

Y 4 .In 8/13: H 79/2

1040

9344
In 8/13
H 79/2

GREATER SOUTHEAST COMMUNITY HOSPITAL FOUNDATION, AND CLARA BARTON HOUSE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

GOVERNMENT

Storage

IMENTS

5 1976

KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY

HEARING

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON

INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

UNITED STATES SENATE

NINETY-THIRD CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

S. 1244

A BILL TO AUTHORIZE THE CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN LANDS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TO THE GREATER SOUTHEAST COMMUNITY HOSPITAL FOUNDATION, INCORPORATED

S. 3700

A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CLARA BARTON HOUSE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE IN THE STATE OF MARYLAND, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

JULY 11, 1974



Printed for the use of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

WASHINGTON : 1974

38-891 O

5/22 H: 8/18 nL. + Y

COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

HENRY M. JACKSON, Washington, *Chairman*

ALAN BIBLE, Nevada

FRANK CHURCH, Idaho

LEE METCALF, Montana

J. BENNETT JOHNSTON, Jr., Louisiana

JAMES ABOUREZK, South Dakota

FLOYD K. HASKELL, Colorado

GAYLORD NELSON, Wisconsin

HOWARD M. METZENBAUM, Ohio

PAUL J. FANNIN, Arizona

CLIFFORD P. HANSEN, Wyoming

MARK O. HATFIELD, Oregon

JAMES L. BUCKLEY, New York

JAMES A. McCLURE, Idaho

DEWEY F. BARTLETT, Oklahoma

JERRY T. VERKLER, *Staff Director*

WILLIAM J. VAN NESS, *Chief Counsel*

HARRISON LOESCH, *Minority Counsel*

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION

ALAN BIBLE, Nevada, *Chairman*

HENRY M. JACKSON, Washington

FRANK CHURCH, Idaho

J. BENNETT JOHNSTON, Jr., Louisiana

GAYLORD NELSON, Wisconsin

HOWARD M. METZENBAUM, Ohio

CLIFFORD P. HANSEN, Wyoming

MARK O. HATFIELD, Oregon

JAMES A. McCLURE, Idaho

JAMES P. BEIRNE, *Special Counsel*
J. CRAIG SWEENEY, *Research Assistant*

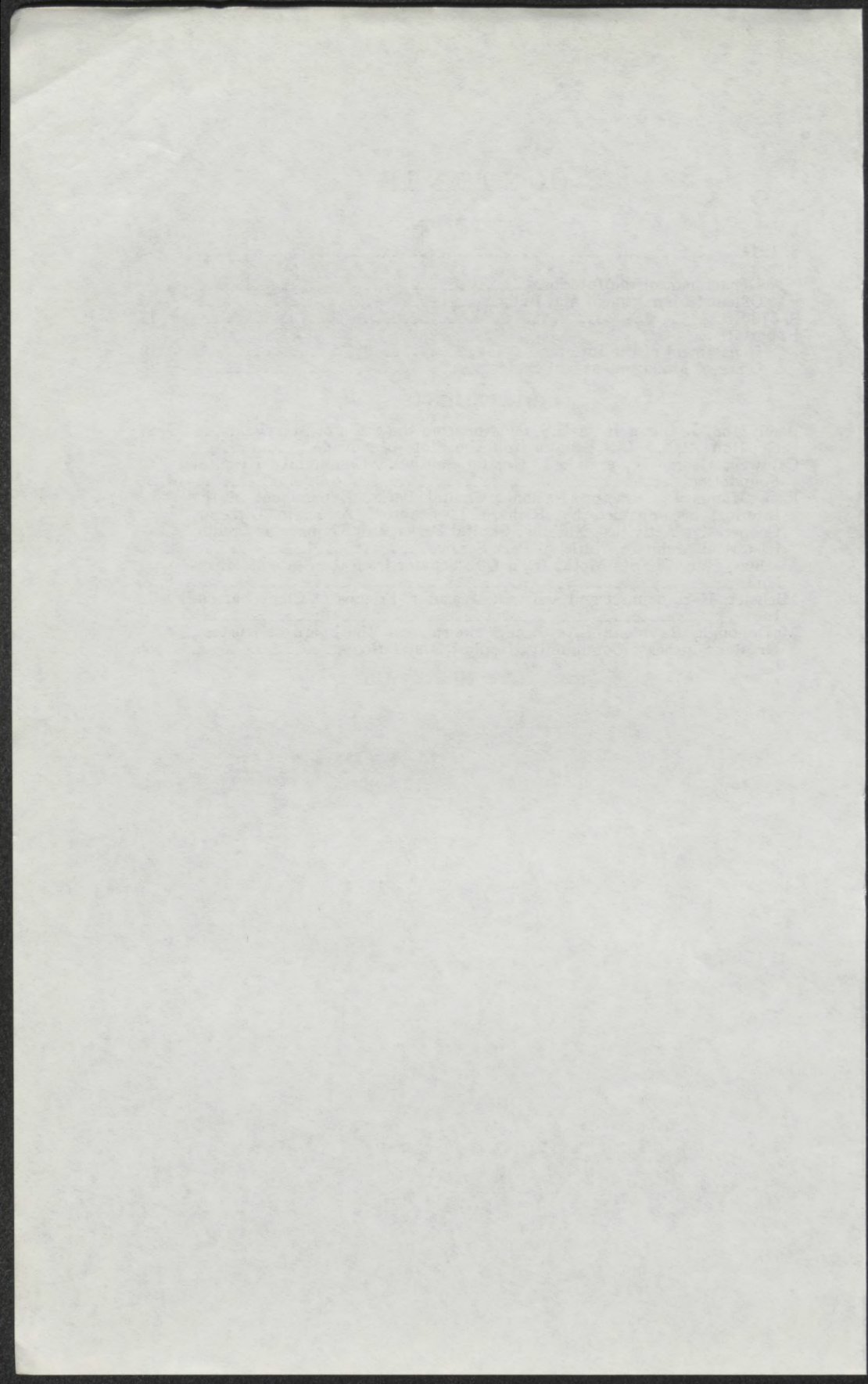
(II)

CONTENTS

S. 1244.....	Page 2
Reports:	
Department of the Interior.....	4
Office of Management and Budget.....	6
S. 3700.....	17
Reports:	
Department of the Interior.....	19
Office of Management and Budget.....	23

STATEMENTS

Beall, Hon. J. Glenn Jr., a U.S. Senator from the State of Maryland.....	7, 27
Bible, Hon. Alan, a U.S. Senator from the State of Nevada.....	1
Caldwell, George B., president, Greater Southeast Community Hospital Foundation.....	64, 65
Fish, Manus J., Director, National Capital Parks, Department of the Interior; accompanied by Richard L. Stanton, Associate Director, Cooperative Activities, National Capital Parks; and Thomas N. Crellin, Historical Architect, National Park Service.....	28, 56
Mathias, Hon. Charles McC., Jr., a U.S. Senator from the State of Mary- land.....	8, 25
Michelet, Karl, counsel and assistant treasurer, Friends of Clara Barton, Inc.....	31
McDonough, Raymond J., attorney, chairman of the board of trustees, Greater Southeast Community Hospital Foundation.....	59



GREATER SOUTHEAST COMMUNITY HOSPITAL FOUNDATION AND CLARA BARTON HOUSE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1974

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION,
OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met at 10 a.m., pursuant to notice, in room 3110, Dirksen Office Building, Hon. Alan Bible presiding.

Present: Senators Bible and Hansen.

Also present: Jerry T. Verkler, staff director; James P. Beirne, special counsel; and W. O. Fred Craft, Jr., deputy minority counsel.

OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. ALAN BIBLE, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF NEVADA

Senator BIBLE. The hearing will come to order. This is the time which has been duly noticed for an open hearing before the Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation on two pending bills: S. 3700, to provide for the establishment of the Clara Barton House National Historic Site; and S. 1244, to authorize the conveyance of certain lands in the District of Columbia to the Greater Southeast Community Hospital Foundation, Inc.

S. 3700 contemplates the acquisition of approximately 1.09 acres of land to establish the Clara Barton House National Historic Site. The land will be donated to the Park Service, I understand.

S. 1244 contemplates the transfer of approximately 8.9 acres from the Park Service for an expansion of the Greater Southeast Community Hospital.

At this point, I shall request that copies of S. 1244, together with departmental reports, be made a part of the record.

[The bill and executive communications follow:]

93D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1244

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 15, 1973

Mr. MATHIAS (for himself and Mr. BEALL) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia

APRIL 17, 1973

The Committee on the District of Columbia discharged, and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

A BILL

To authorize the conveyance of certain lands in the District of Columbia to the Greater Southeast Community Hospital Foundation, Incorporated.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed
4 to convey, upon the conditions set forth in section 2 of this
5 Act, to the Greater Southeast Community Hospital Founda-
6 tion, Incorporated, Washington, District of Columbia, all of
7 the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to
8 the following described land:

9 Beginning at a point 867.45 feet south 45 degrees
10 00 minutes 00 seconds west along the northwesterly

1 line of Southern Avenue from the intersection of the
2 northwesterly line of Southern Avenue Southeast, with
3 the northeasterly line of Thirteenth Street Southeast, and
4 running thence north 45 degrees 00 minutes 00 seconds
5 west 864.20 feet along the northeasterly property line
6 of the existing Cafritz Hospital site; thence due east
7 417.19 feet; thence north 45 degrees 00 minutes 00
8 seconds east 305.00 feet; thence south 45 degrees 00
9 minutes 00 seconds east 569.20 feet to the northwesterly
10 line of Southern Avenue; thence along said line south 45
11 degrees 00 minutes 00 seconds west 600 feet to the point
12 of beginning. Containing 385,032.5 square feet, or
13 8.3391 acres.

14 SEC. 2. The conveyance authorized by the first section of
15 this Act shall be made on the condition that the Greater
16 Southeast Community Hospital Foundation, Incorporated,
17 use the land so conveyed only for public health purposes for
18 a period of forty years from the date of such conveyance.
19 In the event that such land is used other than for public
20 health purposes during such forty-year period, all right, title,
21 and interest in and to such land (together with all improve-
22 ments thereon) shall revert to the United States without cost,



United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

JUL 25 1973

Dear Mr. Chairman:

This is in response to your request for this Department's views on S. 1244, a bill "To authorize the conveyance of certain lands in the District of Columbia to the Greater Southeast Community Hospital Foundation, Incorporated".

We do not favor enactment of the bill because another tract of land would be preferable for transfer and because we would prefer an exchange of land rather than a donation. As explained below, the Secretary presently has authority to convey park land by exchange, we have held discussions with hospital representatives regarding an exchange, and tracts possibly suited for exchange have been identified.

S. 1244 would direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey without consideration 8.3 acres of land located in the District of Columbia to the Greater Southeast Community Hospital Foundation, Inc. The conveyance would be subject to the condition that the Foundation use the land only for public health purposes for a period of forty years from the date of conveyance. Failure to comply with this condition would cause the land with all improvements thereon to revert to the United States without costs.

The land is located in Oxon Run Park which is part of the National Capital Park System. It is a wooded area with no permanent improvements and is currently used for organized group camping and environmental education purposes. Our plans for the area call for the development of permanent camping and trail facilities.

The land is northeast of and adjacent to the Cafritz Hospital facility which is operated by the Foundation. Representatives of the hospital have previously expressed an interest in acquiring the land in order to expand the present facility. In discussions with them in 1970, we advised that we were opposed to conveying the land because of its value for park use. As an alternative, we raised the possibility of conveying another tract of park land consisting of approximately 9 acres and located adjacent to the hospital site on the northwest. Conveyance of this other tract would be preferable from the standpoint of impact on park use.

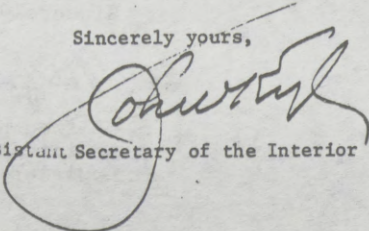
We advised, however, that we would require adequate compensation for conveyance of the park land. Subsection 5(b) of the Act of July 15, 1968, 82 Stat. 356, 16 U.S.C. §4601-22(b), authorizes the Secretary to exchange Federal land he finds is suitable for exchange in return for land of equal value which is within a unit of the National Park System. We indicated that land owned by the hospital and located within Oxon Run Park may be suitable for exchange; but in the absence of a commitment from the hospital that it would consider an exchange, neither hospital nor Federally owned property was appraised.

By excepting Federal park lands from such Federal property disposal laws as the Recreation and Public Purposes Act of 1926, 44 Stat. 741 as amended, 43 U.S.C. §869, and the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, 63 Stat. 377, 40 U.S.C. §471 *et seq.*, and by authorizing conveyance of park lands in exchange for other lands, we believe that Congress has clearly established a policy of protecting against an erosion of park acreage. Furthermore, there is an added need for parks in a populated area such as the District of Columbia.

We therefore do not favor S. 1244 because the land proposed for transfer is needed for development of public park facilities and because the bill does not propose an exchange of land. We are prepared to renew our discussions with the hospital in regard to an exchange involving the Federal land located adjacent to the hospital on the northwest. As explained any such exchange would not require an act of Congress.

The Office of Management and Budget has advised that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the Administration's program.

Sincerely yours,



Assistant Secretary of the Interior

Hon. Henry M. Jackson
Chairman, Committee on
Interior and Insular Affairs
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

AUG 17 1973

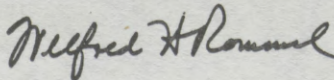
Honorable Henry M. Jackson
Chairman, Committee on Interior
and Insular Affairs
United States Senate
3106 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

This is in reply to your request for the views of the Office of Management and Budget on S. 1244, a bill "To authorize the conveyance of certain lands in the District of Columbia to the Greater Southeast Community Hospital Foundation, Incorporated."

For reasons set forth in the report to your Committee of the Department of the Interior, this Office would be opposed to enactment of S. 1244.

Sincerely,



Wilfred H. Rommel
Assistant Director for
Legislative Reference

Senator BIBLE. Our first witness this morning will be the distinguished Senator from the State of Maryland, the Hon. J. Glenn Beall.

Senator Beall.

**STATEMENT OF HON. J. GLENN BEALL, JR., A U.S. SENATOR FROM
THE STATE OF MARYLAND**

Senator BEALL. At the outset, let me say that my colleague, Senator Mathias, would have been here but he has to be present at a meeting of determination of the national emergency and he is chairman of that and has to preside.

With your consent, I will ask that this be included in the record.

Senator BIBLE. That will be included.

[The prepared statement of Senator Mathias follows:]

STATEMENT BY SENATOR CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, JR. IN SUPPORT OF
S. 1244 BEFORE THE SENATE INTERIOR COMMITTEE

Mr. Chairman:

I am pleased to testify in support of S. 1244, a bill to authorize the conveyance of certain lands in the District of Columbia to the Greater Southeast Community Hospital Foundation, Inc.

The Morris Cafritz Memorial Hospital, a 418 bed, community, nonprofit medical center, is located on the District of Columbia Maryland State boundary. Its primary service area is the Southeast Washington, D. C., and Maryland's Prince Georges' County, election districts 6 and 12. Its secondary service area is Prince Georges' County election districts 5, 9, and 18.

In 1970, the census revealed 104,000 Washingtonians and over 210,000 residents of Prince Georges' County in this area.

An additional 67,775 outpatient visits to the emergency room were made in 1972. Of the 31 non-Federal hospitals in the Washington Metropolitan area, the Cafritz emergency room staff treated more than all the other hospitals except District of Columbia General and Prince Georges' County General Hospitals.

Since it opened in 1966, the statistics have been impressive--more than 100,000 patients cared for, and almost 270,000 treated in the emergency room.

The community or service area of the hospital covers two semicircles with a 3-mile radius from the hospital in the District of Columbia, and a 5-mile radius in Prince Georges' County. Its natural boundaries are the Anacostia and Potomac Rivers, with a population corridor extending down the Indian Head Highway.

The Cafritz community has a young population--average age, 23 in the District of Columbia, and 26 in Prince Georges' County--which means a young population, more acute illness and less chronic disease. It indicates a high percentage of young families who probably do not yet have a family physician.

The critical need for the expansion of Cafritz' facilities is reflected in the population growth of their service area. Population in the southeast area of the District increased 22 1/2 percent between 1960 and 1970, while Prince Georges' County population increased 449 percent in the same period.

Cafritz analyses its service area as young, changing, growing, not too affluent, and definitely in need of high quality, reasonably priced, easily accessible, well-managed health services.

That is a big order, and nobody knows better than the people at Cafritz how much more needs to be done. These are some of the things it considers necessary to provide the comprehensive health care it sees as its responsibility.

First. Increased emergency and support facilities.

Second. Addition of an ambulatory care center.

Third. More physicians attracted to its service area.

Fourth. Additional beds.

1. INCREASED EMERGENCY AND SUPPORT FACILITIES

The Cafritz emergency room staff sees well over 200 patients each day--over four times the number the space was designed to serve, and a 300-percent increase in the 5 years between 1967 and 1972. Unlike most hospitals, the complexities of emergency care are in the hands of fully qualified physicians who run the emergency room in lieu of private practice. The treatment is first rate but the 75,000 persons who crowded its waiting and treatment rooms in 1972 often experienced delays and frustration because the physical facilities were not designed for the great number who required emergency care. With more young families moving in and fewer family physicians to care for them, the demand for service will continue to grow. Also required will be expansion of existing support facilities such as laboratory, X-ray, and operating rooms.

