Oglethorpe Streets NW.
Anacostia Senior High, 16th and R Streets SE.
Ballou Senior High, 3401 Fourth Street SE.
Coolidge Senior High, Fifth and Tuckerman Streets NW.
Dunbar Senior High, First and N Streets NW.
Roosevelt Senoir High, 13th and Upshur Streets NW.
Spingarn Senior High, 24th Street and Benning Road NE.
Western Senior High, 35th and R Streets NW.
Eastern Senior High, 17th and East Capitol Streets NE.
Wilson Senior High, Nebraska Avenue and Chesapeake Street NW.

STATEMENT BY MRS. MORTIMER CAPLIN, BEN W. MURCH ELEMENTARY SCHOOL HOME & SCHOOL ASSOCIATION

Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, my name is Mrs. Mortimer Caplin. I am a parent with two children in the Ben W. Murch Elementary School, 36th and Ellicott Streets NW., and one child in the Alice Deal Junior High School, Fort Drive and Nebraska Avenue NW.

I should like to recall for you two sentences from President Johnson's economic message to Congress: "We must upgrade the education of all our youth, both to advance human well-being and to speed the Nation's economic growth. But most vitally, and with Federal support, we must upgrade the education of the children of the poor, so that they need not follow their parents in poverty."

In our city, too many of the children of the poor become dropouts. They are the children from the poverty-stricken central city who see themselves as failures in a sea of failures.

As the President has pointed out, "poverty and ignorance go hand in hand: Of families headed by a person with only a grade school education, 37 percent are poor. Of those headed by high school graduates, only 8 percent are poor."

Our school officials have recognized that the undereducated are a loss to the community as well as to themselves. A valiant effort has been made to encourage young people in the District schools to complete their education and to bring back those who had dropped out.

But last fall a tragedy occurred in our schools. After a modest but impressive effort on the part of school officials, 639 dropouts returned to school. At the same time total enrollment increased by almost 5,000. No extra teachers were available and construction funds were delayed for 6 months. Classrooms built for 35 students were holding 40 to 47 children. Four different classes were being held at the same time in the auditorium of one school; a class was meeting in the custodian's room in another; and, in a third school, classes were held in the lunchroom while six different shifts of lunch were being served.

In junior and senior high schools, language classes were dropped. There were fewer science teachers than were needed, and in some instances they were using 10-year-old science textbooks.

In the schools where the dropout totals were highest, the counselor load was heaviest. The remedy is adequate counselors and teachers with smaller class-loads. The remedy can be provided only with the help of additional school funds.

Mr. Chairman, with this brief précis of the needs of our schools, we close. As you have seen, our group represents citywide opinion at all levels of education. We are concerned about the bright child, the child who is not achieving his potential, the child who needs remedial work, and the child who might profitably be encouraged to go to a vocational school. We want our schools to offer the best education for every child, no matter what his circumstance or competence. This cannot be done without adequate classroom teachers, counselors, supervisory personnel, and classroom space.

President Johnson has made clear the need for superior education as a basic preventive attack on poverty. Our city, peculiarly, offers an opportunity for education to be a vital factor in the fight against poverty.

Washington schools have suffered from years of neglect. We have come here to say that there are many Washington residents who hope for a change. Only you—only the Congress—can make the change.

Thank you.

Senator BYRD. Mrs. Phillips, I believe you are our next witness.

ROOSEVELT HIGH SCHOOL HOME AND SCHOOL ASSOCIATION

STATEMENT OF MRS. ANNIE PHILLIPS

DISTRICT SCHOOLS

Mrs. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, I am president of the Roosevelt High School Home and School Association. That is a high school with very serious problems of overcrowding and inadequate facilities. My prepared statement outlines these problems in detail.

My appeal, however, is not for the students of Roosevelt High School alone, but for all the students in the District of Columbia. I am here tonight because I believe that we need to invest more in all of our District schools. I hope you will consider our plea to you.

Thank you.

Senator BYRD. Mrs. Phillips, your statement will be included in the record.

(Mrs. Phillips' prepared statement follows:)

Mr. Chairman, and members of the subcommittee, my name is Mrs. Annie Phillips. I am president of the Home and School Association at Roosevelt Senior High School, 13th and Upshur Streets NW. I have one daughter attending Roosevelt High School.

We join with Mr. Robinson and the representatives of all the other home and school associations in supporting the District school budget for the 1965 fiscal year.

We support the budget as submitted to you even though we believe that it will not take care of the needs of our school.

To illustrate the problems of many of the District schools, I would like to list for you in some detail what we feel are the most pressing problems at the school I know best, Roosevelt Senior High:

1. The science laboratories should be expanded and modernized. The present facilities are obsolete and do not permit adequate instruction.
2. The physical education facilities should be expanded and modernized. Because of overcrowding, we need additional locker space, new shower facilities for boys and greatly increased shower facilities for girls. Also, there is need for a new floor for the gymnasium.
3. A general shop is needed for vocational training for many of the boys.
4. The lighting in the art classrooms should be improved.
5. The business education classrooms need to be modernized with adequate lighting, adequate sound conditioning, and adjustable chairs.
6. In the home economics area, the laboratory windows should be screened for sanitary reasons.
7. The clothing laboratory should be modernized.
8. The facilities for music training, particularly the acoustical properties of the music rooms, should be improved.

9. The health rooms need to be enlarged and modernized in order to adequately care for the students' health and to permit greater privacy for both ambulatory and confined patients. Separate lavatories for boys and girls should be provided.
10. There is need for a public address system for the entire school plant.
11. There is need for clerical assistance in the library, in the guidance office, and for the school nurse.
12. And we need additional remedial reading teachers.

In summary, Roosevelt High School is overcrowded. With inadequate facilities, poor study conditions, limited equipment, and overworked teachers it cannot hope to meet the needs of either the best or the least adequate pupils.

But Roosevelt is not alone, or even the worst example of District school problems. We hope this presentation will encourage you to approve the 1965 school budget as recommended by the President so that all our children will gain.

Thank you.

Senator BYRD. Mr. Robert Robinson—I have your statement before me. Do you wish to read it, or do you wish to have it included in the record and just add to it?

HARDY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL HOME AND SCHOOL ASSOCIATION

STATEMENT OF ROBERT ROBINSON

PUBLIC SCHOOLS BUDGET REQUEST

Mr. ROBINSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, I won't read it. I will just say briefly that I am president, along with my wife, of the Hardy Elementary School.

Senator BYRD. Your wife is president along with you?

Mr. ROBINSON. Yes; we are copresidents this year.

Senator BYRD. How often does that happen, that two people in the same family become president?

Mr. ROBINSON. Well, it doesn't happen often. But it does happen occasionally in our school. She likes me to to take over the general meetings, and she does the work otherwise.

Senator BYRD. You are going to give her credit for your good fortune, are you not, in being selected copresident?

Mr. ROBINSON. Yes, certainly.

I am here tonight representing 17 home and school associations in the city. As we have indicated in our statement, we are pleading for sufficient funds this year to modernize some of our buildings and increase our teaching staff. We do appreciate your interest and know you will give it full consideration.

Senator BYRD. We thank you for coming out tonight and contributing as you have for our edification.

(Mr. Robinson's prepared statement follows:)

Mr. Chairman, and members of the subcommittee, my name is Robert Robinson. I am copresident of the Home & School Association, Hardy Elementary School, Foxhall Road and Volta Place NW. I have two children at Hardy Elementary and one at Gordon Junior High.

We wish to thank you for the privilege of appearing before the committee. We are appearing on behalf of the members of 17 home and school associations in the District of Columbia. We represent the parents of 19,541 children in 17 elementary, junior high, and senior high schools. A list of these 17 schools is attached to our statements.

Mr. Chairman, we are not experts on school administration or finance and we do not pretend to have an intimate knowledge of the justification for individual items in the budget. We come before you as parents, concerned for the welfare and the education of all children in the District of Columbia

schools. We believe, however, based on our own observations and readings, that a budget considerably larger than the one submitted to you is needed to achieve an educational system adequate to the needs of District pupils.

Last year our great concern was with the late passage of the District appropriations bill for fiscal 1964. We commend you on these early hearings on the fiscal 1965 budget. We ask you to do everything possible to see this year's bill through Congress before July 1, and even before that if possible. The school administration would be in a much better bargaining position to hire the best trained and most qualified teachers in March or April, rather than in January as was done this year.

We realize that the District budget, as submitted, can be financed only by borrowing and/or additional revenue measures. We support this budget as submitted, and feel that the additional revenue should be supplied by an increased Federal payment, by borrowing or by increased District taxes. We are committed to better schools and we are willing to pay for them.

We support the budget requests for District of Columbia schools as submitted to you. But we suggest that if you will consider the school administration's original requests to the Commissioners last fall, you may get a more realistic picture of school needs. The original operating budget request has already been cut by $2 million from $70,404,631 to $68,607,000, and their construction request has already been cut by $10 million from $34,015,000 to $24.7 million. We believe that every penny of the presently requested construction funds is urgently needed.

