

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1949**

HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

**SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
UNITED STATES SENATE**

EIGHTIETH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

H. R. 6430

**AN ACT MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE GOVERNMENT
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND OTHER ACTIVITIES
CHARGEABLE IN WHOLE OR IN PART AGAINST
THE REVENUES OF SUCH DISTRICT FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1949,
AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES**

Printed for the use of the Committee on Appropriations



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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1949

FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1948

UNITED STATES SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D. C.

The subcommittee met at 10 a. m., pursuant to call, Hon. Henry C. Dworshak (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Present: Senator Dworshak and Commissioner Young.

Senator DWORSHAK. The subcommittee will open the hearing on the District of Columbia 1949 appropriation bill.

FINANCIAL STATUS OF THE DISTRICT

Unfortunately, there have been so many uncertain factors, such as the need of additional revenue in the District, and the indecision concerning a pay-raise bill for the Federal Government, which would naturally affect the financial status of the District, and other problems, that we have had some delay. However, I am sure that we can complete what hearings are necessary on the District of Columbia budget, and then be prepared to complete work on the drafting of the bill as soon as these problems have been solved.

Commissioner Young, we shall be pleased to have a general statement from you this morning.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

STATEMENTS OF HON. JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG, HON. GUY MASON, AND GEN. GORDON R. YOUNG, COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA; WALTER L. FOWLER, BUDGET OFFICER; AND WILLIAM G. WILDING, DEPUTY BUDGET OFFICER, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

GENERAL STATEMENT

Commissioner JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. We are always glad to appear before you. I will make a very brief statement.

The Commissioners have very carefully studied the District of Columbia appropriations bill for 1949 as it passed the House of Representatives; and, on May 6 advised the chairman of this committee, in response to the request in his letter of May 4, that, in their opinion, no increases or decreases should be requested therein. With two or three minor exceptions, Mr. Chairman, that is still our view. The exceptions are really small and I will speak of them at the end of my statement.

AMOUNT OF BILL AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE

The bill as passed by the House amounted to \$101,164,983. This was an increase of \$5,228,754 over 1948 appropriations, and a reduction of \$732,300 under the 1949 budget estimates.

The estimates of appropriations, as submitted to Congress in the budget, were based on sufficient revenues during the fiscal year 1949 to meet the appropriation charges recommended. The estimated revenues for 1949 were based, in part, upon the enactment of a new tax bill for the next year. Proposed legislation for such additional taxes is now pending before Congress, and hearings have been held thereon by a joint subcommittee on fiscal affairs of the House and Senate.

The Commissioners, therefore, at this time can only submit to this committee their earnest recommendation for the approval of the appropriation bill as passed by the House, with several minor changes which will be indicated.

MINOR CHANGES REQUESTED

There are two or three minor changes which the Commissioners now recommend to take care of certain matters which have come to their attention since the receipt by them of the letter of the chairman of this committee. These changes involve a money total of only \$35,900. The changes are mostly a matter of language amounting to several words.

Our budget officer, Mr. Fowler, has those changes with him, and he will explain them to you.

Senator DWORSHAK. Would you like to have Mr. Fowler proceed at this time?

Mr. JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. FOWLER. Mr. Chairman, I will ask Mr. Wilding to refer to these minor items, and we will put them in the record at this time.

REGULATORY AGENCIES

AMENDMENT REQUESTED FOR DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE

Mr. WILDING. The first change relates to the Insurance Department item, which is on page 6 of the bill. The change requested is in line 17 of page 6, the request being to change \$62,800 to \$78,300 an increase of \$15,500.

This is necessary in order to enable the Superintendent of Insurance to carry out the provisions of Public Law 541, approved May 20, 1948.

The amount of \$15,500 will enable the Superintendent of Insurance to increase his personnel by a net number of three employees, will also enable him to meet certain other obligations, the principal of which is for equipment to be used in filing the great number of returns which are required under that act to be made by the insurance companies.

LETTER FROM SUPERINTENDENT OF INSURANCE

Mr. FOWLER. We would like to amplify that statement, Mr. Chairman, by including in the record a letter from the Superintendent of Insurance. The full picture will then be before the committee.

Senator DWORSHAK. The letter may be inserted in the record at this point.

(The letter referred to is as follows:)

MAY 10, 1948.

To the Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia:

H. R. 3998, a bill to provide for the regulation of certain insurance rates in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, has passed both the Senate and the House of Representatives, and is before the President for approval. During the recent hearings before the House Subcommittee on Appropriations no consideration was given to the cost of the administration of this legislation, due to the fact that the bill had not at that time passed the Senate. The purpose of this new law is to extend the present regulation of the business of insurance in the District to the extent made necessary by Public Law 15, Seventy-ninth Congress, as amended, approved March 9, 1945. That act states that the business of insurance "shall be subject to the laws of the several States which relate to the regulation and taxation of such business." It classifies the District as a State, and provides that after June 30, 1948, certain Federal laws "shall be applicable to the business of insurance to the extent that such business is not regulated by State law."

Six bills were introduced early in the first session of the Eightieth Congress to provide the additional legislation deemed to be required for the District of Columbia by Public Law 15. One of these, H. R. 1717, was sponsored by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. The proponents of these bills could not agree among themselves to accept any particular bill, and, consequently, H. R. 3998 was introduced by Representative Simpson in an effort to effect a compromise. The Commissioners will recall that in their letter recommending the introduction of H. R. 1717 they said: "It is estimated that the cost of the administration of the bill, if enacted, will be approximately \$10,000 per year." The legislation as enacted is more expensive to administer than that proposed by the Commissioners, in that it requires that all rates, rules, etc., be submitted to the Superintendent by the insurance companies. The Commissioners in their bill proposed that such filings be made only as required by the Superintendent in the exercise of his discretion.

Under the terms of H. R. 3998, on and after July 1, 1948, every company is required to file with the Superintendent of Insurance every rate, rating plan, rule, and classification which it uses, or proposes to use, in the District for the many different kinds of insurance involved. This will involve not only a continuous accumulation and study of statistical data by classes and otherwise, but also numerous hearings and conferences with all persons having an interest therein. The bill expressly provides for formal hearings, for the imposition of penalties, and for the investigation, licensing, and examining of rating organizations. Approximately 400 insurance companies are subject to the act. They have a premium volume in the District of approximately \$14,000,000.

To administer this act it will be necessary to provide four new positions in the Department of Insurance. These positions are as follows:

One casualty rate actuary, P-4 at \$4,902 per annum; one fire rate actuary, P-4 at \$4,902 per annum; one examiner, CAF-9 at \$4,150 per annum; one senior clerk (statistical clerk), CAF-5 at \$2,645 per annum.

The rate actuaries will have charge, under the Deputy Superintendent, of administering this act and of determining the reasonableness, fairness, and adequacy of rates, rules, regulations, and forms. They will represent the Superintendent in conferences with insurance-company representatives and will act generally in an advisory capacity to the Superintendent and the Deputy Superintendent. They will also attend to complaints and inquiries from the public and from persons in the insurance business. The examiner will conduct the examinations of companies and rating organizations required by the act. The statistical clerk will perform the statistical and clerical work incident to the duties described above. The cost of these four positions amounts to \$16,599. It is proposed, however, that the position of fire rate actuary will absorb the duties of an existing position in this Department now classified as P-3 at \$4,525 per annum, so that the net cost for personal services will amount to only \$12,074.

In addition to the personal services requirement stated above, it will be necessary that our existing allotments for postage, printing and binding, supplies, and equipment be increased as follows:

Communication service (postage)-----	\$250
Printing and binding-----	200
Supplies and materials-----	100
Equipment-----	2,876

The total cost for the fiscal year 1949 is therefore \$15,500. However, of the \$2,876 requested for equipment, only about \$300 will be a recurring item, so that after the fiscal year 1949, the cost of administering the bill will be approximately \$12,900. It will be noted that the excess of this figure over the amount of \$10,000 named in the Commissioners' estimates lies in the CAF-5 position made necessary by the added volume of work to which I have referred herein and which was not contemplated under the bill proposed by the Commissioners.

I recommend that the Commissioners submit to the Bureau of the Budget an estimate of an appropriation in the amount of \$15,500 with the request that it be forwarded to the Senate Committee on Appropriations for the District of Columbia for inclusion in the District of Columbia appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1949 now pending before that committee.

ALBERT F. JORDAN,
Superintendent of Insurance.

Senator DWORSHAK. How many employees does the Insurance Department now have?

Mr. WILDING. The Insurance Department now has a total of 14 employees.

Senator DWORSHAK. Does the statement which has been placed in the record contain all of the details?

Mr. FOWLER. Yes, Mr. Chairman, it does contain all the details.

Senator DWORSHAK. Will you proceed, Mr. Wilding.

COURTS

AMENDMENT REQUESTED FOR MUNICIPAL COURT

Mr. WILDING. The next item relates to the Municipal Court, and is on page 21, line 21. It is requested that a change be made from \$484,600 to \$490,000, an increase of \$5,400. This increase is requested in order to cover the cost of the reallocation of probation officers in the police court. This request has been received since the action of the Commissioners was taken on the request of the chairman of this committee for changes to be made in the bill. Those reallocation increases amount to \$5,400, rounding out to the nearest hundred. The detail of that matter is shown in a memorandum, which, with your permission, Mr. Chairman, I shall file with the committee.

MEMORANDUM FROM MUNICIPAL COURT

Senator DWORSHAK. The memorandum may be inserted in the record at this point.

(The memorandum referred to is as follows:)

THE MUNICIPAL COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
May 14, 1948.

Mr. WILLIAM G. WILDING,
Deputy Budget Officer, District of Columbia,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. WILDING: In accordance with our telephone conversation this is to request that the sum of \$752.40 be added to our appropriations in addition to the items set forth in the mimeographed justifications submitted at the hearing before the Senate subcommittee last Monday.

This item is to cover the reallocation of the additional probation officer requested in the 1949 estimates, provided this additional employee is granted by the Senate Appropriations Committee.

This will increase our total budget from \$489,240 to \$489,992, or, after rounding to the nearest hundred, to \$490,000.

I shall appreciate your having this additional item inserted for us.

Sincerely,

ANNA L. CALLAHAN,
Administrative Assistant to the Clerk of the Court.

THE MUNICIPAL COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Change page 21, line 21, from \$484,600 to \$489,240.

Estimate 1949-----	\$484, 600
Allowed-----	484, 600
Amount requested to be added for reallocation-----	4, 640

JUSTIFICATION FOR REQUEST

It is respectfully requested that the amount of \$4,640 be added to the appropriation for personal services for 1949 for the municipal court for the District of Columbia, making a total appropriation for the court of \$489,240. This addition is to cover the reallocation by the Civil Service Commission of positions of probation officers of the court.

The Civil Service Commission revised its standards on probation officers in 1947. The employees of the juvenile court were reallocated in accordance with these new standards in July of that year. The reallocation of municipal court probation officers brings their salaries in line with those granted the juvenile court.

The amount requested herein was not included in the estimates submitted to the House Subcommittee on Appropriations because the survey and investigation by the Civil Service Commission has just been completed.

Following is a list of the reallocated positions and the amount requested for each:

Name	Present salary	Reallocated salary	Approximate budget increase required
Chief probation officer, P-3 to P-5: Joseph N. Sanford-----	\$4, 525. 80	\$5, 905. 20	\$1, 379. 40
Assistant chief probation officer, P-2 to P-3: Irving Cooper-----	3, 898. 80	4, 149. 60	250. 80
Probation officers, P-1 to P-2:			
Robert J. Conner-----	3, 021. 00	3, 397. 20	376. 20
Irma I. Augustine-----	2, 644. 80	3, 397. 20	752. 40
Ella G. Bell-----	3, 021. 00	3, 397. 20	376. 20
William R. McAdam-----	3, 021. 00	3, 397. 20	376. 20
Garland Mackey-----	3, 021. 00	3, 397. 20	376. 20
Nathan D. Heady-----	3, 021. 00	3, 397. 20	376. 20
Samuel Lightman-----	3, 021. 00	3, 397. 20	376. 20
Total-----	29, 195. 40	33, 835. 20	4, 639. 80

FIRE DEPARTMENT

LANGUAGE AMENDMENT REQUESTED

Mr. WILDING. The third and last item involving a money change is for the Fire Department, appearing on page 20 of the bill. It is requested on page 20, following line 18, there be inserted a new item, reading:

For an additional amount for the acquisition of sites for fire-engine houses in the vicinity of Forty-ninth and East Capitol Streets Southeast, and in the vicinity of Twenty-fourth and Irving Streets, Southeast, and for the purchase of fire-alarm systems, \$15,000, to remain available until expended.

AMOUNT FOR FIRE-HOUSE SITES

This amount is requested as an additional amount to the appropriation of \$114,600 for the acquisition of those two sites, and other purposes, provided in the 1948 appropriation act.

It has just come to the attention of the Commissioners that the Real Estate Committee is of the opinion that this additional amount is needed in order to acquire these sites; and the Commissioners, accordingly, request that small change.

Senator DWORSHAK. How much money is required altogether?

Mr. WILDING. That would amount to \$129,600.

Senator DWORSHAK. Did you present that matter to the House committee?

Mr. WILDING. No, sir. This matter has come up since the hearings before the House committee.

There are no other items that the Commissioners have in mind now involving money changes.

JUSTIFICATION OF ITEM

Senator DWORSHAK. Why is this new item essential for the Fire Department at this particular time?

Mr. WILDING. The money for the purchase of these sites was included in the 1948 appropriation act. Since last July 1 the money has been available, and efforts have been made to acquire these sites. The sites have not as yet been acquired and the officials involved are now about on the point of being able to acquire them, but do not feel that they can acquire the sites within the money appropriated.

Senator DWORSHAK. Is this additional amount necessary to take care of the increased cost of these facilities?

Mr. WILDING. That amount is to take care of the increased estimated cost. It is never known how much the final cost will be, but they believe that \$15,000 will be sufficient.

Commissioner JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG. The price of property in the neighborhoods has gone up extensively.

Mr. WILDING. The need for the sites has been demonstrated to the Congress, since the money was appropriated for the purpose. The project has received the proper sanction, and therefore we would like to carry it out by having sufficient money appropriated.

The other items that I wish to refer to relate to language changes only.

Mr. FOWLER. There are two or three minor changes in the bill which we would like to make for the record.

Senator DWORSHAK. Would you like to itemize them now?

Mr. WILDING. Yes, Mr. Chairman. I would like to mention two of them right now.

LANGUAGE CHANGE REGARDING APPROPRIATIONS FROM THE HIGHWAY FUND

The first is a very small item of a preposition on page 2, line 24, which is merely a typographical error and nothing else. We request that the preposition "for" be changed to "from." That accords with the 1948 appropriation language. The paragraph will then read:

All sums appropriated under public works designated as payable from the highway fund; and.

The next item is on page 46 of the bill, line 20. Again this is a very minor matter, and I dislike taking up the time of the committee to talk about it, but I think it would be well to do so in order to make clear the meaning of the item.

This item, I may say, was informally called to our attention by the General Accounting Office, and we certainly do appreciate their cooperation in this matter.

PUBLIC WORKS

LANGUAGE CHANGES ON CAPITAL OUTLAY, SEWER DIVISION

On page 46 of the bill, line 20, following the semicolon after \$25,000, we request that there be inserted:

In all, \$2,661,000;

In the last line of page 46, line 25, we ask that the word "be" be changed to "is."

On page 47, line 7, we request that there be stricken, following the semicolon after the word "plant", the words and figures "in all, \$2,661,000."

I believe the purpose of those changes is obvious.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

LANGUAGE PROVISION REQUESTED

On line 17 of page 28, following the word "parolees," we request that you strike out the period and in insert in lieu thereof a colon and the following provision:

Provided further, That not to exceed \$40,000 of the amount appropriated for operating expenses, Adult Correctional Service, District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1947, and the unexpended balance of \$116,600 appropriated for capital outlay, structural improvements at the jail, District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1947, are continued available until June 30, 1949.

The Director of Corrections, in a letter on this matter, states:

It is now known that the reconstruction work at the jail under these two appropriations will not be completed by June 30, 1948. It will be sometime in the fiscal year 1949 before the jail can finish this reconstruction. Most of the equipment and materials will be on order by June 30. However, installation and reconstruction will carry over into 1949. Funds will be needed for personal services for per diem mechanics engaged in the installation work. This matter has been discussed with the budget officer and yourself, and you advised that an effort would be made to amend language in the Senate bill to continue these funds available.

Mr. FOWLER. The only other change, Mr. Chairman, is one involving the language in the House bill relating to St. Elizabeths Hospital. We can discuss that now, if you wish us to do so.

Senator DWORSHAK. Will you proceed, Mr. Fowler?

Mr. FOWLER. Mr. Wilding will explain the details.

ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

Mr. WILDING. On page 33, line 5 of the bill, the provision attached to the appropriation for the support of indigent insane of the District of Columbia at St. Elizabeths Hospital reads:

Provided, That hereafter the funds of the District of Columbia shall not be available for the care in Saint Elizabeths Hospital of any person who has been a resident of the District of Columbia for less than one year.

LANGUAGE PROVISION REQUESTED

Our request is that that provision be changed, in order to clarify it, to read as follows:

Provided, That hereafter the funds of the District of Columbia shall not be available for the care of any person admitted hereafter to Saint Elizabeths Hospital who has not maintained his principal place of abode in the District of Columbia for more than one year immediately prior to application for voluntary admission or the filing of the petition provided for in the act approved June 8, 1938, as amended.

Senator DWORSHAK. Was that change proposed to the House committee?

Mr. WILDING. No, sir. This thought has come about since the action of the House. We have analyzed the first wording of the provision, and we have considered that probably it could be properly subject either to misinterpretation or lack of understanding.