2. ADDITION OF AN AMBULATORY CARE CENTER

The hospital recognizes its responsibility to provide preventive care as well as treatment for the sick and injured. However, the hospital has no room to provide continuing care for the many families in the community who are without private physicians. This means that all emergency patients needing

follow-up care must be sent elsewhere--often at great inconvenience to the patient and his family. Cafritz needs an ambulatory care center where families may be kept well--or treated for illnesses that do not require hospitalization. Fully two-thirds of the patients in the emergency room could be treated faster, better, and far more economically in an out-patient setting.

3. MORE PHYSICIANS ATTRACTED TO ITS SERVICE AREA

While construction of Cafritz did much to bring physicians into the area, the southeast still experiences a shortage. Last year the United States as a whole had 172 physicians per 100,000 population. The District of Columbia as a whole did better than that with 197 per 100,000 population. By contrast, the District of Columbia service area served by Cafritz had only 33 per 100,000 and the Prince Georges' County service area had only 60 per 100,000--both far under what was available to others in the District of Columbia area. Cafritz has helped bring doctors to the area by making it a requirement for obtaining privileges that the doctor have either a primary or secondary office in the service area.

The hospital proposes construction of a 5-story doctors' office building adjacent to the present hospital, providing a convenient location for physicians to see patients from the community.

4. ADDITIONAL BEDS

Unlike most hospitals in the District, Cafritz is not experiencing a drop in the number of patients. Its occupancy rate is 10 percent higher than the 85 percent considered optimum by the American Hospital Association, thereby affecting its capability for responding to peak loads and emergency. In 1972, 7,500 or about 35 percent of its patients were admitted through the emergency room. Many a morning finds some patients in a special observation area waiting for other patients to be discharged.

While room is found somehow for all emergency admissions, elective admissions--those which can be deferred for a time without danger to the patient--are often canceled at the last moment. This is a great hardship for the patient who had made up his mind to get it over with and who suddenly finds himself facing a delay of days or weeks.

With additional admissions predicted from an expanded emergency facility and the addition of an ambulatory care center, more beds will clearly be needed.

I believe the facts that I have cited argue convincingly for the critical need to expand the facilities at Cafritz. While I understand that the in-depth planning for the enlargement of Cafritz' facilities has been completed, it is obvious that we must first secure the additional land that will be required for this expansion.

While I am keenly aware of the need for preserving and adding as many park and recreational facilities as possible, particularly in our urban areas, I also recognize that the provision of adequate comprehensive health care is a basic requisite for a happy and meaningful life for our urban citizens. It is for this overriding reason that today, I am testifying in support of this bill which will transfer from the National Park Service approximately 8 acres immediately adjacent to the existing hospital for the expansion of the Cafritz facilities.

In closing I must point out that there is great urgency for this legislation. This urgency is found not only in the over-crowded facilities that exist today, but is greatly magnified when you consider that it will require a minimum of 3 years to construct the additional facilities after this legislation is passed.

Senator BEALL. The residents of Prince Georges County, as well as the southeast section of the District of Columbia, are seriously short of health care accommodations.

The Southeast Community Hospital provides the only single major health resource to which these people can turn for medical assistance and has indeed provided them with a vital community service.

The hospital provides employment for more than 1,200 individuals, most of whom reside in the community, who use their technical, professional, and human relations skills to make the patients' stay as pleasant and brief as possible.

In addition, over 200 volunteers donate their time to assist the staff and to provide a link between the patient and his community from which he has been separated by his illness.

The medical staff of Southeast Hospital is composed of more than 300 physicians representing every major medical specialty.

They are well qualified and stand ready to provide excellent professional care.

In-house specialists are on duty around the clock to assist the patient's private physician or to care for those who have no doctor of their own.

However, since Cafritz Hospital opened its doors in 1966, the volume of patients relying on this 418-bed community hospital has steadily increased.

Over the past 2 years, its patient load has often exceeded 100 percent capacity.

In addition, its emergency room and outpatient volume which were originally designed for a capacity of 80 patients daily are now trying desperately to accommodate 300 patients each day.

Accordingly, in order for them to continue to serve these areas effectively, and to keep pace with their ever expanding burden, it is critical for this Congress to provide them with the additional property they need to expand their physical capabilities.

Time is of the essence. Cafritz began its campaign to secure the necessary land in late 1970.

Their first approach was administrative and failed after numerous top level conferences and a variety of costly studies and research.

In April 1972, Senator Mathias and I introduced a bill substantially identical to S. 1244 but that legislation was never afforded a hearing as a result of technical delays.

The demand on the capacity of Cafritz Hospital is constantly increasing.

The time is now for swift approval of this bill to afford the Greater Southeast Community Hospital an opportunity to expand its facilities to meet the growing needs of its community service area.

The land involved is part of an approximate 80 acre unimproved site contiguous to the hospital.

Mr. Chairman, while I recognize and applaud the Park Service wish to retain all of its acreage in the public interest, I understand the Park Service will oppose this legislation because it is a matter of policy for them to oppose any efforts to take public park land and use it for another purpose.

However, I would like to point out this hospital is very much concerned with the public interest and I would humbly suggest it is probably more in the public interest to provide for the health

care it needs of this particular community than it is to provide—to keep this as a recreational facility.

I would hope the committee would look with favor upon this particular piece of legislation because it is vitally needed to provide this vitally needed health care service to a very important segment of the community of the District of Columbia and southern Prince Georges County, Md.

Mr. Chairman, that concludes my statement on this particular bill.

Senator BIBLE. I certainly appreciate your longstanding interest in it. You have spoken to me about this bill a number of times, and I certainly want to get it out in the open so we can have the hearing and see if this problem can be resolved.

I have not read the report. I notice in the next to the last paragraph here, signed by John Kyl, who I imagine you served with in the House.

Senator BEALL. I certainly did.

Senator BIBLE. Without reading the whole letter, the basic intent is that the administration does not favor S. 1244, because the land proposed for transfer is needed for development of public park facilities and also because the bill does not propose an exchange of land.

They are prepared to renew the discussions with the hospital regarding an exchange of the land adjacent to the hospital on the northwest, and have explained that such an exchange would not require an act of Congress.

I do not know about that paragraph regarding the exchange rather than the donation of lands, and whether it has any particular significance or not.

Senator BEALL. I understand it has, Mr. Chairman. I think the subsequent witnesses can testify better to that point, but it is my understanding that these administrative efforts have failed in the exchange of land.

I sympathize with the Park Service, but I think it is more in the public interest to provide health care.

Senator BIBLE. It is a priority hospital, That was the old Cafritz Hospital, and it has a new name now.

Senator BEALL. It was pointed out to me by some of the people—I am the second generation involved in this.

This has been started by a bill introduced by my father in the Senate for the initial appropriation at that time.

The Navy wanted to keep the land, and they had to fight to keep the land away from the Navy.

Senator BIBLE. This is a constant problem. I served with your father for many years and had a great love and respect for both of your parents.

We will try to work this out. What is the status of this legislation or similar legislation in the House?

Mr. BROTT. We have given it and asked Congressman Fauntroy to introduce it in the House.

Senator BIBLE. Has it not been introduced yet?

Mr. BROTT. No, but Congressman Fauntroy says he will introduce it in the next few days.

Senator BIBLE. Our problem is it is late in the session. We understand we have some problems coming out of the Judiciary Committee of the House, which will probably take up the Senate's time as we move toward the end of this year.

We will give S. 1244 very careful consideration.

Now, we will turn to S. 3700, and this can be separated from the testimony we have just given Senator Beall.

This is S. 3700, a bill to provide for the establishment of the Clara Barton House National Historic Site in the State of Maryland.

The bill will be made a part of the record; and the report of the Department, dated July 10, 1974, and signed by Curtis Bohlen, Acting Assistant Secretary, Department of Interior, will be made a part of the committee record at this point.

[The bill and executive communications follow:]

93^d CONGRESS
2^d SESSION

S. 3700

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 25, 1974

Mr. MATHIAS (for himself and Mr. BEALL) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

A BILL

To provide for the establishment of the Clara Barton House National Historic Site in the State of Maryland, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That in order to preserve in public ownership the histori-
4 cally significant property associated with the life of Clara
5 Barton, for the benefit and inspiration of the people of the
6 United States, the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter
7 referred to as the "Secretary") is authorized to acquire by
8 donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or
9 exchange the land and interest in land, together with build-
10 ings and improvements thereon, located at 5801 Oxford

1 Road, Glen Echo, Maryland, together with such other lands
2 and interests in lands, including scenic easements, as the
3 Secretary shall deem necessary for the administration of the
4 area. The Secretary shall establish the Clara Barton House
5 National Historic Site by publication of a notice to that
6 effect in the Federal Register at such time as he deems suffi-
7 cient lands and interests in lands have been acquired for
8 administration in accordance with the purposes of this Act.

9 SEC. 2. Pending establishment and thereafter, the Sec-
10 retary shall administer lands and interests in lands acquired
11 for the Clara Barton House National Historic Site in accord-
12 ance with the Act approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat.
13 535; 16 U.S.C. 1, 2-4), as amended and supplemented,
14 and the Act approved August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666;
15 16 U.S.C. 461 et seq.), as amended.

16 SEC. 3. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated
17 such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes
18 of this Act.



United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

JUL 10 1974

Dear Mr. Chairman:

This responds to your request for this Department's views on S. 3700, a bill "To provide for the establishment of the Clara Barton House National Historic Site in the State of Maryland, and for other purposes."

We recommend enactment of the bill if amended as recommended below.

The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to acquire the former house of Clara Barton in Glen Echo, Maryland. The house is currently privately owned. The bill directs the Secretary, after acquiring the land, to restore and maintain the property in accordance with the Act of August 25, 1916, as amended 16 U.S.C. §§1, 24 (1970) and the Act of August 21, 1935, as amended 16 U.S.C. §461 et seq. (1970). It also authorizes the appropriation of sums to carry out the purposes of the Act.

Clara Barton, the primary figure in the founding of the American Red Cross, resided in the house for the last twenty years of her life. From 1897 to 1904 the house was the National Headquarters of the American Red Cross of which Miss Barton was the president.

The structure was built partly with materials salvaged in Johnstown, Pennsylvania from emergency housing designed to store relief supplies and to accommodate Red Cross workers after a disastrous flood. The interior resembles a Mississippi riverboat, with railed galleries and a Captain's room. The building has continued in residential use since its construction with only minor modification.

The house was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1965 and is closely identified with the social history of our Nation. More recently, the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments recommended the establishment of the Clara Barton House as a National Historic Site. Enactment of the bill would implement the recommendation of the Advisory Board and would constitute a positive step toward our goal of a National Park System which is balanced and complete in its representation of the Nation's historical heritage.



Save Energy and You Serve America!

We anticipate a donation of the 1.09-acre site valued at \$100,000. Under the terms of the proposed donation, the National Park Service has agreed to permit continued occupancy by present residents for a reasonable period consistent with the demands of restoration and public use.

We do not anticipate a need to acquire the site either with appropriated funds or by means of an exchange of land as S. 3700 would authorize. We therefore recommend that lines 7 through 9 on the first page of S. 3700 be amended so that it reads as follows:

... referred to as the "Secretary") is authorized to acquire by donation or purchase with donated funds the land and interests in land, together with build- ...

The bill would authorize the acquisition of additional lands and interests in lands as may be deemed necessary for administration of the area; however, we have no plans to make any acquisition of realty other than the 1.09-acre site.

While we anticipate the donation of the 1.09-acre site, we estimate that incidental land acquisition costs will total \$47,450. Of this figure, approximately \$36,500 would cover the possible costs of relocation of eight residents of a section of the house which is now subdivided into apartments, and would also be used for possible reimbursement of a portion of the closing costs which will be incurred by the Friends of Clara Barton, the non-profit Association which now holds title to the house. The remaining \$10,950 would be applied towards administrative expenses and contingencies.

Proposals for development currently under consideration, based on April 1972 prices, are estimated to be \$812,000. This covers buildings and utilities, and primarily strengthening, restoring and stabilizing the house and restoring the grounds. The National Park Service intends to explore the possibility of receiving contributions for development of the site from the National Red Cross since restoration of the property and maintenance of the property as a national historic site should have great significance to its members.

Annual operating costs are estimated to be \$130,800 in the first year and are expected to be \$141,700 by the fifth year. A man-year cost data statement is attached hereto.

The Office of Management and Budget has advised that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the Administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

Curtis Bohlen

Acting Assistant Secretary of the Interior

Honorable Henry M. Jackson
Chairman, Committee on
Interior and Insular Affairs
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Enclosure

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20240

CLARA BARTON HOUSE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE (PROPOSED)

	<u>19CY</u>	<u>19CY+1</u>	<u>19CY+2</u>	<u>19CY+3</u>	<u>19CY+4</u>
<u>Estimated Expenditures</u>					
Personnel Services	\$ 79,400	\$ 75,500	\$ 85,500	\$ 95,400	\$ 95,400
All Other	96,400	128,700	282,700	338,300	191,300
Total	<u>\$ 175,800</u>	<u>\$204,200</u>	<u>\$368,200</u>	<u>\$ 433,700</u>	<u>\$ 286,700</u>
<u>Estimated Obligations</u>					
Land & Property Acquisition	--	--	--	--	--
Developments	\$ 45,000	\$ 90,000	\$240,000	\$ 292,000	\$ 145,000
Operations (Management, Protection & Maintenance)	130,800	114,200	128,200	141,700	141,700
Total	<u>\$ 175,800</u>	<u>\$204,200</u>	<u>\$368,200</u>	<u>\$ 433,700</u>	<u>\$ 286,700</u>
Total, Executive Direction and Substantive Man-years of Civilian Employment	<u>6.5</u>	<u>6.5</u>	<u>7.5</u>	<u>8.0</u>	<u>8.0</u>

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

JUL 11 1974

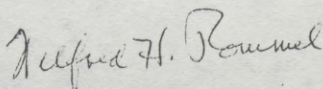
Honorable Henry M. Jackson
Chairman, Committee on Interior
and Insular Affairs
United States Senate
3106 New Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

This is in response to your request of June 25, 1974 for the views of the Office of Management and Budget on S. 3700, a bill "To provide for the establishment of the Clara Barton House National Historic Site in the State of Maryland, and for other purposes."

The Office of Management and Budget concurs in the views of the Department of the Interior in its report on S. 3700, and accordingly recommends enactment of the bill if amended as suggested by the Department.

Sincerely,



Wilfred H. Rommel
Assistant Director for
Legislative Reference

Senator BIBLE. Senator Beall.

Senator BEALL. I likewise have a statement from Senator Mathias.

Senator BIBLE. It will be incorporated in the record.

[The prepared statement of Senator Mathias follows:]

TESTIMONY OF

SENATOR CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, JR.

before the
Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation
of the Committee on the Interior

July 11, 1974

Mr. Chairman, and members of this Subcommittee, I am very pleased that you are today considering S. 3700, which I introduced on June 25, 1974, for myself and Senator Beall. This bill will provide for the establishment of the Clara Barton House National Historic Site in the State of Maryland. In light of Clara Barton's accomplishments, it is most fitting that this action be taken. The people of this country, indeed, all peoples of the world, are indebted to her for her efforts on behalf of the American Red Cross.

The Clara Barton House at 5801 Oxford Road in Glen Echo, Maryland, played a key role in her efforts. From 1897 until 1904, it housed the national headquarters of the American Red Cross, of which Miss Barton was President from 1881 until 1904. Although a New Englander by birth, Clara Barton's last years were spent at her home in Glen Echo, Maryland. And certainly we in Maryland feel she is one of the state's most distinguished citizens.

Prior to the Civil War, Clara Barton had been in and out of the government, serving in a number of important capacities. It is possible that she was our first regularly appointed woman civil servant. With the outbreak of the Civil War, Clara Barton

found an opportunity to aid soldiers engaged in that tragic conflict. She made a number of efforts on behalf of the wounded at Bull Run. Later, in spite of opposition by the War Department, she and associates distributed supplies by mule team to hospitals and camps as the war continued.

She was most effective in short-circuiting the official red tape that hampered relief efforts at that time. She had become a woman whose courage knew no limits. In a letter to a relative, she stated, "I wrung the blood from the bottom of my clothing before I could step, for the weight about my feet." Following the war, her efforts were directed towards locating the many missing men and marking the graves of those who had died in faraway places.

In 1869 she left for Europe where she learned of the International Committee of the Red Cross. Undismayed by her own Government's opposition to giving this new organization official status by ratifying the Geneva Treaty, she set about creating the American Red Cross Society and persuading her Government to adhere to the Geneva Treaty. The organization grew by her efforts, and when she left it in 1904, it was in a position to fulfill her hopes and expectations.

We have an excellent opportunity before us today to preserve this wonderful monument to humanitarianism. The preservation of this structure can only serve to remind people of the importance of caring about one's fellow man.

STATEMENT OF HON. J. GLENN BEALL, JR., A U.S. SENATOR FROM
THE STATE OF MARYLAND

Senator BEALL. I do not have to remind the Chairman that Clara Barton's involvement in the health needs of the people of America in the Civil War and afterwards, and I do not have to remind them of her involvement in the establishment of the commencement of the American Red Cross efforts.

In 1897, Clara Barton moved to Glen Echo, Md., where she lived for the remainder of her life after having served in the Civil War and subsequently in Europe and the home served as the Red Cross Headquarters, during the last years of her presidency.

The home of Clara Barton is designed in the style of a Mississippi River steamboat.

The living room has the appearance of the main saloon of such a vessel, with other rooms suggesting staterooms, captain's quarters, and wheelhouse.

It overlooks the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and is indeed a remarkable throwback to Victorian elegance.

Mr. Chairman, as we approach our Bicentennial celebration, more and more Americans are becoming committed to the cause of historic preservation.

I believe that we strengthen the social fabric which unites Americans of different racial, ethnic, and religious backgrounds every time we take a positive step toward preserving our heritage.

In his State of the Union address, President Nixon referred to the cause of historic preservation by saying, "We have an irreplaceable historic and architectural heritage."