Today, 40 percent of the elementary schools, 12 percent of the junior high schools, and 9 percent of the senior high school buildings are 60 or more years old. In 1949, the Strayer Report recommended for replacement or major improvement many of the District's school buildings. Of these buildings, 55 elementary schools, 4 junior high schools and 1 senior high school are still in use.

There are still schools in the city where water pours in with each rain, and in one 3-story school building with an enrollment of 1,000, there is only 1 boys' room and 1 girls' room.

Pierce Elementary School, built in 1894, has play space consisting of one 8- by 20-yard area, and another 5- by 8-yard area. There is only one wash basin for boys and another for girls. A cold basement room is the only room in the building in which film strips or other visual aids can be used. The enrollment, 390 until last month, is now 320, still 80 over capacity. It now has two part-time classes. It is an 8-room building being run as a 16-room school. The desperate problem is the need for more space.

As other examples of the need for construction funds, I would like to mention Deal Junior High School. Old buildings like Deal's need modernization in many ways. The lighting was considered inadequate and outmoded 20 years ago, but nothing has been done to improve it. The playground needs grading and other work to prevent further serious soil erosion. Some classrooms should be converted to science rooms. We have the teachers and some of the equipment, but the science equipment cannot be used properly and the experiments cannot be made unless the rooms are remodeled. Major maintenance is important in old buildings such as that at Deal. Recently the roof was repaired. Fortunately, it was not a large repair job. However, it had been postponed for so long that the interior walls and ceilings were wet and plaster was falling down. Now that has to be repaired, too.

In addititon to emphasizing the urgent need for construction funds, we wish to point particularly to the need for additional classroom teachers and counselors. The school population is expected to increase by almost 5,000 again this year. Last fall 653 kindergarten age children had to be placed on a waiting list. This number has been reduced to 91 since passage of the 1964 appropriation, but in the meantime the children lost a semester of school.

There are now 258 children on the waiting list for classes for the mentally retarded. We believe this is poor economy in terms of the future. Instead of having to be institutionalized for life, a mentally retarded person, with training, can lead a partially productive life in a sheltered workshop doing simple tasks for pay. We support the budget request for 25 additional teachers for mentally retarded children.

As an example of the need for counselors, I can cite Deal Junior High. Deal has 1,200 students. By the generally accepted standards of 25 years

ago (1 to every 500 students) this school should have 2 counselors. By today's standards (1 to every 300 students) it should have 4. There is, however, only one counselor at Deal.

Mrs. Phillips will now tell you of some of the needs at Roosevelt High School.

Senator BYRD. Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Caplin, and Mr. Robinson, we appreciate your appearing here tonight. You ladies, and you, sir, have spoken very well in support of the needs of the school system. We will do what we can for you.

Mrs. CAPLIN. Thank you.

Senator BYRD. Thank you.

Has Mrs. Mary Rogers arrived?

Dr. Haworth, would you bring up your people, whose cards I hold in my hand?

Mr. HAWORTH. Mr. Chairman, one or two of our witnesses who were supposed to be here tonight were unable to arrive, and I will indicate so as we move along with the group.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CONGRESS OF PARENT-TEACHER ASSOCIATIONS

The first speaker for our group was to have been Mrs. Arthur M. Blacklow, president of the association. Her statement primarily was for the purpose of pointing out that the speakers who followed her were speaking in terms of an action program, a series of resolutions which had been approved by our membership at our annual convention, so that we speak for a membership of something over 48,000 persons in the public schools of Washington, D.C.

Senator BYRD. Now, Mrs. Blacklow is not here.

Mr. HAWORTH. She is not here. But I have given you her statement.

Senator BYRD. Her statement will be included in the record.

(Mrs. Blacklow's prepared statement follows:)

STATEMENT OF MRS. ARTHUR M. BLACKLOW, PRESIDENT, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CONGRESS OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS

Gentlemen, 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 our organization of 48,000 memberships. 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 therefor signify the approval of the entire membership.

The PTA is eager to do its part in seeing that the children of the District are offered as many cultural opportunities as possible. The Children's Theater of Washington does an outstanding job in presenting live theater to our youngsters. To that end they have requested $17,500 as workload expenses. This amount has been cut to $12,500. We earnestly request that the original amount be restored.

May I call your attention, gentlemen, to an item listed in the school administration request. This item calls for plans and specifications for a new administration building to be located at 13th and K Streets NW. The amount requested for this purpose is $400,000, which was disallowed by the Budget Office and the Commissioners and which we urge that you restore.

The desperate need for a new central administration building which will house all of the 300 administration officers who are presently scattered throughout the city, and which will adequately represent the public school system of the Nation's Capital, is obvious. The 94-year-old Franklin Administration Building, which is the central administration headquarters, aside from external and internal lack of beauty or modernization is inefficient and uneconomical.

The practice of maintaining offices for the administrative staff in 15 buildings in the city, the difficulty in holding meetings, the lack of opportunity for on-the-spot exchange of information, the handicap of attempting to supervise subordinates, are serious obstacles to the successful result of a dynamic program.

In conclusion may I bring to your attention, gentlemen, that the National Congress of Parents and 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 all over the country, and support of adequate funds for the District of Columbia schools is coming from a great many States. We urge you, therefore, to discard the red pencil and go all out in your requests for 1965. We want a first-rate school system in the District and it's time we got it.

Thank you for this opportunity to be heard.

Mr. HAWORTH. The next person to speak for us is Mrs. Lenzie G. Barnes, one of our area vice presidents, who will present her statement.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CONGRESS OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS

STATEMENT OF MRS. LENZIE G. BARNES, AREA VICE PRESIDENT

PUBLIC SCHOOLS BUDGET REQUESTS

Senator BYRD. You have been with us before, have you not?

Mrs. BARNES. Yes, I have, Senator.

Mr. Chairman, I am Mrs. Lenzie G. Barnes, vice president in charge of the District of Columbia Congress of Parents and Teachers for that area of the city located east of the Anacostia River which comprises more than one-third of the total membership of the District of Columbia Congress of Parents and Teachers and approximates one-fourth of the gross total enrollment of the District of Columbia public schools.

We are cognizant of the favorable considerations you have given some of our requests in the past. However, in an area that is fastly becoming populated with many of the families displaced by urban renewal and highway construction projects north and west of the Anacostia River, along with the normal influx of families coming to the District from other areas, we must continue to request your support of much-needed items.

PROJECTS REQUESTED

For purposes of identification with that of the School Administration, we refer specifically to elementary areas 8, 9, 10, and 14. We seek your support of the following projects in the capital outlay section of the 1965 school budget:

A. Equipment for the following: Addition to the Kimball Elementary School, new Harris Elementary School, new Roper Junior High School.

B. Sites for: New elementary school at Texas Avenue and Burns Streets SE.; replacement of Congress Heights Elementary School; replacement of 2427 Nichols Avenue SE. Elementary School (also plans).

C. Construction for: New elementary school, Wheeler Road and Mississippi Avenue SE.; new junior high school, Bruce and Robinson Streets SE.; addition to Mildred Green Elementary School, Camp Simms.

D. Restoration of: Site for replacement of Benning Elementary School; site for senior high school, 55th and Eads Streets NE.

Since the DGA has recommended approval of the items listed under the first three categories of our statement, we are hopeful that these will receive your favorable consideration. Area 9 in which the Mildred Green Elementary is currently being constructed and to which an addition is requested, will still have a shortage of 13 classrooms in October 1964, with an estimated increase in 1966 to 35 and to 51 in 1968. Many housing dwelling units, public and private, including the Woodlawn Terrace public housing are now under construction in this area.

We would like to briefly speak on item D.

RESTORATION OF SITE FOR REPLACEMENT OF BENNING SCHOOL

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 that this item be restored to the 1965 budget, at least $17,800 for the purchase of the small parcel of land adjoining the present schoolsite.

RESTORATION SITE—NEW SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL AT 55TH AND EADS STREETS NE.

Newly projected enrollment figures indicate that a new senior high school will be needed in the far Northeast which is now served by the Spingarn and Eastern High Schools within the next 2 years to take care of the overflow from the Miller, Woodson, Sousa, Evans, and Roper Junior High Schools. We strongly urge that consideration be given to the purchase of a suitable site in the 1965 budget. I understand this was not in the School Board's recommendation, but we have been doing a little figuring ourselves, and our tally shows us that we will have over 1,200 and some spaces in 1966, and we feel like this is enough to justify the construction of a senior high in that area.

Senator BYRD. So you have been checking on the School Board.

Mrs. BARNES. Well, we thought it was necessary.

IMPROVEMENT OF LIBRARY SERVICES

We urgently request your favorable consideration of the items in the 1965 budget requested by the administration for the improvement of library service in our schools, particularly the category which includes the appropriation of librarians in 10 elementary schools. In order to implement the development of plans already approved by preceding congressional action and to place our school library program in a workable position we must have trained librarians in charge.