PRESENT ADMISSION TO ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

Senator DWORSHAK. What is the regulation which is currently followed in regard to the commitment of inmates to St. Elizabeths Hospital?

Mr. WILDING. There is no limitation as to the residence within the District of Columbia of inmates at the time they are admitted in considering whether or not they shall be a charge to the District of Columbia. If they are not residents of the District of Columbia, we still pay for them until we determine that they belong elsewhere.

Mr. FOWLER. We think that this provision will be in accord with the thinking of the House committee. We think that the language which is now in the bill does not accomplish the purpose that they had in mind. After a considerable amount of study, we have arrived at the conclusion that this proposed language is necessary to effectuate the purpose that they desire.

EFFECT OF PROVISION ON HANDLING OF MENTAL PATIENTS AT GALLINGER HOSPITAL

Senator DWORSHAK. How will this provision affect the handling of mental patients at Gallinger Hospital?

Mr. FOWLER. It will have no effect on the handling of mental patients at Gallinger Hospital unless the bill which the Commissioners recently approved for the immediate transfer of certain types of patients to St. Elizabeths Hospital is passed.

REASON FOR HOUSE AMENDMENT

Senator DWORSHAK. What was the reason for the House amendment?

Mr. FOWLER. The reason was that our appropriation for St. Elizabeths Hospital has grown so terrifically large that it was concluded that the District of Columbia was not being treated fairly. The ratio of insane people to the total population is so great in Washington, as compared with other cities, that we thought we should only be held responsible for those inmates who have resided here for at least a year. If those people come in here from the different States to see the President or somebody else, and we have to pick them up, there is no reason why the District taxpayers should pay for them for the next 20 or 30 years.

Senator YOUNG. I had a case a year or so ago of a prominent official here in the Government whose wife had a hard time getting into St. Elizabeths Hospital, when I thought that in her particular case she had every right to get in there. The fact was that her case was almost a "must" case. Her case was finally taken care of, as I remember it.

If you establish a hard and fast regulation, you may be placing a hardship upon some very deserving cases.

PURPOSE OF PROVISION REQUESTED

Mr. FOWLER. This provision has nothing to do with the difficulty of getting the patients into the institution. This provision does not, by any stretch of the imagination, affect the entrance of patients to St. Elizabeths. It merely clarifies the matter of who shall be responsible for the maintenance of the patients after they are in the hospital. The same laws and system will be in effect.

Senator DWORSHAK. Do you think the District of Columbia has been forced to pay for the commitment of many persons who are not legitimately citizens of the District?

Mr. FOWLER. I do not think so, Senator, I know it.

Senator DWORSHAK. Is there anything else you wish to present?

GENERAL PROVISIONS

AMENDMENT REQUESTED TO SECTION 12—TYPEWRITER PROVISION

Mr. WILDING. We have two more language changes. One has reference to a provision in the Treasury-Post Office bill dealing with the purchase of typewriters. That would put us in a very desperate situation with respect to typewriters inasmuch as we would not be participating in the allocation of typewriters from the central source of supply which is set up under that provision. Those are typewriters no longer needed by the Federal Government.

Senator DWORSHAK. Are you referring to the purchase of surplus equipment?

Mr. WILDING. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

We have a suggested new section 12, which would appear on page 58 of the bill, in lieu of section 12 there shown. This section would read as follows:

The District of Columbia is authorized to purchase new typewriters for educational purposes at not to exceed the lowest price paid for similar typewriters for such purposes by schools in the States of Maryland and Virginia, and is further authorized to purchase not to exceed 300 new typewriters for such offices as the Commissioners may determine at a price not to exceed the average list price for new typewriters, less 30 percent discount; *Provided*, that multiple awards of contracts may be made for new typewriters for educational purposes.

Senator DWORSHAK. What change does that involve in the procedure you are now following?

Mr. WILDING. There would not be much change in the procedure we are now following, but there would be quite a change in the procedure we would be required to follow after next June 30, providing this provision in the Treasury-Post Office bill is enacted into law. We just would not be able to get any typewriters under that law.

Senator DWORSHAK. What do you mean; do you purchase typewriters through the Federal Government?

Mr. WILDING. The bill provides that no new typewriters shall be purchased through any of the appropriations. We hope that that would not be applied to us, but we fear it would.

Senator DWORSHAK. You do not want the provision in Treasury and Post Office bill to completely apply to your purchases of typewriters?

Mr. WILDING. We want the provision ameliorated to the extent indicated by the new section 12 we are asking be inserted. We are not asking for a complete dispensation from the provision of the Treasury and Post Office bill.

Senator DWORSHAK. Have you been buying a lot of used typewriters from the Federal Government?

Mr. WILDING. We have purchased surplus typewriters whenever we could, but we do not have many opportunities to buy surplus typewriters. For the most part, we have to buy new typewriters and we will probably have to continue to do so.

Senator DWORSHAK. Does the proposed language of the Treasury and Post Office appropriation bill put a ban on the purchase of all new typewriters?

Mr. WILDING. Yes, sir.

Senator DWORSHAK. How much money is allocated in the 1949 appropriation bill for new typewriters?

FUNDS FOR NEW TYPEWRITERS

Mr. WILDING. We have funds in the school items for 500 typewriters for educational purposes, that is, for instructional purposes. Throughout the bill there is a provision for new typewriters, a total amount of which I am not acquainted with. The amount, however, is not great, it is moderate.

Senator DWORSHAK. Would the 500 typewriters be all new typewriters?

Mr. WILDING. Those would be new typewriters.

When we have new employees, we have always endeavored to use surplus typewriters, when we can get them.

USED TYPEWRITERS

Senator DWORSHAK. How many used typewriters have you purchased in the last 2 years from the Federal Government?

Mr. WILDING. I will have to obtain that information for you, Mr. Chairman. Incidentally, it occurs to me that the purchasing officer had provision for funds in his appropriation for, I believe, two electric typewriters. Those would be new typewriters, of course. Those are for use where a number of copies have to be made. A large number of copies of each purchase order have to be made.

(The requested information is as follows:)

One hundred fifty-four reconditioned typewriters have been purchased from the Federal Government at an average cost of \$60 each, since July 1, 1946.

Senator DWORSHAK. Is it your thought that new typewriters are necessary for use for students in the schools?

Mr. WILDING. Yes, sir. We think it would be very unwise to teach the children the use of old-model typewriters and then have them be required to operate new-model typewriters when they go to work. We believe they should be taught typewriting on up-to-date typewriters, and not on old-model typewriters.

Senator DWORSHAK. Are there any more changes in language?

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

LANGUAGE CHANGE REQUESTED FOR OPERATING EXPENSES, GALLINGER HOSPITAL

Mr. WILDING. Yes; there is one more change, Mr. Chairman. On page 25, line 23, the Commissioners would ask that the word "five" be changed to "six". That is in connection with the psychiatric division. The alienist and the chief of psychiatry have been one and the same person. It was the Commissioners' thought that it would be proper to divorce those two positions one from the other and to set up a separate position of alienist. They would provide also for chief of the psychiatry division. That change would require the language to read "six full-time chief medical officers," instead of "five full-time chief medical officers."

JUSTIFICATION OF PROPOSED LANGUAGE AMENDMENT

Senator DWORSHAK. Is that proposed change incident to the proposed expansion of psychiatric work at Gallinger Hospital?

Mr. FOWLER. Yes, Mr. Chairman, and it is also due to the fact that we have just recently had an extensive study made of the psychiatric unit of Gallinger Hospital. The result of the study and other reports submitted is that we have come to the determination that we need to break down that job into two jobs. One man cannot do it all. We need to have an alienist as well as a chief psychiatrist. We therefore need to change this language from "five" to "six" in order that we may have the legal authority to institute this job.

Senator DWORSHAK. You are not asking for any additional funds?

Mr. FOWLER. No, sir, we do not ask for additional funds. That is all we have, Mr. Chairman.

STATEMENT OF GENERAL YOUNG

Senator DWORSHAK. General Young, would you like to make a statement on the public works of the District?

Gen. GORDON R. YOUNG. I do not have a general statement, but I will be happy to answer any questions.

Senator DWORSHAK. Do you have any changes to suggest in the House bill?

Gen. GORDON R. YOUNG. I have none which I have initiated. On the question of the combination of the crippled children's and pediatric clinics, which has been brought up by your committee investigator, I can give you some information, if you so desire.

Senator DWORSHAK. I do not think we can deal very much with that matter until we know something more definite about the revenue outlook.

FUNDS FOR GARAGE AND SHOPS BUILDING

How much money is there in the bill for a new garage and shop?

Gen. GORDON R. YOUNG. We are asking for \$187,300 of new money. We are also asking for the transfer of \$875,000 from the existing appropriation for the new incinerator, to the garage and shops.

Senator DWORSHAK. Why is not the money needed for the incinerator project?

Gen. GORDON R. YOUNG. We have had previous appropriations for both the incinerator and the garage and shop projects. Both projects are highly desirable, but due to the great increase in costs since those appropriations were made, there is not enough money in either item now to build them. We did not feel that we were justified in asking for enough additional money this year to build both projects. The garage and shops is even more urgent than the proposed incinerator. Therefore, our proposal was to build the garage and shops by the transfer of funds from the incinerator project. That will leave a small balance in the incinerator project, which will not be spent this year. I am hopeful that in the fiscal year 1950 we will be able to get money for the incinerator.

Senator DWORSHAK. What is the full amount you anticipate will be required for the garage and shops?

Gen. GORDON R. YOUNG. The amount is \$1,375,000.

JUSTIFICATION OF PROJECT

Senator DWORSHAK. Do you think this project should take precedence over some of the other building projects that you face in the District at this time?

Gen. GORDON R. YOUNG. I do not know of any project which is more urgent than that and which has been omitted from the budget.

DISPOSITION OF VACATED LAUNDRY BUILDING AT GALLINGER HOSPITAL

Senator DWORSHAK. This matter is not under your jurisdiction, General, but do you know what it is planned to do with the vacated laundry building at Gallinger Hospital?

Gen. GORDON R. YOUNG. Mr. Hutson has just informed me that a new admission center is being planned there by the Gallinger authorities.

Senator DWORSHAK. Is there anything else on this matter?

IMPORTANCE OF GARAGE AND SHOPS BUILDING

Commissioner JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG. I would like to add to the statements made about the shops and garage that the importance of that project has been impressed on me for some time.

Senator DWORSHAK. What is being used now as a garage?

Commissioner JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG. The present garage is an old building, the approach to which is up two or three alleys. We have a large fleet of very expensive trucks—trash and paper trucks—going into that garage. If the building were to burn, we might lose a very expensive fleet of trucks. The building is very hard to get in and out of. We are paying our men by the hour, and they are spending more time than is necessary leaving and entering the building. The new garage is badly needed; I am convinced of that.

CAPACITY OF NEW GARAGE

Senator DWORSHAK. How many vehicles will be taken care of?

Commissioner JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG. General Young will answer that question, I believe.

Gen. GORDON R. YOUNG. There are 135 vehicles.

Senator DWORSHAK. Do they include passenger cars, trucks, and other types of vehicles?

Commissioner JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG. I do not think any passenger cars are included. They are all expensive trucks.

BACKGROUND ON GARAGE AND SHOPS PROJECT

Gen. GORDON R. YOUNG. Mr. Chairman, I would like to make one additional statement regarding the garage and shops. The project is not a new one. It has been urged by our Department of Sanitation for some years. It was carefully studied in 1946 when the 1946 bill was drawn, and planning money was included in the bill that year. We would have inserted an appropriation for the garage and shops in the 1947 appropriation bill, except for the fact that the financial stringencies again, and the need for new schools particularly, made it impossible. We were given some money in the 1948 act. This year we have asked for additional money for the project. It has been carefully studied and has been approved twice by Congress.

NEW INCINERATOR

Senator DWORSHAK. How long have you been planning to construct a new incinerator?

Gen. GORDON R. YOUNG. We have been planning to construct a new incinerator for an even longer time, as I recall.

Senator DWORSHAK. Do you think you can defer the incinerator a few more years?

Gen. GORDON R. YOUNG. We will have to defer it at least a year, Mr. Chairman. It is one of many highly desirable projects in the District which we will only be able to get to at a reasonable rate.

NEED FOR ADDITIONAL REVENUES

Senator DWORSHAK. It may be appropriate at this time to have the Commissioners make some brief statement on the record as to the need for additional revenue. The Commissioners have appeared before the subcommittee of the District of Columbia Legislative Committee. Is it desired to make any statement on that subject at this time?

Commissioner JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG. You were there, Mr. Chairman, and we were very happy to make our statement at that time. General Young was not present at that time.

We will be in a very desperate situation if we do not get the additional revenue legislation. The budget is balanced from the anticipated additional revenue. Even now, with the additional revenue that we have figured on, if the increased pay bill goes into effect, an additional problem will be created which we are not prepared to meet at all.

Senator YOUNG. The District of Columbia will probably have to follow the Federal Government in any raises that Congress makes for Federal employees.

Commissioner JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG. Yes, sir, Senator Young. The District employees are always included in changes applicable to Federal employees.

EFFECT OF PAY INCREASE ON DISTRICT BUDGET

Senator YOUNG. The passage of the pay-increase bill almost seems to be a certainty now.

Senator DWORSHAK. Without the pay-raise bill, you would still need additional revenue to balance the District of Columbia budget, would you not?

Commissioner JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG. Yes.

Senator DWORSHAK. The budget is balanced now, insofar as the House bill is concerned, is it not?

Commissioner JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG. It is; provided we get the anticipated revenue.

AMOUNT OF DEFICIENCY

Senator DWORSHAK. There is a deficiency now of about \$4,000,000 or \$5,000,000, is there not?

Commissioner JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG. The deficiency is a little less than \$6,000,000.

Mr. FOWLER. The budget will be in balance, Mr. Chairman, if we get a tax program which will give us \$6,000,000. If we do not get the \$6,000,000, we will be out of balance about \$6,000,000. However, we do have securities; if we were to sell all securities that we have in reserve, if we took everything that we have and sold it, our deficit for the year would be \$3,869,574.

SITUATION AS TO PERSONAL-PROPERTY AND REAL-ESTATE INCREASES

Senator DWORSHAK. You would then be compelled by law to take care of that deficit by increasing the rate on real estate, would you not?

Mr. FOWLER. We would be compelled, if no legislation were forthcoming, to take care of that deficit by personal-property and real-estate increases.

Commissioner JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG. As I stated in the previous hearing, we feel that it would be very unwise and unsound to increase the real-estate taxes again. We think real estate is carrying a very heavy burden, as it is.

COMMISSIONERS FAVOR SALES TAX

Senator DWORSHAK. The Commissioners are heartily in favor of new taxes in the way of a sales tax, are they not?

Commissioner JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG. Yes, sir, Senator. As I said at the previous hearing, we had public hearings on the matter, and we found that the vast majority of witnesses were in favor of the sales tax. I mean by that that the business houses, the board of trade, business organizations, taxpayers' associations, and building owners are in favor of the sales tax.

Senator YOUNG. What rate of sales tax are you speaking of?

Commissioner JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG. The sales tax would be a 2-percent tax, with exemptions on food and medicines.

Senator DWORSHAK. Do you take the position that it is impossible to make any retrenchment of any kind in the existing budget in order to preclude the need of new taxes?

Commissioner JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG. Any retrenchment, sir, would be brought about, sir, as I see it, by cutting down on services. That could be done, but it would be felt in reduced services to the public who are paying the taxes.

INCREASE OF BUDGET IN PAST YEARS

Senator DWORSHAK. There has been frequent comment about the fact that it was only a few years ago that the District budget amounted to only about \$65,000,000, and now it is in excess of \$100,000,000. Do you want to comment on that?

Commissioner JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG. I would like Mr. Fowler to state what the pay raises have been in that same period.

Mr. FOWLER. Since the war, and as a result of legislation over which we have had no control, we have estimated that our increases have amounted to \$20,000,000 a year.

Senator YOUNG. I think that you will find that the budgets passed by the various State legislatures have nearly doubled what they were a few years ago.

Senator DWORSHAK. Do you have any other statement, gentlemen?

Commissioner JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG. That is all we have, Mr. Chairman.

Senator DWORSHAK. Thank you, Commissioners, for your appearance here this morning.

At this time the committee will hear from the representatives of the Police Department.

METROPOLITAN POLICE

STATEMENTS OF INSPECTOR FLOYD A. TRUSCOTT, METROPOLITAN POLICE; AND LT. JAMES H. COX, METROPOLITAN POLICE

Inspector Truscott, do you have a general statement to make, or do you desire to address your remarks to the proposed request for 200 additional patrolmen.

NEED FOR MORE POLICEMEN

Mr. TRUSCOTT. I would like to address my remarks to that request particularly, sir. I do not have a general statement.

I would like to apologize for Major Barrett, who was unable to be here. He was directed to be in court this morning, and he has asked me to appear for him.

We are particularly desirous, Mr. Chairman, of obtaining 205 additional patrolmen for the coming fiscal year to fill what we feel is a vital need in our foot-patrol service within the District of Columbia, to give the citizens the additional protection and prevention that is inherent in the use of foot patrolmen.

We have had, over the years, for various reasons, to pull certain men from street duty. In the meantime, our outlying districts have grown tremendously in population, as well as in business and residential properties. After thorough consideration, we feel that 205 patrolmen is the minimum amount that we need to bring that service back into line with the rest of our departments.

PRESENT STRENGTH

Senator DWORSHAK. Are you currently employing all of the patrolmen you are authorized to employ under the appropriation bill?

Mr. TRUSCOTT. We are, sir, with the exception of 16 military-leave vacancies, and 2 vacancies which have recently occurred.

Senator DWORSHAK. What is the total personnel in the Police Department now?