The Clara Barton House is certainly part of that heritage and I urge this committee to give favorable consideration to this legislation.

Mr. President, I ask that the statement of my distinguished colleague from Maryland, Senator Mathias, be included in the record.

Senator Mathias has shown a great deal of interest not only in the Clara Barton House but also in the concept of historic preservation, and only the requirement that he be present at this morning's meeting of the special committee on the termination of the national emergency, of which he is cochairman, has kept him away from this hearing.

That concludes my statement on S. 3700.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you.

If enactment is recommended, as the Interior Department recommends, I think this bill can certainly be taken care of and allowed to continue on its legislative path toward final enactment.

Thank you for your appearance here. I know you have other commitments, and we will excuse you. You are welcome to stay if you would like.

Senator BEALL. Thank you very much.

Senator BIBLE. We will continue with S. 3700 and our next witness is Mr. Manus J. Fish of the Department of the Interior.

STATEMENT OF MANUS J. FISH, DIRECTOR, NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR; ACCOMPANIED BY RICHARD L. STANTON, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR, COOPERATIVE ACTIVITIES, NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS; AND THOMAS N. CRELLIN, HISTORICAL ARCHITECT, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Mr. FISH. This is Mr. Dick Stanton Associate Director of the National Capital Parks and Mr. Tom Crellin, Historic Architect.

I am pleased to testify and pleased to appear before you today and testify in favor of enactment of S. 3700, a bill to provide for the establishment of the Clara Barton House National Historic Site.

Clara Barton, the "Angel of the Battlefield," was the primary figure in the founding of the American Red Cross.

She resided in the house at 5801 Oxford Road, in Glen Echo, Md., for the last 15 years of her life.

From 1897 to 1904 the house served as the National Headquarters of the American Red Cross of which Miss Barton was the president.

The property is presently privately owned by the Friends of Clara Barton, Inc. They have indicated their intent to donate the property upon enactment of this legislation.

While the 1.09-acre site would be donated, we estimate that incidental administrative and relocation expenses will cost \$47,450.

Development costs are estimated at \$812,000, April 1972 prices, and operation and maintenance costs are expected to be \$141,700 by the fifth year after enactment.

The Advisory Board of National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments has recommended the establishment of the Clara Barton House as a national historic site and we concur in the Board's recommendation.

This concludes my prepared remarks, Mr. Chairman. I will be pleased to answer any questions.

Senator BIBLE. It says if as recommended below what are the recommendations for the pending legislation?

Mr. FISH. The question was, I think, a question of whether appropriated funds would be used for the purchase of property, and our position was the property was intended to be donated and that is the way the legislation should read.

Senator BIBLE. Does the legislation say we are going to purchase the—

Mr. FISH. No; it is an option. It does not say we are going to do it with appropriated funds, but it is one of the options that was the basis of the departmental report.

Senator BIBLE. Is that the only amendment you suggest?

Mr. FISH. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. The only amendment you suggest is to make it very clear if this property is to be acquired by the Federal Government, it must be donated?

Mr. FISH. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. And not purchased. I cannot fault that. We try to encourage donations wherever we can, particularly with the States donating their property for a park. I think that can be easily resolved. Is there any need of acquiring additional lands?

Mr. Bohlen states the bill would authorize the acquisition of additional lands as may be deemed necessary for the administration of the area. However, we have no plan to make any acquisition more than the 1.09-acre site.

Mr. FISH. The only reason for additional lands, outside of the boundaries, as shown on our plats——

Senator BIBLE. Why do we not have someone point that out. Mr. Stanton, are you the expert in this?

Mr. STANTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. FISH [continuing]. It would be to preclude any other adverse development around the historic home.

Mr. STANTON. Mr. Chairman, this is the proposed boundary line of Clara Barton House, which is the subject of this bill.

Senator BIBLE. Is that presently—is that the present boundary line of the Clara Barton Home?

Mr. STANTON. Yes, sir, it is.

Senator BIBLE. That is 1.09 acres?

Mr. STANTON. That is correct. This is what is encouraged for——

Senator BIBLE. Would there be room for parking?

Mr. FISH. Immediately adjacent to the property is the old parking lot of the Glen Echo Amusement Park.

Senator BIBLE. Who owns the Glen Echo Amusement Park?

Mr. FISH. The title is in the Federal Government.

Senator BIBLE. The Federal Government already owns that?

Mr. FISH. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Who is that, GSA?

Mr. FISH. Yes, sir.

Mr. STANTON. Here again is the boundary of the historic site as proposed with the Clara Barton dwelling and the area you see here is the existing paved parking area of Glen Echo Park which is located to the east.

Senator BIBLE. In your judgment, is it necessary to have that much additional parking area for the Clara Barton Home?

That looks like it could accommodate a lot of cars.

Mr. FISH. It would serve a joint purpose. It would handle the parking for Clara Barton Home, as well as the parking for the Glen Echo area.

Senator BIBLE. Who will be running the Glen Echo area?

Mr. FISH. The National Park Service is right now, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. Is that part of the National Park Service?

Mr. FISH. Yes; we have some programs going on there right now.

Senator BIBLE. You do not run an amusement park, do you?

Mr. FISH. No; but the carousel is still in operation and was donated.

Senator BIBLE. I was surprised to find when George Hartzog was Director, that you had Oxon Hill as a farm. I originally took a rather dim view of that, but the more I got to thinking about it, I realized there are children in large cities who have never seen a cow or horses or chickens and those of us who grew up on farms and ranches take that for granted.

Your judgment is the additional land can be acquired or cannot be acquired from GSA?

Mr. FISH. I would think the additional land, the transfer of jurisdiction, could go to the National Park Service from GSA.

Senator BIBLE. It could, but will it? I know it could, but what I am interested in is will you be able to accomplish this? Will you be able to acquire additional land for additional parking if the need is there?

Mr. FISH. We believe that jurisdiction will be transferred to the National Park Service.

Senator BIBLE. You already have jurisdiction of the entire green area of the Park Service?

Mr. STANTON. No, sir, we do not.

Senator BIBLE. Then I am unclear; over what portion of land do you have jurisdiction?

Mr. FISH. The old Glen Echo amusement park, the title to that land is in the United States and we are operating that area, the National Park Service.

There needs to be a transfer to the Federal Government from GSA.

Senator BIBLE. But, for all practical purposes, you are the operating agent of that, right now?

Mr. FISH. That is correct.

Senator BIBLE. The title is still in the United States and G.S.A. and not National Park Service.

How do those titles run?

Mr. STANTON. The title is in the United States, but jurisdiction is in G.S.A.; as you may remember the history. This was owned by a private entrepreneur and it was an exchange for another piece of land in another section of the country by G.S.A. under their exchange act.

Again, title is in the United States. The Park is being operated on the basis of an annual permit from G.S.A. for National Park Service use, but jurisdiction has not been transferred.

Senator BIBLE. Very well. I am advised there are some problems in the question of relocation expenses.

Would you clarify that? My understanding is, what, you have eight tenants in Clara Barton now and their leases are on a month-to-month basis?

Mr. FISH. I believe that is correct. There are eight, Mr. Chairman, but the figure of \$47,500 for relocation would be a maximum figure and would be done and the funds would be necessary because of the Uniform Relocation Assistance Act of 1970 and the Federal Government, where they occupy property under that Act, are required to relocate the people that are living there.

We are doing this and our figure is based on this Relocation Act.

Senator BIBLE. Are you required to provide relocation in cases where you have tenants on a month-to-month basis?

Mr. FISH. Yes, sir, we are.

Senator BIBLE. Under the law?

Mr. FISH. Yes, sir, under the law.

Mr. STANTON. The only requirement, Mr. Chairman, is that they occupy the property 90 days before negotiations begin, but the matter of tenure is rather irrelevant, the fact they are tenants on a month-to-month basis or on an annual basis does not negate their right to take relocation assistance costs.

Senator BIBLE. In any event, I cannot see if that is too much of a problem and can be worked out between you.

Eight tenants, explain that a little. Who are these eight tenants?

Mr. FISH. They are renting the apartments in the house right now and they live in the house.

Senator BIBLE. There are eight apartments within the Clara Barton Home?

Mr. FISH. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Are there more than that?

Mr. FISH. There are 36 rooms. I really do not know the total number of apartments, but right now, I think that figure of 8 people in residence there is correct. There may be a few more, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. How is the Clara Barton Home operated today?

Mr. FISH. By the Friends of Clara Barton, Inc.

Senator BIBLE. And that is for the purpose of producing revenue and to keep the home going?

Mr. FISH. Yes; to pay for utilities, and so forth.

Senator BIBLE. I have no further questions. Senator Hansen.

Senator HANSEN. I have no questions, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. The next witness is Mr. Karl Michelet, counsel and assistant treasurer, Friends of Clara Barton, Inc.

STATEMENT OF KARL MICHELET, COUNSEL AND ASSISTANT TREASURER, FRIENDS OF CLARA BARTON, INC.

Mr. MICHELET. The members of the nonprofit organization known as Clara Barton House, Inc. have asked me to express their appreciation to this subcommittee for the opportunity given to us to make a statement in support of S. 3700.

From the beginning in 1963, our purpose has been to establish the house as a memorial to Clara Barton for the benefit of the public.

My basis of knowledge to appear here is having been a part of the original group who began the venture, having been a director from the outset of the nonprofit corporation which acquired and now owns the house, and being counsel for and assistant treasurer of the corporation.

Also, I have taken pride in being a resident of Montgomery County where the house is located.

This is a true pro bona publico project.

Clara Barton House, its furnishings, and the approximate three-fourths of an acre of land—I should insert at this point, we have made no survey, but we have from the deeds an approximate number of feet, and if you convert that to acres, it comes out to about three-quarters, but I do not dispute the 1.09 acres represented by the Department of Interior representatives—

Senator BIBLE. That is not of any importance anyway.

Mr. MICHELET [continuing]. I just wanted to explain the discrepancy—on which it stands, are all completely free of debt.

All the directors and the officers who have worked very diligently to raise the money to buy and maintain the property including paying off the mortgage have contributed their services free of charge to the cause.

The proposal now is to turn over all of this property, free of charge, to the U.S. Government, so that it may be maintained into the future as a memorial to Clara Barton.

The Friends of Clara Barton will have completed its mission to society when it has assured the preservation of the home of this great American.

As you gentlemen well know, Senate bill 3700 provides for the establishment of Clara Barton House as a national historical site and thus assures the preservation of this historically important house of the founder of the American Red Cross.

There are two principal reasons why the house should be established as a national historical site.

The first reason has already been mentioned and is that Clara Barton was a prominent woman in American history who served in a fundamentally noble cause, namely, Red Cross, which, not only in the past has played, but will continue in the future to play, an important role in both national and international affairs.

In these days of women's lib, the recognition of this little lady's sterling qualities should be well received.

Senator BIBLE. You say "little lady"; was she small?

Mr. MICHELET. She was quite short. I cannot give her exact height but from some of the other information I am going to give as exhibits the information all indicates she was of very tiny stature.

The second reason is the unusual and interesting "steamboat" house architectural design of Clara Barton's home.

We are told that there are only two similar "steamboat" houses remaining in the United States today.

As quoted in an article being submitted for the record along with this statement, the architectural features of the Clara Barton House are described as follows:

Dr. Hubbell's building plans for the interior were unique. They imitated the Mississippi riverboats of his native State.

The large central hallway resembles a steamboat's main saloon.

Overhead, handsome railed balconies open to the second and third floors, encircled by "staterooms."

A suspended "captain's room," with a canvas roof, has a "bridge" from which there is a clear view below, also fore and aft.

In 1965, Clara Barton House was designated a national historic landmark, being the first so registered in Montgomery County.

An appropriate bronze plaque was duly dedicated.

The house has been open to visitors for a number of years under the ownership of the Friends of Clara Barton.

There has been no admission charge, but contributions have been accepted.

The number of visitors has gradually increased so that during the past year there were approximately 5,000 guests.

During the past 10 years, about 25,000 people visited the house.

In closing, I would like to state that we take pleasure in submitting the following material to assist the subcommittee in its study of S. 3700.

One, "Clara Barton House, Preservation Project 1963-73," prepared by officers of the Friends of Clara Barton, Inc.

Two, "Clara Barton, Angel of the Battlefield," prepared by Mrs. George B. Hartman, secretary to the Friends of Clara Barton, Inc.

Three, a summary of one and two is also included.

Four, "The Story of Clara Barton, Follow the Cannon," by Morris Fradin, is included.

-Fifth, Montgomery County Journal issue of November 22, 1973.
[The material referred to above follows:]

EXHIBIT 1

*The FRIENDS of CLARA BARTON, Inc.*

CLARA BARTON HOUSE
5801 OXFORD ROAD
GLEN ECHO, MARYLAND 20768

CLARA BARTON HOUSEPreservation Project

1963-1973

HONORARY PRESIDENT

Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey

PRESIDENT

Mr. C. Edwin Kline

HONORARY MEMBERS

Hon. J. Glenn Beall, Sr.
Hon. Daniel Brewster
Hon. Joel T. Broyhill
Hon. Gilbert Gude
Hon. Carlton R. Sickles
Hon. Chas. McM. Mathias, Jr.
Judge Alfred D. Noyes
Mrs. Arleigh Burke
Mrs. David E. Finley
Mrs. Isadore N. Gudelsky
Miss Helen Hayes
Col. & Mrs. Dwight Hughes

LEGAL ADVISORS

Mr. William M. Canby
Mr. Karl Michelet

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mrs. Paul D. Cantor
Mrs. George C. Cook
Mr. Jerry Cook
Mrs. Burton Corning
Col. Charles R. Fox
Gen. & Mrs. Charles H. Grahl
Mrs. George B. Hartman
Mrs. Edward L. Heller
Mr. C. Edwin Kline
Mrs. Martin A. Mason
Mrs. Earl R. Leister, Sr.
Mrs. Robert McFarlane
Mr. Karl Michelet
Mrs. Olivier Ragonnet
Comdr. Arthur D. Robertson
Mrs. Matthew T. Sawtelle
Mrs. Charles Stevenson

Ten years ago Clara Barton House, Glen Echo, Maryland seemed destined to be a target for bulldozers. The owners, elderly sisters, had tried in vain to interest historical organizations in preserving the house. No longer physically able to care for the property, they announced their decision to sell and return to their native Iowa.

A commercial firm interested in the land only, offered \$50,000 for the property. But the sisters hoped the house might be preserved as a memorial to Clara Barton, Founder and first president of the American Red Cross. They offered it to Montgomery County Red Cross Chapter for \$35,000. However Red Cross rules prohibit the use of Red Cross funds for other than Red Cross projects, so Montgomery County Chapter could do nothing.

But a few volunteers refused to give up. To gain time, a \$10.00 option was accepted by the sisters. Local residents of Maryland and Virginia were contacted and on May 29th 1963 the "Friends of Clara Barton" was incorporated under the laws of the State of Maryland, with eighteen members.

Clara Barton never worked harder for her soldiers or disaster victims than this small group worked to save her house. Hundreds of letters were written, phone calls and personal contacts made. Benefits including Open House tours, a black tie dance and the first of what developed into an annual Fashion Show-Luncheon. When the \$10.00 option expired July 1st 1963, \$1,000 had been collected for an extended six months option.

By January 1964 the Friends of Clara Barton Inc. proudly paid half of the \$35,000 purchase price in cash and by obtaining a \$17,500 mortgage for the other half took title to the property. The deed to the property included a provision that the house was to remain as a memorial to the memory of Clara Barton.

Through the last ten years all operating expenses have been met and in addition more than \$100,000 has been raised. Forty thousand dollars (plus interest) of this total amount has been used to completely pay off all indebtedness and the remainder has been spent to rehabilitate the house. We also have a modest fund on savings for contingencies.

The house built in 1892 as a warehouse for disaster and war relief supplies, became Miss Barton's home in 1897 and was used by her as American National Red Cross Headquarters until she retired in 1904. It was designed by Dr. Julian B. Hubbell, Red Cross representative, Mississippi riverboat style. The hemlock planks used in its construction were from dismantled barracks built originally to house Johnstown flood victims. Shipped to Cumberland, the lumber was transported to Glen Echo via the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal. The frame, three floor structure covers a ground space 48'x90', has an area of 118,550 cu.ft. and is located on a lot with an area of 34,669 sq.ft. adjacent to the new Glen Echo National Park, the Maryland section of the Geo. Washington Memorial Parkway and the C & O Canal.

The current "fair market value" as determined by the Montgomery County tax authorities for purposes of tax assessment is as follows: Land \$26,883, Building \$49,500, Total \$76,383.

The interior of the house is designed to resemble the main salon of a river boat with open decks and Captain's quarters affording a view of most of the interior of the house. Its space includes 36 rooms and 38 closets. While originally planned as a storehouse practical necessity required that some space be allocated to living quarters for Miss Barton, servants quarters, room with a secure walk-in vault for valuables, kitchen and dining room. In addition there was a sewing room and many additional residence rooms for Miss Barton's assistants, friends and transients. The original structure contained only one bath. The property originally included a stable for horses. After Miss Barton returned from Europe where she learned of and worked with the International Red Cross, she was instrumental in getting President Garfield and the U. S. Congress to establish the American National Red Cross. Her home then became the National Headquarters of this new found American relief organization.

Miss Barton died in this house in 1912. Title passed to Dr. Julian Hubbell, a close friend and confidant of Miss Barton. Dr. Hubbell's heirs acquired the property upon his death in 1929 and in 1941 it was acquired by Mrs. Josephine Franks Noyes who purchased it as a home for herself and her four sisters. By this time the unused space in the house had been converted into small apartments, six of which remain rented to-day. Fortunately, since 1897 the house has been occupied as a dwelling and this gives it a warm homelike atmosphere. Great credit is due the Misses Franks who lovingly cared for the house and furnishings for twenty-two years.