Lastly, as our population continues to expand, our needs for a health center in the far Northeast become more acute. We strongly urge your support of this item.

We wish to thank you for your continued interest in the affairs of the District of Columbia.

Senator BYRD. That is a good statement, Mrs. Barnes.

Dr. Haworth, would you have any objection to our taking just a very brief recess?

Mr. HAWORTH. No, indeed, sir.

Senator BYRD. It won't be any longer than 5 minutes.

But before we recess, at this point in the record there will be included a statement by Mr. Walter B. Lewis, for Area 4A Council, District of Columbia Congress of Parents and Teachers Association. Mr. Lewis could not be here.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF WALTER B. LEWIS, AREA 4A COUNCIL, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CONGRESS OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS

I am Walter B. Lewis, legislative chairman for Area 4A Council, District of Columbia Congress of Parents and Teachers, on whose behalf I appear today to present a statement in connection with certain capital outlay items requested by the District of Columbia public schools which would serve area 4A.

1. Plans and specifications for elementary school at Texas Avenue and Burns Street Southeast;
2. Equipment for addition to Kimball Elementary School;
3. Equipment for Roper Junior High School;
4. Construction money for elementary school at Texas Avenue and Burns Street Southeast;
5. Site money for a new junior high school, 50th and C Streets Southeast;
6. Site money for Benning Elementary School replacement; and
7. Plans, specifications, and construction money for Spingarn-Phelps Stadium.

In the main in area 4A, we have been making some progress in catching up with our classroom seat needs, but each of the items above must be funded in 1965 if we are not to fall behind the schedule we have set for the area. As you know, the far Northeast area is the fastest growing area in the city. The population is young and a high percentage thereof is of school age.

We are now short 45 classrooms at the elementary school level and even if all items above are approved in 1965, we'll still be 28 classrooms short in 1966. Our junior high school needs have been clearly documented. We are still the only area without a high school.

We earnesty urge you to give favorable consideration to each of the above items. We thank you for your continued interest in our problems.

Senator BYRD. I shall include in the record at this point a letter sent to me by Percival J. Ableman, secretary of the Kiwanis Club of Northeast Washington, D.C. With the letter is a resolution adopted by the Kiwanis Club relative to the education and training of severely mentally retarded children in the District of Columbia.

(The documents referred to follow:)

RESOLUTION RELATING TO RETARDED CHILDREN

FEBRUARY 20, 1964.

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

DEAR SENATOR BYRD: There is enclosed a resolution passed by the Kiwanis Club of Northeast Washington, D.C., relative to the education and training of severely mentally retarded children in the District of Columbia.

It is requested that this resolution be submitted to the Senate Subcommittee on Appropriations which is now holding hearings on the District budget for the fiscal year 1965. It is trusted that favorable action will be taken to include these children in the public school system.

Respectfully submitted.

PERCIVAL J. ABLEMAN, *Secretary.*

RESOLUTION

Whereas there is being considered by the Congress of the United States legislation covering the appropriation of funds for the District of Columbia for the

fiscal year 1965, which legislation includes provision for 25 additional teachers for severely mentally retarded children; and

Whereas a severely mentally retarded child, trained in the art of self-help and self-discipline, and in many cases further trainable as a productive individual in the community, becomes a happier, more self-sufficient person whose potential is not that of a drain on the welfare funds of the city; and

Whereas there has been demonstrated a need for expansion in this particular area of child training in the District of Columbia, as evidenced by the fact that only 41 pupils are presently being trained by the public school system, while 258 up to age 10 are on the certified school waiting list, and an indeterminate number over that age trainable (those not accepted by age 10 are automatically dropped from the list after attaining that age); and

Whereas facilities are presently available for the education and training of the severely mentally retarded children: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Kiwanis Club of Northeast Washington, in regular meeting assembled this 12th day of February, 1964, do hereby go on record as urging the Congress of the United States to approve the provision for funds for 25 teachers for the education and training of the severely mentally retarded children; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Committees on the District of Columbia of the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States; to the Subcommittee on Appropriations of the House and Senate; to the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia; to the Superintendent of the Public School System of the District of Columbia; and to the lieutenant governor of Division 1 of the Capital District of Kiwanis International.

CECIL GILLIONS,
Chairman, Boys and Girls Committee,
Kiwanis Club of Northeast Washington, D.C.
Attest: CHARLES S. ROGERS, *President.*
PERCIVAL J. ABLEMAN, *Secretary.*

Senator BYRD. I shall include at the appropriate place in the record a letter from Col. John Milton DeWitt Kyle II, together with an accompanying statement in support of public library facilities.

At the appropriate place in the record, there will be included a letter addressed to me by Mr. Marvin E. Walsh, executive vice president of Trailways.

(At this point, a short recess was taken.)

Senator BYRD. The committee will be in order.

Mr. HAWORTH. Our next speaker will be Mr. Marvin Cooper.

Senator BYRD. All right, Mr. Cooper.

STATEMENT OF MARVIN C. COOPER, PRESIDENT, AREA 3–B COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PARENTS AND TEACHERS ASSOCIATION

1965 PUBLIC SCHOOL BUDGET

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Chairman, as president of Area 3–B Council of the District of Columbia Parents and Teachers, I, Marvin C. Cooper, wish to solicit your attention and support for the betterment of the 21 schools in this area.

We urge your support of the 1965 school budget which is of vital interest to area 3–B. We feel that proper facilities motivate constructive learning for the student. When pupils have their needs and interests hindered, learning is bound to falter. When schools are adequately supplied for instruction, a child is encouraged to learn, thus the whole community benefits.

VARIOUS PROJECTS REQUESTED

We are asking that sufficient funds be provided for: (1) an equipped auto-mechanic shop for Cardozo High; (2) a dental laboratory and agriculture course established for the Veterans High School; and (3) two additional instructors for practical nursing.

We are aware of the favorable considerations given many of our requests and want you to know how grateful we are. However, we must continue to seek additional support to meet the increasing needs of the District of Columbia public schools and are confident that you will give each request every consideration.

May I, in closing, leave with you this prayer:

"God bless you with a rich and fruitful life, for your health and strength, and that you may continue to hold in your hearts interest of others, and do your best for humanity."

My sincere thanks for this opportunity of speaking with you.

Senator BYRD. Thank you, Mr. Cooper. I remember you from last year, I believe.

Mr. COOPER. That is right.

Senator BYRD. Thank you very much. That is a fine statement. We appreciate your kind words in closing.

Mr. COOPER. Thank you.

Senator BYRD. Mr. Haworth.

Mr. HAWORTH. Our next speaker will be Mrs. Charlotte B. Spann, who is new this year with our group.

Senator BYRD. Mrs. Spann, you may proceed.

STATEMENT OF MRS. CHARLOTTE B. SPANN, PRESIDENT, LUCY D. SLOWE PARENT-TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

PUBLIC SCHOOL BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1965

Mrs. SPANN. Thank you, Senator.

I am president of the Lucy D. Slowe Elementary School Parent-Teachers' Association. I am appearing before you in behalf of the parents, teachers, and students in the Slowe community, as well as the Area 3–A Council of Parents and Teachers.

EXPRESSION OF APPRECIATION

Before I begin, I would like to express the appreciation of our school, our PTA, for your support of the 1963 budget. We sent a communication to your office in September in support of especially much needed teachers, and we appreciate the support for the teachers we did not receive as well as those we did receive.

Senator BYRD. Thank you.

Mrs. SPANN. We are also happy the budget is underway early this year so the funds we do get can be carefully allocated to the schools.

Senator BYRD. Yes. You know that budget did not get to us last year until September 9.

ADDITION TO SLOWE SCHOOL

Mrs. SPANN. The District of Columbia budget for fiscal year 1965, currently being studied by your committee, contains a request for

$876,500 for the construction of 16 additional rooms to Slowe School. Present plans prescribe 15 classrooms and 1 room to be used as a health unit.

The requested additional classroom space must be available by September 1966. The National Capital Housing Authority has been granted approval to build two public housing projects in the Edgewood community, at Montana Avenue and Bryant Street NE., one of which will soon go under construction, with an estimated completion date of August 1966. As a result, in September 1966, approximately 542 children of elementary school age, new residents of the Edgewood housing project, will be entering schools in the Woodridge and Brookland areas.

Since there is no elementary school in the immediate vicinity of the housing project site, these 542 children must be enrolled in other existing schools nearest to their homes.

BOUNDARIES OF SLOWE SCHOOL INCREASED

In order that the schools nearest to the housing projects, probably Langdon and Woodridge, may absorb the 542 additional pupils, Slowe's boundaries will be increased to include a like number of pupils now attending Langdon and Woodridge, whose homes are closer to Slowe than the housing project.