Mr. TRUSCOTT. Our actual personnel is 1,777. Our authorized strength is 1,795.

RECRUITMENT

Senator DWORSHAK. Have you recently had any conferences with the Civil Service Commission to ascertain whether the 205 additional patrolmen you want are available?

Mr. TRUSCOTT. We have, and we have found that they are not available at this time. They, however, are in the process of setting up an additional examination for us on the basis of our needs. They anticipate setting up an examination which is similar for the District of Columbia Fire Department for the same purpose. They have said that they cannot assure us of filling all of those vacancies at the beginning of the fiscal year.

NATION-WIDE RECRUITMENT

We are proceeding, however, with our conferences. They have quite a recruitment problem. This particular area in the vicinity of the District of Columbia has been pretty well stripped. Of course, our physical standards—and we hope to persuade the Civil Service Commission to make this a national recruitment program; in other words, to go out into other sections of the United States and permit the dissemination of the announcements and, if possible, to hold examinations at other places, subject to individuals selected becoming residents here if appointed.

Senator DWORSHAK. How many men do you think you could procure from the existing register?

Mr. TRUSCOTT. From the existing register, I do not think we could procure any other than possibly enough to fill our still recurring vacancies. We will have a few more vacancies occurring the first of next month, and we also anticipate a few on the 1st of July. That is the very best we can hope for. We are right down to the bottom of the present register.

Senator DWORSHAK. Do you not think a considerable delay would be involved if you were to endeavor to recruit patrolmen on a Nation-wide basis?

OPEN CONTINUING EXAMINATION

Mr. TRUSCOTT. The Civil Service Commission has proposed to hold what they call an open continuing examination. In other words, that would be just one announcement and one examination, but instead, would be an open continuing examination for our benefit. In that way, as sufficient applications accrue at any particular point, as well as in the District of Columbia, an examination can be held. A register would be set up, and succeeding examinations would be held as further applications would be received, without the formalities that exist where only one announcement is issued and one examination is held. The Civil Service Commission feels that that procedure will help materially.

ADEQUACY OF ADDITIONAL POLICEMEN

Senator DWORSHAK. Mr. Truscott, you have stressed the need for adding patrolmen to the police force. Do you think that possibly if we authorized funds to employ 100 additional patrolmen that that would be ample for the next fiscal year?

Mr. TRUSCOTT. No; I do not think that that would be ample. One hundred patrolmen would be a help, but they would not fill our basic need.

POSSIBILITY OF RECRUITING 205 POLICEMEN

Senator DWORSHAK. Are you reasonably confident that you can secure the 205 patrolmen within the next year?

Mr. TRUSCOTT. Within the next year, sir, I feel positive that we can. In fact, we have this year, in the face of a very limited supply of manpower, been able to fill 196 positions by original appointment and two by reinstatement.

Senator DWORSHAK. Do you have any other statements to make on any other work of the Police Department?

Mr. TRUSCOTT. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

COMMUNICATION AND RECORDS SYSTEM

We have another project which is the continuation of our centralized communications and records system. In that project, at this time, we are employing 25 temporary clerk-typists, their job being to bring our criminal-record section up to date. We would like very much to have the authority to employ them for one additional year at a cost of \$1,954 per person.

Senator DWORSHAK. Can you not absorb that cost within the appropriation already approved by the House for the Police Department?

Mr. TRUSCOTT. We cannot, sir, in the appropriation as approved.

LAPSES

Mr. FOWLER. We had thought that they could, Mr. Chairman, because, as you can see, there is going to be a considerable amount of difficulty in getting these 205 policemen. The longer you put off the appointment of those men, the more money lapses. However, it may be that they can appoint these 205 men more quickly than we anticipate at the present time; if so, they will run short of funds.

Mr. Cox. I might say that a large item, due to delay in filling these new positions, has been deducted from the appropriation.

Mr. WILDING. Deductions have already been made in the bill in the amount as approved by the House.

Mr. Cox. The sum of \$240,579 has already been deducted for the delay in filling the positions of these 205 men.

Senator DWORSHAK. How much money has been added for the new patrolmen in this bill?

AMOUNT FOR NEW POLICEMEN

Mr. Cox. The total for the personal services is \$451,307. The total for the policemen is \$669,351.

Senator DWORSHAK. Will you repeat the amount appropriated for the new patrolmen?

Mr. Cox. The appropriation for the patrolmen is \$669,351, less the \$240,579 deducted for delaying filling the new positions.

Senator DWORSHAK. That would leave \$451,307, I believe.

Mr. Cox. That amount is for all personal services, net.

Senator DWORSHAK. Is that increase you are asking for?

Mr. Cox. That is right.

FUND REQUIREMENTS FOR TEMPORARY CLERK-TYPISTS

Senator DWORSHAK. House has already allowed \$320,100 over the 1948 fiscal year appropriation. Are you making a request for any specific amount in addition to that?

Mr. Cox. No, sir. Of course, if these 25 temporary civilian positions are allowed, we would need \$48,850 more. But, for the policemen we are not requesting any additional funds over and above what was allowed by the House.

AMOUNT ALLOWED BY HOUSE

Senator DWORSHAK. The House allowed you a total of \$6,404,100. Is that amount entirely adequate to operate the police department during the coming year?

Mr. Cox. That amount will be adequate if we have the delay in filling the new positions that we anticipate, sir.

Senator DWORSHAK. That is being expected, and we all expect that as inevitable, do we not?

Mr. Cox. Yes, sir.

Senator DWORSHAK. Of course, if you are unable to recruit more than 10 men, you will have considerable at the end of the coming year, will you not?

Mr. TRUSCOTT. The appropriation has been cut, however, so much that we cannot be sure of having enough lapses to take care of the additional 25 personnel which we are asking for in the form of clerk-typists.

Senator DWORSHAK. Do you not think you can take care of that item?

Mr. TRUSCOTT. Providing for those 25 temporary employees, was figured on the basis of staggered lapses throughout the year up until the early part of next year.

AMOUNT REQUESTED FOR NEW COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM

Senator DWORSHAK. How much money are you requesting for the new communications system?

Mr. Cox. We are requesting \$48,850.

Senator DWORSHAK. Is that in addition to the House amount?

Mr. TRUSCOTT. Yes, sir.

ABSORBING OF COSTS

Senator DWORSHAK. Mr. Fowler apparently thinks that that cost might be absorbed.

Mr. FOWLER. I had thought so. There is now some question about it. It depends on whether or not they are going to need 25 temporary personnel for another full year. I am not quite sure they will need them for a full year. If the Police Department can establish that need to your satisfaction, we will perhaps increase the allocation for that purpose.

Senator DWORSHAK. How long has work on that project been going on?

Mr. TRUSCOTT. The work has been going on since October 1.

Mr. FOWLER. We allowed money for that work out of lapsed funds, and we did not contemplate at that time that as much time as has been suggested would be needed.

Mr. TRUSCOTT. We have never been able to maintain the force at the figure of 25 clerk-typists, because there has been quite a turn-over in that personnel. They have found other positions and have gone to them.

Senator DWORSHAK. Do you have anything else to tell the committee with respect to the Police Department?

Mr. TRUSCOTT. Yes, sir.

ADDITIONAL ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS

The Superintendent asked me to mention the fact that he had asked for three additional Assistant Superintendents.

Senator DWORSHAK. Did he ask the House committee for them?

Mr. TRUSCOTT. Yes, sir.

Senator DWORSHAK. Was his request approved?

Mr. TRUSCOTT. The request was not approved, but the Superintendent feels that there is a vital need for them.

Senator DWORSHAK. How many Assistant Superintendents are there in the Police Department now?

DUTIES OF ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS

Mr. TRUSCOTT. We have three Assistant Superintendents altogether, counting the chief of the detectives, the Assistant Superintendent in charge of clothing and equipment, and buildings, and myself. These additional Superintendents are requested to fill in during the night hours. In other words, the Superintendent would like to have on duty at all times an Assistant Superintendent of police.

Senator DWORSHAK. How is that situation being handled now?

Mr. TRUSCOTT. It is being handled solely by an inspector of police, and, in fact, one of those is on a temporary basis.

Senator DWORSHAK. Is there anything else you want to mention?

Mr. TRUSCOTT. I know of nothing else than what is in the bill, unless the Commissioners know of something else.

Commissioner JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG. We have nothing else.

Senator DWORSHAK. Thank you very much.

Mr. TRUSCOTT. Thank you, sir.

Senator DWORSHAK. The committee will be pleased to hear from the members of the Board of Education at this time.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

STATEMENTS OF MRS. HENRY GRATTAN DOYLE, PRESIDENT, BOARD OF EDUCATION; MELVIN SHARP, MEMBER, BOARD OF EDUCATION; DR. HOBART M. CORNING, SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS; AND DR. GARNET C. WILKINSON, FIRST ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

BUDGET ESTIMATE AND HOUSE ALLOWANCE

Senator DWORSHAK. Mrs. Doyle, the record shows that for 1948 the appropriations for public schools amounted to \$24,033,650. The House has recommended for 1949 a total of \$25,194,283, an increase of \$1,160,633. That is also an increase of \$125,900 over the budget estimates submitted for 1949.

We would be pleased to have a general statement from you, if you care to comment.

GENERAL STATEMENT

Mrs. DOYLE. We appreciate very much, Mr. Chairman, your asking us to come up here, because we had heard some rumors that there were

going to be some cuts in the \$25,200,000 appropriation which passed the House. Of course, we hope that that is not so.

We appreciated it when you asked us to come up and tell you that, from our point of view, there just cannot be any cuts. It is a budget that we just have to have. It is not as much of an appropriation as we requested. It was screened by the Board of Education and the Commissioners.

As you said, the appropriation was an increased one as it passed; but we have come up to tell you that we are not looking forward to any cuts in the Senate at all.

In fact, the Senate never has, in the past, cut our appropriation. We have always come up to the Senate in order to get more money, and so we did not take too much stock in the rumors. We never wanted to miss an opportunity to tell you that we must have our requested appropriation.

Our budget officer is here, and so is Dr. Corning. I will answer any questions you may put to me, and you may call upon the others for details.

Senator DWORSHAK. Mr. Sharp, would you like to supplement the statement of Mrs. Doyle?

Mr. SHARP. Yes, Mr. Chairman. I think there is nothing I can add particularly. As an autonomous board, we are charged with looking out for our growing population's interest. That is becoming increasingly difficult for us to do. We are now in a position where we are confronted with a situation in a dual system of schools, for which we will have to have fulfillment in regard to physical property, or I, for one, am ready to resign and let someone else try to stay on this job. I just cannot do it.

As a businessman, I have been confronted for many years with the need for physical properties to provide service, and that job just cannot be done unless we have the money with which to obtain the equipment to provide the service. I have a full and complete understanding in my own mind that there are many physical properties that might be utilized in a manner which a survey will bring out. We trust and hope that the survey that you suggested, Mr. Chairman, will be fulfilled. We are entirely in accord with that principle.

CAPITAL OUTLAY FOR SCHOOLS

Senator DWORSHAK. The House bill contains a total capital outlay for schools for the coming year of \$5,023,283. Does that meet with the approval of the Board of Education?

Mr. SHARP. It does. In other words, while it is not all that one might hope for, in what I might call glorious hope, nevertheless it is a practical solution of the problem of what we think is necessary.

Mrs. DOYLE. I want to remind you, Mr. Chairman, that we asked for \$3,000,000 more.

Senator DWORSHAK. But you never expected to get all the money you asked for.

Mrs. DOYLE. We so often have, in the Senate.

Senator DWORSHAK. But you are not asking for any more at this time, are you?

Mrs. DOYLE. That is right, sir. We are not asking for any more this morning, but I did not want there to be any misunderstanding.

POPULATION OF THE DISTRICT

Senator DWORSHAK. Mr. Sharp, you referred to the fact that the population of the District is rapidly increasing. But I recall that recently I read some statistics which indicated that the school population has not been keeping up with the over-all increase in population. What can you say in regard to that matter?

SCHOOL POPULATION

Mr. SHARP. That is a question without exactitude at the present moment. We are now completing a school census; and I think, when we have those figures, we will have justification for my statement.

You must understand, Senator and members of this committee, that during the war the vital statistics went out of the window, so to speak. However, the vital statistics of the Health Department were maintained. We have anticipated what our needs would be for kindergarten and elementary schools. During the war many people did not heed the fact that there were thousands of families, literally, that came into Washington with children of school age, who were not counted for and who were dumped on us the same as a ton of dirt might be dumped on your head as you walked along the street.

That situation is now bearing fruit. Those people have, many of them, not departed from the District. That is the reason we are finding now the unequal growth in one section of the District as against the other. As a result of changes in certain sections of the city, certain school areas that were predominantly white, are now, you might say, half colored and half white. It is a difficult problem, with property holders and others, to make these assignments that look easy as you sit down and survey them across the table. In practicality, they are hard to solve.

Senator DWORSHAK. I can assure you, Mr. Sharp, that so far as this committee is concerned, we are in complete sympathy and full accord with the Board of Education in that we are all serving a common objective. We appreciate that the members of the Board of Education are public-spirited citizens, giving freely of their time and ability. We appreciate that service, and, I am sure, the entire city does. We want your cooperation, because we must have close cooperation, sympathy, and accord between the members of the Board of Education and the congressional committees if we are to make the most of our educational opportunities here in the city.

SCHOOL SURVEY

Mr. SHARP. Speaking as a mere vice president of the board, I assure you that you will not only have our cooperation, but you will have our entire approval. I think I speak for the board in saying that, through the survey, there will evolve a practicality which we can put to use and not allow to be pigeonholed simply as a survey. We want something that is practical and which will help us in solving a problem that is now becoming most difficult.

Senator DWORSHAK. That survey, we hope, will make your work easier, as well as the work of the congressional committees.

Mr. SHARP. That is right.

Mrs. DOYLE. For years, we have been anxious to get an adequate schoolhouse appropriation. We have welcomed the survey because we want it in the spirit in which the Senator has presented it, in working in cooperation with the Board. However, we want it as a means to an end. We want to have as its end adequate school accommodations. We do not want a survey that will be expensive and which will end up in a very fine report, beautifully bound.

We believe that you are in agreement with our purpose, Mr. Chairman, and, in fact, I am sure of it because I have talked to you personally about it. We feel the survey will be a means to the end of securing adequate school accommodations.

STATEMENT OF DR. CORNING

Senator DWORSHAK. Dr. Corning, do you desire to make a statement at this time?

Dr. CORNING. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

I concur entirely in the sentiments which have been expressed by the members of the Board of Education. The budget, as passed by the House, we think, is a minimum essential for the successful operation of the schools. I would like to make a few comments about the buildings since they have come into the picture considerably.

BACKLOG OF SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION NEEDS

We have an unusual situation in Washington owing, I think, to the fact that there is quite a backlog of needs which have been piling up and accumulating through the years, accumulating because of the growth in population, because of the unusual shifting of population in the District of Columbia, because of the fact that during the wartime there was no opportunity to do building and the appropriations were not adequate to keep up with the current needs. Because of all of those things, there has been a great piling up of needs which we are attempting to solve through our requests in budgetary provisions.

INCREASING BIRTH RATE

In addition to that, we have staring us in the face quite a serious problem in the very near future which has to do with the rapidly increasing birth rate. Every State in this country is grappling with that problem right now.

Most of the major cities have estimated that they will have elementary school teachers and plants sufficient only for the first three grades and kindergarten 5 years from now. Already, we have 5,000 more elementary children in grades 1 to 3 than we have in grades 4 to 6, which indicates that already the increased birth rate has come upon us in terms of increased enrollment.

ENROLLMENTS

Our total enrollments for this year are 1,000 higher than they were a year ago, disregarding the veterans which is a fluctuating thing. I there refer to the veterans' training program. It is anticipated that there will be an increase of 2,000 next year over this year, largely in the elementary schools.

PROGRESSIVE INCREASES

Senator DWORSHAK. Dr. Corning, will not that increase be carried through the grades progressively, rather than causing a large increase in the lower grades?

Dr. CORNING. The increase will move through, to be sure, but the birth rate is still on the increase and not on the decrease, and so we can expect, for a good many years, that it is going to percolate on through. It will be but a short time when the increase will be reflected in the junior high schools and the senior high schools. I mean by that that the problem is going to be immediately in the elementary schools; but before the problem is solved there, it is going to be present in the junior and senior high schools and will have been carried right through. In considering long-term planning, so far as building is concerned, we have to take that situation into consideration.

BUDGET REQUESTS

Now, the requests that we have in this budget, as it is before you at the present time, do not take that factor into consideration. They do take the factor of the backlog of needs into consideration, which I state to you in order to emphasize the fact that our requests are minimum and are not excessive at this point. If we were to include the other factor which I have spoken of, which is perfectly reasonable and not a creature of the imagination at all, but rather a perfectly real situation, these requests would be entirely inadequate.

BUILDING SITUATION

Senator DWORSHAK. Is not the building situation here largely the result of the failure, during the war years, to expand and develop the school building program?

Dr. CORNING. That is a very large factor, Mr. Chairman.

I would also like to mention that there have been developed in Washington tremendous housing developments by means of which population is concentrated in a restricted area in one section of the city. Right now, there are some 2,000 housing units under construction or under contract, and you can see what it would amount to if there was only one child in each of those families. They are all low-income family units. The shifting of population is a factor in our problem. It has drawn people into these concentrated areas, and that has accentuated the problem. The two buildings which were included in the budget, as it comes to you from the House, are to accommodate areas of that kind where there has been new housing construction which has been built up to accommodate the population.

BUILDINGS NO LONGER REQUIRED

Senator DWORSHAK. Dr. Corning, what are you proposing to do with buildings which are no longer required in the areas where the population has shifted elsewhere in the city?