In 1965 the Clara Barton House was designated as a National Historical Landmark by the U. S. Department of the Interior and the designation was followed by an appropriate ceremony.

Maintenance costs and taxes have been covered by rents from the small housekeeping apartments located at the sides of the main hallway, where they do not interfere with the portions of the house shown to visitors. Admission charges have never been levied. We prefer to allow visitors to contribute of their own free will or purchase stationery, postal cards or mementoes of the house. Every member of the Friends of Clara Barton has gladly contributed not only his services free but many have personally contributed liberally of their funds to the organization.

Since the first days of the Friends of Clara Barton, there has been keen interest in the historical value of the property and much incentive from the public for its preservation. In 1964, the first year the house was open for public inspection there were 113 visitors. In each succeeding year this number has substantially increased. For example in 1967 there were 1812 visitors, in 1970 - 3613 visitors and we estimate that 5000 visitors will come to the house this year. By the end of 1973 we estimate that the total visitors for the 10 year period will exceed 28,000

There have been many inquiries from schools, civic groups, historical groups, individuals as well as the press (a sample of the type of publicity is attached) all relating to the rise of interest throughout the United States in this historical landmark over the years.

This is a valuable historical property which must be maintained for the heritage of our youth in understanding the patriotism and heroism of Clara Barton, for the generations to come.

The "Friends of Clara Barton" will have completed its mission to society when it has assured the preservation of the home of this great American.

EXHIBIT 2

The FRIENDS of CLARA BARTON, Inc.

CLARA BARTON HOUSE
5801 OXFORD ROAD
GLEN ECHO, MARYLAND 20768



CLARA BARTON, ANGEL OF THE BATTLEFIELD

HONORARY PRESIDENT
Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey

PRESIDENT
Mr. C. Edwin Kline

HONORARY MEMBERS
Hon. J. Glenn Beall, Sr.
Hon. Daniel Brewster
Hon. Joel T. Brophy
Hon. Gilbert Gude
Hon. Carlton R. Sickles
Hon. Chas. McM. Mathias, Jr.
Judge Alfred D. Noyes
Mrs. Arleigh Burke
Mrs. David E. Finley
Mrs. Isadore N. Gudelsky
Miss Helen Hayes
Col. & Mrs. Dwight Hughes

LEGAL ADVISORS
Mr. William M. Canby
Mr. Karl Michelet

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Mrs. Paul D. Cantor
Mrs. George C. Cook
Mr. Jerry Cook
Mrs. Burton Corning
Col. Charles R. Fox
Gen. & Mrs. Charles H. Grahl
Mrs. George B. Hartman
Mrs. Edward L. Heller
Mr. C. Edwin Kline
Mrs. Martin A. Mason
Mrs. Earl R. Leister, Sr.
Mrs. Robert McFarlane
Mr. Karl Michelet
Mrs. Olivier Ragonnet
Comdr. Arthur D. Robertson
Mrs. Matthew T. Sawtelle
Mrs. Charles Stevenson

The name of Clara Barton is familiar to all, but how many can tell precisely what she accomplished in her active span of 91 years. She was an intelligent, practical woman, small in stature, never robust, but capable of great endurance and hard work under stress. Above all she had a heart so filled with compassion for the suffering of mankind, that she spent her life, doing what she could to alleviate it.

Born in North Oxford, Massachusetts in 1921, she was shy as a young girl, but gained poise by teaching school. Later she organized the first Public School in Bordentown, New Jersey. Moving to Washington D.C. she worked as a copyist, but soon was appointed to the "Confidential Desk" in the U.S. Patent Department. The first woman to receive an appointment in a U.S. Government Office.

Early in the Civil War, Clara, hoping to find some former pupils, went to the railroad station to meet Massachusetts troops. They were a bedraggled looking group, for passing through Baltimore they had been attacked by a mob, their clothing was torn, personal belongings lost and some were injured. To Clara's query, "what do you need?" they asked for soap, towels, buttons etc. The next morning, with the help of friends, Clara arrived at the U.S. Capitol, where the men were quartered, with huge hampers filled with supplies.

As the regiments moved south into Virginia, there was no organization to furnish aid to the wounded on the battlefield and often little time to prepare food for the exhausted men. Realizing that this was too big an order for one woman, Clara

sought aid by flooding eastern newspapers with advertisements asking for supplies. The response was beyond her expectations. Her plans were delayed for a time, but finally opposition to a woman on the battlefield was reluctantly withdrawn, passes were issued and Clara with a driver for her supply wagon was on her way to the front lines.

Fredericksburg, Bull Run, Harper's Ferry, 16 battles in all, found this tireless woman working day and night, in all kind of weather, for "her soldiers". North or South, all wounded were the same to Clara, no wonder all affectionately called her the Angel of the Battlefield.

At the close of the War, at the request of President Lincoln, she operated a Missing Soldiers Bureau for the Government, locating 20,000 missing men. For this she received \$15,000, the only money she ever received for her war work.

Exhausted by this work, her health failed and she traveled to Europe for a rest. But soon she found herself on the battlefields of the Franco-Prussian War. There she saw the work of the International Red Cross and realized that this organization was not only the way to humane treatment of wounded in war but what was needed to relieve suffering in peacetime disasters.

Returning home in 1872, she spent eight years working to persuade the United States to sign the Treaty of Geneva and become a part of the International Red Cross. After many disappointments success came and she was appointed the First President of the American Red Cross. Under its banner, Clara Barton served in 22 U.S. disasters. Fires in Michigan, floods along the Mississippi and in Johnstown, Penna., hurricanes and yellow fever in the South, wherever the catastrophe, this tireless woman personally directed relief. Three foreign lands also received aid and at age 77 she served with U.S. troops in the Spanish-American War.

The Glen Echo House built in 1892 as a storehouse for Red Cross disaster supplies, became Clara Barton's home in 1897 and was used by her as American

Red Cross Headquarters from that time until her retirement in 1904. From the first floor rear offices she directed the affairs of the organization. From this house she set out to direct relief in the Spanish-American War and in the Galveston, Texas hurricanes, also to represent the American Red Cross at the 1903 International Red Cross Convention in St. Petersburg, Russia. Three of her four books were written at Glen Echo. To this house came needy and sick soldiers, war nurses and neighbors. Clara ordered that "no one in need should be turned away."

After her retirement she continued her humanitarian interests in First Aid training programs. She loved people and devoted her life to helping them. She worked with the great and the needy, counting Presidents and royal sovereigns as personal friends; but as the years slipped by, one of her chief pleasures was to stand, in the late afternoon, on the small third floor front balcony of her home and wave a greeting to the neighbors and admirers who cheered her from the lawn below. She died at Glen Echo, April, 1912.

Clara Barton House is not just "another house". True it is of most unusual architectural design. We are told that there are only two similar "steamboat" houses remaining in the United States to-day. The house merits saving for these two reasons alone, but when you add to these, the association with the life of Clara Barton and her great humanitarian work then you will understand, why the Friends of Clara Barton have made such a great effort to honor her memory. By preserving her home and making it a National Shrine her story will inspire future generations.

The Friends of Clara Barton do not ask that the property be purchased, we will give the land, house, furnishings, personal belongings as a gift to the United States Government with the understanding that it will be preserved as a Memorial to Clara Barton. Many houses in the United States are preserved in honor of Presidents or other famous men but few women are so honored. There is the Betsy Ross House in Philadelphia, the Mary Pickersgill Flag House in Baltimore. We hope that Clara Barton House will be added to this list.

EXHIBIT 3

SUMMARY

CLARA BARTON HOUSE merits its recognition as a NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE for the following reasons;

I. Home of an internationally famous American Woman, who was -

1. A school teacher who popularized the public school system.
2. The first woman to receive an appointment as a clerk in the U.S. Government (Patent Office)
3. Personally directed relief on 16 battlefields of the Civil War and in war areas and hospitals during the Franco-Prussian War.
4. At President Lincoln's request assisted the Government in listing 20,000 wounded or dead soldiers.
5. At Government request assisted in laying out 1st National Cemetery, Andersonville, Georgia.
6. Through her efforts the United States signed the Treaty of Geneva, making the United States a member of the International Red Cross.
7. Founder and first President of the American Red Cross.
8. Author of American Amendment authorizing use of Red Cross in Natural Disasters as well as in War. Secured its adoption by all Red Cross Societies.
9. Personally directed relief in 22 United States disasters (of fire, floods, famine, and epidemics) and in three foreign lands and in the Spanish-American War.
10. Representative, American Red Cross to 6 International Red Cross Conferences (Geneva, 1884; Karlsruhe, 1887; Rome, 1892; Vienna, 1897; and St. Petersburg (Leningrad), 1903)
11. Honored by 12 foreign governments, the U.S. Congress and a number of U.S. Presidents.
12. Writer, lecturer, Woman's Suffrage advocate, and true friend of suffering humanity.

II. Headquarters of the American National Red Cross, 1897 - 1904

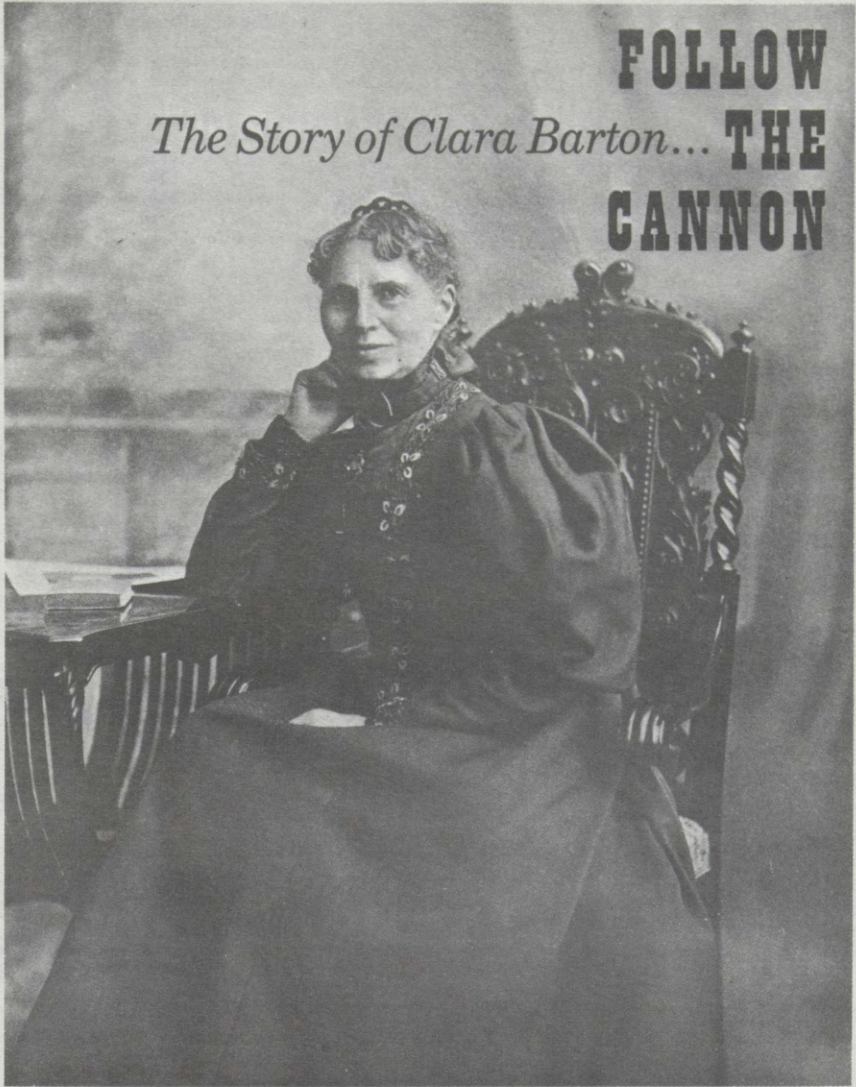
Offices, first floor rear.

III. Unusual Architectural design, Mid-victorian style with large central hall resembling the salon of Mississippi river boats, which carried relief supplies to flood victims along the river. Has 2nd and 3rd floor railed galleries and suspended room with lantern type roof. Few structural changes.

- IV. Home of Clara Barton, 1897 - her death in 1912
Contains her furnishings, personal belongings and gifts from foreign sovereigns and Governments.
- V. Location; Oxford Road Glen Echo, Maryland. (10 miles from Capitol)
Land adjoins Maryland section of the George Washington Memorial Parkway, the Glen Echo National Park and the historic Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. Affords an interesting stopping place for visitors to this historic area. Free parking.
- VI. Present Status; a National Historic Landmark (1965) House Museum, owned by the Friends of Clara Barton, Inc., maintained as a Memorial to Clara Barton. Open daily 1 - 5 P.M. (except Mondays & Holidays) No admission charge but contributions accepted. Resident hostess- guide. Available for meetings(50 persons) luncheons and teas (no food provided) speaker and tour if desired. Reservations and information 229-3440.
- VII. The Friends of Clara Barton, Inc. a non-profit, tax exempt, all volunteer organization of 18 members, incorporated in Maryland, May 29, 1963 for the purpose of preserving the home of Clara Barton and making it a National Memorial to her. Starting with nothing but the desire to honor a great lady by saving her home, this group raised in 6 months one half the purchase price and took title in Jan. 1964. In the 10 years since 100,000 has been spent on mortgage and restoration. Now debt free it is offered to the the U.S.Dept. of the Interior's National Park Service as a House Museum Memorial to Clara Barton. It is maintained by public contributions, stationary sales, special events and the rents from 6 apartments located at the sides of the building, which in no way interfere with visitors to the house.

The homes of many famous men have been preserved, but few women have been so honored. "The Friends" hope that Clara Barton House will be added to the women's list.

EXHIBIT 4



Very Sincerely Yours, Clara Barton



The Charles H. Overly Studio, Inc.

AUTHOR

A free-lance feature writer widely published in national and local magazines and newspapers since 1932, Morris Fradin was educated in Maryland and Washington, D.C., institutions, including Catholic University, where he studied library science. During World War II, Mr. Fradin worked for the U.S. Government with Bruce Catton, eminent historian, editor and Pulitzer prizewinner.

Reprinted with the permission of
The Potomac Edison Company
from the Summer edition
(copyright 1967)
of
VALLEYS OF HISTORY

SEE-AND-KNOW PRESS
P.O. Box 226
Cabin John, Md. 20731

FOLLOW

THE

CANNON

The Story of Clara Barton...

by MORRIS FRADIN

My name is Andrew Fox.

On the bloodiest day of the Civil War, I was one of Clara Barton's assistants at the Battle of Antietam Creek, near Sharpsburg, Md. That is where I witnessed the "Angel of the Battlefield" ministering to wounded soldiers, comforting the dying, and closing the eyes of the dead.

As a journalist of *The Evening Star* of Washington City, I was assigned to provide some actual battle-ground word-pictures for our readers, while aiding Miss Barton, a hometown friend of mine.

Like Clarissa Harlowe Barton (her full name), I was born in North Oxford, Mass., on Christmas Day — she in 1821, I in 1840. Thus our affinity: a mutual birthplace and holy birthdate.

We both found ourselves in the City of Washington on April 14, 1861, when Fort Sumter fell, fragmenting the once United States of America.

Following "Honest Abe's" call for 75,000 men, I volunteered, and after only meager training was fighting the Rebels at Manassas, Va. I later learned it was the First Battle of Bull Run.

Screaming at the top of my lungs, I lead a charge, then suddenly felt my left thigh creased by a Minie ball. As I toppled to the ground near the Henry House, amid a scene of utter carnage, a Confederate cavalryman galloped past. He swung his saber savagely, and its tip cut open my chin to the bone. Had I not fallen at that instant, I would surely have been decapitated. Fortunately, an agent of the U.S. Sanitary Commission found me at dusk, bound my wounds, and dispatched me with other anguished soldiers in a wagon to the Armory Square Hospital at Sixth Street and Independence Avenue in Washington.

Clara, still an employee of the U.S. Patent Office, but already active in war service work and errands of mercy, came at my call, laden with food, bandages, and clothing. She held me in her arms and fed me bread soaked in wine, and gruel sweetened with honey, for my jaw ached mightily when I tried chewing solid food.

Some weeks later, I was back at the *Star*, discharged from the Army: a limping civilian with a bandaged jaw, but otherwise well. On visiting Clara's home at 488 1/2 Seventh Street, in northwest Washington, to thank her for her attentions, I found her backed into a corner of a crowded room, surrounded by boxes upon boxes of medicinals, clothing, lint, bandages, preserved fruits, liquors, and jellies. Her jammed quarters resembled a commissary. She told me that churches and relief committees everywhere were responding generously to her published appeal in the Worcester (Mass.) *Daily Spy*. The letters and word-of-mouth appeals of volunteers also brought Clara all the things sorely needed by her scores of brave, homesick, and wounded boys in the hospitals and on the hills around Washington. "All this work," she told me, "has made the patriot blood of my father warm in my veins."

I already knew much about this remarkable little 40-year-old spinster. A schoolmarm for 11 years, founder of the first public school in New Jersey, she became one of the first female employees of the United States Government. Beginning as a copyist, earning 10c per 100 words, Clara soon was confidential clerk to Judge Charles Mason, Commissioner of Patents, with the liberal salary of \$1400 a year.

Our Massachusetts senator, the Honorable Henry Wilson, chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs (and later vice president in Grant's Cabinet), was a good and influential friend of ours, often helping Clara in her endeavors.