Thus, in view of Slowe's current enrollment of 339 pupils in 10 classrooms, the overflow of children from Langdon and Woodridge can be accommodated only by utilizing the available, Government-owned, unoccupied land adjacent to Slowe, for expansion into additional classrooms.

AUDITORIUM NEEDED ON SCHOOL

However, cognizance of the vital necessity of the proposed addition, we are greatly concerned with the failure to include an auditorium in the recommended plans. We are distressed when we consider the problem of attempting to assemble approximately 700 pupils in the existing small gymnasium—I might add that is not a gymnasium; it is a recreation room in which we have gymnastics, meetings, plays, and other activities of the kind, but it is not really a gymnasium in the true sense of the word—this room is presently incapable of accommodating more than one-half of the current enrollment of 339. All plays, movies, speakers, and other activities provided for the benefit of all of the children must now be accomplished in two sittings. On occasions when a speaker's time has been limited, only one-half of the pupils have been able to hear an important message.

Some speakers have been kind enough to return to Slowe a second time to speak to the other half of the student body; however, many have been unable to accommodate our lack of proper facilities by a return engagement. There have been various televised events of international importance and of maximum educational benefit, which only a small portion of the students have been able to witness, because of a lack of sufficient assembly space.

With an expected student population of approximately 700, it will be impossible for all of the children to ever benefit from the numerous group activities which are an integral part of the elementary school-

child's learning experience, unless an auditorium is included in the plans for the additional classrooms. Besides, it is inconceivable, in this age of progressive thinking and planning, that an auditorium would be omitted from any new facility dedicated solely to the education and enlightenment of our young people.

We therefore support and defend the appropriation of funds in fiscal year 1965 for the construction of an addition to the Lucy D. Slowe Elementary School, the plans and specifications for which must, of necessity and concern for basic educational requirements and principles, include an auditorium with a minimum seating capacity for 600 individuals.

Thank you for the opportunity to make our views known to your committee.

Senator BYRD. How many children do you have in school?

Mrs. SPANN. I have two.

Senator BYRD. How long have you been president of the PTA?

Mrs. SPANN. This is my first year as president.

Senator BYRD. Well, you have presented a mighty fine statement. This is your first year in appearing before the committee. I hope that you have enjoyed it as much as I have enjoyed listening to your statement.

Mrs. SPANN. I certainly have, and thank you very much.

Senator BYRD. Thank you.

Mr. HAWORTH. Our next speaker will be Mrs. Virginia Morris.

Senator BYRD. We have had this lady here before; have we not?

Mrs. MORRIS. Yes; I have been here.

STATEMENT OF VIRGINIA MORRIS, SECOND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CONGRESS OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS

SUPPORT OF CRITICAL WELFARE NEEDS

Mrs. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, tonight I will not read my statement, but I would merely request that it be placed in the record. I understand that earlier today we heard testimony on the six critical needs as outlined for the Department of Public Welfare by the Citizens Committee on the Welfare Crisis.

We are supporting the needs that were stated, and we certainly hope that you will give them further consideration. I believe for the most part you are in agreement with many of the items listed here. I know there is one in particular that you may not be in complete agreement with. But I am hoping that after you have reviewed the facts and considered the reason for requesting a reduction in the special investigators, and the facts that we are requesting not only that we have more social workers—but we feel that a homemaker service would be quite adequate and helpful, and this of course would mean additional training for people who are in receipt of welfare assistance.

So I am hoping that you will look with favor upon this.

(Mrs. Morris' prepared statement follows:)

Gentlemen, I am Virginia Morris, second vice president of the District of Columbia Congress of Parents and Teachers, and I wish to call your attention to that particular segment of the budget relating to the Department of Public Welfare with special emphasis being placed upon the critical needs as outlined by the Citizens Committee on Welfare Crisis.

1. Aid to children of unemployed parents: This program which Congress has endorsed for the children of this country has not yet been achieved for the children of the District. We are still punishing the children whose fathers and mothers are jobless yet employable. Employable fathers have deserted so that their children can be eligible for help. We believe that this policy has in part been responsible for the terrible influx of children into Junior Village.

2. A 25-percent increase in public assistance grants to meet the minimum standards of subsistence in the District of Columbia: Allowances for all families and individuals receiving public assistance are inadequate and unrealistic. Food allowances are based on 1957 Department of Agriculture estimates of food costs. Today, the low-cost food plan of the Department of Agriculture, prepared for a family of four, is, on the average, more than 30 percent higher than public welfare's food grants. For example, a woman with three children ages 5, 7, and 14 now receives a food allowance of $73 monthly. The Department of Agriculture's low-cost food plan advises that this family needs $96.50 a month. Shelter allowances are based on rental costs in 1953. The Consumer Price Index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates that District rent costs have risen 15.4 percent since that time. The Bureau of Social Science Research judge that allowances in the District, among 50 families which they studied from April to June 1963, were 25 percent below minimum subsistence needs.

3. Expand day care services to meet the needs of children of working, low-income mothers, while they work: Day care can keep families together. It can prevent dependency by permitting a mother who wants to work to find employment with the assurance that her young children will be given good care. In the District, day care funds of the Department of Public Welfare have thus far been limited to the small number of mothers who are selected for occupational training. We urge approval of $167,424, originally requested by the Department for a day care program. This money would be used for children:

(*a*) In Junior Village or in foster homes who could be reunited with their families if day care were provided;

(*b*) Whose mothers are in training for employment;

(*c*) Whose mothers have finished training or are looking for work;

(*d*) With employed mothers who earn too little to pay full fees;

(*e*) Whose families need day care to prevent family breakdown.

This is a preventive program. It will help mothers on public assistance and mothers who will need public assistance unless they can leave their children in good hands while they work.

4. Reunite and rehabilitate disorganized families: This can be accomplished by reducing worker caseloads to a maximum of 60 in all public assistance categories. Defeated and disorganized families need intensive help from caseworkers and from other resources able to assist in building a stronger family life. A reasonable start in this very difficult task will be possible only if time can be spent in mobilizing the strengths within the family and bringing to bear the educational, religious, and other rehabilitative services of the community. An integral part of this is to assure that adequate training will be given to workers so that they can direct their efforts in the most effective channels. Steps need to be taken within the Department to provide the intensive inservice training from which workers can take the best of past experiences and use this knowledge in helping troubled families.

5. A drastic reduction in special investigative personnel and the transfer of the positions thus made available to the social worker staff and homemakers. The latter would establish a training program, teaching persons the basic principles of good housekeeping management, etc.: Washington's force of special investigative officers now numbers 98 and even more are authorized. No other community in the United States compares with Washington in the size of its investigative force. Baltimore has 12 investigators. Cleveland has 13 investigators. Pittsburgh and Boston do not have a comparable unit; investigators are used in these cities only to obtain reimbursement where fraud has been established. A climate of fear has been created among people who are applicants and those who already receive public assistance. This fear extends even into the social work staff of the Department. Every applicant accepted for AFDC after a social worker determines the family to be eligible must have the case reviewed by a special investigator. We are unequivocally opposed to fraudulent receipt of public assistance funds. For cases of suspected fraud, referral could be made to an investigative unit. We believe that a small investigative force would be adequate to review such cases. We propose that the vacancies created be filled by social workers and homemakers.

6. Increase regular foster home board rates: Funds for foster home care of children who are wards of the Welfare Department were increased slightly, but not enough to encourage more families to offer their homes for this purpose. The institutional facilities for these children are severely overcrowded and will probably be more so as the year passes. We recommend a monthly rate of $90 per child under 12 and $100 monthly per child over 12.

We recognize the fact that some headway has been made in this area; however, it is our opinion that this is only the beginning. The programs outlined above will not solve all of the problems, but they represent an important forward step in reaching this goal. If the Department of Public Welfare is to meet its charge of providing for needy and dependent children the critical needs listed must be met.

May I express my appreciation to you for giving us this opportunity to present our views.

EXPLANATION OF INVESTIGATIVE PROGRAM

Senator BYRD. Mrs. Morris, I appreciate your fine attitude in this matter. We have had a number of requests today for a reduction in the number of investigators. I think perhaps it would be well for citizens to go back to the hearing that was conducted last year and the year before. In those hearings, I think they will find that it was never the intent of this committee that the large body of investigators which were employed was to remain ad infinitum in the Department. The Congress was carrying out the recommendation of the Comptroller General in providing investigators in sufficient numbers to investigate the entire ADC and GPA caseloads. This was a recommendation of the General Accounting Office. It was not, as I say, my intention, or the intention of members of this committee, that we are going to employ this number of investigators on a permanent basis. We merely sought to proceed with an investigation of the caseloads, because such an investigation was shown to be necessary by the sample investigations. It must be recognized that considerable time is necessary to carry out this necessary project.

It was indicated in the beginning that once the caseloads had been covered and the ineligibles had been removed, the investigative staff would then be reduced to that which could be justified at that time. This does not mean that it would be reduced to the number existing in 1961 at the time of the special investigation, nor at the time of the GAO's recommendation. But it was never anticipated that it would remain at the present level.