Dr. CORNING. In most of those areas, sir, the colored population is already on the increase. There are two areas where, as a result of the nature of the families who live there, the members being advanced

in years, there are no school children. But in most of the areas the piling up of the population is already occurring.

The Board of Education has taken many steps to solve that problem. Quite a number of buildings in the past several years have been turned over from divisions 1 to 9, where there was excess capacity, to the divisions 10 to 13.

Furthermore, Eastern High School, for example, which has been below capacity, now houses 11 elementary schoolrooms, as a result of which the building is completely filled. The Board of Education has plans in making, all of which have to be carried out on a somewhat long-range basis. You just cannot carry out overnight plans for the complete utilization of some of the buildings until the present birth rate levels off. Then the facilities available will be more than filled in carrying out the functions for which they were designed.

OBSOLETE BUILDINGS

Senator DWORSHAK. Do you have many school buildings which will be becoming obsolete in the next 4 or 5 years?

Dr. CORNING. I assume that by "obsolete" you mean buildings that should be abandoned?

Senator DWORSHAK. I have reference to buildings which should be abandoned for all practical purposes.

Dr. CORNING. We do have a great many buildings which, by any measures, would be termed "obsolete." Some buildings which the Board of Education has had earmarked for discontinuance since as early as 1906 are still being utilized. Some of them are in very bad condition. We are doing our best with them, but this whole question of replacing obsolete buildings has not been gone into by the Board of Education at this time. The program is to provide housing rather than to replace the obsolete schools, although very potent arguments could be advanced for the replacement of some of the schools.

SCHOOL SURVEY

Senator DWORSHAK. Dr. Corning, you have been advised that the congressional committees are considering the advisability of employing Dr. Strayer to conduct a survey of the school conditions in the National Capital, have you not?

Dr. CORNING. Yes, sir.

Senator DWORSHAK. You have any comments to make with respect to that matter?

Dr. CORNING. I would welcome the survey very heartily. It would be very fine to have an outside expert—and Dr. Strayer is known to be such an expert—make the type of survey contemplated. I would be very glad personally to have him come in and survey the building needs of the schools very thoroughly. I think it would be very good for all of us to get an outside point of view. I think such a survey would be very good for the community in general.

I want to assure you that if Dr. Strayer conducts his survey the officers of the Board of Education will cooperate most fully with him, and we shall supply him with whatever information he may desire.

Senator DWORSHAK. As you know, Dr. Corning, there has been considerable conflict and disagreement over the elements of the proposed

school-building program in the city. Various boards and civic organizations have studied this question, and they apparently have failed to reach an agreement, which makes it extremely difficult for congressional committees to plan intelligently.

Do you feel that such a survey would clarify the entire situation and would enable us to plan more carefully for the future needs of education in the city?

Dr. CORNING. Yes, sir.

I would like to add that not only various organizations in the community have studied those needs very thoroughly, but the Board of Education itself has a plan evolved, covering a period of years, which has been brought out as a result of diligent effort on the part of all of the members of the Board of Education and all of the officers of the schools. That plan stands before you, and the surveyor for such investigation as you care to make of it.

While civic organizations have been active in this field, the impetus for the whole thing was given by the fact that the Board of Education has faced this problem squarely and has done a thorough job over the years in planning for this school house program on a long-range basis. The Board of Education, too, should be very carefully considered.

Senator DWORSHAK. I naturally assumed that that was true, because the Board of Education has that primary responsibility. Only because this entire contemplated program involved the need of additional revenue has so much attention been centered on it at this particular time.

Mr. SHARP. Senator, may I interject a query?

SCOPE OF SURVEY

Would the possible employment of Dr. Strayer be limited to a survey of physical plant properties?

Senator DWORSHAK. It is being considered that the administration of the school system would also be studied to see if any economies or greater efficiency might be effected.

Mr. SHARP. Would his survey invade the curricula?

Senator DWORSHAK. No; there is no intention to do that, I am sure.

Mr. SHARP. His survey would be confined to the business administration and the physical plant and properties, and, in other words, would be a business survey?

Senator DWORSHAK. Dr. Strayer's survey might also be concerned with the supervision of personnel, that is, the teaching staff, but no consideration, I am sure, would be given to specific details.

Mr. SHARP. All I am attempting to do is to localize the matter, that is all.

Senator DWORSHAK. The extent of the survey has not been determined as yet. I assure you there will be no conflict, and the survey, if it is undertaken, will be with the support and approval of the Board of Education. We want your active advice and counsel.

Mr. SHARP. You have that.

Senator DWORSHAK. Is there anything additional you want to add, Dr. Corning?

Dr. CORNING. No, sir.

Senator DWORSHAK. Is there anything you wish to add, Mr. Sharp?

Mr. SHARP. No, sir.

CHANGES CONTEMPLATED AT CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL

Senator DWORSHAK. I have a memorandum here with reference to Central High school. Do you know whether any changes are being contemplated during the coming year in that building?

Dr. CORNING. Are you directing that question to me, Senator?

Senator DWORSHAK. Yes.

Dr. CORNING. Definite changes are contemplated there. Some months ago the Board of Education approved a plan to move the Bell Vocational High School into the Central High School, and consolidate the two schools there. The Bell Vocational High School, at the present time, is in an extremely old building, and is very unsatisfactory from the standpoint of location and facilities. The vocational program in Washington has not been developed as fully as it should be. It is impossible, with the facilities we have there, to adequately develop the Bell Vocational High School.

We did have an appropriation, sir, for the building of a new Bell Vocational High School. That project was rescinded and, in lieu of that, the Board of Education approved the plan to move the Bell Vocational High School into the Central High School.

Senator DWORSHAK. How soon do you plan to do that?

Dr. CORNING. The plans by the architect, I believe, are well along. If the Bell Vocational High School moves into the building occupied by the Central High School, it will completely utilize all of the facilities, that is, all of the rooms in the Central High School.

BELL VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL

Bell Vocational High School has not a very high enrollment right now in the day school. It has over a thousand students in the night school and is a very promising institution.

Senator DWORSHAK. How long has it been operated by the District?

Dr. CORNING. I do not know the answer to that question.

Mr. SHARP. Bell Vocational High School has been operated for about 15 years, I would say, at least.

May I suggest, sir, that if this survey is to be undertaken, it might be wise to delay making such changes as we have just been talking about.

Senator DWORSHAK. I was just going to refer to that. Of course, it probably would be unwise to make any drastic changes in the use of these buildings if the survey is undertaken, because we would want to take advantage of the counsel, advice and recommendations made as a result of the survey. We want to encompass the entire school-building picture.

The committee will be pleased to hear from Dr. Wilkinson, Assistant Superintendent, if you care to make any comments at this time.

STATEMENT OF DR. WILKINSON

Dr. WILKINSON. Mr. Chairman, I have only one comment in connection with what Mrs. Doyle, Mr. Sharp and Dr. Corning have said. We trust that there will be no cuts in appropriations, especially for buildings, because the need on my side is outstanding. We have an overcrowded school organization. These six items you have in

the present budget for buildings for us are to have a tremendous effect on this part-time instruction, where we have two classes in one room.

PART-TIME ENROLLMENT IN COLORED SCHOOLS

You may recall that about a year ago, we gave you the figure of 7,150 students on a part-time basis in the colored schools. That figure has now been cut down to a little over 1,200 by a temporary arrangement in shifting of buildings. If these items included in the present budget are finally approved, we shall be able to take care of the present part-time situation, to say nothing, however, of the increased populations that are coming along. However, the present situation would be wiped out. I therefore appeal very strongly for the approval of those building items.

Senator DWORSHAK. Thank you, Dr. Wilkinson. I have one question, Dr. Corning.

ENROLLMENT OF WHITE AND COLORED CHILDREN

What is the total enrollment of white and colored students?

Dr. CORNING. I will have that figure for you in a moment.

Mr. SHARP. While Dr. Corning is looking for the information, I would like to say, in support of Dr. Wilkinson, that the Board heartily agrees with Dr. Wilkinson. We have found him a very stable and efficient operator, and a fine administrator. His views are taken with great weight in our Board.

I might add that, whereas there are now only 1,200 colored boys and girls on half time, the number of white children on half time is increasing.

Dr. CORNING. I have the answer to your question, sir.

As of October 31, 1947—and I can supply you with more recent information, although I do not have it just now—in divisions 1 to 9, there were 49,657 students. In divisions 10 to 13, there were 42,346 students.

Senator DWORSHAK. That is a total of approximately 92,000. Do you have a further break-down as between the white and the colored students?

Dr. CORNING. Yes, sir. A complete detail on that subject, sir, at all levels is on pages 203 and 204 of the House hearings.

Senator DWORSHAK. That information will suffice.

Dr. CORNING. These data give the break-down at each level and the total as between white and colored students.

Senator DWORSHAK. Thank you.

Do you have any questions, Senator Young?

COMMENT ON DISTRICT BUDGET

Senator YOUNG. I would like to make a comment. I do not think the Board of Education has cause to worry about the housing part of the appropriation. The increase provided for is a modest one.

Mrs. DOYLE. Thank you, Senator Young.

Senator YOUNG. Of course, I cannot speak for all of the committee. I would like at this time to commend the chairman of this committee

for the interest which he has shown in the District budgets. I do not know how he can find the time to devote to that matter.

Mrs. DOYLE. On behalf of the Board of Education I would like to express our appreciation for the cooperation of the Members of Congress. I think you are all very much interested in the schools and I have found you are interested in the children. You know, sometimes we come here and talk about figures, and buildings, and laws, and we forget that the schools are run for the children and are not run for anybody else. But I have found interest in the children on the part of the Members of both Houses of Congress.

Of course, your children go to our schools, and you know them first-hand. You know our teachers and you know our difficulties and we know that you have always been sympathetic with our problems.

I had a short conference with Senator Dworshak yesterday and I was very much impressed, as you have said, Senator Young, with his knowledge and understanding of the schools and our problems.

Senator DWORSHAK. Thank you very much, Mrs. Doyle.

Senator YOUNG. I think that many of the Members of Congress have served on school boards, at one time or another. I served for 10 years on one myself.

Mrs. DOYLE. The school boards are a very good training ground. We wish that all Members of the House and Senate would serve on school boards before they come here.

Senator DWORSHAK. Does that conclude the testimony of the members of the Board of Education?

Mrs. DOYLE. Yes, sir.

Senator DWORSHAK. Thank you very much.

Mrs. DOYLE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman and Senator Young.

Senator DWORSHAK. We will be pleased to hear from Dr. Shepard, Recorder of Deeds, at this time.

RECORDER OF DEEDS

STATEMENTS OF DR. MARSHAL L. SHEPARD, RECORDER OF DEEDS; AND OLIVER THORNTON, FIRST DEPUTY RECORDER OF DEEDS

GENERAL STATEMENT

Dr. SHEPARD. Mr. Chairman, I do not want to take up too much of the time of the committee.

As you know, we have installed photostatic equipment in our office, and we are doing very well with it, with this exception. Our lot and square and indexing departments were set up originally to take care of copying done by hand on typewriters.

Now, with the introduction of machinery, it has become impossible for those departments to keep up with the machines. What we are doing is just pitting man against machine.

ADDITIONAL CLERKS REQUESTED

We have, therefore, come here to ask for additional grade 2 clerks to take care of the increased production of our machinery. Otherwise, the backlog will continue to be transferred from the copying depart-

ment to the other departments, and the public still will not get the type of service to which it is entitled.

Senator DWORSHAK. Are these to be temporary employees?

Dr. SHEPARD. They will be temporary until the backlog is taken care of.

PHOTOSTAT EQUIPMENT

Senator DWORSHAK. I recall that a year ago the two Subcommittees on Appropriations for the District took the initiative in giving your office the funds for this new equipment.

Dr. SHEPARD. That is right.

Senator DWORSHAK. We felt that it would not only improve the efficiency of your agency and relieve the backlog and make unnecessary the embarrassing delays that you have had, but we thought that it might prove economical.

Can you give us some assurance that that will be true?

Dr. SHEPARD. That will be true.

As an example, before the introduction of this machinery, we had around 80 or 90 employees. Now, we have only 61 employees. With the increase that we are asking for, we will have 10 more, or a total of 71. That will be for 1 year. When we become current in our work we will be able to do without this additional personnel.

WORK OF RECORDER'S OFFICE

Mr. THORNTON. There is one thing that the committee may not recall at this juncture. The Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia is not only the recorder of deeds, but he serves more or less as a secretary of state would in a State jurisdiction. In addition to that, he handles all of the auto liens, all chattel mortgages, and, in addition, serves as Corporation Commissioner for the District of Columbia. He has a tremendous responsibility over and above land instruments.

INCREASED PERSONNEL

Senator DWORSHAK. Did you ask the House committee for this increased personnel?

Dr. SHEPARD. We asked the Commissioners for it, and they struck it out. Of course, the request was not before the House.

Senator DWORSHAK. Did you appear before the House committee?

Dr. SHEPARD. We appeared before the House committee, and they said they would give the matter consideration; but, of course, the matter was not in the bill as it came over.

Senator DWORSHAK. Mr. Fowler, do you have any comments on this subject?

Mr. FOWLER. I would like to say that the matter was considered by the House committee, and it was not allowed.

BACKLOG

Senator DWORSHAK. What is your backlog now, and how long would it take to become current?

Dr. SHEPARD. I suppose that we ought to be current by the first of the year.

Senator DWORSHAK. Do you mean by January 1, 1949?

Dr. SHEPARD. Yes.

Mr. THORNTON. We will be current in copying alone by that time, but we will not be current with our indexing.

Senator DWORSHAK. How longer would the backlog of indexing require in order to become current in that phase of the work?

Dr. SHEPARD. I think that by the end of the fiscal year we should be current with that portion of our work.

Senator DWORSHAK. Do you mean by July 1, 1949, you would be up to date on all of your work?

Dr. SHEPARD. That is right.

Senator DWORSHAK. Do you have any other comments to make?

OPPOSES DISBURSING PROVISION IN SECTION 2

Dr. SHEPARD. The only other comment, Mr. Chairman, which I would like to make is that we have an objection to section 2, on page 53 of the bill. That provision will eliminate our disbursing function. It will take away one employee whom we have who serves as our disbursing officer, and it will transfer all of that function to Mr. Pilkerton's office. I am certain that Mr. Pilkerton is interested in economy, but I do not see how that provision is going to effect any economies, as far as our office is concerned. It is a job that has to be done; and in our agency, it is a job that is done with a high degree of efficiency.

If the function is transferred to the central office, the work will still have to be done by somebody, and it will mean that the central office will have to employ somebody else to do it, unless they are to take our man, or otherwise they have someone there who is doing nothing now.

We take care of our disbursing functions promptly. The Senate committee last year struck out that provision and did not allow it; and I do not see any need for it this year.

When I was in the legislature, they always told us that legislation had no place in an appropriation bill; this is legislation.

COMMENTS OF AUDITOR ON PURPOSE OF SECTION 2

Senator DWORSHAK. Do you have any comments to make on that point, Mr. Pilkerton?

Mr. PILKERTON. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

The primary purpose of section 2, as I understand it, Senator, is to enable accounting control to be had over all appropriated moneys as well as revenues. This office, and other offices, participate in those revenues. Out of a total of \$101,000,000 in this bill, there are six or seven agencies which carry about \$5,000,000, or about 5 percent of the total, and this provision has been inserted with a view to having a proper control over these expenditures through a central accounting office.

Mr. Chairman, I can assure you that it will not require any additional personnel to administer this \$5,000,000 in our office. That is really a drop in the bucket, so to speak. I will tell you some of the reasons why it is essential that this be done. There is the withholding-tax law in effect, and we have to report to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue the amount of taxes withheld from District employees.

Of course, those amounts in these agencies now are reported directly to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and there is no possible way of consolidating those items without getting statements from these so-called independent agencies.

OTHER AGENCIES AFFECTED BY PROVISION

Senator DWORSHAK. What are the agencies besides the Recorder of Deeds?

Mr. PILKERTON. There is a Register of Wills, the Recorder of Deeds, the National Guard, the Capitol Park and Planning Commission, the Capitol Parks, and the Zoological Park.

This provision, Senator, will not affect the administration of these funds. The funds will still be administered by the departments, with the possible exception of putting the requisitions for supplies through our purchasing office and making consolidated purchases where possible.

Senator DWORSHAK. Is that not done now?

Mr. PILKERTON. With respect to these seven or eight agencies, that is not being doing, because those agencies are administered entirely independent of the central accounting system.

FINANCIAL REPORTS OF RECORDER

Dr. SHEPARD. But we do give Mr. Pilkerton full reports monthly on everything we do. Our accounting audits are all sent to your office very promptly, are they not, Mr. Pilkerton?

Mr. PILKERTON. In answer to that question, a record of accounts current is sent to us, but the original vouchers and expenditures are sent directly to the General Accounting Office.

ATTITUDE OF GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

Senator DWORSHAK. What is the attitude of the General Accounting Office on this matter?

Mr. PILKERTON. Their attitude is that they favor this provision very much. Three of their top men over there considered this matter in a conference one day, and they all agreed that this was the best way to handle the District accounts. There would then be one individual responsible who would be able to state the account of the District. It is rather difficult, at the end of a fiscal year, to state the account of the District unless we contact these offices and get the information as to how much they have spent and what the balance of the appropriation is, and so on.

Dr. SHEPARD. We send that information over to you; you do not have to come to us for it.

STATUS OF RECORDER'S OFFICE

Mr. THORNTON. Mr. Chairman, I think some misapprehensions are being created here. First of all, there should be no legislation in an appropriation bill which interferes with existing statutes.