I also knew much about the Barton family, especially Captain Stephen Barton, Clara's "soldier father"

The character "Andrew Fox" used in this story is fictional. However, historical facts and quotations of Clara Barton and others are employed to portray the Civil War's famous "Angel of the Battlefield" who was also the founder of the American Red Cross.

and the dominant force in her early life. A keen-eyed farmer and community leader, Captain Barton had fought Indians with "Mad Anthony" Wayne. He often described vividly to his little, wide-eyed Clarissa how he lay helpless and fainting from thirst in the tangled marshes of Michigan, eating dog meat to survive and drinking from the hoofprints of a horse in the sodden earth.

"Father and I made battles and fought them," Clara related. "From him I early learned that next to Heaven, our highest duty was to love and serve our country." Doubtless, her warrior-father's influence and early training in home arts at her mother's side, interested Clara in military tactics and strategy and taught her how to care for the wounded of wartimes and the disaster-dazed multitudes of peacetimes.

Clara was always fired by patriotism and a passion for service. We heard along Pennsylvania Avenue on April 19, 1861, that our Massachusetts Regiment, along with some of Clara's former school pupils, were arriving from Baltimore, where Southern sympathizers had attacked and beaten them mercilessly. Clara and I raced to the railroad depot where, alert and helpful, she bustled among the ragged, bloody, bedraggled men. Many oldtime Worcester and North Oxford companions recognized us. "Our baggage has all been seized," they cried, "leaving us nothing but the heavy woolen clothing in which we stand!"

Clara hurried home to tear up her old sheets for towels and handkerchiefs. We filled the largest market basket in her house with supplies and passed most of that night in the Washington Infirmary helping to care for about 40 of our friends.

Next day, before noon, Clara was in the Senate Chamber of the unfinished Capitol, catering to scores of soldiers not yet "well used to hardtack." Later, she led a parade of Negro porters laden with boxes and baskets filled with food, through the streets, thus becoming one of the first women to supply Union troops with food and comforts, and beginning her extraordinary record of Civil War service.

"Thousands of strange, ill-convened, and homesick boys . . . crowded around me," she related. "What could I do but go with them, or work for them and my country?" And so she tended to the soldiers and wrote letters for them to grateful relatives back home. These wrote back, sending money and supplies for Clara to distribute to their loved ones, their former neighbors, and friends.

As the war wore on, with Washington often panic-stricken that Lee's forces would attack and capture the city, a telegrapher friend of mine intercepted a message on Saturday, Sept. 13: The Union arsenal



Clara Barton as she appeared during the Civil War. Photo was taken by a pioneer photographer, Mathew T. Brady.

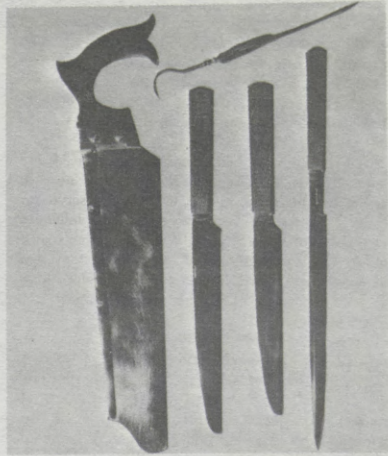
at Harper's Ferry expected soon to be attacked by Gen. Thomas Jonathan "Stonewall" Jackson. I passed this information to Clara. When she declared she would leave immediately for the scene of action, I requested leave from the *Star* to accompany her on the expedition and describe her field activities.

Earlier, I learned, Clara had cut through considerable red tape and had secured the necessary Army passes permitting her behind the lines. Finally, Maj. Gen. John Pope even got her free transportation by train or steamboat. Now, at Senator Wilson's "suggestion," Maj. D. H. Rucker, Assistant Quartermaster, was placing an Army wagon and driver at Clara's disposal. She was the only woman permitted on the long, hard 80-mile journey to Harper's Ferry. I hastened to fill my carpetbag and climbed aboard the wagon with the Reverend Cornelius M. Welles, who often helped Clara, and two other volunteers. We drove up to Miss Barton's door on Seventh Street. She later showed me a letter to a friend, describing that early Sunday morning: "You will scarcely appreciate the sensation with which I watched the approach of the long and high, white-covered, tortoise-motivated vehicle, with its string of little, frisky long-eared animals, with the broad-shouldered driver astride, and the eternal jerk of the single rein by which he navigated his craft up to my door."

After directing our loading of the boxes, bags, and parcels on the wagon, Clara found a little nest for each of us among the heaps of supplies. The driver finally straightened out his string of restless mules and turned into Pennsylvania Avenue "in full gaze of the whole city in its best attire and on its way to church," Clara observed, somewhat self-consciously. She herself was clad in a plain black print skirt with a jacket — no fancy hoopskirts of fluffy cloth to impede her movements about a battleground.

Clara looked stolidly ahead, clutching in her small hands the few personal articles she had hurriedly tied into a kerchief. Her plain face, with its large, straight nose and high cheekbones, was flushed; her wide, expressive mouth was drawn thin, her dark-brown eyes seemed to glow, eagle-like, with stern determination. Under a small bonnet, her luxuriant brown hair was parted in the middle and squared back from her wide forehead. Slender, always erect, even when she sat, she stood only five feet in height. But I had often seen her maneuver many tall and prominent government officials and military men into the tasks she demanded of them. She always walked quietly, deliberately, firmly, indicating her strong character and resolute purposes.

All that Sunday, our mules clippety-clopped over the dirt roads and hard stones of the Maryland hills. At dusk, we made camp, built a fire, supped, then retired for the night. Late Monday, we learned that



American Red Cross photo

Actual instruments used during the Civil War by one of the surgeons of the U.S. Sanitary Commission. Similar ones were used at Antietam.

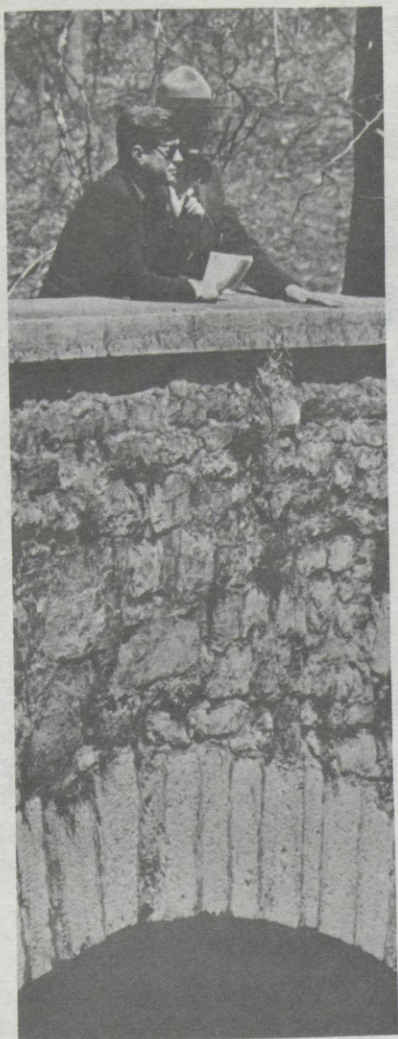
we were no longer headed for Harper's Ferry. Its entire garrison of 13,000 men had surrendered to Jackson, the railroad bridge across the Potomac lay in ruins, while the vast spoils of the arsenal moved South to replenish the Confederacy's supplies.

Lee then advanced toward Hagerstown, Md., and was finally reported concentrating his army at Sharpsburg on the beautiful Antietam Creek. Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan redirected our train there.

Depressed by the calamity at Harper's Ferry, we began traveling through the debris of war, the roadsides frequently bordered by dead horses. Pale, haggard men — fainting wrecks — staggered by, hungry, beaten, demoralized. I noted Clara studying the survivors of the battle fought the night before at South Mountain. She opined they lacked not only physical strength, but confidence and spirit. "And why should they not," she declared, "Always defeated! Always on the retreat! I am demoralized myself!"

Yet whenever our army train stopped, Clara bought all the bread that shopkeepers would sell her. Cutting the loaves into slices, she doled these out to the exhausted soldiers we passed, as our wagon bumped, jounced, and rolled along. Horribly soon, we became aware of the battle of South Mountain: our wagon wheels began crushing the bodies of unburied slain!

We clambered down and searched hills and ledges for wounded survivors. "Not one remains," said Clara, and I too was grateful, but sick at heart. Then she pointed out our bad situation: ammunition came



Wide World Photos

President Kennedy and Antietam Park Historian Robert Lagemann pause on Burnside Bridge during a tour of the battlefield on April 3, 1963.

first in the 10-mile-long wagon train stretching away before us. Food and clothing wagons followed; lastly, came hospital supplies for the wounded. We agreed with Clara to resort to strategy. When the train halted for the night, we ate by our campfire and slept until about 1 o'clock on Tuesday morning.

Clara then aroused us. She persuaded our teamster to pull out of line and to drive through the woods, moving ahead to a more forward position. By daylight, we had gained 10 miles; we were in advance of the ammunition and up to the artillery.

That Tuesday, we followed the cannon closely. At nightfall, the smoke of a thousand campfires blurred the scene and stifled the air. We were within range of "two armies lying face to face along the opposite ridges of hills that bound the valley of the Antietam," Clara recounted later in one of her lectures, "and I had a sense of impending doom. In all this vast assemblage I saw no other trace of womankind. I was faint, but could not eat; weary, but could not sleep; depressed, but could not weep. So I climbed into my wagon, tied down the cover, dropped down in the little nook I had occupied so long, and prayed to God with all the earnestness of my soul to stay the morrow's strife, or send us victory — and for my poor self — that He impart somewhat of wisdom and strength to my heart — nerve to my arm — speed to my feet, and fill my hands for the terrible duties of the coming day — and heavy and sad I waited its approach."

We were up with the sun on Wednesday, September 17, heavy cannonading in our ears. A hurrying officer shouted over his shoulder that the Confederates had opened fire and that "Fighting Joe" Hooker had ordered his line to advance. All around us the scene came alive in the growing daylight, with Antietam Creek threading like a ribbon of silver between hazy, dark hills. Clara sat high on one of these hills, watching the action through field glasses. She looked westward to Sharpsburg where Lee's forces stood; then down at the narrow stone bridge across the creek, where Maj. Gen. Ambrose Everett Burnside would that afternoon order his troops against "Stone-wall" Jackson's reinforcements from Harper's Ferry. She kept observing the scene, even watching the Rebels under Brig. Gen. John Brown Gordon as they waited calmly in their sunken road (later known as Bloody Lane), to decimate the charging Union forces of Brig. Gen. Israel B. Richardson. Soon, dense smoke, fire, and fumes spewed from guns everywhere, and balls and canister shot, shrapnel and bullets whistled and whined through the air like the screeches of banshees. Then followed the yells of agony as hot metals tore through human targets and ripped into horses that flailed, screaming in the throes of death.

Learning that reinforcements were being sent to

relieve "Fighting Joe" whose flank was in trouble, I ran up the hill to get Clara. We both hurried down.

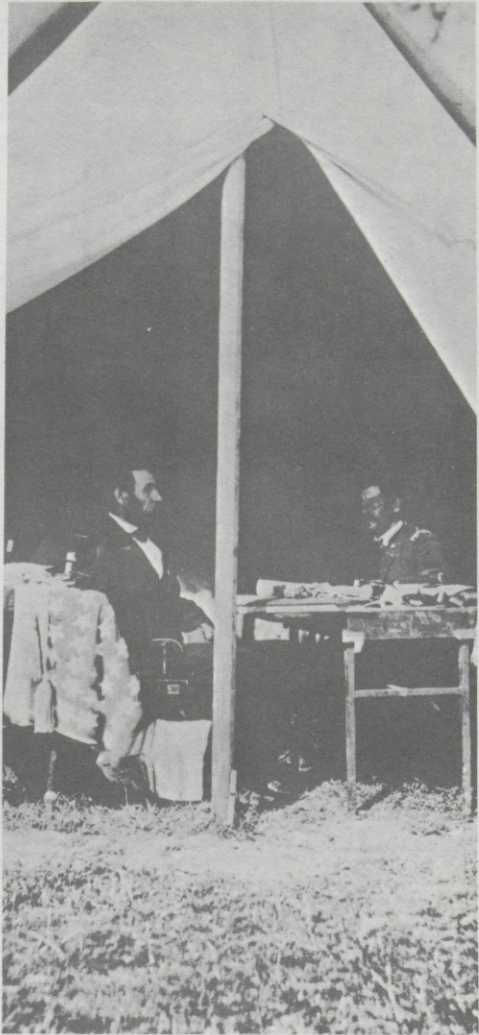
"Follow the cannon!" Clara ordered, and our wagon lurched ahead, lumbering for miles, stopping at last in a cornfield north of the Dunker Church. It loomed ghostly white in the smoke of battle, behind the last gun of Hooker's army. Only a garden wall separated us from the long line of artillery.

For the last two miles, we had been passing wounded and grotesquely dead men among the mutilated green cornstalks dripping red with blood. General Hooker, himself wounded, later reported "It was never my fortune to witness a more bloody, dismal battlefield." And I later saw a Confederate lieutenant's description that rivaled my heart-shuddering dispatch to the *Star*: "War is a dreadful thing. It is really shocking to all the senses to be upon a battlefield after the battle has ceased and see the poor suffering human beings gasping in the agony of death for breath. To see thousands lying upon the field, some dead others wounded and to hear the cries of the wounded for help. Then to glance at their wounds as you pass along some with an arm, leg and even their nose or under jaw shot off. Oh it is revolting to humanity and why all this can't be prevented. Oh, my God, can't this cruel strife be brought to an end..."

Since the fighting in that area had ceased about mid-morning, our wagon headed for a house and barn half hidden in the cornfield. Clara jumped down, her arms laden with stimulants and bandages. She followed a path to a wicket gate leading into the yard of the house. There I saw her come face to face with her old friend, "the kindest and noblest man I have ever met" — Brig. Surgeon James L. Dunn of Conneautville, Pa. We almost laughed at the expression on Dr. Dunn's face, and his hands thrown up in astonishment. "God has indeed remembered us!" he exclaimed. "How did you get here so soon to supply our necessities?"

He and his surgeons had nothing but their instruments and a small amount of chloroform. All the sheets found in the farmhouse had been ripped into bandages. Not even a clean bit of rag, lint, or string remained to stop mangled men from bleeding to death. A soldier lay chloroformed on each of four tables standing out on the open porch. We saw to our dismay that the surgeons had dressed the raw stumps and wounds of their patients with corn shuckings.

Never had Clara's linen looked so white or her wine so red, we rejoiced, as we laid down our precious supplies where the surgeons and we could reach them easily. We unloaded our wagon and as more and more wounded were carried in from among the stripped cornstalks, we saw Clara moving swiftly between her improvised kitchen and the porch where the surgeons worked. Following Dr. Dunn's directions, she



Library of Congress

President Lincoln confers with General George B. McClellan, who commanded the Union forces at Antietam. He visited Antietam Battlefield on October 1, 1862.

administered chloroform and watched limbs sawed and hacked off, stumps sewed up, wounds cleaned, blood staunches. We were also busy between the surgeons and serving food and pain-deadening wine to the begging wounded. Our eyes blurred, however, and we grew faint whenever we passed the heap of shattered arms and legs that kept growing higher in one corner of the farmhouse yard. All around, every hilltop, ridge, and clump of woods was crested or veiled by puffs of smoke from cannons and rifles. The air was foul with the fumes of burning gunpowder, seared flesh, and churned-up dirt.

About the same time that Burnside's troops finally unfurled their flags and charged triumphantly across the narrow stone Antietam bridge, under the murderous fire of Confederate guns, we had to inform Clara that our last loaf of bread was cut, our last cracker pounded into meal.

Coughing to clear her lungs of cloying smoke, Clara found 12 cases of wine still among our supplies. We relied greatly on its use both as stimulant and anesthesia; we used it also to blur the senses of the bone-bruised amputees we laid into wagons and sent to the hospital areas in the rear.

Nine of the wine cases, we found, were packed in sawdust; the remaining three were lined with Indian cornmeal to prevent bottle breakage.

"Hallelujah!" I yelled. "It's a miracle!" And despite the pain lingering in my thigh, I danced a merry jig.

"Were it gold dust it would be poor by comparison!" agreed Clara. To add to our good fortune, we discovered three barrels of flour and a bag of salt in the cellar of the farmhouse. Bearing the stamp of the Confederate Army, these supplies had been stored by Jackson's men during their march north.

Gathering six large kettles in the farmhouse kitchen, Clara rolled up her sleeves and began cooking gruel. She moved swiftly from one huge iron pot to another over the roaring fire, vigorously stirring, tasting, and ladling out soup for the hundreds of wounded heroes around her.

We assembled 30 helpers to carry buckets of hot gruel for miles down the line to dirt-caked, bloodied men who wolfed down the food. Many others, in torn blue and gray uniforms, lay quietly, dying, when we found them — just where they fell.

Clara herself came close to her own death at Antietam. Stooping to give a wounded soldier a drink of wine, she raised him with her right arm, holding the cup to his lips in her left hand. Suddenly, she felt her dress sleeve twitch. She told me later: "The poor fellow sprang from my hands and fell back quivering in the agonies of death. A bullet had passed between my body and the right arm which supported him,

cutting through the sleeve and passing through his chest from shoulder to shoulder."

That sleeve hole was never mended. Many such were to appear later in Clara's clothing during her war services.

We carried the wounded into the barn for protection from random shot, although the raging battle had shifted further away and to the left. Near the barn, I saw Clara bending over a youth who moaned and fingered a ball buried in the flesh of his right cheek. He begged Clara to remove it. She demurred: "I'll fetch a surgeon." When the youth insisted tearfully that they were busy with more serious work, Clara took a pocketknife from her apron and went to work. However, she told me palely a few minutes later: "I had never before severed the nerves and fibers of human flesh. Though 'twas not a scientific operation, it seemed to give the lad relief."