I do believe that having begun a job, we should complete it. I see no reason why it should not be completed. And it has not been completed. I would certainly resist any effort to reduce the number of investigators until this recommendation of the Comptroller General of the United States has been fully implemented.

INCREASED NUMBER OF SOCIAL WORKERS

As to the increased number of social workers, this committee has been sympathetic again with the suggestion of yours. It was at the behest of this committee that additional social workers were placed in the Public Assistance Division in the 1963 budget, and additional social workers were placed in the Child Welfare Division. Last year we made a futile attempt to add additional workers in the Child Welfare Division over and above the budget request.

So you are quite right—our views are not too far apart. We may disagree—because some folks really do not understand precisely what the facts are.

I think that most citizens are reasonable, and I think that if they really knew the facts and would read the hearings—they are quite voluminous—they would really have a better understanding of the objective we have been trying to seek. As a result of the elimination of ineligibles in the caseload, and as a result of additional social workers who were added by this committee, the average caseload per social worker has been greatly reduced.

I foresaw this in the beginning. I indicated that a reduction in the average caseload would result from the combination of these two things—the adding of social workers and a cleaning up of the caseloads. It was not I who determined that the caseloads were heavily infested with ineligibles. This was a determination of the Department's own investigators and the investigators of the General Accounting Office.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S RECCOMMENDATIONS

I must say that the Comptroller General was doing his duty in submitting his reports and recommending that the caseload be cleaned up.

I think it was the duty and responsibility of the Congress, and myself as a Member of the Congress and as chairman of this subcommittee, to insist that we indeed proceed to do what we could to carry out the Comptroller General's recommendation.

I was wholly in agreement with this recommendation, in view of the facts that had been brought to light. So the people of the community will, I hope, understand the reasons for the actions that have been taken. These things have been distorted by many who did not understand. They have been distorted by others who refuse to understand, and, of course, in the face of this some of us have been greatly criticized.

But, nevertheless, I do not feel that it is my duty to bend or to vacillate or to waver in the face of criticism, as long as I think I am right, and I do think I am right.

NEED FOR UNDERSTANDING OF FACTS

I appreciate the fine attitude of citizens like you who, while you do not agree with me, and perhaps it is because you do not know all of the facts that I have before me, nevertheless present a very fine attitude, and it is this kind of appeal that I think makes for a better understanding, rather than the insolent approach taken by another witness earlier this afternoon, which does not make for a better understanding and which does not aid the cause for which he appeared. I compliment you because this kind of an attitude will contribute to a pleasant and more profitable exchange of views and will help you to understand why the committee has taken this action. It will certainly help me to appreciate more the sincere, conscientious desire on the part of fine citizens like yourself who want to see right have its way.

I thank you for your statement. I assure you that the budget is going to be considered carefully. I will continue as I have in the past to want to see the job done and to see people who qualify under the regulations given assistance, because, after all, these are the people who are suffering, and often they suffer because others who are not

eligible get benefits. When moneys are spent for assistance to individuals who are not eligible—and this, as I say, hurts those who are deserving—it deprives the schools and the schoolchildren of assistance and it hurts other departments of the Government that are also in need of the tax dollars which must be spread all too thinly.

So it is not through any motivation of hatred for welfare that I have stressed this cause. It is through a motivation to have integrity and efficiency in this program.

I just cannot express my appreciation too much to people like yourself who appear and why try to present their views in a reasonable and refined way.

Dr. Haworth, do you have any other witnesses?

LEGISLATION COMMITTEE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CONGRESS OF PTA'S

STATEMENT OF DR. ELLIS HAWORTH, CHAIRMAN

PUBLIC SCHOOL BUDGET FOR 1965

Dr. HAWORTH. Just myself, sir. We had one or two others who were unable to get here, Mrs. Bessie F. Turner, one of our area vice presidents, was called to New York this afternoon due to the death of her mother, but if I may present her statement in the next day or two, I hope it may be included in the record.

Senator BYRD. It will be included if presented by Monday.

APPRECIATION OF CHAIRMAN'S 1964 PROGRAM

Dr. HAWORTH. I would like to go ahead with my own statement in conclusion, but before I take up that statement, I should like to express a word of appreciation for some of the things you did, and others that you tried to do, in the 1964 budget.

The increase in the number of teaching positions that you succeeded in getting into the bill last time was highly appreciated by all the people in the schools, and by us as parents of children affected by that.

We regretted that you were not able to prevail on the other body with respect to the 25 positions of severely mentally retarded children, and we thought the position of the other body was somewhat surprising in the light of past history with regard to the action of one body or the other on bills as submitted by the President and the Bureau of the Budget and the District Commissioners.

One illustration that comes to mind, sir, is the action of the late Representative Louis Rabaut when he presided over the House committee, in introducing the school lunch program for needy children. That was not, if my memory serves me correctly, in the bill as presented by the President and the Bureau of the Budget, but was introduced and included in the bill as a result of Mr. Rabaut's interest and the information he elicited from witnesses at hearings.

So you might call that to the attention of your conferees on the other side of the Capitol when next you meet, and perhaps persuade them to take a somewhat different attitude, because there are a number of suggestions I would like to make that might make that change of attitude on their part necessary.

My statement I should like to have included in the record, but it was written before the report of the House committee became available today, and so I would like to comment on my statement and make reference to that report.

NEW TEACHING POSITIONS

The first statement that I had, in paragraph 1 with reference to the support for new teaching positions, is pretty well cared for by the House committee recommendations, with one exception. The House committee apparently are not patrons of the arts or music. I notice that almost all of the positions that they disallowed in their report fell in the category of teachers of art or teachers of music, and I hope that your committee will feel somewhat more kindly toward the arts and endeavor to restore some of those positions at least to the bill.

They did recommend the full number of positions for academic teachers on the junior and senior high school levels, and if you will refer to paragraph 2 of my statement, our PTA group feels that the requests submitted to the Congress are too low.

AVERAGE JUNIOR-SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL CLASSES

If you consider that the pupils on the junior-senior high school level take 6 classes a day, whereas the teachers are assigned to 5 periods of teaching, a little arithmetic will show that the average class size would work out to 30 pupils per class. In view of the fact that some of the teachers have other special assignments that reduce their teaching load to four periods, the class that they have to give up has to be absorbed by other classes in the school, with the resultant increase over the 30 pupil level, and some of the advance classes such as in language and mathematics and so on are not always in such great demand so that they tend to run a little smaller in size and that again makes the normal classes, that is the normal usual courses, run so that the junior high schools have classes of 35 to 40 or more pupils as a fairly regular thing, even though the building pupil-teacher ratio shows only 25 pupils per teacher.

What we need to consider is how many teachers would be needed in order that the academic classes should not exceed a stated size.

STUDY ON CLASS SIZES

We made a study 2 years ago that if the academic classes were only of 33 students, about 90 more teachers would be needed on the senior high level, and about 125 more on the junior high level, so we hope that your committee will give some thought to the problem of the needs for teaching positions in order to reduce the size of academic classes and not in accordance with a fixed pupil-teacher ratio, which, as I pointed out, is meaningless on the secondary school level.

CITYWIDE ORCHESTRA AND CHORUS

Now, one other point there. The school system has been trying for some years to operate a citywide orchestra and chorus which, in other communities, particularly out in the Middle West, are very popular activities in the schools and are strongly supported by their com-

munities. Our activities have been largely on Saturday mornings and have been carried on by voluntary work by the instructors concerned.

The school system in the budget recommended $12,000 for instructional services to carry on this work and not make it a burden on the regular teachers involved. The House committee has recommended the deletion of those two items from the bill, and we hope that you will give thought toward the restoration of those two items in the bill as it reaches the Senate.

Other items in my statement are pretty much clearly stated and I would not dwell upon them except for the one relating to the school construction.

SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION NEEDS

The Superintendent has stated that if the full amount of nearly $25 mililon in new school construction were granted by the Congress, as is included in the bill before you, that when those construction items were completed that the need for part-time attendance on the part of elementary schoolchildren would have ended, and every child would have a seat in a classroom all day long for every schoolday that the schools are in session.

We think that is a must, and we are unhappy, decidedly unhappy, at the recommendations of the House committee to cut nearly in half the amount of the items for school construction, and we hope that you will, with your committee, see fit to try to remedy that situation and restore the items that the House has denied.

There are two items I would particularly like to comment on.

EXAMPLES OF NEED FOR BUILDINGS

In almost every instance when a new building is opened, it is filled to capacity on the opening day of school.

An even more striking illustration of it, though, is in the case of the Mildred Green School over in the far Southeast, which just began construction on the main building a few weeks ago, and there is a condition before the actual building has begun construction. That is an illustration of how the increase in enrollment and the needs of the community make necessary a clearer concept on the part of some people as to the need for building these buildings before the population fills in to overflowing.