The Office of the Recorder of Deeds is set up as an independent agency, and a completely independent one in the statute. The statute

further provides that the Comptroller General is our responsible accounting officer. We do have complete cooperation with Mr. Pilkerton's office and with Mr. Fowler's office, both on accounting and budgetary matters.

I think you will find, throughout the United States, that the fees of the recorder of deeds and his accounting procedure are entirely independent functions, controllable only by the recorder of deeds. It is a State function; it is not a municipal function.

There has been no hesitancy on our part to render to Mr. Pilkerton a monthly and quarterly report on accounts current, and that sort of thing; and I think Mr. Fowler will substantiate everything that I have said.

Dr. SHEPARD. Mr. Pilkerton does come in to audit our books.

INTEREST OF DISTRICT GOVERNMENT

Mr. FOWLER. There is no question about the cooperation of this organization particularly, but it is our money that is involved. We ought to know what is going on. At one time the National Capital Parks carried their accounts in Chicago. We could not very well know what was going on in Chicago. In one instance we found that there was a considerable lapsed balance, and it was not for 7 or 8 years that we knew that balance was available and that we could put that back into the general revenues of the District.

Mr. THORNTON. There is no opportunity for that in our office.

Mr. FOWLER. Of course, there is not.

EXTRACT OF LETTER FROM COMPTROLLER GENERAL

Mr. PILKERTON. We have very pleasant relationships with the Office of the Recorder of Deeds; but as to the legality or the responsibilities of the District Auditor, the Commissioners, at my request, submitted to the Comptroller General the question involved, and I have here the opinion of the Comptroller General, dated November 11, 1942, as to the responsibilities of the Auditor.

I should like to read a paragraph from that letter.

Senator DWORSHAK. Will you proceed, please?

Mr. PILKERTON. After reciting the various laws, the letter goes on to say:

Accordingly, it was the intention of the Congress that proper officials of the District of Columbia have some measure of control over the revenues of the offices in question, and it must be held that, under existing law, the Auditor for the District of Columbia has a legal responsibility to audit the funds of the two agencies.

The opinion of the Comptroller General dealt with the two agencies of the Recorder of Deeds and the Register of Wills.

Of course, auditing has grown to mean someone who goes around with a pencil checking accounts. There is a little more than that to this job. We want the accounting control—that is, we want currently to record these transactions as they occur—so that at the end of the year it is a very simple matter to state the account of the District. That is my position, Senator, and I think it is a good one.

Senator DWORSHAK. Thank you.

PRESENT CONTROLS OVER RECORDER OF DEEDS

Dr. SHEPARD. Our budget is set up and sent over to the Commissioners, and our allocations are approved by the Commissioners in advance. They have that control. We do not want our disbursing function taken away from us. It makes it cumbersome on our part, and we want to be able to render the proper kind of service, and we may not be able to render that kind of service.

Senator DWORSHAK. Did you say that you would not be able to render the proper kind of service?

Dr. SHEPARD. I mean to say that it would be difficult and cumbersome to do so.

Mr. PILKERTON. We disburse funds for all other departments, and it is perhaps cumbersome for them also.

OPERATIONAL DIFFICULTIES

Mr. THORNTON. We have had some difficulties in connection with deliveries to the Office of the Recorder of Deeds. For instance, in the matter of furnishing the building when we moved to our new location, in some instances purchases made through and with the approval of Mr. Pilkerton's office were not delivered for from 9 months to a year.

Dr. SHEPARD. We are a little jealous of our function, Mr. Pilkerton, and we think we have done a pretty good job.

Senator DWORSHAK. I am sure that no one is impugning the motives or questioning the integrity of your office, Dr. Shepard. An over-all procedure is being suggested for the agencies which are not in the same category as all of the other departments of the District government. I am sure that you should not feel that anyone is critical of your office or of you personally.

Dr. SHEPARD. I understand that. I just say that we are jealous of our function.

VACANT POSITIONS IN THE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT

Senator DWORSHAK. Mr. Pilkerton, while we have you before us, can you give us the number of lapsed jobs in the District at the present?

Mr. PILKERTON. I have worked this out very carefully, Senator, with reference to the annual pay rolls of the employees, and I have also verified my figures with the records of the Budget Officer. I found that there were 616 vacant positions. Now, that does not mean that there may not have been some positions being recommended for filling that the Commissioners had not acted on, and which were in transit, so to speak. I found, of course, that most of these vacancies were small jobs, CAF-2 and CAF-3, with possibly CAF-4 positions, where the turn-over is great.

AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL FOR DISTRICT

Senator DWORSHAK. Do you know what the total authorized personnel for the District is?

Mr. PILKERTON. I have the figures for 1946.

Senator DWORSHAK. I would like the information for 1948, the current year. I would like to know the total number of authorized personnel.

Mr. FOWLER. Do you wish to include in the figure the per diem employees?

Senator DWORSHAK. Yes.

Mr. FOWLER. The total runs about 18,000.

Senator DWORSHAK. How many of those are classified?

Mr. FOWLER. About 7,500 are classified.

Senator DWORSHAK. Of the total of 18,000 positions, you currently have 616 positions unfilled?

PER DIEM POSITIONS

Mr. PILKERTON. We have no way of telling how many per diem positions are vacant. The per diem positions run around 3,000.

Mr. FOWLER. It is difficult to tell about the per diem positions. Those employees work some days and do not work on other days.

LAPSED FUNDS

Senator DWORSHAK. How about the appropriated funds available for these positions? How are you carrying surpluses at the present time on those?

Mr. PILKERTON. Every year we have small surpluses, Senator, in these accounts due to lapses in unfilled positions.

Mr. FOWLER. You cannot prevent that; you are always going to have lapsed funds.

Mr. PILKERTON. We have about \$1,000,000 a year that go back into the fund under the surplus-funds provision. Funds which are appropriated for the current year, and for two additional years and which are not expended go back into the general revenues of the District. That generally is personal-service money.

TRANSFER OF FUNDS WITHIN APPROPRIATIONS

Senator DWORSHAK. Is it the practice of the District to transfer funds which are not utilized for payment of salaries in the cases of unfilled positions to other uses?

Mr. PILKERTON. The Commissioners have that authority under the consolidation accounts, with the approval of the Budget officer. Some of that is being done, but not a great deal.

Mr. FOWLER. You want to remember, however, that throughout this budget you will observe that in many instances, we are providing for lapses in that we are deducting a reasonable amount. There always will be some lapses; and we have the authority, under those lapses funds, to do certain things. The report of everything that we have done in connection with lapsed funds is filed with the House subcommittee.

Mr. PILKERTON. You should understand, Senator, that there are limitations on appropriations such as we have in this bill which may not be exceeded. These transfers, which I take it you have reference to, are transferred between projects which are perfectly permissible.

GALES SCHOOL

Senator DWORSHAK. Mr. Pilkerton, we have a report that the Gales School is being renovated for a health center. Is that true?

Mr. PILKERTON. Yes, sir. There is a movement to provide funds, District funds, to renovate that as a health center.

Senator DWORSHAK. How much money is involved?

Mr. PILKERTON. I believe the amount is around \$80,000.

SOURCE OF FUNDS

Senator DWORSHAK. Where are you getting the funds?

Mr. PILKERTON. Under the appropriation to the United States Public Health Service, act of 1946, provision is made for the District of Columbia, and the States, of course, to participate in a \$15,000,000 health-survey program.

The District is participating in that program and is authorized to participate in that program, I believe, to the extent of about \$300,000 annually.

Now, that law provides also, that the District, as well as private agencies, may participate in the program; but I suggest that most of the money, if not all of it, will be matched by the District \$2 to \$1 contributed by the Federal Government.

EXTRACT OF SENATE REPORT

Mr. FOWLER. Your committee, in reporting on this matter last year, when it was before you, said this:

Request was made of the committee to appropriate \$78,000 for remodeling the old Gales School and to convert the premises into a clinic for use by the Health Department. The committee has not approved an additional appropriation for this purpose. If the work is undertaken the committee expects that the cost thereof will be absorbed within the total appropriation of \$2,000,000.

The matter was, therefore, before you and was before the House. We decided that it was an essential service, and we allocated funds for the creation of the clinic in that school.

Senator DWORSHAK. Are you doing that now?

Mr. FOWLER. Yes; we are doing that now.

Senator DWORSHAK. Is there anything else that you wish to present at this time?

Mr. FOWLER. That is all we have from the District.

Senator DWORSHAK. We have to call upon you later, but we know of nothing else now.

Thank you very much.

Mr. FOWLER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator DWORSHAK. We will hear next from representatives from various civic organizations.

Our first witness is Mrs. Mary D. McKey.

RECREATION DEPARTMENT

STATEMENT OF MRS. MARY D. McKEY, REPRESENTING THE PRESCHOOL PLAY CENTERS

NEED FOR PRESCHOOL PLAY CENTERS

Mrs. McKey. My name is Mrs. Mary D. McKey, and I represent the preschool play centers, that is, the mothers of the preschool play centers, of Washington, D. C., run by the Recreation Department.

I had the thought that perhaps the Recreation Department would testify here this morning on its part of the budget, but apparently

they are satisfied with what the House gave them. Nevertheless, we want to go on record as urging that one part of the Recreation Department budget be expanded wherever and whenever possible.

At the several playground centers in the District of Columbia, the Recreation Department has provided an excellent program of play and socialization for preschool children of the area. Because the mothers of these small children are aware of the outstanding value of the program, they have organized for the purpose of urging the expansion of this program to those areas which do not as yet offer it.

At the present time there are 25 preschool play centers in the District, but we understand that there are at least 40 additional playground units whose present facilities could perhaps accommodate the preschool play centers if only the leadership were available. In other words, they have the equipment, so to speak, but what they need is the personnel to organize and carry the work through.

Senator DWORSHAK. Have you presented this request to the Recreation Department?

Mrs. McKEY. We have, and the Recreation Department is fully aware that we have been working for this program. They commend our work and were very enthusiastic. I think they are wholeheartedly behind us. I do not know why they are not represented here this morning. I suppose they felt they could get along on what they have been allowed for the present. I am sure that if they had any items to worry about, such as for buildings and capital outlays, they would be here.

Senator DWORSHAK. Of course, you realize that it is a general custom and procedure followed by these appropriation subcommittees merely to consider the requests which have been submitted by the Commissioners, and, consequently, when no request is submitted we are reluctant to attempt to dictate to them what shall be done in the administration of these various agencies.

Mrs. McKEY. I am sure of that, and that is why I was, for just a moment, taken a little bit aback; but, if you do not mind, I think we would like to go on record, nevertheless.

Senator DWORSHAK. I am pleased for you to do that. I did not mean that you should not go on record.

Mr. McKEY. I did not understand that; and I feel that whatever I have to say today will probably be of some help in another year.

Senator DWORSHAK. We commend you on your initiative and interest.

Mrs. McKEY. We have started something that we hope to carry through because of its remarkable worth. We thank you for the opportunity of appearing here. We feel that the amount approved by the House for this purpose is inadequate. Perhaps the Recreation Department does not think so, but we do; and we request that their original appropriation request, which was cut, be restored in order to make the program available at more play centers.

PROGRAM A COOPERATIVE VENTURE

The preschool-play-center program is a cooperative venture. For every part-time leader supplied by the Recreation Department 40 mothers volunteer their assistance to make the program possible. Qualified, experienced directors are needed to organize these mothers

into an effective group, who are serving each day. There has been a great demand for the program and its worth has been noted by everyone from educational officials right on down. The teachers tell us that children who come from our preschool play centers are far better socialized and more advanced than children who have not had that opportunity.

AGES OF CHILDREN

Senator DWORSHAK. What are the ages of the children who take part in this program?

Mrs. McKEY. The children are from the ages of 3 to 4. The program deals with program during the 2 years before they go into kindergarten. We realize the enormous contribution that all recreational pursuits make toward character building and toward juvenile delinquency, and we urge this committee to make available funds for an all-year supervised preschool-play-center program.

Thank you.

Senator DWORSHAK. Thank you, Mrs. McKey, for appearing.

We will hear next from Mr. Washington I. Cleveland.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

STATEMENT OF WASHINGTON I. CLEVELAND, MANAGER, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA DIVISION, AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION

URGES FUNDS FOR DRIVER-TRAINING PROGRAM

Mr. CLEVELAND. My name is Washington Irving Cleveland, and I am manager of the District of Columbia Division of the American Automobile Association.

I want to call your attention to the fact that Congress has just passed H. R. 4572, which authorizes high-school students 15 years or older, to drive dual-control driver-training automobiles as part of the curriculum in the high schools. In years gone by, the Senate subcommittee has appropriated funds for courses in driver education in the high schools, and those funds are still being appropriated.

I come before you this morning, as a representative of the American Automobile Association, to make this offer: If the committee will place in the appropriation bill the small funds needed to provide the teachers, our association, in cooperation with the Chevrolet Division of General Motors, will make available to each high school in the District of Columbia, at no expense to the school, a new Chevrolet dual-control car.

PERSONNEL AND FUND REQUIREMENTS

Sixteen of them will be needed, and we are prepared to allocate those 16 cars to the schools. The expense to the school system will be \$42,080, as set up by Dr. Corning in his report to the School Board.

I may say, that if the question of funds is so acute that you do not have them in the general fund, there is one possibility. I do not say that it should be carried out. I merely offer it for your consideration. The possibility is this: I have talked to one of the highest officials in the Public Roads Administration about the question of

diversion. If highway funds were used for this purpose, he thought it would be a splendid purpose to use \$42,080. He felt quite sure that the diversion question would not be invoked against such a use of funds.

Here is an opportunity for the schools to get 16 cars on a loan basis, if they will provide 14 teachers. You already are appropriating for two teachers and the incidental expenses of operating those cars; and we ask that the funds be provided so that this program can be carried out in each of the high schools in the District. We are going to do this work in all of the high schools in Montgomery County in Maryland, both colored and white. We are also carrying out programs in Prince Georges County, and in Arlington County. Throughout the country there are some 2,500 schools where this program is being carried out. Since last August, our association has allocated 1,011 cars to high schools throughout the country. In addition to that some 500 other cars have been allocated by local branches of the American Automobile Association. We would like to the Nation's capital take advantage of what we consider is a very wonderful opportunity.

Senator DWORSHAK. Have you discussed this matter with the Commissioners?

Mr. CLEVELAND. I appeared before the House subcommittee and I talked about this matter to the Commissioners. I have also talked to the School Board members about it, and now I am before the Senate subcommittee. My past experience has been that where this provision has been put into a bill, it was through the Senate subcommittee. I now hope that history will repeat itself.

Senator DWORSHAK. What did the House do on this matter?

Mr. CLEVELAND. The House did not include it.

EXTRACT OF HOUSE HEARINGS

Mr. FOWLER. On page 1220 of the House hearings, there appears Mr. Cleveland's testimony relative to this matter.

Senator DWORSHAK. How much money is involved?

Mr. CLEVELAND. The amount involved is \$42,080.

The final comment of Mr. Horan was as follows:

I cannot promise you anything because we have so many headaches on this that we may run out of aspirin, but it is a good idea; there is no question of that.

I merely point out the fact that there is a possibility of providing the funds through the highway fund, if you do not have them otherwise.

Senator DWORSHAK. Have you discussed this matter with the head of the Highway Department?

Mr. CLEVELAND. I have not as yet. I had hoped that you would find the funds in the regular appropriation.

Senator DWORSHAK. Of course, Mr. Cleveland, you are a little bit unreasonable with us, because, while we may agree with you that this is a commendable project, it is questionable as to whether we should take the initiative in initiating projects which have not been authorized or approved by the regular agencies which handle these matters in the District government. That is not our function. That is not our

function in making appropriations. We merely seek to implement the requests made by the Commissioners and the budget officer.

Mr. CLEVELAND. There is one aspect of this matter that I would like to mention. This bill was passed by both Houses of Congress, and was signed by the President before the hearings were completed, so we did not have this authorization early enough to really get going properly on the other side, but it is not too late. A very small amount of money is involved, and a tremendous program can be carried out. It seems to me you might make an exception in this case.

Senator DWORSHAK. We will be glad to give consideration to it.

Mr. CLEVELAND. Thank you very much.

Senator DWORSHAK. Our next witness is Mr. Sidney Maslan.

PUBLIC WELFARE

STATEMENT OF SIDNEY MASLAN, REPRESENTING THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CHAPTER, AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF SOCIAL WORKERS

URGES RESTORATION OF FUNDS FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE ITEMS

Mr. MASLAN. Mr. Chairman, we certainly appreciate the opportunity of appearing before you. My name is Sidney Maslan, and I represent the District of Columbia Chapter of the American Association workers.

I might say that Director Tramburg of the Department of Public Welfare had to fly to Wisconsin today. He will be back Sunday night. We wish to present to you some information in regard to the budget with particular reference to the public assistance budget of the Department of Public Welfare.

Our association includes some 500 social workers who are working right here in the District and who have first-hand knowledge of families on relief. They know what inadequate allowances do to those families.

We believe that the people in Washington want, even those of the very lowest income to be helped in such a way that they can become healthy, useful citizens, so that they can stand on their own feet. From the standpoint of the budget, this means that public-assistance grants to families or individual persons living in their own homes must be large enough to enable these persons to meet minimum requirements for health and decency.

As you know, Mr. Chairman, the allowances for these families was predicated last year on 14 cents a meal per person in the family. That is not enough to buy a loaf of bread at today's prices.

Therefore, an increase in the budget was requested and has been granted to a certain extent by the House. The restoration by the House would provide for 75 percent of the basic minimum budget which is allowed for a family on relief. I may say that this basic minimum budget is probably something which neither your wife nor mine could manage on because it predicates great skill in marketing, in cooking, and in using the remnants; so that when you realize that the amount has now been reduced by this budget to 75 percent of that basic minimum, I think it is indicated that families on relief in this community are really going to be up against it in the present year. We would

like to know where those families are expected to get that remaining 25 percent.