Now the drifting battle smoke grew so dense that the hot, sulphurous stench dried our tongues and parched our lips to bleeding.

In our slight hollow, stray Confederate shells whined and burst over our heads. Some buried themselves in the hills beyond. Toward sunset, a third charge by the Confederates, on the line of artillery covering our infantry, made the operating tables on the porch sway in the exploding concussions of air. We could hardly keep the men lying on them. The guns' roar, too, was deafening.

With nightfall, however, the cannon fell quiet. But the groans and cries of the wounded and dying, spread all about us, went on unabated. Clara and I left the barn and found the surgeon in charge of the old farmhouse-hospital sitting at a table in deep discouragement. Head sunk between cupped hands, he sat in the darkening room, staring at the candle.

"You are tired, doctor?" inquired Clara, softly.

The surgeon half-leaped to his feet. "Tired!" he shouted, savagely. "Yes, I am tired. Tired of this inhuman incompetence; this neglect and folly. Look at all these wounded soldiers on my hands, 500 of whom will die before daylight unless they get attention. And I with no light but 2 inches of candle! What can I do? How can I endure it?"

I watched Clara lead the doctor to the door. She pointed toward the barn we had just left. There, lanterns glistened like stars among the torn, shredded cornstalks. Only 3 weeks before, at the Battle of Second Manassas, Clara and her helpers had used candles as they moved among the wounded bedded down on dry straw, ever fearful that at any moment, a drop of hot, flaming tallow would fall on the straw and transform the place into a crematorium.

Soon our supply of lanterns and four boxes of candles were hung in the bare old rooms of the farm-

house, on its porches, fences, and on wagons. Candles flickered in all possible safe places – and the work of surgeons, doctors, and helpers went on steadily throughout the night.

On the third day of battle, the regular army supplies arrived, but by then, Clara, we, and all the stocks of everything we brought or could find, were utterly exhausted.

We saw Clara grow almost wizened with weariness before our eyes. We put her to bed on the floor of our wagon, wrapping her in an old coverlet. I looked back at her and smiled as our wagon jounced back to Washington City. It pitched and heaved, swayed and creaked from side to side, since it was empty of everything except poor Clara. But she slept on, peaceful and oblivious, as though resting on a bed of down.

We arrived home with Clara feverish. Her face had a deep-blue hue and it was more than a week before she perked up again. But one of the first calls she made, I later heard, was on Major Rucker.

"And I told him," she related, "what I could have done at Antietam with more wagons at my disposal!" She got them, too, for later war services.

Clara and I corresponded often after my experience as one of her helpers at Antietam, where more than 118,000 soldiers with 500 pieces of artillery pounded away at each other until more than 20,000 men lay scattered for three miles over hills and valleys. Subsequently known as the "bloodiest day in American history," it ended the first Confederate attempt at a Northern invasion, for had General Lee won the engagements, he would surely have pushed deeper into Union territory from Sharpsburg. As it was, the Confederates beat off General McClellan's attacks without advancing, then withdrew across the Potomac into Virginia Sept. 19. The losses of the Army of Northern Virginia were 1,890 killed, 9,770 wounded, 2,304 missing. The Union losses were 2,010 killed, 9,416 wounded, 1,043 missing.

And many of those thousands, whether in gray or blue uniforms, were cared for by Clara Barton, our little band from Washington and 30 helpers we rounded up on that fateful battlefield.

In later years, when Clara lectured on her war experience, this was part of her description:

Antietam! With its eight miles of camping armies, face to face; 160,000 men (Miss Barton's approximation at that time. War Department records show 118,662 men in action at Antietam.) to spring up at dawn like the old Scot from the heather! Its miles of artillery shaking the earth like a chain of Etnas! Its 10 hours of uninterrupted battle! Its thunder and its fire! The sharp, unflinching order 'Hold the bridge, boys – always the bridge!' At length, the quiet! The pale moonlight on its cooling guns! The weary men,

the dying and the dead! The flag of truce that buried our enemies slain, and Antietam was fought, and won, and the foe turned back!"

While I continued my journalistic duties at the *Star*, I often had occasion to read the dispatches of others about Clara's wondrous activities; how the soldiers on every battleground where she appeared always cheered their "Angel of the Battlefield," their "Daughter of the Regiment," their "Florence Nightingale of America." I could understand how one company of soldiers once knelt on their right knees in a muddy stream, to form a human bridge for Clara to cross, dry shod, on their left knees above the water. I too, was thrilled by the honors heaped on "The Soldiers' Friend" by President Lincoln, high government officials, generals and privates.

As the war drew to a close, Clara, having corresponded much between soldiers and their families and friends, decided to establish an agency to locate missing soldiers. Senator Wilson helped impress President Lincoln with Clara's desire to find visible traces of the missing men. The war dead totaled 359,528. Yet only 172,400 men had been identified, though there were 315,555 graves. Thus, many northern homes knew not the fate of husbands, sons, and fathers, and this, sorry situation appealed deeply to Clara's sympathies. In countless other instances, nobody knew the location of soldiers still presumed alive: Determined to eliminate such gross omissions, Clara organized an entirely new register after receiving the following authorization on March 11, 1865:

"To the Friends of Missing Persons: Miss Clara Barton has kindly offered to search for the missing prisoners of war. Please address her at Annapolis, giving her name, regiment, and company of any missing prisoner.
(Signed) A. Lincoln"

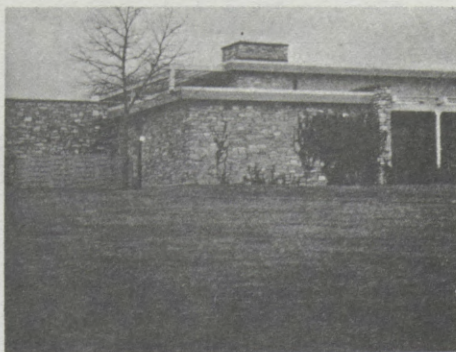
A month later, Lincoln was assassinated. But the project went on, aided by President Johnson and General Grant, claiming much of Clara's energies, administrative abilities, and personal funds. Her correspondence with soldiers and their families and friends was steeped in human drama. Andersonville, Georgia's infamous prison, became a National Cemetery, when Clara's own hands ran up the Stars and Stripes over the nine acres of crowded graves she helped identify, near the 16 other acres that once held "forts of death, balls and chains, stocks for torture, kennels for bloodhounds, sentry boxes . . . of hell itself."

After hundreds of lectures on her Civil War experiences, and backbreaking travel hardships between Oct. 18, 1866 and the winter of 1868, Clara stood on a stage at Portland, Maine. She opened her mouth, but not a sound issued. Her lecturing career ended.

Her physician advised Clara that Americans would



Brady photo of cannon and rifles at Dunker Church, pockmarked by cannonballs and bullets, on Antietam battlefield, where Miss Barton helped surgeons care for the wounded. At right is the present visitors' center on the 786-acre Antietam National Battlefield Site south of Hagerstown, Maryland.



not leave their heroine in peace. Her nervous prostration would worsen, he warned, unless she traveled to Europe for some years of absolute rest.

Clara bid us all farewell in August 1869, to sail on the *Caledonia*. She was about 48 years old and I was startled to find the enthusiastic freshness gone from her face, the sparkle no longer in her eyes. She looked very tired, middle-aged, depressed.

But in Switzerland, she first heard about Jean Henri Dunant, founder of the International Red Cross and first recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize. She also became acquainted with Dunant's colleagues, Dr. Louis Appia, Gustave Moynier, and others who had succeeded in 1863 in getting 16 nations to effect "the relief of the wounded in armies in the field." A second Geneva conference, in August 1864, produced an international pact, designed "to render neutral and immune from injury in war the sick and wounded and all who cared for them." The new relief organization adopted as its symbol the reverse of the Swiss flag (white cross on a red background).

Clara saw it for the first time in Geneva. She also discovered to her chagrin that the United States was not a signatory to the Geneva Convention. Americans were still cautious of "foreign entanglements"—preferring to heed George Washington's admonition to avoid all permanent alliances with other countries, while still licking their Civil War wounds. However, two Americans, George C. Fogg, U.S. Minister to Switzerland and Charles S. Bowles, European agent for the U.S. Sanitary Commission, were unofficial observers at the 1864 meetings.

Despite her "convalescence," Clara became active in Red Cross activities during the Franco-Prussian War in 1870. Enroute to a battlefield, in her vehicle proceeding under the American flag, Clara removed the red ribbon she customarily wore 'round her throat, fashioned it into a cross, and sewed it to her sleeve. Thus she became the first American ever to wear the insignia of the International Red Cross. Almost 50

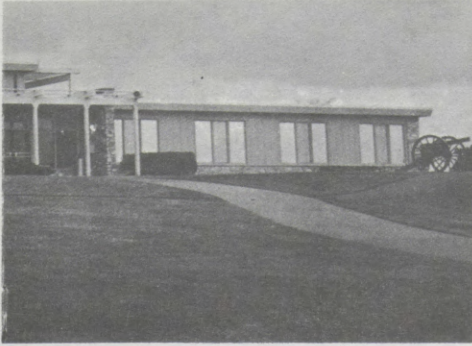
years old, she experienced all over again in Germany and France the high adventures and brushes with death she had lived through at Fredericksburg, Richmond, and Antietam. This time, however, she had far better medical facilities and equipment provided by the International Red Cross.

Showered with European praise, gratitude, medals, gifts, and honors, Clara returned, exhausted, to America in 1873. She had made a lifetime friend of Grand Duchess Louise of Baden. (Later, she met Emperor William I of Germany and the Czar of Russia, and received decorations from Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria; Natalie, Queen of Serbia, and Abdul Hamid, Sultan of Turkey.)

For years thereafter she suffered personal illness and despair. Also, heartbreaking defeats in her efforts to establish an American Red Cross. On May 21, 1881, however, during the administration of President James A. Garfield (he recalled having seen Clara on a Civil War battlefield, up to her calves in mud, her mush ladle twirling through the smoky haze of combat), Clara Barton called a meeting to organize the "Association of the American Red Cross" in the parlor of her own apartment at 1326 I Street in Washington City. The society was formally established Aug. 22, 1881 at Dansville, N.Y., where the first American Red Cross flag was unfurled. Soon, Rochester and Syracuse formed groups. And then came the first disaster to test the American Red Cross.

A Detroit headline of September 4 screamed: **HALF OF MICHIGAN ABLAZE!** From a white pine forest in the eastern part of the state, flames, fanned by strong winds from Lake Huron, spouted over a vast area. Houses, barns, crops, fences—all were soon charred ruins. The three New York chapters rushed supplies of food, clothing, shelter, and money.

"Our skies grew murky and dark and our atmosphere bitter with the drifting smoke from the blazing fields," Clara wrote me, graphically. "Living thousands fled in terror, dying hundreds writhed in the embers, the



Photos courtesy, National Park Service.

dead blackened in the ashes of their hard-earned homes. Instantly, we felt the help and strength of our organization, young and untried as it was."

America's first Red Cross venture was dramatically successful. On March 1, 1882, President Chester A. Arthur signed the treaty allying the United States with the Geneva Convention; Senate ratification came on March 16.

History now records the activities of the amazing Clara Barton and her Red Cross workers at such disasters as the Ohio River floods in March 1884, the Johnstown Flood in May 1889, the Spanish-American War in 1898, and so on and on—through the end of the 19th Century and into the 20th Century.

In the spring of 1910, I visited my old friend, when she was 88 years old, at her home in Glen Echo, Md., near Washington. The building had been constructed of lumber from the Johnstown flood barracks that housed refugees. Shipped on barges down the C & O Canal, it had been fashioned into a rambling white clapboard structure, with warehouse space and closets for Red Cross supplies such as blankets, bandages, and canned goods of all kinds. One of the two roof turrets enclosed a vault for Red Cross documents. The interior of the 38-room house resembled that of a Mississippi riverboat, with a long central hall, paneled walls, railed balcony, and apartments opening off both floors. In the penthouse, three rooms occupied the lantern roof and light streamed in through the colored glass of windows set in the shape of a red cross.

Clara went about, trimming the ivy, snipping at shrubs, and chattering about her cows and chicks, the singing birds in the trees, and the air fragrant with blossoming flowers. I marveled how erect she stood and how unaffected she was by her contacts with the great and near-great personages of the world. She pressed an enameled Red Cross brooch into my hand and smiled as we reminisced about Civil War days that were still crystal-clear in her mind and speech. The years fell away from her face as the



The sunken road, above, was the center of Robert E. Lee's line of battle during the battle at Antietam. During the battle, a Federal soldier said that dead Confederates lay so thick that as far down the road as he could see a man could have walked upon them without once touching ground. Federals suffered heavily, too. It became known as "Bloody Lane."

corners of her wide mouth crinkled upward. The scenes of our past experiences flitted through my memory as we sat silent for a time on the sunporch—looking out over the canal below us, with mule-drawn barges creeping east to Washington and west to Cumberland. Beyond the towpath's ridge, the Potomac sparkled in the sun and rippled around some rocky, rugged islands. And on the opposite shore were lifted up the greening palisades of Virginia.

I bade Clara farewell, pressing tightly in my fist the Red Cross emblem she gave me. It was the last time I saw her.

She died of double pneumonia at her Glen Echo home at 9 a.m., April 12, 1912, nearing her 91st year. Two days before, she had opened her eyes from a vivid dream and said: "I saw death as it is on the battlefield . . . I saw the surgeons coming, too much needed by all to give special attention to any one. Once again I stood by them and witnessed those soldiers bearing their soldier pains, limbs being sawed off without opiates being taken, or even a bed to lie on. I crept around once more, trying to give them at least a drink of water to cool their parched lips, and I heard them at last speak of mothers and wives and sweethearts, but never a murmur or complaint."

Her dying cry on that Friday was "Let me go! Let me go!"

Next day, an editor-friend of mine on the *New York Sun* published the editorial written on my own heart: "Clara Barton was more than brave. She devoted her life to humanity. She was one of the most useful of women, self-sacrificing to a degree, generous to a fault. Health and fortune she devoted to her great cause . . . into the span of what other life have more mercy, tenderness, and love entered? Is it not the finest kind of glory that when the American Red Cross is seen or mentioned the name of Clara Barton comes to the mind like a benediction?"

Yes, she was a "benediction." Despite her last words, history will never "let go" of Clara Barton.



CLARA BARTON'S HOUSE is tucked between the former Glen Echo Amusement Park and the C & O Canal at 5801 Oxford Rd., Glen Echo. The 82-year-old white clapboard home overlooking the Potomac was built of hemlock planks used in the barracks constructed for the Johnstown, Pa., flood victims and later sent down the C & O Canal to make a home for Clara Barton.

Designated as Montgomery County's first Registered National Historical Landmark, the unique 36-room home of the founder of the American Red Cross was designed to resemble a Mississippi river boat with railed second and third floor galleries and a suspended room with lantern roof. Its 71 closets, all hidden behind the panelled walls, were used to store disaster supplies.

The house, preserved by a group of Montgomery County citizens who call themselves The Friends of Clara Barton, contains many personal possessions of "The Angel of the Battlefield."

Visitors are welcome from 1 to 5 o'clock every afternoon except Mondays and holidays. There is no entrance fee, but contributions are gratefully accepted.

[Reprinted from the Montgomery Journal, Nov. 22, 1973]

CLARA BARTON HOUSE NEEDS HOUSE ACTION

(By Morris Fradin)

(Hearings on legislation (H.R. 2841) to make the Clara Barton House in Cabin John a national historical site will take place in the Cannon House Office Building at 9:45 a.m. Monday, Nov. 26, in room 324. Rep. Gilbert Gude (R-Md.) will testify on behalf of the bill, as will members of the American Red Cross and The Friends of Clara Barton, Inc.)

"The Clara Barton House, Montgomery County's first Registered National Historical Landmark, apparently will not be a Christmas gift to the Nation during this session of Congress," said C. Edwin Kline, president of The Friends of Clara Barton, Inc.

Kline added: "Passage of the long-delayed H.R. 2841 by Christmas Day 1973, the 152d birthdate of the 'Angel of the Battlefield,' would have been particularly significant." His dedicated nonprofit group 10 years ago saved the famous 82-year-old Glen Echo structure from destruction.

Sponsored by Congressman Gilbert Gude (R-Md.), H.R. 2841 has been bottled up in the Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation, due to the death on Oct. 28 of the committee's ranking minority member, John P. Saylor (R-Pa.). Other bill sponsors are Representatives Roy A. Taylor (D-N.C.) and Joe Skubitz (R-Kansas). The legislation would empower the takeover of the Clara Barton House by the Department of Interior as a National Historical Site; it would thereafter be maintained and operated by the National Park Service (NPS).

Since the Clara Barton House, on its one-acre lot, already adjoins NPS property at Glen Echo Park (formerly the National Chautauqua which was later converted into a popular amusement park), the George Washington Memorial Parkway, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal—approval of H.R. 2841 would add the Barton landmark to the Nation's historic treasures.

The 90- by 48-foot building was especially constructed in 1892 as a storehouse for the American Red Cross (ARC). Clara Barton, Civil War heroine, founded the world-famous relief organization in 1881.

Designed by Dr. Julian B. Hubbell, Red Cross Field Agent and oldtime friend of Miss Barton, the structure became ARC Headquarters and the home of the founder in 1897. Miss Barton resigned her post in 1904 and died in the rambling house on April 12, 1912—almost 91 years old.

Dr. Hubbell's building plans for the interior were unique. They imitated the Mississippi riverboats of his native state.

The large central hallway resembles a steamboat's main salon. Overhead, handsome railed balconies open to the second and third floors, encircled by 'Staterooms.' A suspended "Captain's Room," with a canvas roof, has a "bridge" from which there is a clear view below, also fore and aft.