My second illustration is the Eugene Meyer School at 11th and Clifton Streets just opposite the Cardoza Senior High School. That opened last September and it is now filled to capacity. As soon as the contractor removed his equipment from the vicinity of the Meyer School, a new contractor entered onto the premises to build a new housing development for senior citizens on the plot of the old Garfield grounds south of the Meyer School down to Florida Avenue along 11th Street and back toward Sherman Avenue. Now those tenants were supposed to be senior citizens and presumably people who would not have children of elementary school age, and so they would not affect the Meyer School. But with the new and proposed increase in the amount of payments for foster home care for children, these people in the new housing development will be eligible to take on the care of such foster children and presumably will take a number of

them, and there is no provision for any space in the Meyer School of these young children who go into the new housing development.

HOUSE ELIMINATION OF 11TH AND KENYON STREETS SCHOOL

The House has eliminated the proposed new elementary school further up 11th Street at Kenyon Street, and where these children will go to school when the apartment house development is completed in this spring is anybody's guess. But it is a sure thing they will not get into the Meyer School and that is pretty bad when you have children right next to a school and they cannot get in because it is filled to overflowing.

So those are some problems that your committee has to face up to, and we hope that you can be persuasive with the other body in regard to a careful statement on it.

SOURCES OF FUNDS

Now the last part of my statement has to do with the question of where money comes from to take care of our PTA requests which involve additional sums over and beyond in some cases that included in the budget submitted to the Congress by the President. And, as I pointed out last year, there are some sources of funds by transfer from other agencies back to the general fund.

WRONG USE OF GENERAL FUND MONEY

I pointed out that money from the general fund was being spent for the sanitary engineering projects in the 1965 budget amounting to some $19 million. We think much of that might be classed as public works projects that could be cared for out of this authority for borrowing for public works and not take the money out of the general fund.

We pointed out last year that money, about $5 million, was being taken from the general fund to pay for operating traffic light signals at street intersections, and the salaries of policemen when on duty directing traffic.

Our arguments on that with the Commissioners apparently carried some weight because in this bill they have recommended that the policemen's salaries be paid out of the gasoline tax revenues instead of from the general fund, and that makes available some three and a quarter million dollars to the general fund that would not have been available if the Commissioners had followed their practice of the last several years in paying for the police salaries out of the general fund. So at least we have gained a little point with the Commissioners in their recommendations to the Congress in that respect.

With those items we commend them to your consideration and hope that you will find it possible to restore a goodly portion of the construction items that were eliminated by the House committee in its report to the House.

Thank you very much, sir.

(Dr. Haworth's prepared statement follows:)

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am Ellis Haworth, chairman of the Legislative Committee of the District of Columbia Congress of Parents and Teachers. The statements which follow are based upon our action program,

a series of resolutions approved at our annual convention by representatives of all of our membership of over 48,000 persons.

1. We support the request for 114 new elementary classroom teachers to care for the increase in enrollment and to bring the pupil-teacher ratio to 30 to 1. We also support the request for six aditional kindergarten teachers. The advantages to a first grader of having a year in kindergarten have been so well demonstrated that there is no question of the value of this experience. The waiting list of several hundred children should be reduced to zero. The request for 25 more teachers for classes for severely mentally retarded children should be granted, along with the supporting services requested. So much progress has been made in tehcniques of teaching these children they should all be given the opportunity for formal school work.

2. We feel that the requests for academic teachers in the junior and senior high schools are too low. The overall pupil-teacher ratio is not a proper measure of teacher needs. For example, if the pupil-teacher ratio in the senior high schools is 25 to 1, then a senior high school with 1,000 students would have 40 teachers, exclusive of counselors, librarians, and administrative staff. Since students normally have 6 class assignments per day and teachers are assigned 5 classes per day, a simple calculation will show that all classes in the school will average 30 students. Since some teachers have only four classes, because of other special assignments, the fifth classes of these teachers must be distributed among the other classes. Also, unless the school is very large, certain advanced courses do not usually have as large an enrollment as other classes. The result is that most academic classes have 35 to 40 or more students. If requests were made for new teaching positions so that no class in any academic subject would exceed 33 pupils, a study made by us 2 years ago indicated that about 90 more teachers were needed on the senior high school level and about 125 more teachers were needed in the junior high schools. These figures should be increased by the number needed to care for the increased enrollments since then. We urge your serious consideration of this matter. Foreign language and mathematics classes of 40 or more pupils, for example, are not likely to attain a mastery of the spoken foreign language or of mathematical reasoning.

3. We support the other requests for new teachers in special classes and for visiting teachers for home instruction.

4. We support the request for $12,000 for instructional services for the city-wide orchestra and chorus.

5. We urge the approval of the requests for 10 librarians in the elementary schools and for 14 in the junior high schools, but we think that every junior high school is entitled to and needs a full-time librarian.

6. We believe that the program for providing counselors for the elementary schools should be continued. It is well known that the sooner a problem child can be identified, the more likely counseling can be effective. On the secondary level, the number should be increased to give each student adequate service, a service not possible with the existing staff.

7. The requests for increases in the administrative and supervisory staffs and supporting clerical assistants are surely justified in the light of the increase in size of our school system in the last several years.

8. The requests for funds for the big cities program should be approved. This provides matching funds for grants from the Ford Foundation, and makes possible a very valuable program in our midcity schools.

9. Funds for textbooks and library books should be provided in accordance with the program approved in the 1964 appropriation bill. We support the request to increase from $10 to $15 the amount per pupil in providing new buildings with books.

10. Last year we urged the appropriation of $100,000 additional for the curriculum department to make possible a more vigorous program of providing revised and new courses of study. This fund would make possible the services of special consultants and the hiring of substitute teachers to release regular teachers for service on curriculum committees. We note that this year's bill provides for four substitute teachers who could be used in this way, but we feel this is way too small a number.

11. We believe that the requsts for vocational training are completely inadequate. New and varied courses, new building facilities, new equipment to replace obsolete equipment and provide for new courses, are greatly needed. School discipline and dropout problems are most likely to be solved by an expansion of courses and a greatly improved vocational training program. The

present bill does not indicate a recognition of these facts by the District Commissioners or the Board of Education. The kinds of jobs that need to be filled now or in the near future include many never heard of even 5 years ago. We have a program not even adequate for the previous generation.

12. We believe strongly that every child is entitled to a seat in an adequately equipped classroom and building for a full day of schooling for each day the schools are in session. The proposed budget of nearly $25 million will make this possible for our present enrollment. Therefore, all items in the capital outlay program should be approved.

13. New physical plant for the District of Columbia Teachers College: We realize that there is no proposal for this item in the bill before you. We would point out that this matter should be resolved by next year or it will be too late for any action taken to affect the results of the next evaluation of the college by the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

14. Recreation Department requests: We strongly urge the approval of the request for three additional roving youth leaders. This program has been highly successful and should be expanded. We also urge provision of additional recreational facilities throughout the city. Another of our speakers has indicated our support for the Children's Theater.

15. Health Department requests: We urge that top priority be given the far Northeast health center. That part of Washington has no health center and those facilities should be provided before a health center should be considered as a replacement for the present facility at 13th and Upshur Streets NW.

We also support the request for seven additional elementary school nurses. With these added to the present staff, the ratio of pupils per nurse will still be about double that of the national standards.

16. Public library: We urge approval of funds for more books for use in the school lending program.

All of these recommendations cost money—more than is requested in the 1965 bill, and yet it is not enough. In the bill before you, the Board of Education has requested $68,600,000 for operating expenses and $24,600,000 for capital outlay, for a school system of about 140,000 pupils. The Montgomery County (Md.) Board of Education is considering a school budget of $61,300,000 for a school system of about 75,000 pupils. The comparison with Washington is not favorable to us.

Last year we suggested that additional funds could be obtained from four sources: (1) National Zoological Park, $1,750,000; (2) National Capital parks, $3,970,000; (3) highway fund, for cost of police and lights for regulating traffic, $5 million; and (4) Sanitary Engineering Department, approximately $19 million. All these amounts were to be taken from the general fund. We note that the District Commissioners have responded to our suggestions by including the cost of police traffic direction (approximately $3,250,000) to be taken from the highway fund, paid with gasoline tax revenues.

Some of the borrowing authority for public works should be used for some of the projects for the Sanitary Engineering Department.

With reference to other items, we urge that you give priority to items relating to human values—schools, health, recreation, and welfare—and then if funds permit, provide for other items, such as highways, penal institutions, etc.

Thank you for this opportunity to make our views known to your committee.

PREPARED STATEMENT

Senator BYRD. Thank you, Dr. Haworth, and I thank you, ladies and gentlemen who have assisted Dr. Haworth tonight. You have made a fine presentation and I trust that you will have a good safe journey home.

Did anyone come in whose name was called earlier?

If not, this completes the hearing of outside witnesses.