We would be very much interested in having any officials here today supply the answer to that question.

Senator DWORSHAK. Have you asked the Commissioners that question?

Mr. MASLAN. We have already appeared before the Commissioners, and we have recommended that the full amount requested by the Department be allowed. The Commisisoners cut the departmental request substantially. I think the total amount by which they reduced the public-assistance budget by was \$1,212,905 which they did, in our opinion, by a somewhat arbitrary reduction of the anticipated number of families who would be applying for public assistance during the next year. They have cut the increased number of families down from something around 1,365 to about 150.

AMOUNT ALLOWED BY HOUSE

Senator DWORSHAK. The House report shows that the total of \$1,173,100 was put in the bill in excess of the 1948 appropriation for all activities of the Public Welfare Department.

Now, which specific item are you interested in?

HOUSE REDUCTIONS IN PUBLIC-ASSISTANCE ITEMS

Mr. MASLAN. I am interested solely in the public-assistance item which goes to families who are on relief.

Senator DWORSHAK. What is the amount allowed by the House for that purpose?

Mr. MASLAN. The amount of \$198,000 was cut from public-assistance grants by the House.

Mr. FOWLER. You will see this matter, Senator, covered in the House report, page 9.

Mr. MASLAN. I read the bill, but it is very difficult to find out from the bill where these cuts were made.

FACTORS ATTRIBUTED TO DEMAND FOR ASSISTANCE

The point is, Mr. Chairman, that those two cuts, the one by the Commissioners and the one by the subcommittee in the House, totaled \$1,411,120. It seemed to us that they did not take into account two factors which will add to the demand for assistance in the coming year.

One of these factors is the tuberculosis survey which results in people who are found to be infected having to be hospitalized after they have used their own resources for the time being. They eventually come onto the relief rolls and that is a source of increase in the load.

The second factor which I do not believe they apparently took into consideration was the inability of our community chest to attain its drive goal last year. It has seemed to me and our group that we cannot continue to depend on the community chest as a source of interim aid. That is why we wished to have this opportunity to bring these matters before you and to ask for consideration of the restoration of these cuts.

EXTRACT OF HOUSE REPORT

Senator DWORSHAK. At this point, I would like to ask you to explain the statement from the House report from which I quote as follows:

The committee recommends a decrease of \$198,215 in the estimate for the Public Assistance Division of the Agency Services. This action is based primarily on the fact that testimony adduced at the hearings indicated that abuses still exist in granting aid to public-assistance applicants, which, if corrected, would substantially reduce the cost of this expensive municipal function. Also, the estimates anticipate increases in requests for aid which the general economic conditions of the country do not appear to justify.

Mr. MASLAN. Mr. Chairman, I think that that view was predicated upon the concept that the investigations by the social workers were not sufficiently thorough, and also on the view that we have a number of people who are receiving relief who are not entitled to it.

Now, during the past year the Board of Public Welfare has enacted certain regulations. One of them is, for instance, that if a person is found to be employable he is denied relief, even though there may be no money in the family, the children may be without food, and so on. Another thing is that the regulations in effect most of this year presume that where relatives are able to aid the family, the family does not need relief. Actually, that may not be true in certain cases.

Our contact with the workers—of course, we are fellow workers with them—in the Department gives us a lot of confidence in their ability and in the way the work is being done by the staff in that Department. We feel that an impartial investigation made by a competent and trained staff would show that the type of work done by the Public Assistance Division in this community stacks up to that done in any community in the United States. We believe that actually the savings which have been made in the appropriation will be taken out of the hides of relief clients.

Senator DWORSHAK. I am sure that there is no intention to do that.

Apparently the House committee had some evidence on which to base a conclusion that there are existing abuses, which, if corrected, would make available adequate funds. Now, that has not been refuted.

Mr. MASLAN. Mr. Lachenbruch, who is here with me, and who is chairman of the family and child-welfare committee of the American Association of Social Workers, and who was employed by the Department of Public Assistance a number of years ago, will be glad to speak on that point.

Senator DWORSHAK. Mr. Maslan, the committee will be happy to have your entire statement inserted in the record.

(The statement referred to follows:)

Our association deeply appreciates this opportunity to testify before your subcommittee in regard to the public assistance budget cuts since general hearings on the District of Columbia budget are not being held in the Senate.

The District of Columbia Chapter of the American Association of Social Workers includes 500 welfare workers here who have first-hand knowledge of what happens to families when there is insufficient money in the home to provide for even the most elementary needs for food, to pay the rent, and to buy shoes for the babies.

We believe that the people in Washington want even those of the very lowest income to be helped in such a way that they can become healthy, useful citizens, so that they can stand on their own feet. From the standpoint of the budget, this means that public-assistance grants to families or individual persons living

in their own homes must be large enough to enable these persons to meet minimum requirements for health and decency. When public-assistance funds are not provided in sufficient amount human beings, the young and the old, must suffer. In the end the taxpayers and the whole community suffer by unduly high expenditures for hospitalization or institutional care for the mentally or physically ill—care of the delinquent—which in many instances could have been prevented through provision of health assistance before the physical or mental illness had advanced to an acute or chronic stage. I might say, Mr. Chairman, that the Association of Medical Social Workers, whose hundred members work in the various hospitals and clinics here, feel very strongly that it is false economy to reduce public-assistance allowances below minimum needs with the result that more and more people must be sent to these institutions and hospitals.

Many persons in Washington during the past year who needed relief, as the testimony before the House Appropriations Subcommittee clearly showed, had to be denied assistance last year because insufficient numbers were provided for in the public-assistance appropriations for 1948. We trust that this situation will be corrected for fiscal year 1949 by making the changes in this bill which we are about to recommend.

The present family budget schedule for public assistance provides 14 cents per meal per person on the average. As a matter of fact, this amount is barely sufficient to buy a loaf of bread at today's prices. The budget for the 1948 fiscal year contemplated that families on relief would purchase food on the basis of 1942 prices.

The present bill would provide only for these families to meet 75 percent of the minimum family budget. One might ask, too, whether it is realistic to assume that the least privileged persons in the community would have the skill in marketing, cooking, and using left-overs, which is presumed by the home economists who planned these budgets, and yet the contemplated budget fails to reach 25 percent of the budget allowance. Where do we expect the families to get the 25 percent of their minimum needs for which this budget does not provide? There has been much talk about people getting on relief when they are not eligible for it. From our experience we can say with conviction that as thorough an investigation of relief applicants is made as is conceivably possible with the limited personnel.

A question has also been raised as to why public-assistance needs are increasing at a period of maximum employment. Despite such trends people who are in need because of sickness or other conditions which render the breadwinner unemployable must be cared for by public-assistance agencies. The Board of Public Welfare does not provide aid for employable persons whether or not they are actually in work, no matter what the deprivation.

In our judgment official testimony which has been made regarding the extent of misrepresentation by relief recipients cannot be justified by the fact. We believe it would be completely refuted by any thoroughly impartial investigation made by competent personnel, which would be welcome by the Board of Public Welfare, we feel sure.

To appropriate sufficient funds to employ an adequate staff and thus make possible more thorough and continuing investigation of eligibility would in our opinion be the real economy. The present staff has not been increased although it was set up to handle a case load of approximately 1,000 less than the number who must be served at present.

We're deeply concerned that the budget estimate for 1949 by the Board of Public Welfare for public assistance, which was a very conservative estimate, was cut in the first place \$1,212,905 by the District Board of Commissioners and then sustained a further cut of \$198,215 by the House Appropriations Subcommittee which made a total cut in the public-assistance budget of \$1,411,120. The District of Columbia Chapter of the American Association of Social Workers recommends that this full amount be restored.

Restoration of these budget cuts, we are convinced, would be the real economy because it would not only contribute to the preservation of the health and welfare of families and children forced to live on relief but would be to the self-interest of the entire community, the taxpayer and the businessman.

Senator DWORSHAK. We will be glad to hear from Mr. Lachenbruch.

STATEMENT OF MRS. LEAH LACHENBRUCH, CHAIRMAN, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CHAPTER, FAMILY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE, AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF SOCIAL WORKERS

SITUATION AS TO CASE LOAD OF ORGANIZATION

Mrs. LACHENBRUCH. I am Mrs. Leah Lachenbruch, chairman of the family and child-welfare committee of the American Association of Social Workers.

We believe that statements were made in the testimony before the House Committee that are not justified in fact, and we believe that they have been answered very ably by the officials of the Board of Public Welfare, Mr. Raymond Clapp and Mr. Donald Gray. These answers can be found in the hearings.

Now, in a large organization there are always going to be some errors; and besides, I do not think that it is right to criticize an agency for not being perfect when you give them the same staff which they had 3 years ago, when the case load, on the other hand, has increased by at least 1,000. It stands to reason that, if you have a larger case-work staff, you are going to be able to do a more thorough investigating job and be able to check up more often.

In any large organization, you are going to have a margin of error, and we would be glad to have any independent investigation made by competent people to see whether the allegations made in the record are true. There are no more abuses existing in this Department than there would be in any average welfare department whose staff was undermanned.

CASE LOAD

Senator DWORSHAK. Did you say that there were 1,000 additional cases?

Mrs. LACHENBRUCH. The Department has 1,000 more cases than it had 3 years ago and they still have the same staff they had 3 years ago.

There is reference also made to employment possibilities, and to the thought there should be fewer people on relief rolls. It should be pointed out that the employment situation in Washington does not seem to improve, as far as people getting work are concerned, during periods of good employment conditions elsewhere in the country.

Washington is not an industrial city, and it is the most expensive town in the United States to live in, as you no doubt know.

The figure of 4,989 receiving public assistance as of April, is expected to go up on account of the tuberculosis survey. We have all felt, as Mr. Maslan has pointed out, that the Department is too careful about taking people on relief rather than the reverse.

Senator DWORSHAK. It seems to me, that with economic conditions being what they are, and with virtually no unemployment, if we are facing a critical situation with 1,000 new cases that the Public Welfare Department is handling now, the situation would be extremely critical if we had a temporary recession or a wave of unemployment.

Mrs. LACHENBRUCH. The situation would be terrible there is no doubt.

Mr. MASLAN. I think one of the factors is that since the end of the war the boys have come back and their allowances are not coming in. Those allowances took the place of relief funds during the war years in terms of helping to meet the basic needs of many of these families.

Senator DWORSHAK. These veterans can get jobs now. Why should that affect the status of relief cases?

Mrs. LACHENBRUCH. I think Miss Starr will be able to talk on that matter.

Senator DWORSHAK. Will you proceed, Miss Starr.

**STATEMENT OF MISS JOSEPHINE STARR, PRESIDENT, FAMILY AND
CHILD WELFARE DIVISION, COUNCIL OF SOCIAL AGENCIES**

COMMENTS ON CASE LOAD OF WORKERS

Miss STARR. My name is Josephine Starr, and I am president of the family and child-welfare division of the Council of Social Agencies.

Senator, I think there are some perfectly good reasons why the relief loads are going up. During the war years, even marginal employees could get jobs, and now those persons have all lost their jobs, and a great many of them have no other source of income but to depend on public welfare. That is one perfectly good reason. The one referred to by Mrs. Lachenbruch is also a good one. There are, in any society, a series of unstable fathers. During the war those men were in the Army, and forcibly they had to make allotments to their families. Now, those men are out of the Army, and many of them have not returned. The American Legion has found, for instance, that a considerable number of persons did not return to their families after the war. In addition, during the war years, persons who had jobs were forcibly kept at those specific jobs. When the war ended, they were not. Now, there is a considerable drifting population, and those families have to depend upon public welfare.

Senator DWORSHAK. Reference is made to the possibility that many of these families have GI fathers; is that right?

Miss STARR. A considerable number of them do.

Mr. MASLAN. Many of those families have GI sons.

Senator DWORSHAK. Many of our veterans were formerly in the service, and contributed to the support of families. Now they are out of the service. That is quite difficult to explain at a time when the Army and Navy report that it is difficult to get voluntary recruits. You would think that since some of those families are not in good financial shape, the veteran members of those families would be glad to continue to serve in uniform, but I presume that is not true.

Mr. MASLAN. It is necessary to remember the matter of family ties, of course. These men naturally want to be with their families.

Miss STARR. It is very difficult for the general public to understand the reason why, in a time of apparent prosperity, there should be an

increase in relief loads in all American communities. The facts are, as we have given them to you, in community after community.

Senator DWORSHAK. Is that condition the same throughout the country as you report it to be in Washington?

Miss STARR. That is correct.

Senator DWORSHAK. Mr. Fowler, do you have any comments to make on that situation in the District?

Mr. FOWLER. I have none.

Mr. PILKERTON. I have before me, Mr. Chairman, a statement showing the average case load by years. Would you like to have that statement for the record?

Senator DWORSHAK. I think it would be well to have it in the record.

Mr. PILKERTON. The statement deals with old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, aid to the blind, and general public assistance, broken down to single and family cases.

Mr. FOWLER. The statement will give some idea as to how the trend is running.

Senator DWORSHAK. Does the statement indicate that cases are increasing?

Mr. PILKERTON. Yes, sir.

The lowest period was in 1946 with an average of 3,955 cases.

Mrs. LACHENBRUCH. The Department now has the same staff it had in 1946.

Senator DWORSHAK. Do you have any comment to make as to the abuses which the House committee charged exist? Are not investigations made to determine whether people are legally entitled to this aid and relief?

Mr. PILKERTON. A staff goes into the field to examine the records of individuals to determine whether they are entitled to relief. As I recall, the average case load of case workers at present is about 100 cases a year.

Mr. MASLAN. The case load is 100 cases at a given point in time.

Mr. PILKERTON. The figure is on an annual basis.

Miss STARR. The number of staff proposed in the Board's budget would make possible a case load of 70 cases. That was the provision in the original budget. The present budget would make possible a much higher case load.

Mr. PILKERTON. Of course, the auditor does not have to go behind the findings of these case workers; but, in the course of investigations, we frequently do find that someone has chiseled on the District government.

Senator DWORSHAK. Who has charge of that in the District government?

Mr. PILKERTON. The responsibility for the administration of public assistance is on the Board of Public Welfare.

Senator DWORSHAK. What is the name of the person in charge?

Mr. PILKERTON. Mr. John Tramburg.

Senator DWORSHAK. The statement to which Mr. Pilkerton had reference may appear in the record at this point.

(The statement is as follows:)

Agency Services, Project 1, Public Assistance Division—average number of cases receiving assistance and average monthly payments by category—fiscal years 1942-49

AVERAGE NUMBER OF CASES

Fiscal year—	Total	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children	Per person	Aid to the blind	General public assistance		
						Single	Family	Per person
1942	6,880	3,551	1,065		259	1,115	890	
1943	5,806	3,335	973		289	866	343	
1944	4,710	2,932	656		253	728	141	
1945	4,144	2,559	571		219	686	109	
1946	3,955	2,333	681		195	673	73	
1947	4,634	2,282	1,100		206	914	132	
1948 (estimate)	5,000	2,195	1,410		230	1,000	165	
1949 (estimate)	6,400	2,700	1,825		250	1,290	335	

AVERAGE PAYMENT PER CASE AND PER PERSON

	Case	Case	Person	Case	Case	Case	Person
1942	\$26.10	\$36.91	\$10.36	\$31.37	\$20.31	\$30.36	\$8.86
1943	27.34	38.29	8.97	33.79	22.35	31.12	9.82
1944	28.36	43.37	10.62	34.81	25.51	37.41	12.53
1945	31.62	58.70	13.80	35.68	33.87	51.03	17.41
1946	34.95	67.69	15.95	38.48	38.23	55.41	23.23
1947	38.60	73.00	17.56	41.63	43.63	64.41	23.07
1948 (estimate)	39.20	75.00	17.82	41.00	40.00	62.00	21.00
1949 (estimate)	47.00	97.00	22.82	50.00	53.00	87.00	29.00

Mr. MASLAN. Mr. Chairman, I hope you will give Mrs. Mildred Kilinski an opportunity to speak her point of view because she is connected with a family-relief agency which furnishes help for those cases which are not provided for by the public assistance agency.

It is to the interest of private welfare agencies to see to it that our public assistance agencies are doing the proper kind of job.

I would also like you to hear Mr. Tufts, manager of the Community Chest, because this situation is putting a burden on the Community Chest, which has less and less funds to meet it.

Senator DWORSHAK. Very well. We will hear first from Mrs. Kilinski.

STATEMENT OF MRS. MILDRED KILINSKI, DIRECTOR, FAMILY SERVICE ASSOCIATION

REQUESTS RESTORATION OF FUNDS FOR AGENCY SERVICES

Mrs. KILINSKI. I am Mrs. Mildred Kilinski, executive director of Family Service Association. Our agency is the oldest family agency in town. Prior to the passage of the social-security legislation in 1935, our agency did a major relief-giving job in town.

As a result of our experience, the association is very close to all of the economic needs of members of the community. When people cannot have their needs met by the public assistance department, the chances are that they will find their way to our association.

It would be impossible for us to think of meeting the economic needs of people who are eligible for help from the public departments. Over a period of years, we have had an opportunity to know a great many people who have to make use of public assistance.

Every so often Mr. Pilkerton and I talk about these cases of fraud, that is, people getting assistance when they are not entitled to it. We have never made a detailed study of the matter, but from the study of those cases known to our association, we would be inclined to think that that percentage is very small. If that is a problem in our public department, though, it seems to me, and to our board, that the best way to get at it is not to continually reduce that appropriation, but to increase it so that we have enough personnel so that a really adequate investigation can be made, so that workers can give enough time and service to people so that in the end people receiving public assistance will be removed from the rolls as quickly as possible and practical. That is the best way to give assurance to the community that only people who are entitled under the law shall receive assistance.