The hemlock lumber and flooring of the Clara Barton House once formed the barracks that sheltered victims of the Johnstown, Pa., flood of 1889. Shipped down the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal from Cumberland, Md., as a tribute to the Red Cross relief work of Miss Barton, the wood was incorporated into the 36-room structure.

All kinds of disaster relief supplies: cots, blankets, splints, bandages, medicinals, picks, shovels, rope, canned and preserved foods, and condensed milk were once stored in 38 paneled closets, four feet deep, behind the false walls on the first floor. Large, sunlit rooms at the rear served as Red Cross offices, and as reception and dining rooms.

Second floor rooms, entered from the gallery, were reserved for Miss Barton's library in the front of her living quarters at the rear, with side rooms used by convalescing war nurses, or as guest rooms for international and national visitors. The "Red Cross room" on the third floor is noted for its two large red crosses of handmade stained glass in the front window. Smaller windows of tinted blue, red, and yellow glass light the hallway and the special stairs of low risers built to accommodate Miss Barton's tiny frame of less than five feet.

Miss Barton, who counted nine American presidents as her friends, also entertained other important personages at Glen Echo: Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson, Frances E. Willard, founder of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and Susan B. Anthony, a pioneer women's liberationist. Also representatives of numerous foreign nations, who honored her with decorations and gifts. Many such prized possessions already had been received from her friend, Grand

Duchess Louise of Baden, and from Emperor William I of Germany, the Czar of Russia, Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria, Natalie, Queen of Serbia, and Abdul Hamid, Sultan of Turkey.

Although she had been honored by the greats of her own country and by 16 foreign governments, when Miss Barton retired, she continued to care for her own household and gardens. She would prepare soups and custards for ailing neighbors and those who came for any assistance she could render. She loved children. Wishing "to be on their level," the tiny old lady, who began her career as a school-teacher, would sit on the floor to talk with visiting youngsters.

Following Miss Barton's death, her home became the property of Dr. Hubbell. He willed it to his twin nieces Lena and Rena Hubbell, of Iowa. Rena converted the structure into seven housekeeping, income-producing, apartments and later sold the property to her fellow-Iowan, Mrs. Josephine Franks Noyes. Mrs. Noyes (now deceased), lived in the house with her four sisters: Mrs. Sarah Franks Rhodes, Mrs. Katherine F. Bronson, and Misses Henrietta and Frances Franks. (Mrs. Rhodes, 101 years old, lives in New York State; Henrietta and Katherine live in Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Frances died there last year, aged 103.)

Several Franks sisters lived in the house adjacent to the amusement park for 22 years. In the early 1960s they were offered \$50,000 for the land by a commercial firm that intended to demolish the old building for a parking lot. Instead, the sisters sold the house and land for \$35,000 to the 18 Friends of Clara Barton—a public-spirited group, hastily organized and incorporated in Maryland, with the purpose of rescuing the property for posterity. The sellers stipulated that the house must be preserved as a monument to the "Angel of the Battlefield."

"Clara Barton never worked harder for her soldiers or disaster victims than did our small group of workers to save her house," said Mrs. George B. Hartman, the original corporation secretary. She still donates her volunteer services, operating from her living quarters in the Civil War heroine's library.

Mrs. Hartman smiles in describing the 10 years of successful efforts by the Friends of Clara Barton to secure, maintain, and renovate the old property. She smiles more wanly when recollecting the thousands of letters, the countless personal contacts and phone calls, the sponsored benefits, dances, luncheon-fashion shows, polo matches, and open-house tours—all designed to raise mortgage and maintenance monies for the Clara Barton House.

Proudly, the Friends obtained and refurnished the extraordinary interior with period furniture, mementoes, and personal belongings of the diminutive founder of the American Red Cross. These included her grand piano, the tea chests she used on Civil War battlefields, the trunk that converted into a cot, her paintings, and desk. Also the ledgers, beautifully penned, listing the names of missing Civil War soldiers—compiled at the request of President Abraham Lincoln.

Mr. Kline indicates that when the mortgage was paid off last January, \$100,000 had already been raised and spent by his nonprofit organization to defray the house's cost, plus expensive renovations and repairs.

"We began with nothing but the desire to preserve this house for posterity," recalls Mrs. Hartman. "We projected the aims of the late Mrs. Charles M. Stevenson, who headed the Public Information Office of the Montgomery County Chapter of the ARC. Also the efforts of our first president, Gen. Lewis B. Hershey. We all worked hard to secure this memorial to a remarkable woman. Our task has not been easy on a shoe-string budget, but our accomplishments to date seem like minor miracles."

"Mr. Kline, our honorary members, our board of directors, and countless friends and donors, all hope that our cherished Clara Barton House will soon be declared an acceptable gift to the Nation."

The white clapboard building, south of MacArthur Boulevard, at 5801 Oxford Road, Glen Echo, is open to the public daily, except Mondays and holidays, 1-5 p.m. Group tours are arranged by appointment. Phone 229-2440. Miss Ruth Bonzer, a cheery Iowan, is the resident hostess-guide. Although there is no admission charge, contributions are gratefully accepted.

(Morris Fradin is a free-lance writer who has worked with historian Bruce Catton. Copies of his informative illustrated booklet, "Follow the Cannon, The Story of Clara Barton" . . . are available for 50 cents each at the Clara Barton House, or through See-And-Know Press, P.O. Box 226, Cabin John, Md. 20731.)

Mr. MICHELET. Thank you for the time allowed to me to present this statement and we earnestly request your favorable consideration of Senate bill 3700.

I might add, at this point, Mr. Chairman, if it is agreeable, there are six apartments rented in this house.

These six apartments, the understanding is clear if they are given 6 months' notice, they will leave without any compensation or relocation costs.

Senator BIBLE. Is that written into their lease?

Mr. MICHELET. Their lease is month to month, but they would like a little time in which to find a different place to live.

Senator BIBLE. I can understand that, and you are saying it is an oral understanding, I assume, but you have agreed to give them 6 months' notice and if you do so there is not going to be any relocation costs. Is that correct?

Mr. MICHELET. That is correct and each of them will execute a release to that effect.

Senator BIBLE. That is more than fair. They are certainly entitled to adequate time to find other quarters. You have handled that extremely well. The Park Service people are here and they can work that detail out without any problem at all.

Mr. MICHELET. I might mention, Mr. Chairman, in connection with the testimony here about Glen Echo Park, that there was a meeting at Western Junior High School in which the Park Service explained their plans as to use, as to what they would do with that park and they stated this is one of the few examples in the history of the United States where property has gone from high density to low density.

Senator BIBLE. That is an unusual pattern. Maybe in some places in the United States they are losing a few people.

Thank you very much for your testimony. If there is nothing further on this, the hearing is closed.

Now we will return to S. 1244.

Very well, Mr. Fish, you may proceed.

STATEMENT OF MANUS J. FISH, DIRECTOR, NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS, DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR; ACCOMPANIED BY RICHARD L. STANTON, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR, COOPERATIVE ACTIVITIES, NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS; AND THOMAS N. CRELLIN, HISTORICAL ARCHITECT, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Mr. FISH. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity of testifying on S. 1244 today.

This proposal would direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey 8 acres of parkland in Oxon Run Park in the District of Columbia to the Greater Southeast Community Hospital Foundation, Inc., for use by that hospital.

We do not favor enactment of this bill, Mr. Chairman.

We take this position because S. 1244 calls for a donation of Park Service land rather than an exchange, which we would prefer.

In addition, if an exchange of lands is the approach which is chosen, we have identified a different tract of land which would be preferable and we have indicated to the hospital representatives that we would be willing to exchange it for an equivalent tract.

Also, the Secretary of the Interior currently has the authority under existing statutes to convey parkland by exchange and, therefore, this bill would not be necessary if an exchange could be agreed upon.

Mr. Chairman, let me say that our opposition to this legislation in no way implies any lack of appreciation for the outstanding services being rendered to the people in southeast Washington and Prince Georges County by the Greater Southeast Community Hospital.

However, of equal importance to the people of the community are natural wooded areas and open spaces where one can be refreshed in spirit.

Oxon Run Park is part of the National Capital Park System.

It is a natural wooded area with no permanent improvements.

An organized group camping and environmental education program existed in prior years.

Our plans for the specific land which is the subject of this bill call for the development of day camp facilities, nature trails, and environmental ecological study areas.

The land is northeast of and adjacent to the Greater Southeast Community Hospital facility and is outlined in yellow.

Representatives of the hospital have previously expressed an interest in acquiring the land in order to expand the present facility.

In discussions with them in 1970, we advised that we were opposed to conveying the land because of its value for park use.

As an alternative, we raised the possibility of conveying another tract of parkland consisting of approximately 9 acres and located adjacent to the hospital site on the northwest outlined in blue.

Conveyance of this tract would be preferable from the standpoint of impact on park use.

We advised, however, that we would require adequate compensation for conveyance of the parkland.

Subsection 5(b) of the act of July 15, 1968, authorizes the Secretary to exchange Federal land he finds is suitable in return for land of equal value.

We indicated a land parcel located within Oxon Run Park which may be suitable for exchange which is shown in red but in the absence of a commitment from the hospital, neither hospital nor federally owned property was appraised.

By excepting Federal parklands from such Federal property disposal laws as the Recreation and Public Purposes Act of 1926, and the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, and by authorizing conveyance of parklands in exchange for other lands, we believe that Congress has clearly established a policy of protecting against an erosion of park and open space acreage.

Furthermore, there is an added need for parks and open space in populated areas such as that portion of the District of Columbia being considered by this action.

We therefore do not favor S. 1244 because the land proposed for transfer outlined in yellow is needed for development of public park programs, and because the bill does not propose an equal exchange of land.

We are prepared to renew our discussions with the hospital in regard to an exchange involving the Federal land located adjacent to the hospital outlined in blue on the northwest.

As I have indicated, any such exchange would not require an act of Congress.

Mr. Chairman, at this time, I would be happy to answer any questions the committee may have.

As you see, we have identified the lands in question on the map to your left.

Senator BIBLE. Now, please explain that tract in red on the map, Mr. Stanton or Mr. Fish, either one.

Mr. FISH. That is a privately owned piece of land, Mr. Chairman.

At the time we were in negotiations in 1970, it was owned by Cafritz, either the foundation or the family owned it.

Senator BIBLE. Is it still so owned?

Mr. FISH. We have conflicting reports, Mr. Chairman. One, that it was just recently sold and in other checks, we are not too sure.

Senator BIBLE. We will ask the representatives of the hospital. They certainly ought to know the answer. We can go to the records and find out, but it certainly should be recorded.

Mr. FISH. It is not hospital property and, as I understand, it has nothing to do with it.

Senator BIBLE. I understand that you say it was formerly owned by the Cafritz family or the Cafritz Foundation, but since that time, it is no longer owned by Cafritz; is that the way I understand you?

Mr. FISH. That is what I understand, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. We will ask the representative of the Cafritz people. I am a little at a loss as to why it cannot be worked out and land exchanged. I do not know if there is any authority for donating it. We are constantly getting these problems, people trying to encroach on the parkland and someone wants a little bit for this, a little bit for that and soon, you will have no open space. We have to approach this problem very cautiously. I will be very interested in what the hospital people have to say.

I have no further questions for you.

Mr. FISH. If I may, Mr. Chairman, I quite agree with you that there is constant attempt for erosion of parklands in the District of Columbia, boys clubs, high schools, highways.

We try to protect the parklands by getting lands in kind.

Senator BIBLE. I commend you for that. We have little enough space open around the country and there is such an area, you have a subdivider. Of course, a hospital, I suppose, has a higher priority in the scheme of our legislation and in our appropriations. We put more weight on NIH than we do on Yellowstone National Park. I suppose this is properly so, but it seems to me that this is some type of a problem that can be worked out with a little give and take.

I do not know particularly why this land should be donated. Uncle Sam is Santa Claus all over the world, so I guess he might as well be Santa Claus once more. I guess that is the philosophy. I have no further questions.

The next witness will be Mr. Raymond McDonough, attorney, chairman of the Board of Trustees, Greater Southeast Community Hospital Foundation.

Do you have a prepared statement?

Mr. McDONOUGH. I have a prepared statement. I have given the reporter a copy of my notes which have been amended somewhat.

STATEMENT OF RAYMOND J. McDONOUGH, ATTORNEY, CHAIRMAN
OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES, GREATER SOUTHEAST COMMUNITY
HOSPITAL FOUNDATION

Mr. McDONOUGH. My name is Raymond J. McDonough. I am an attorney, but this has been a labor of love for about 19 years.

I am not acting as attorney for the Foundation in any way.

Senator BIBLE. That is good. Attorneys usually make enough money so that they can donate their services free to hospitals.

I am an attorney by profession, myself. I commend you for your community service.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Chairman, it may be wise to say at this moment, while the matter is fresh in our minds, with respect to the area in red, this was land that was previously until very recently owned by the Cafritz family.

We; of course, named the hospital after Morris Cafritz because during our fund raising campaign, he helped us raise about \$500,000 from the business community and he also—his estate made a substantial contribution to build the hospital.

He was sort of the man who helped put it over the top. That is why it was named after him.

The Cafritz family and the Cafritz Foundation made a substantial contribution, but they felt their participation was sort of terminated when they made it possible to build the hospital. They did not intend to be its continuous benefactor.

It was during the negotiations for this additional land the Park Service said, the hospital is named after Mr. Cafritz, why do you not speak to the Cafritz family and see if you can get them to donate or to exchange this land indicated in red for this proposition.

We have no ownership.

Senator BIBLE. It has already been alienated, is that what you are saying?

Mr. McDONOUGH. It has been sold, it is true.

Senator BIBLE. Then it is not in consideration. There is no use talking about the red land if it has already been sold to someone else.

Mr. McDONOUGH. I want to give you, Mr. Chairman, some background about this foundation, which would be the proposed recipient of the acres of land.

I have been chairman of the board of trustees for some years for this 418-bed hospital which is located in the District of Columbia, just across the road from Prince Georges County, Md.

I have been associated with the organization since shortly after its inception in 1953.

The hospital, of course, after many, many years of work, was completed in 1966.

The hospital's service area covers two semicircles with a 3-mile radius from the hospital and the District of Columbia, and a 5-mile radius in Prince Georges County.

Mr. Brook will put the map showing the basic service area of the hospital on the board.

Its natural boundaries are the Anacostia and Potomac Rivers with a population corridor extending down the Indian Head Highway, Route 5 in Maryland.

There are almost 300,000 people in the hospital's primary service area.

The hospital community has no particular boundaries. Funds for its construction came from individual donations and government grants from both the District and Maryland.

Its bylaws require that the board of trustees be elected, 40 percent from Prince Georges County, 40 percent from the District of Columbia, and 20-percent members-at-large.

Looking at Greater Southeast Community Hospital as a community health care center in 1974, we tend to forget what a miracle it really is.

There is nothing else like it in the Washington area, and perhaps nothing quite like it anywhere.

In an age when we tend to look to government and established institutions to provide our needs, Southeast stands as a monument to what a community can do for itself.

It is a story we do not tell often enough.

I might say in this generation, there will probably not be another hospital built that is more associated with a large church or some private institution or the Federal Government.

This is a story of a community that brought itself up by its bootstraps.

Way back in 1953, at a time when the Southeast area was growing rapidly, established hospitals were moving out.

Because a handful of concerned citizens saw the need, the Greater Southeast Community Hospital Foundation was born.

How fortunate the community had leaders with foresight and the ability to mobilize the community to action.

And mobilize they did. Before their work was finished, 15,000 families had contributed time and money; builder Morris Cafritz had been enlisted to solicit special gifts from the business community; Federal, District of Columbia, and Prince Georges County governments had been persuaded to provide grants for construction.

I did not mention when Senator Beall was in the house of delegates with me, he also authorized a bill for funds to be appropriated from Prince Georges County to be contributed to a hospital which was being built in the District of Columbia, which is an oddity, itself.

When rising costs created a gap between what was raised and what was needed, there was enough faith to negotiate a \$4.5 million long-term loan so that the doors could open.

As a matter of fact, the land on which the present hospital stands, approximately 20 acres, was granted by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare over 10 years ago, with the stipulation that the land be used for a voluntary nonprofit hospital.

The present site came to us from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and this is a part of the old Camp Sims site in the Southeast section of the city.

Senator BIBLE. What is the acreage of the Greater Southeast Hospital?

Mr. McDONOUGH. Approximately 20 acres, Senator.

Senator BIBLE. This is a nonprofit hospital incorporated under the nonprofit laws of the District of Columbia, is that correct?

Mr. McDONOUGH. Yes, sir, and that is really the beauty of the whole thing, Mr. Chairman.

We hope we do not make it sound too easy. The setbacks and discouragements are plain to see in the records of the foundation.

It took 13 years to complete the project. In the interim, the community grew and the plans grew with it.

What was once envisioned as a 150-bed community hospital opened in April 1966 with 418 beds serving an area with some more than 300,000 residents. The total cost was almost \$12 million.

The community has a right to be proud of its hospital. At a time when so much is said about people not doing enough, we often overlook those who have done the impossible.

Since April of 1966, community volunteers have given over 350,000 hours. Over 1,200 members of the community paid foundation dues in 1974 to exercise the privilege of electing foundation trustees.

The hospital recognizes its responsibility to concern itself with all the care as well as community's health needs, but its current facilities are not equal to the task.

The hospital has no room to provide nonemergency care on an outpatient basis.

Neither does it have facilities to provide continuing care for the many families in the community who are without family physicians.

We do believe, Mr. Chairman, the 6 acres which are right next to the tract, Mr. Brock will show another drawing which shows the relationship of the existing tract that is embraced in the orange color and the additional tract in green which will be used for additional facilities.