Mrs. Mary Rodgers was unable to be present. We may put the statement she has prepared in the record.

(Mrs. Rodgers' prepared statement follows:)

STATEMENT OF MRS. MARY RODGERS, OF NEIGHBORS, INC.

Neighbors, Inc., wishes to support various projects included in the proposed 1965 District budget which are either located within our boundaries (Ingraham north to the District line and Rock Creek east to North Capitol Street) or have an effect upon the citizens residing there.

I. SCHOOLS

We support the proposed additions of 16 classrooms to Truesdell (Project No. 10–118—$720,000 for plans and construction in 1965) and 18 classrooms to West (Project No. 10–119—$716,000 for site and plans in 1965). The projected enrollments in this area indicate a probable shortage of 29 classrooms in 1965.

We support the request for $261,000 in 1965 for Rebaut Junior High (Project No. 10–106) and the request for $517,000 for site and plans for a junior high at 13th and Van Buren (Project No. 10–137). You are perhaps aware that this proposed school is of particular interest to Neighbors, Inc., in its efforts to maintain racial balance. We are gratified that the Board of Education has seen fit to advance this project and strongly support its retention in the budget.

II. PUBLIC HEALTH

Neighbors, Inc., has reviewed the existing public health facilities in the District, and finds an unequal distribution. The far Northeast has only a pair of well-baby clinics and a mental health clinic and must rely on District of Columbia General Hospital (at some distance) for other medical services. In contrast, Northwest Washington is served by three private hospitals, Takoma Sanitarium, Washington Hospital Center, and Freedmen's Hospital, and also by the Upshur Health Center.

We feel that we need a modern neighborhood health clinic at Georgia and Missouri Avenues NW., rather than a full health center. We therefore recommend that Project No. 21–34 be located in the far Northeast, as sought by the residents there, and the smaller clinic, project No. 21–21, be located at Georgia and Missouri Avenues, NW.

III. DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS AND TRAFFIC

We support the following requests for 1965:

(1) Project No. 28–1, section 2: Repave Butternut from Georgia Avenue to Piney Branch Road. Repave north side of Butternut between Fourth and Blair. Repave Fourth Street from Butternut to Blair (D.C. Transit to remove streetcar tracks at this time).

(2) Project No. 28–1, section D: Surfacing Longfellow from Georgia Avenue to 16th Street.

(3) Project No. 28–1, section F: Asphalt to be burned off and replaced, Alaska from 16th to Georgia Avenue.

(4) Project No. 28–36: Repave 16th Street from M to U. Replace pavement on 16th Street, from U Street to Columbia Road and repave 16th Street from Columbia Road to the District Line.

IV. BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

We support the request of the Department of Buildings and Grounds for the provision of a juvenile facility, Project No. 24–33 (location undetermined) to provide a facility similar to the National Training School for Boys which is soon to be moved to Morgantown, W. Va. The District has a great need for an institution to train and rehabilitate youths between the ages of 16 and 21. The request for approximately $250,000 for plans and specifications in 1965 has our support.

V. MISCELLANEOUS

We support in full the budget requests for the Board of Education, the Rehabilitation Department, the Metropolitan Police Department, and the Human Relations Council.

PREPARED STATEMENTS

Senator BYRD. Mrs. Mizen, my thanks to you for your usual good job in helping to arrange the list of witnesses and in helping to expedite the hearing. And my thanks to you, Mr. Merrick.

Ladies and gentlemen, I thank you for your attendence.

The statements of several people who could not reach the meeting will be included in the record of public school witnesses, and general matters.

(The statements referred to follow:)

STATEMENT OF JOSEPHINE S. RAGLAND, AREA V OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CONGRESS OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS

Gentlemen, I am Josephine S. Ragland, vice president in charge of area V of the District of Columbia Congress of Parents and Teachers. I am submitting this statement for our legislative chairman, Mrs. Bernice Baddy, who could not be present tonight.

Area V encompasses 28 elementary, and junior high schools in the near Northeast and Southeast. This area has many obsolete buildings being used for the education of our children and many buildings that are considered inadequate because of needed repairs and replacement of equipment. It is not necessary that we go into these inadequacies individually because they have been reported to both committees for many consecutive years. I refer you to past testimonies for a review of these requests. However, the age of these obsolete buildings and the generally poor equipment makes it possible for me to cite the situation of two of them and you will have a general idea of our situation in area V.

I have submitted to you a set of photographs, which will tell the story of the old buildings in which our children struggle along for an education. These photographs tell of the situation at Blow and Pierce Schools.

No. 1 is the only washbasin provided for about 200 boys at the Blow School. Another worse looking washroom sink is used for over 200 girls. Similarly the same situation exists at Pierce School.

Nos. 2 and 3 are the play areas at Pierce: one 8 by 27 yards, and the other 5 by 18. One piece of equipment is located in each. After heavy rains, the water stands in these areas.

No. 4 is a classroom scene at Pierce. Anxious teachers use cloakroom to give students extra help.

No. 5 is the multipurpose room, which is used for teacher consultants, speech therapists, doctor, nurse, psychologist, etc.

Nos. 6 and 7 are views of one PTA meeting in the hallway of the Blow School. The halls at Pierce are not quite so accommodating, therefore, PTA meetings must be held in a kindergarten room.

We urge that all funds for school construction, as requested by the Board of Education, be approved. We suggest that consideration be given to projected enrollment when plans for new constructions are drawn up. This would eliminate request for additions to these buildings within 1 or 2 years after their construction. We feel strong that improvements to existing buildings would yield more years of service from these buildings and save construction costs in later years. Many of our buildings have poor lighting, need structural changes to insure against fire, and many heating systems are obsolete. Considerations should be given to facilities for classrooms that have been converted to kindergartens.

I thank you for your time and for your consideration.

STATEMENT OF MRS. BESSIE F. TURNER, AREA II, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CONGRESS OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS

Gentlemen, I am Mrs. Bessie F. Turner, vice president in charge of area II of the District of Columbia Congress of Parents and Teachers.

This area encompasses schools in the Northwest section of Washington with boundaries north of Florida Avenue, south of the Maryland-District line, east of Rock Creek Park, and west of Riggs Road.

I will not at this time repeat the figures involved in the requests for more educational plants or additions to the many inadequate and overcrowded existing buildings. These statistics I have prepared and attached on a separate page for your information, and, I hope, your most careful attention.

Rather, at this time I wish to emphasize some of the emotional, moral, and social damage being done to these children as a result of these needs—these children who are to become our leaders of tomorrow.

First let's explore the emotional difficulties. If a parent of many children does not answer every inquiry or give the desired and needed individual attention to each of her own upon request, she has failed by many of our standards as a mother, or he as a father.

Now compare one teacher in a substandard basement classroom which is now packed with 40-odd anxious and inquiring youngsters who have started school life eager to learn. Can this learned, conscientious teached, who works by a plan, teach new work, correct mistakes, do clerical work, take playground duty in turn, solve problems, and answer all inquiries in a 6-hour school day? For those of you who answer "Yes," my retort will be, "You try the routine for 1 day." I'm sure your experience in a classroom such as this would enable you to understand the emotional anxieties of both the children and the teacher.

Will these children progress for the next grade?

The moral aspect of a continuing situation such as this can only proceed in one direction—down. Good character is built in the home and encouraged in the school.

However, when the home fails in its job with 2 or 3, the teachers with 40-plus cannot possibly prevent the good remainder from spoiling in a classroom not much larger nor adequate than the room in which an entire family may call home daily.

How, may I ask, will this situation develop a good future leader?

Last, but far from least, explore if you will, the much discussed and often exaggerated social angle. How can a child who has been educated at "Halfway School," on a part-time basis, in a 45-to-1 classroom over any period of time, compete with a child who was schooled at the "Smartville School," on a normal schedule, in a 22-to-1 classroom for the same period of time?

"Halfway School," had no counselor, lunchroom facility, library, or school clerk.

"Smartville School" had two counselors, a fully equipped lunchroom, a school clerk, assistant principal, and an accredited library, and salaried librarian.

Will the student from "Halfway School" measure up to the student from the "Smartville" educational plant which was so fully equipped with books, supplies, and adequate space to use them in?

In closing permit me to remind each of you here tonight that our children are our most important product. It is our duty to nurture them through all of the phases of their preadult life.

The aggregate of environmental conditions rest on our shoulders as parents and yours as the "distributors of our taxes" collected from the taxpaying citizens of the District of Columbia whom you continually refuse their inherent right of home rule.

Thank you.