It was on that basis that our board, in its study and evaluation of the budget presented by the Board of Public Welfare to the Commissioners, urged approval of the budget submitted by the Board of Public Welfare.

In an agency like ours, we have a lay board of members from the community who are the governing body. We have about 35 very active people, and they are deeply concerned about the budget of the Board of Public Welfare. The treasurer of the association, Mr. Benjamin Torron, appeared before the Appropriations Committee to urge approval of the original budget. When a budget, therefore, comes through which means a reduction in funds for public assistance, we are deeply concerned about it and really are fearful of what is going to happen to families in the fall.

Our board urged that funds be made available for the personnel requested in the original budget for enough money to increase the budget grants to 100 percent of cost of living in 1947, and to provide for the increase in case load proposed of approximately 1,400.

In the budget presented to the House, only 150 cases were provided for. The situation, therefore, looks pretty grim for the District if the original appropriation for the Public Assistance Division is maintained. We are deeply concerned about it, and we know our agency will get the impact of it, and we also know that we will not be able to meet the need.

EXTRACT OF HOUSE HEARINGS

Mr. PILKERTON. May I refer you, Mr. Chairman, to page 675 of the House hearings where there was a discussion about the deficiency of personnel and case load handled. The paragraph I have reference to reads as follows:

As to the sufficiency of personnel to accomplish more frequent follow-up on cases, you are advised that the present pay roll carries 111 positions as shown in the attached statement. Under the general public assistance, the budget shows that in 1948, 122 positions were provided. Thus it would appear that there are 11 vacant positions at present. The 1949 estimates carry 127 positions, five

additional, all grade CAF-3 dictaphone operator. If you will refer to the list of positions attached taken from the pay roll of March 20, 1948, 17 dictaphone operator positions now exist. More than half of this number is assigned to administrative and clerical work in the Public Assistance Division, and out of the 111 positions filled, only 59 are social workers, 8 of whom are supervisors, leaving 51 for field and intake investigation. By dividing this number into the total assistance roll as of February 1948, of 4,876, there would follow an average of 95 cases for investigation at least once a year; and since old-age assistance cases 2,294 require investigation twice a year, the annual average case would be 140.

Mrs. KILINSKI. I would like to say one more thing, and that is that it is necessary for the case worker to have contact with the family more than one time or two times during the year when the case worker will make a new investigation to determine whether the family is currently eligible for relief. The one contact or two contacts per years are not a measure of the amount of service that the worker needs to give.

Senator DWORSHAK. Thank you for your appearance.

Miss STARR. Mr. Chairman, may I continue my statement?

Senator DWORSHAK. Yes, please proceed.

EFFECT OF HOUSE REDUCTION

Miss STARR. The amount of \$198,215, if not restored, will mean that people will be living on 80 percent of the legitimate grant. Since rent and so forth are fixed charges, these people will be able to put into food and clothing only 70 percent of what food and clothing actually cost in 1948.

Reference has been made constantly to the tuberculosis survey which is now under way. I can think of no better way to increase the District's health load than to keep the families that are on relief, living on an allotment for food which provides for only 70 percent of the current cost of food. Now, Senator, I would like to put in one good strong word for the staff of the Board of Public Welfare. It is our firm conviction that only a very small group of people may be referred to as chiselers on the taxpayers' funds.

Mr. Chairman, you referred to a quotation from the House hearings in regard to your statement that people were getting relief when they were not entitled to it. Mr. Pilkerton introduced that testimony and made reference to 37 cases which had been under care in the Board of Public Welfare 2 years ago. I do not think that I can go into a discussion of that matter at this point. It would seem to be entirely proper for you to carry out your own suggestion of about 5 minutes ago to ask the head of the Board of Public Welfare to explain that situation.

As a citizen, and as a taxpayer in the District as well as a representative of the Council of Social Agencies, we ask for the restoration of the amount of \$198,500; and we request, in addition, that the appropriation bill, as it is finally passed, make possible the return of the Board of Public Welfare for a deficiency appropriation, if need arise for it.

Thank you, sir.

Senator DWORSHAK. Thank you, Miss Starr.

**STATEMENT OF KIMBALL SANBORN, MEMBER OF STAFF, SENATE
APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE****OBSERVATIONS ON RELIEF AID**

Mr. SANBORN. I want to say that I have observed the handing out of relief checks by the Public Welfare Board, and I noticed one day that 10 applicants arrived in taxicabs. It was found also that two recipients of Board of Public Welfare funds were also drawing unemployment compensation funds.

Senator DWORSHAK. The case workers should scrutinize some of these cases and see to it that there are no more abuses. Unfortunately, that type of thing is the impression which is frequently publicized and people begin to think there is more chiseling going on than there should be.

We are ready to hear from you, Mr. Tufts.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM TUFTS, MANAGER, COMMUNITY CHEST**POSITION OF COMMUNITY CHEST**

Mr. TUFTS. My duties with the community chest have extended over a long period of time as a voluntary worker, and I have been chairman, and for the last year and a half I have been on the staff.

The situation is that over the past three seasons, the budget committee has had to wrestle with lessened funds for at least as large a demand and frequently a much greater demand on the agencies. It is my purpose in speaking simply to say that the chest cannot pick up any load which is dropped by the Board of Public Welfare and by the District agencies. The fact is that agencies, like that of Mrs. Kilinski, the Family Service Association, and situations arise such as at the end of June and the first half of July, when bills have not yet passed, where the private agencies will make available some funds and take a chit with the hope of getting the money back. They sometimes get about two-thirds of their money back.

Senator DWORSHAK. How do you account for the fact that greater demands are being made upon the community chest?

Mr. TUFTS. That demand comes from several sources. Part of it, of course, is due to the general break-up of families due to the war situation, the number of unmarried mothers, and so forth, who are constantly coming to us for assistance. Part of it is due to the greater population that has been coming to the District over the period of the last 5 years. At present there are a million and a quarter people in Washington and the five counties which work together in the federation of six community chests. That represents about a 30 percent increase.

Senator DWORSHAK. Why should the increase in population be partially responsible, if people come here to get jobs? Surely they would not, with premeditation, come here solely to be placed on the relief rolls? That does not sound reasonable, does it?

Mr. TUFTS. The point is that when these people, for any reason, lose their jobs, they are away from home and they are not then citizens of their own community. They are also not citizens of Washington unless they have shown by their length of residence in the District that

they wish to become local citizens, and so they are not eligible to any assistance from the Public Welfare Agency. They then have to come to private agencies.

Senator DWORSHAK. Perhaps they are treated too liberally by every agency and by the community chest, so that there appears to be a standing invitation to come and locate in Washington.

Mr. TUFTS. Our budget committee has been exceedingly scrupulous and exceedingly rigid in its treatment of its agencies and of the way in which they handle their funds. Mrs. Kilinski, or any member of the staff of the agencies supported by the chest, will give testimony to that.

Senator DWORSHAK. I hate to consider the possibility of a wave of unemployment if, at the present time, with our economy operating on a full-time basis, we face the current critical situation in the relief load.

Mr. TUFTS. I appreciate that situation; we are all of us anxious about it.

Mrs. LACHENBRUCH. Mr. Pilkerton is an accountant and he makes things sound very mathematical, you know. However, even though the law may say that you just have to investigate families on relief rolls once or twice a year, you cannot find out who your chiselers are if you are only going to visit these families once or twice a year.

FAMILY VISITS

Senator DWORSHAK. How many times would you recommend visiting the families?

Mrs. LACHENBRUCH. When I had a case load, if I did not see the people involved at their homes, I would see them in my office at least a few times a month. It is impossible to generalize, of course, but some cases take up more time than others.

Now, there is a great deal of talk about rehabilitation. You cannot possibly do rehabilitation work if you only see a person once or twice a year, in other words, to see if he is still living. Besides, the intake service is the service that determines eligibility or initial eligibility. The intake service interviews applicants for relief, and makes investigation to find out whether the applicants are initially eligible in all respects for relief. The applicants have to meet the residence requirements, and other requirements, as well, and the intake service does not follow up those cases after original eligibility is established, and so it is not correct to count them as a part of the staff in considering the number of cases carried by each case worker, I repeat my statement that an increase in staff would result in real economy.

Mrs. KILINSKI. There has been a great deal of talk about chiselers. I know one story that shows how really honest and responsible this group of people on public assistance can be.

Last July, the appropriations bill was delayed, and the checks that were due to go out in July were late. As a result a lot of people came to our office in desperate circumstances.

We did not have any money to use to assist them. However, our board and Colonel Tufts got together and decided that we would take \$1,200, which had been allocated to be spent by our agency in October and November, and that we would make loans to people just for food, to tide them over to the time when they would get their checks. We

gave them a very stingy allowance, and they knew that they would have to return it to us when they received their checks. We helped somewhere in the neighborhood of 115 or 120 different families, and we collected all but a small portion of the amount we had loaned.

Mr. PILKERTON. The reason for this delay last July in getting out the checks was that the appropriation bill did not become law until July 25.

Senator DWORSHAK. Thank you very much.

We will hear now from Mrs. Isabel C. Moore.

RECREATION DEPARTMENT

STATEMENT OF MRS. ISABEL C. MOORE, REPRESENTING THE NORTHWEST COUNCIL OF CITIZENS' ASSOCIATIONS

SITUATION RESPECTING NEED FOR ADDITIONAL FUNDS

Mrs. MOORE. I am Mrs. Isabel C. Moore, representing the Northwest Council of Citizens' Associations.

Thinking people are increasingly becoming aware of the fact that athletic and recreational facilities are not a decorative luxury but an indispensable necessity, as they have a far-reaching influence on almost every phase of human existence. This means that all people need them equally, the better classes just as well as the poorer. The statement that there is insufficient money is not valid; huge sums are wasted on all sorts of unnecessary and undesirable things, and we have been able to find enormous amounts of money to send to countries all over the world for human welfare, while our own people suffer seriously for lack of bare necessities right under our eyes.

We have allowed Russia huge reparations, drained from impoverished countries, which had made it impossible for them to be self-supporting, which in turn has forced the helpless taxpayers of the United States to live in substandard conditions of nutrition, housing, and so forth, because a large percentage of their incomes has had to be paid in taxes to support these peoples. In addition, substantial amounts of goods and money which we have sent to needy countries have been siphoned off by Russia, because we carelessly failed to follow them through to the consumer.

NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL

A good local example of wasted money is the National Training School for Girls, which spends \$3,000 each year, to maintain 20 girls in an antiquated, unproductive manner, on a piece of high-class property worth \$260,000. It would be simple good business to sell this property and buy land in the country and build a modern technical school, which would help these unfortunate girls to become good citizens and skilled, self-supporting workers, instead of merely turning them out to prey upon society again.

Of course, running a business as unwieldy as the United States is difficult, but it is inexcusable for people as smart as Americans to allow such widespread mismanagement as now exists. The greatest force for good in this matter is legislators of intelligence and business acumen who would divert the money into the right channels. This

would be infinitely more humane and economical than spending millions for the rehabilitation of human wreckage in reform schools, prisons, and hospitals, as we are now doing.

The first phase to consider is the moral. There is no such thing as a bad person. People do so-called bad things because they are unenlightened, ill, or unhappy. Unhealthful, vicious, and unenlightened living naturally produces warped bodies and minds. Every experience a person has becomes the warp and woof of his personality pattern, making it a beautiful or ugly one; therefore, it is important that happy experiences that can be gained in wholesome, healthful outdoor exercise and play be made available to everyone.

These would help to keep down labor troubles that wreck the economy of the country with inflation, shortages, loss of work, and so forth, it would especially nullify communistic propaganda, which depends for its existence on human misery. Decent, pleasant living conditions are even more important than pay, as men fight for increases in pay to provide these, which they cannot get sufficient money for to accomplish individually; whereas the collective funds of the Government could provide them efficiently. Many broken homes have resulted from the inability of the average wage earner with a family to provide them efficiently. Many broken homes have resulted from the inability of the average wage earner with a family to provide many of the pleasures of life.

NEED FOR MENTAL THERAPY

The facilities provide excellent mental therapy, which is desperately needed. Over half our hospital beds are filled with mental patients and the rate is increasing. People can stand a lot of toil and trouble, if they have release occasionally in pleasant diversion; but without it, they crack up. Billions are spent annually in escape media now, much of it on harmful things such as liquor, immorality, gambling, and drugs, in a desperate effort to get away from the daily grind and worries. Wholesome recreational and athletic facilities would build up physical and mental health, instead of tearing it down.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Volumes are printed and said about juvenile delinquency, and the blame is largely placed on parents, but when parents try to do something concrete in the way of prevention, they come up against a stone wall of opposition and apathy. Parents in the better sections are told to send their children to summer camps, but these cost from \$300 to \$1,000 a season a child, which only a small percentage can afford. The middle classes are constantly being asked to donate money to provide these facilities for the poorer classes, when they are unable to give them to their own children.

EQUIPING OF ATHLETIC FIELDS, AND SO FORTH

Parents plead in vain that some of the money they pay in taxes be used even for simple grading and equipping of athletic fields and basketball and tennis courts, which are the things money should be used for to spread out the most benefits to the most people, while con-

struction costs for buildings remain so high. The neighborhood lots and a few barren parks that exist are practically useless to the child of today, as he is brought up on a higher intelligence level than the child of a few years ago, and athletics must involve the mind as well as the body to hold his interest.

In the matter of health, outdoor exercise is one of the chief factors. Good health is simply a matter of replacing the chemicals, in the proportions that are correct, as they are used up in the body, all of which has to be activated by outdoor exercise, sunshine, rest, and peace of mind. Good teeth, for example, come from adequate calcium intake, which cannot be assimilated unless the body also gets vitamin D, of which sunshine is one of the few substantial sources. Ninety-five percent of our people have defective teeth. Prevention and cure of many diseases are vitally affected by exercise, sunshine, and fresh air.

Good health is important in peace, but even more so in war, and as we are gain faced with a possible war, we find that we have learned very little from our lack of preparedness in the past. During World War II, 40 percent, or almost 5,000,000 men, were rejected in the draft for physical disability, including 2,000,000 for mental troubles; 1,500,000 were discharged for physical disabilities, exclusive of wounds, and 1,500,000 were treated in the services for disabilities which they had when they entered. This shows the necessity for health equipment as one of the important phases of real preparedness for defense.

In Washington where natural summer and winter sports such as swimming, skating, and so forth are so lacking, especial attention should be given to the development of athletic equipment. Parks should be placed so that they are not too far from every human; this is much better than having large tracts in one spot that are so inaccessible to most people they are largely useless. Land that is not usable should be sold and land that could be used conveniently bought with money from sale. Every school should have an integrated outdoor and indoor recreational set-up. In the old days, the missions in the Southwest were the centers of the recreational life of the people, and our schools could be used likewise. Roads to the beaches near Washington should be improved to open up the delightful and healthful water sports. At present they are so poor it is too much of an ordeal for people to go through frequently, to travel over them to get these benefits fully. Between the Potomac River and the new Washington Memorial Drive going to Great Falls is an excellent location for athletic and recreational facilities, because of its natural beauty and accessibility.

It is important that all those working for human welfare organize to promote these badly needed benefits, and I cannot too strongly urge the Appropriations Committee, especially, to take the initial step in making this possible by providing funds for all the residents of Washington, especially in the far northwest, and, in particular, one of the two tracts of land adjacent to Ward Circle at Massachusetts and Nebraska Avenues NW., which are especially well adapted to development for athletic fields and are accessibly and pleasantly located in the heart of a section where there is practically nothing. If Congress will purchase this land, I shall try to raise funds through contributions from residents to provide equipment.

I respectfully present, for earnest consideration, these cold facts and figures, which I am told Congress is interested in rather than emotional appeal.

ADULT EDUCATION

I wish at this time to make a strong plea for adult education, both in day and night classes, in local schools. The importance of education for children to make better citizens when they are grown is taken as a matter of course; but the fact the progress of the world is greatly retarded because there are so many adults who have been deprived of this necessity is often lost sight of.

And not only education, but education in its broadest scope, to produce enlightenment and better living in general, not merely to accumulate book knowledge, much of which is never used in later life, should be provided, to reduce the greatest source of evil and misery in the world—ignorance.

A child is molded to a great extent by the mental caliber of its parents, which he in turn hands down to his children. Therefore, the greater help a parent can give his children, the faster the world advances.

NEED FOR VOCATIONAL AND PROFESSIONAL TRAINING

There is an extreme need for vocational and professional training, especially, to advance the whole economy and welfare of the country. There is a shortage of skilled workers in all fields, professional and industrial, which causes serious suffering and handicaps in peace, but in wartime becomes one of the factors that our freedom hangs on. During World War II, two-thirds of our manpower was occupied with the trades and professions, many of them inadequately trained, which caused much loss of life and money. Two million men were rejected during the last war for illiteracy alone. Now that we are faced with another possible war, this training becomes a vital necessity, and a form of real preparedness, as the sinews of modern war are forged in the schools, in on-the-job training, and in health development, not in the limited program of universal military training, which would unnecessarily upset the whole economy of the country, and not begin to give us the defense we need. These classes would also be very convenient for veteran education.

AVAILABILITY OF HIGH SCHOOLS

In particular, I wish to ask that funds be made available to have these classes held in Wilson High School, which is especially adapted to this use. It is conveniently and centrally located in a large section which is without them; it is modern and partially equipped for vocational subjects. An appropriation was made by Congress, available annually, beginning July 1, 1938, for night classes at Western High School, which is also in the far northwest of the District of Columbia. These classes were held for several years, but stopped during the war because of lack of fuel, and this appropriation is now being used for night classes in other parts of the city.