The piece done in green at the northern part of that is all that we can give, and it is 2.3 acres and we are certainly willing to give that up, but that is all we can afford to give up, and not sacrifice the existing facilities.

We are willing to give that back to the Government, so it makes a net request for six that will not be repaid in kind.

Senator BIBLE. Why do you not put that other overlay on? I recognize the need of hospitals and the function they play in our Government.

No doubt this hospital has a great reputation.

What is the bed capacity of this hospital?

Mr. McDONOUGH. 418 beds, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. Will you add more beds if you get more land?

Mr. McDONOUGH. What we will do, Mr. Chairman, is this.

One of the additional uses of this property would be for a 200- or 300-bed long-term-care facility and what that does, Mr. Chairman, is loosen up the regular medical and surgical beds so they can be vacated more rapidly for the patients and would, in fact, by that process, give us more medical and surgical beds.

Senator BIBLE. What do you mean by long term? The same as a rest home?

Mr. McDONOUGH. No, sir, just an extended care from the intensive care that is needed right after an operation.

I think we are talking about extended care of perhaps a week or two, which at that time is now being taken up in the regular medical and surgical beds at much cost to the hospital and to the community.

Senator BIBLE. If I understood the Park Service correctly, they were willing to work out some type of an exchange for the land that is bounded in blue to whatever direction that is. I guess it is north. It looks as if it is north, but they did not want to give up any of the land bounded in yellow.

You want the land in yellow. They say they are willing to work out some exchange in the land that is bounded in blue.

Is that correct? Is that what they are saying?

Mr. McDONOUGH. I believe that is what was said, Mr. Chairman, but we do not happen to own any land bounded in blue.

Senator BIBLE. They own that. That is Park Service land.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Caldwell, our President, will tell us the rationale for inability to effectively use that piece of property and in either case, we do not have the land, except for the 2.3 acres, I spoke of, to give up as a quid pro quo.

Senator BIBLE. I understand that, but we will listen to Mr. Caldwell and I would like to at least have this clarified. I have been out in that area, but we will take another on-site inspection some time in the near future. It is my proposal to assign Jerry Verkler, our staff director, and Jim Beirne, who is my assistant on the parks, to sit down with you people as kind of a mediation board and see if somehow or other we cannot work this thing out.

It seems to me there is a showing for some need here and, of course, I do continue to get concerned about the encroachment on our parklands that we have both in the National Capital region and in the National Park Service. The first thing you know we will not have any open space. That concerns me.

Even if this is a small fraction, you multiply a lot of the small fractions and the next thing you will know, you will have nothing but cement high rises. That would be terrible. This is a beautiful city and I want to keep it that way.

Mr. Caldwell, why do you not give me the rationale as to why you cannot use the area bounded in blue? You want the area bounded in yellow. I understand the Park Service's position to say they want the area bounded yellow as well.

Mr. CALDWELL. Mr. Chairman, they are suggesting this kind of exchange, which, of course, we do not own. We would have to purchase that.

Senator BIBLE. However that is worked out.

Mr. CALDWELL. They are suggesting this property.

Senator BIBLE. I am not questioning you as to whether you have the land to exchange or not; my question is why you cannot take the area that is bounded in blue.

Mr. CALDWELL. We are concerned with the functional day-to-day running of this hospital and the juxtaposition of all of the service departments and the rest.

The hospital and its buildings are beginning to move this way. It was always planned that way.

Senator BIBLE. Why cannot you move them north instead of east?

Mr. CALDWELL. Because our boiler room and such is up in here and if we begin to move this way, we would not have a functional relationship with the rest of the hospital.

This is the laboratory, the operating room, the X-ray department and in order to connect properly, we would have to relocate right through there and that is extremely expensive.

Senator BIBLE. How expensive?

Mr. CALDWELL. We are adding right now to our operating rooms and laboratories and I expect to relocate those would be in the neighborhood of a couple of million dollars.

Those are big investments.

Senator BIBLE. Are you the expert on this, Mr. Stanton? Mr. Fish? Who is the expert on this hospital problem from the Park Service, you or Mr. Stanton?

Mr. FISH. I will try to answer.

Senator BIBLE. My question to you would be why cannot you keep the northern section bounded in blue and let the hospital have the section bounded in yellow?

Mr. FISH. We felt this area here in yellow was more appropriate topographicwise for the programs we had in mind and the natural area—

Senator BIBLE. Couldn't you see the same thing in the area which is bounded in blue?

Mr. FISH. You can do similar things, Mr. Chairman, but you do, in this area, get involved in flood plain in this area in blue.

That does preclude some programs. As a matter of fact, the program we did have in there some years ago, an overnight camping program for the children in the District of Columbia, we did experience problems down in there because of flooding.

Senator BIBLE. If you have a flood plain problem, I suppose the hospital would have the problem; would they not? It would be common to each of them. A hospital would not want to build in a flood plain and neither would a park.

Mr. FISH. The entire tract of land is not in flood plain. It is rather high land and sits way above the street.

Some of the area is in the flood plain.

I am sure whatever the hospital needed to do, there would have to be a reshaping of that land.

Senator BIBLE. What I am trying to understand is, is it easier for the Park Service to reshape their plans or is it easier for the hospital to reshape their plans? I do not know. It is the hospital versus the park.

Mr. CALDWELL. Mr. Chairman, when we talk about the new services we expect to provide, we are talking about the frequent transfer of ill people, of laboratory tests, of hospital personnel and the rest, and the relationship here is much more functional.

This plot he suggests begins back here. The topography is also difficult for us from an architectural point of view from the standpoint of designing an adequate facility.

Senator BIBLE. What if the Park Service were to put a price tag on the land and say you could have the land to the east, the land that you say is functional for hospital operation, but in order to dispose of it to you they would charge x number of dollars?

Mr. CALDWELL. The question becomes economic. I had planned in my testimony to speak to our position economically at the moment.

Senator BIBLE. Why do you not speak to that position?

Mr. CALDWELL. All right, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. Your full statement will be incorporated in the record.

**STATEMENT OF GEORGE B. CALDWELL, PRESIDENT, GREATER
SOUTHEAST COMMUNITY HOSPITAL FOUNDATION**

Mr. CALDWELL. The resources available to that hospital today are extremely limited.

We are out in a community that is—from which we are not able to raise substantial funds.

Our effort to get Hill-Burton funds have been met with little success. All of our resources are such that if our accounts receivable did not flow, we would be out of business in 2 weeks.

We cannot pay the nurses and the bills. We just do not have the money.

Senator BIBLE. I can see that is understandable.

Mr. CALDWELL. Probably, like anyone else, we could borrow the money, but I am not certain who would lend it to us.

We are near our borrowing limit we think now with the program we are presently planning.

Senator BIBLE. This is similar to "Solomon" problem of dividing the child between the two women. However, I have an expert here in Jerry Verkler. He comes from New Mexico and he is my trouble-shooter. I am going to put him and Jim Beirne on this problem. They will set up some schedule and see if there is not some way we could work this problem out. This seems to be a problem that does cry for some type of relief.

It is true I am on the Labor-HEW Appropriations Committee and I am very familiar with Hill-Burton. Our unfortunate problem is we appropriate the money and OMB freezes it and does not spend it. We have helped Georgetown Hospital. We have helped George Washington Hospital. Do we help your hospital federally?

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Chairman, I think if we are talking in comparison of the tremendous help that has been received by those institutions of Georgetown and George Washington, ours would be considered minute indeed.

Senator BIBLE. It might be considered minute, but that is your conclusion as a lawyer. What are the facts? What have you received?

Mr. McDONOUGH. To build the hospital, Mr. Chairman, we have received an appropriation through the Hospital Center of \$3,325,000.

We received a grant from Health, Education, and Welfare to help build the hospital in the amount of \$1,200,000 and since that time, we have received no additional funds whatsoever since we built the hospital.

Senator BIBLE. That is the total amount of Federal help you have received?

Mr. McDONOUGH. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. I assume your assumption is correct. I do not think I would call that minute by comparison with Georgetown or George Washington.

I do not know how much they have received in actual dollars. I think I have a grasp of this problem. Who is your superintendent? Whom do we contact?

Mr. CALDWELL. I am the president and I am in residence out there. Senator BIBLE. Mr. Verkler, Mr. Beirne and myself will be knocking on your door sometime within the next couple of weeks.

We will walk over the ground and let you point it out to us.

Mr. CALDWELL. Thank you.

Senator BIBLE. Do you have any further evidence or testimony?

Mr. McDONOUGH. I just want to express to you, sir, we are also concerned about the parkland in the area and we have probably reached the point where we are going to have to consider the priorities of the human needs in this little request.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Caldwell follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF GEORGE B. CALDWELL, PRESIDENT, GREATER
SOUTHEAST COMMUNITY HOSPITAL, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. Chairman, my name is George Caldwell, and I am the president of the Greater Southeast Community Hospital, here in Washington, D.C.

We are here because the people of our community, which includes most of the area East of the Anacostia River here in the District of Columbia and a large segment of Prince George's County in Southern Maryland, need additional land in which to conduct new programs of necessary health services.

It is important before we proceed that you understand the characteristics of the primary community that we serve:

- The population today is approximately 300,000, almost half of which have not completed high school.
- There are 70,000 families—half of these families have a total family income of less than \$10,000.
- Our Primary service community crosses State lines and is illustrated here, and within this community there are only two hospitals—ours and an 80-bed community hospital approximately 5 miles from us.

It can be well documented that our community is terribly underserved in matters of health.

First, there is an acute shortage of doctors. Physician/patient ratios: National, 95/100,000; D.C., 197/100,000; D.C. aspect of our community—less than 30/100,000; Maryland aspect of our community—70/100,000.

In short, in the middle of perhaps the richest mix of doctor per population ratio in the country, there exists a pocket of seriously medically deprived people. We estimate that 70% of the people in our community do not even have their own doctor. As a result the hospital emergency room is their only access to the health system—a facility that was designed to receive, diagnose, and treat 50 patients a day is now serving as many as 300 per day and there is no room to conduct formalized programs of outpatient and ambulatory care.

Next, on the matter of facilities for acute hospital care, this community is equally underserved and our hospital equally overburdened. Across the country there are 4.3 acute general hospital beds per 1000 population. In the community that is served by our hospital the current ratio is 1.9 beds per 1,000 population, less than half the norm, and as a result our occupancy for adult medical/surgical beds continues to run in excess of 100%. While that high occupancy percentage may speak well of the efficient use of the facility, it is also a commentary on the hospital's ability to meet high standards of professionalism and treat its patients with compassion and humanism.

Other indications of the overburdened nature of the facility include—

An operating room designed for 8,000 per year now at a level of 15,000—1 out of every 3 general anesthesia patients is admitted to the hospital in the morning and discharged in the afternoon on the same day, thereby avoiding hospitalization.

7,000 x-ray procedures per x-ray room is a good standard in hospital planning. Our current x-ray department is providing 11,000 cases per room.

Similar statistics can be presented for Lab, Occupational and Physical Therapy, Cardio-diagnostics, and others.

Finally, as you consider our current hospital you should be well aware that the financial resources available to us to deal effectively with these problems are extremely modest and limited.

1. We depend almost solely on monies earned from the hospital operation. If the cash flow from accounts receivable at a rate equal to our daily billings (\$78,000 per day) stopped we would be unable to meet payrolls and pay our bills in two weeks.

2. The nature of our community is such that the possibility of private fund raising in substantial amounts is extremely slim.

3. Recent and aggressive applications for Federal funding under Hill-Burton have yielded nothing.

Recently, the local Comprehensive Health Planning Agency has given us permission to proceed with a portion of a carefully designed building program. Accordingly, we will be beginning soon on a project to expand the major hospital services departments as well as a building to enhance our ability to provide outpatient and ambulatory care. We also seek to add some additional medical/surgical beds but in spite of the day to day pressures, the high occupancy percentage, and the necessity to deny admission and cancel surgery, the local Comprehensive Planning Agency has withheld their approval of that portion of our project. We are confident, however, that we will have the "go ahead" soon.

That is the state of our hospital and our community in matters of health today. When our current building program is complete, virtually every square foot of the property we now own and occupy will be used for essential hospital buildings and appropriate parking.

As an institution we are absolutely committed to addressing ourselves to comprehensive high quality and well managed health care for our community. When we complete our current project there will remain a number of serious and essential health services that are yet uncovered in our area. If we are to continue to address ourselves to the health needs of those we serve, it is absolutely necessary that we have additional land to give us the capability to expand.

We are, therefore, respectfully requesting the support of this Committee for Senate Bill S 1244 which has been introduced by Senators Mathias and Beall which authorizes the transfer of 8.3 acres of parkland that is adjacent to our property, to the hospital for our use in enhancing and broadening health care services for the members of the public that we serve.

Plot plans that graphically describe this land and how it related to the present hospital facility have been left with the staff of this Committee and are on display here this morning.

If we have the use of this land it will be possible for us, if financing can be arranged, to construct and operate an extended care facility. With the exception of D.C. Village there is no facility in our area that provides extended or long-term care. We are convinced that at any given time there are over 30 patients in our hospital who need not be there but have no place to which we can transfer them where they will receive a proper level of professional care. Either the home environment is not equal to the needs of the patient or there is no "nursing home bed" available.

Additionally, there are any number of citizens in our community who are ill at home and denied the services of professional health workers because their illness is not serious enough to warrant hospitalization but too serious to be managed properly in the home environment. The need for this middle level of care provided in a professional and compassionate way can be well documented across the country and precisely and seriously documented in the Southeast area of the District of Columbia and southern Maryland.

We are confident that the local Comprehensive Health Planning body will strongly support this kind of service. Our Social Service Department advises me that currently placement in a certified extended care facility in Maryland takes up to 2 months and placement of a patient in a D.C. facility requires a 4-6 month wait.

With few exceptions most of the extended care facilities in the District of Columbia are parochial and restrict their admissions on the basis of religious and fraternal affiliations.

In addition to the just plain human need, of course, a very good case could be made for the cost aspects of this level of care in which the patient is provided with the proper amount of service, at a proper cost, at a proper time, and appropriate to his needs.

The matter of such a facility being adjacent to and part of a general hospital program should also be noted. The convenience that makes it possible for the patient's physician to see him more often, the availability of all hospital services to the patients in that facility, the ease of transfer hospitals to provide this service as

part of a total program of health care. The development of a nursing home such as I have outlined is only one critical omission in the health service that is presently available to our community.

The community will need acute hospital beds in addition to our plans, more physicians, programs of home care, health education, preventive medicine, and others. If we are to address ourselves to these needs it will be necessary for us to have a constant supply of high grade, committed and well-trained professionals. This is the single most important factor in the building and maintenance of patient care programs.

In order to aid in recruitment of these people and provide an immediate supply of professionals we also hope to build attractive staff housing for physicians, nurses and other necessary professional medical personnel. Our present complement of these professional people do not live near the hospital. The community that we serve does not lend itself to the kind of living circumstances that these professional people seek. Accordingly, as a recruitment tool and as a mechanism to assure ourselves and the community of a constant flow of professional personnel, a hospital owned and operated building to house professional staff is appropriate, essential, and quite common in hospitals of our size and complement.

In summary, we are a new and terribly overburdened community hospital serving a high density and under-privileged portion of the metropolitan area. We are absolutely committed to addressing ourselves to total health services and expect to expend all our energies, resources and talents toward that end. In order to satisfy our responsibilities to the community, it is necessary for us to have additional land adjacent to the hospital.

We have made every reasonable effort to obtain other property to make an appropriate transfer, we have offered to exchange 2.3 acres of our current land which is not useful to us because it does not have a functional relationship to the rest of the hospital, we have made every effort to seek the support of the Department of Interior and the Park Service but they have denied that support on the grounds that it would set an uncomfortable precedent for them and therefore, would not be in the best interest of the National Park Service. We understand, of course, and are sympathetic to that point of view.

It should be noted however, that there are over 2,000 acres of dedicated parkland east of the Anacostia River in the District of Columbia and within our primary service area, plus 17,000 acres in or near Prince Georges County, Maryland.

Our programs of health care are dedicated to members of the public—all of them—there are no special interest groups. Services of our hospital are available to everyone without discrimination of any kind including ability to pay (last year we provided over \$1 million in free care).

We are also dedicated to the public good and seek essentially a decision regarding the priority of things. In our view, of course, proper health care is an essential right of every American but that concept can never be achieved unless we have the people and the facilities to make it available to them. We think we can prove that we are a responsible voluntary community hospital that is socially motivated. We have a recent track record that indicates the strength and the result of our commitment. We are a privately conducted public agency committed to health services but can only serve those purposes if we are given the room to do so and the enthusiastic support of you and others.

This concludes our remarks. We wish there was additional time to talk about the program at Greater Southeast Community Hospital. Here in the shadow of the Nation's capital is a remarkably underserved community in matters of health and a community hospital that has a strong commitment to turn that fact around. We stand at the front line of health care delivery and every problem that is present in that issue today is present at our hospital. The people of our community and this hospital need help in meeting these problems and additional land is essential but only one factor in this process.

Thank you for this opportunity to address you. We are deadly serious about our mission and would be pleased to answer any questions.

Senator BIBLE. I think even though I have handled parks here for 18 years, all over the United States, I suppose when you have a park next to a hospital I suppose you have to give a priority to those who deal with the illnesses of mankind.

We will do the best we can. These two experts will go out and work out the sticky problems.

Who do we deal with, Mr. Caldwell?

Mr. CALDWELL. Yes, I am just a civilian.

Senator BIBLE. And you are in residence and you are a lawyer serving without pay. Lawyers are overpaid anyway. I am a lawyer and that is why I say that. As of now, that is the way I feel about it. The hearing will stand adjourned, subject to a hearing inspection. Thank you very much.

[Whereupon, at 11:10 a.m. the hearing was adjourned.]

○