Schools	Proposed capacity	Enrollment as of October 1963	Number of rooms	Room shortage
Area 2-A:				
Bancroft	800	953	24	5.10
Banneker Junior High	851	1,575	36	7.24
Barnard and addition	1,026	1,197	31	5.70
Bruce	520	569	16	1.63
Lewis	758	728	23	1.00
Macfarland Junior High	982	1,483	42	5.01
Meyer	1,076	1,257	34	6.03
Monroe	520	549	16	.96
Mott	790	725	25	2.16
Parkview	980	1,058	30	2.60
Petworth	520	724	16	6.80
Powell	638	663	19	.83
Powell annex	228	275	8	1.56
Raymond	580	735	18	5.16
Sharpe Health	185	240	18	6.00
West	520	616	16	3.20
Area 2-B:				
Backus Junior High	919	1,256	39	3.37
Keene	680	890	20	7.00
La Salle	1,010	1,122	31	3.73
Military Road	25	45	5	6.00
Rudolph and addition	840	862	26	.46
Shepherd	460	468	14	.26
Takoma	520	501	16	.63
Truesdell	590	724	17	4.46
Whittier and addition	998	1,164	31	5.53
Brightwood	574	708	18	4.46

STATEMENT OF MRS. FLORENCE V. CRAVER, COUNCIL 2–B OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CONGRESS OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS

I am Mrs. Harvey O. Craver, legislative chairman of Council 2–B of the Congress of Parents and Teachers of the District of Columbia.

I have been requested to bring to your attention some vital building needs in our area.

Council B is composed of the following schools: seven elementary schools; i.e., Keene, LaSalle, Rudolph, Shepherd, Truesdell, Takoma, and Whittier, the Backus Junior High School and the Military Road School for Mentally Retarded Children.

According to the research records of the Board of Education, the projected estimate of school membership each year is 2 to 3½ percent; consequently the need for more classroom space is becoming a very real necessity. I am using the capital outlay projection for the 6-year program.

The following additions and/or replacements are requested:

(1) Project 10–117 (p. 1): The Rudolph Elementary School, Second and Hamilton Streets NW., needs eight more classrooms. This addition was requested in the 1964 budget, but evidently was taken off or placed lower in the priority list on the 1965 budget. The parents feel that this is greatly needed.

(2) Project 10–118 (p. 4): The Truesdell Elementary School, Ingraham Street between Eighth and Ninth Streets NW., is overcrowded even by using special rooms for classrooms. This budget calls for an addition of 14 regular classrooms and 2 basic rooms. Cost for plans, specifications, and building at $720,000.

(3) Project 10–135 (p. 127): Replacement of the Takoma Elementary School, Piney Branch Road and Dahlia Street NW., which is a 68-year-old building. This budget requests money for the site only to build a school with 20 regular classrooms, 2 kindergarten rooms, 2 basic rooms and a recreation area; site, $324,000.

(4) Project 10–106 (p. 136): New Rabaut Junior High School, North Dakota and Kansas Avenues NW. Plans and building costs were taken care of in the 1964 budget. This budget requests money for equipment for this new school which will house 1,473 pupils. There will be 33 classrooms (regular), 22 shop and special rooms, and a recreation area.

(5) Project 10–137 (p. 140) : A new junior high school at 13th and Van Buren Streets NW. This budget requests $175,000 for plans and specifications.

The junior high school situation is critical in this area of the city.

The Military Road School for Mentally Retarded Children needs much additional space. There is a long waiting list. While nothing appears in the 6-year plans, we have heard that classes are to be placed in regular classrooms in various elementary schools throughout the city. My own personal opinion is that this is not a wise policy, psychologically or economically, and certainly would not help the 8–9 o'clock traffic situation one little bit.

We hope that your subcommittee will leave this request intact in the 1965 budget which, we feel sure, has been carefully and economically worked out by the administration and the Board of Education.

Thank you for your kind attention.

LETTER FROM W. NORMAN WOOD, CHAIRMAN, LANGUAGE ARTS PROJECT PARENT COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, D.C., *March 6, 1964.*

Hon. ROBERT C. BYRD,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

SIR: The Language Arts Project Parent Council is asking your help in restoring the $44,000 appropriation for full continuance of the language arts program in all 14 schools. The House committee cut this amount from the 1965 budget.

First, we would like to express our appreciation for the budget recommended by the House committee giving us the best budget we have had for the District public schools. We are grateful for the efforts to reduce class size, provide libraries for some elementary schools, provide additional counselors, as well as many other fine features of the bill.

We petitioned neither the Senate nor House on behalf of this appropriation for the language project as we felt the outstanding progress and success in the many vital aspects of basic education in the fields of culture and better understandings of today's language training that hundreds of children would have been denied, spoke for itself.

We feel there is an overwhelming need for the continuance of this program. Some of our reasons are:

The renewed interest of many in school because they are now able to take class trips to the White House, Great Falls, flower show, and many places of interest that they were financially unable to take advantage of before.

Due to a better understanding of day-to-day language and word meaning, books and papers have become interesting; for many their first real interest in reading.

The bringing together of parents to discuss and try to work out different aspects of problems in the home, school, and community, that directly or indirectly affects the overall growth, maturity, and well-being of the children.

For these and other reasons we are asking you to please bring this important matter before the Senate and urge its restoration to the 1965 budget.

Very truly yours,

W. NORMAN WOOD,
Chairman, Language Arts Project Parent Council.

LETTER FROM THE ALLIED ORGANIZATIONS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, INC.,
March 10, 1964.

The Senate Appropriations Committee, Room 1235, New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR FRIENDS: We are cooperating with 12 organizations, and groups, which are especially interested in audiovisual educational efforts in the public schools of the District of Columbia for youth fitness and against juvenile delinquency and youth crime, and in this way we are cooperating with the White House, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the President's Council on Youth Fitness, and the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

We have been serving the high schools of the metropolitan area of Washington for over 28 years, by sending trained lecturers and motion picture exhibitors, who specialize in educational activities for health and against narcotics, all at no expense to the Board of Education.

There are 178 school buildings in this area and each of these buildings really should own at least one motion picture on narcots, in order to aid in class instruction under the new scholastic methods.

We understand that there are about 4,000 films in the film library of the Board of Education at this time, and only 8 films on narcotics. This has made it necessary for several of our organizations to loan their films to the schools, without charge, on many occasions.

We shall be glad to continue to cooperate with the public schools in these ways for an indefinite time, but our best efforts are often crippled and hindered by this lack of suitable motion pictures, especially the newer and more scientific ones.

We, therefore, appeal to you to please aid our ceaseless educational campaign by introducing a new bill, or an amendment to the current appropriation bill, for $10,000 to finance the purchase of 50 new motion picture films on narcotics, which are so urgently needed, and especially at this time, when increasing and anxious concern is being given to the problems of juvenile delinquency and racial decay.

Hoping for your friendly cooperation in this vitally, fundamentally, and necessary educational activity in the public schools of the National Capital, we are,

Faithfully yours for better, healthier, and happier public school students.

Per WM. V. MAHONEY,
Executive Secretary.

LETTER FROM CARL F. HANSEN, SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS,
Washington, D.C., August 23, 1961.

Hon. ROBERT C. BYRD,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BYRD: In response to the question raised concerning the proposed amendment to the appropriation bill of $10,000 to purchase motion pictures or reels for the promotion of youth fitness and prevention of juvenile delinquency and youth crime by calling the attention of pupils in the public schools to the evils of narcotics and subjects related to good health topics, I would answer that this is an excellent project and that I would support it in full.

The one reservation I would add is that this additional sum as proposed should not be at the expense of any other items in the appropriation bill as approved by the House or be placed in priority of requests for restoration made by the Board of Education and approved by the Commissioners. If an amount up to $10,000 is made available for additional visual aids to improve the physical fitness program we are in a position to make excellent use of these materials in our elementary and secondary schools.

Respectfully submitted.

CARL F. HANSEN,
Superintendent of Schools.

STATEMENT OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER OF GREATER WASHINGTON

MARCH 10, 1964.

MRS. MAMIE MIZEN,
Assistant to Staff Director, Subcommittee on District of Columbia Appropriations, U.S. Senate.

DEAR MRS. MIZEN: At its February meeting, the board of directors of the Jewish Community Center of Greater Washington, composed of residents of the District of Columbia and the contiguous counties in Maryland and Virginia, unanimously endorsed the six most critical needs in the District of Columbia public welfare program, as outlined by the Citizens' Committee on the Puolic Welfare Crisis, and transmitted to you by the District of Columbia Health and Welfare Council.

We strongly urge the Senate Subcommittee on District of Columbia Appropriations to:

1. Provide aid to dependent children of unemployed parents;

2. Provide a 25-percent increase in public assistance grants;
3. Expand day-care services;
4. Reduce worker caseloads;
5. Reduce the special investigative personnel and add to the number of social workers;
6. Increase the foster home board rates.

Sincerely,

ROBERT H. WEINER,
Executive Director.

COMMITTEE RECESS

Senator BYRD. The subcommittee will recess until tomorrow, Saturday, at 11 o'clock in the morning.

(Whereupon, at 8:55 p.m., Friday, February 28, 1964, the committee recessed, to reconvene Saturday, February 29, 1964, at 11 a.m.)

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