In general, I wish to ask that Congress appropriate funds that will make possible the equipping of every high school for the vital work of teaching all human welfare and technical subjects, making it mandatory that every child take these subjects, including a major and a minor vocational training, to advance the welfare of our country.

HOUSE ALLOWANCE FOR RECREATION DEPARTMENT

Senator DWORSHAK. Mrs. Moore, there is a great deal of logic in what you have told this committee. But I call your attention to the fact that the budget officer, representing the Commissioners of the District, asked for the next year a total of \$1,373,000 for the Recreation Department, and the House approved that entire figure, thereby indicating its approval of this important program.

While I am in sympathy with many of the things you have said, I just do not know how this committee can proceed to do something which has not already been considered or recommended by the District government. If we did that, we would be far exceeding the authority which we have.

Mrs. MOORE. I apparently have been given a run-around, as we say in the Army. I went to the National Capital Parks, and they told me to go to Mr. Christiansen. He told me to go to National Parks, and they both told me to go to the Commissioners, and I ended up quite confused.

Senator DWORSHAK. You are deserving of commendation for your personal interest. I think we need more of your kind of public-mindedness on the part of citizens, in the District, because it will require the cooperation of all of our people to accomplish the things we need to do. I am in accord with many of the things you have said, but, to be equally frank, I must say that it is difficult for us to comply with your requests, merely because of the congressional procedure which is usually followed.

Mrs. MOORE. The most important thing you can do is to give us more money. We all complain that we cannot do our work because of lack of money.

Senator DWORSHAK. There is no assurance that, if we add additional funds to the appropriation of the Recreation Department, the funds would be used for the specific purpose you are interested in. As I said, the full amount of this budget for this program has been approved by the House; and, under those circumstances, it is unfortunate that your project has not been given the attention to which it may be entitled.

Mrs. MOORE. The Northwest has practically nothing, and yet we pay the most taxes.

Senator DWORSHAK. In our cities, we have groups of people who are called underprivileged. Those groups often receives more attention from the municipal and State governments than other who are in more fortunate circumstances.

Mrs. MOORE. When a draft comes up, our boys go just as well as the poor boys.

Senator DWORSHAK. That is right.

Mrs. MOORE. I have a personal interest in that matter. I have a son who is lying in his grave partly as a result of the lack of recreation. He had a 4-year scholarship at Georgetown University. He was go-

ing to premedical school. He loved to swim and he liked to take part in all types of athletic activities. However, there were practically no facilities of that type in our section of the city which he could use. The result was that he insisted on getting into the Army, where otherwise he would have stayed in school, as he was exempt from the Army because of the training he was receiving. The unbroken grind was too much for him, and he insisted on leaving school and going into the Army. He was later killed in Germany. I feel that his death is largely due to the lack of athletic equipment in our section of the city.

Senator DWORSHAK. I can sympathize with you.

1938 APPROPRIATION FOR NIGHT SCHOOLS

Mrs. MOORE. Incidentally, in 1938 Congress appropriated the sum of \$80,000 for night schools. For a few years prior to the war there were night-school classes at Western High School, which is also in the northwest portion of the city. At the beginning of the war, because of lack of fuel, these classes were closed. The money that was appropriated for our section of the city is being used in other parts of the city. I do not think that that is fair.

Senator DWORSHAK. We are happy, Mrs. Moore, to have your testimony in the record, because I am sure that your personal interest will attract the attention of officials, and they will try to do what they can.

The next witness is Mrs. Alton M. Lyddane.

STATEMENT OF MRS. ALTON M. LYDDANE, REPRESENTING THE MacARTHUR BOULEVARD CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION

URGES RESTORATION OF HOUSE REDUCTION

Mrs. LYDDANE. My name is Mrs. Alton M. Lyddane, and I represent the MacArthur Boulevard Citizens' Association.

Senator DWORSHAK. Mrs. Lyddane, are you addressing yourself to a specific appropriation item in the bill?

Mrs. LYDDANE. Yes; I understand that the Recreation Department asked for a specific amount for the item, but I was told by the Department that the item had been taken out by the Commissioners. I did not get here in time to appeal to the House committee. I just heard about this meeting this morning, and I wrote my prepared statement before coming to this hearing.

We really need what I have requested. The building we have is no good for activities, and the boys are going to other places, where they are not properly supervised. As long as we have the building it might just as well be complete.

Senator DWORSHAK. Do you have any comment to make on that item, Mr. Fowler?

Mr. FOWLER. I know that the Recreation Board has a number of items that they consider vital, and which they would like to have; but, due to the financial inability of the District to provide for those, we had to eliminate a few of the projects. We will have our hearings for the next year's budget in the latter part of September, however, and we will be glad to have witnesses appear before us at that time. If the revenue condition looks better then these items will receive consideration.

Mrs. LYDDANE. Mr. Cristiansen told me that this item was given an A-1 priority. Now, that would put it on top of the list, and it seems to me it should have been given consideration there.

Senator DWORSHAK. As I pointed out previously, the House committee approved the entire amount of the budget recommendation for the Recreation Department. I presume that if Mr. Christiansen considers this project meritorious, and as having a high priority, he would have the authority to properly take care of it.

STATEMENT OF REVEREND CHRIST

Mrs. LYDDANE. I have a statement prepared by the Reverend M. Christ, of the Community Church, Potomac Heights, which he has requested be inserted in the record.

Senator DWORSHAK. The statement may appear in the record at this point.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

About 10 years ago the National Parks Office erected the beautiful field house in Potomac Heights. The residents of this area had long worked for a place for the activities of the many children and young adults in the neighborhood—especially the boys, because of the large number of boys in the community.

The structure is an asset to the community, but the rooms are too small for active recreation. The boys' play room is 23 feet 6 inches by 18 feet; the girls' play room 26 feet by 15 feet, and the auditorium about 47 feet by 39 feet.

It is necessary to have space of at least 48 feet by 93 feet for basketball. The regulation court is 90 feet by 45 feet, with 3 feet on either side for the players to be out of bounds.

The inside of the building has been damaged many times because the children tried to play active games that broke walls and lights. What is really needed is a place for real exercise, such as is necessary for young folks. We already had places that we could use for meetings.

The Recreation Board has asked that funds (\$100,000) for a gymnasium be included in this year's budget, but it has been removed. The Key P-TA is asking that the funds be replaced and the item included, which would convert the building into what is needed and requested in the first place.

The elementary school children especially are deprived of play privileges as they are constantly crowded out to make room for the older and larger children. As it is, many of the children, large and small, have to seek true recreation elsewhere.

Mrs. LYDDANE. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Senator DWORSHAK. Thank you.

LETTER FROM ACTING PRESIDENT, CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL

At this point in the record there will be inserted a letter from Mr. James H. Lemmon, acting president of the Children's Hospital, Washington, D. C., dated May 20, 1948.

(The letter is as follows:)

THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL,
Washington 9, D. C., May 20, 1948.

Senator HENRY C. DWORSHAK,

Chairman, District of Columbia Subcommittee of the
Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR DWORSHAK: The Children's Hospital and the Health Department of the District of Columbia are in partnership for the care of tax-eligible patients. In the interest of saving taxpayers' money, the Health Department should secure medical care for its patients as economically as possible, but not to the point where the other partner is unable to provide medical care because of lack of funds. This would not be a service to the community.

Measured in terms of both in-patient and out-patient service, the Children's Hospital of Washington, D. C., is the largest of its kind in the United States. During the calendar year 1947, nearly 70,000 visits, over half of which were Health Department cases, were made to the out-patient department. In the same period, the records show 54,000 in-patient days' care of which one-third were Health Department cases.

Since 78 percent of the institution's 222 beds are ward beds, the per diem cost is based substantially on ward service. As of December 31, 1947, the cost per in-patient-day was \$11.11 and \$2.41 per out-patient visit. Depreciation of plant is not included in arriving at these figures.

It is anticipated that the minimum cost for the year ending June 30, 1949, will be \$12.80 per in-patient day and \$2.45 per out-patient visit. These higher costs are not based on the estimated increase in the cost of commodities, equipment, and supplies, but entirely on the necessary increase of salary scales to meet the average of other local hospitals. The appended schedule shows that Children's Hospital salary scale is the lowest of all hospitals in this area. The present low salary level has resulted in a rapid turn-over in employees, including technical personnel in key positions.

Computed in terms of past performance, it is estimated that during the fiscal year 1948-49 the Children's Hospital will provide 17,000 in-patient days' care and 44,000 out-patient department visits for tax-eligible patients referred by the Health Department. In addition, it is estimated that 2,000 X-rays will be taken on these patients.

Because of the tremendous volume of service furnished to tax-eligible patients below cost, the hospital is requesting that for the year ending June 30, 1949, the following schedule of rates be established:

17,000 patient days at \$10 a day-----	\$170, 000
44,000 out-patient visits at \$2 a visit-----	88, 000
2,000 X-rays at \$1.50 each-----	3, 000
Total-----	261, 000

The total cost to Children's Hospital for the care of tax-eligible patients, based on the rate of \$12.80 per in-patient day and \$2.45 per out-patient visit, will be \$328,400. This cost figure is \$67,400 more than the \$261,000 requested, but, as in the past, this difference will be absorbed by the hospital.

It is requested, therefore, that the appropriation for the care of tax-eligible patients at Children's Hospital for the year ending June 30, 1949, be \$261,000, which will be an increase of \$71,000 over our present contract of \$190,000.

Respectfully,

JAMES H. LEMON,
First Vice President and Acting President.

LETTERS OPPOSING PROVISIONS OF SECTION 2

Senator DWORSHAK. At this point in the record there will be inserted various letters from agencies opposing the provisions of section 2 in the bill.

(The referred to letters are as follows:)

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington 25, D. C., May 7, 1948.

The Honorable HENRY C. DWORSHAK,
*Chairman of the Subcommittee on the District of Columbia Appropriation Act,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SENATOR DWORSHAK: My attention has been called to section 2 of H. R. 6430, District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1949, as passed by the House on May 5, which reads: "Except as otherwise provided herein, all vouchers covering expenditures of appropriations contained in this Act shall be audited before payment by or under the jurisdiction only of the Auditor for the District of Columbia and the vouchers as approved shall be paid by checks issued by the disbursing officer without countersignature."

In the act creating the National Zoological Park it was placed under the direction of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, and the Regents were authorized to accept gifts, etc., for the Park "in the name of the United States." The organic act further directs the Institution to make a detailed report of the

expenses on account of the National Zoological Park to Congress at the beginning of each regular session, and the heads of executive departments of the Government are directed to render all necessary aid to the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution in the acquisition of collections for the National Zoological Park, including those American species which have been threatened with extinction in their natural habitat.

The above excerpts from the act creating the National Zoological Park establish beyond doubt that it was the intention of Congress that said park should be a national establishment administered by the Smithsonian Institution and not a municipal branch of the District of Columbia.

At present appropriations for the National Zoological Park are disbursed by the Chief Disbursing Officer, Treasury Department, and are audited by the General Accounting Office, as are all other Government appropriations administered by the Smithsonian Institution.

The Institution is opposed to section 2 quoted above insofar as it affects the National Zoological Park for the following reasons: (1) it contravenes the act establishing the National Zoological Park; (2) it transfers to the Auditor of the District of Columbia the authority vested by law in the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution and the Comptroller General of the United States; (3) it supersedes the superintendence and control of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution over the National Zoological Park; and (4) it is clearly inconsistent in that one Federal agency, the Washington Aqueduct under the district engineer, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, is specifically excepted from said section.

It is recommended, therefore, that the appropriation for the National Zoological Park be likewise specifically excepted from the provisions of section 2 of the District of Columbia Appropriation Act for 1949.

Very truly yours,

A. WETMORE, *Secretary.*

NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION,
Washington, D. C., May 6, 1948.

Subject: Section 2 of H. R. 6430, District of Columbia Appropriation Act of 1949.

Hon. HENRY C. DWORSHAK,
*Chairman, Subcommittee on Appropriations
for the District of Columbia,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR SENATOR DWORSHAK: The National Capital Park and Planning Commission notes that section 2 of H. R. 6430, District of Columbia Appropriation Act of 1949, as passed by the House, provides as follows:

"Except as otherwise provided herein, all vouchers covering expenditures of appropriations contained in this act shall be audited before payment by or under the jurisdiction only of the Auditor for the District of Columbia and the vouchers as approved shall be paid by checks issued by the disbursing officer without countersignature."

Should this section become law and apply to the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, it would lead to duplication, confusion, and delay.

This Commission is an independent Federal agency. As such, its funds are disbursed by the United States Treasury and its expenditures are audited by the General Accounting Office. Under the provisions of the above quoted section 2, this would lead to duplication of effort, to increased work, and to increased personnel. It would mean duplicating the number of vouchers and related work. Pay rolls also could be delayed easily by this proposed procedure.

Believing that no good purpose would be served and that only confusion, duplication and delay would result, the Commission therefore recommends that if your committee retains section 2 it be amended by adding at the end thereof the following language: "*Provided*, That nothing in this section shall apply to funds for expenditure by the National Capital Park and Planning Commission."

Representatives of the Commission shall be glad to appear before you explaining more in detail the desirability of the proposed amendment.

Sincerely yours,

U. S. GRANT 3d,
Major General, United States Army, Retired, Chairman.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, May 7, 1948.

HON. HENRY C. DWORSHAK,

Chairman, Subcommittee on Appropriations for the District of Columbia.

MY DEAR SENATOR DWORSHAK: I am enclosing herewith a statement concerning the adverse effect that section 2 of H. R. 6430, entitled "A bill making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia * * * for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, * * * as passed by the House of Representatives, would have upon the efficient and economical operation of the National Capital Parks by the National Park Service of this Department.

It is requested that this statement be given careful thought in connection with the consideration of the bill by the Senate Appropriations Committee, and it is urgently recommended that section 2 of the aforementioned bill be amended by striking out the period after the word "countersignature" in the last line of the section, on page 53, at line 16, substituting in lieu thereof a colon, and by adding the words: "Provided, That nothing in this section shall apply to funds for expenditure by the National Capital Parks."

Language of a similar import to that now contained in section 2 of the bill was contained also in the District of Columbia appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, but was deleted on recommendation of the Committee on Appropriations in the Senate to avoid the possibility of activities incurring additional personnel costs, and duplication of audits. (See S. Rept. 585, 80th Cong., 1st sess.)

It is also requested that the enclosed statement be included in the official records of the hearing of the Senate subcommittee considering this bill, and that representatives of the National Park Service be invited to appear before the subcommittee for the purpose justifying the proposed amendment.

Sincerely yours,

C. GIRARD DAVIDSON,
Acting Secretary of the Interior.

STATEMENT OF ADVERSE AFFECTS OF SECTION 2, H. R. 6430, ON OPERATIONS OF NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS, A FIELD OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

In order to comply with the provisions of section 2 of H. R. 6430, the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1949, National Capital Parks will be required to function through two separate disbursing offices, viz, the United States Treasury and the District of Columbia.

At present purchases of materials and services, including team hire, telephone, electricity, repairs to automotive and other equipment, etc., involving both Federal and District of Columbia appropriations, are paid on single vouchers through one disbursing officer indicating the titles of appropriations to be charged. Under the proposed procedure in section 2 this method would not be possible, thereby doubling the number of vouchers and related work, such as scheduling of vouchers for payment, check writing, auditing, and accounting. The increased work would start with the supplier who must render multiple invoices for single deliveries and would continue through the National Capital Parks, the District Auditor's Office, the District Disbursing Office, the Treasury Department, and the General Accounting Office.

National Capital Parks performs reimbursable work amounting to approximately \$250,000 during a fiscal year, involving the preparation of approximately 300 collection bills. Single bills on which appropriation credits are indicated, are now prepared monthly for each agency receiving service. Under the proposed procedure, two bills for the same job for each agency must be prepared, resulting in double processing of the collection bills in National Capital Parks, double work for the agency billed, and double work for the Treasury Department and the General Accounting Office.

Pay-roll deductions for United States Savings Bonds, now deposited to the credit of the Chief Disbursing Officer, Treasury Department, for issuance of bonds by the United States Treasury Department, may be affected.

The increased work resulting from operation through two separate disbursing offices and preaudit by the District Auditor would require an increase of per-

sonnel in National Capital Parks, and it would appear that other agencies involved would incur additional personnel costs.

A postaudit of National Capital Parks activities by the District of Columbia Auditor can be accomplished under existing law.

For the afore-mentioned reasons the provisions of section 2 should not apply to the activities of National Capital Parks financed from District of Columbia appropriations.

OFFICE OF REGISTER OF WILLS AND CLERK OF THE PROBATE COURT
DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington, D. C., May 20, 1948.

HON. HENRY C. DWORSHAK,

*Chairman, Senate Committee on Appropriations for the District of
Columbia, United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*

SIR: This office has learned that under the District of Columbia appropriation bill for the year 1949 (H. R. 6430), in which appropriations for this office are included, there is contained under the general provisions (sec. 2, line 11, p. 53) the following proposed legislation:

"Except as otherwise provided herein, all vouchers covering expenditures of appropriations contained in this Act shall be audited before payment by or under the jurisdiction only of the Auditor for the District of Columbia, and the Vouchers as approved shall be paid by checks issued by the Disbursing Officer without countersignature."

For more than 22 years past, (or ever since this office has been on an appropriation basis) funds appropriated for the operation of this office have been credited to and disbursed by the Register of Wills, as Disbursing Officer, under bond, by Treasury check. Under present law, every expenditure made by the Register of Wills is examined by and receives the approval of the Chief Justice of the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia and its accounts are again audited quarterly by the Comptroller General of the United States, a copy thereof being furnished to the Auditor for the District of Columbia.

The Office of the Register of Wills and Clerk of the Probate Court is in every respect a part of and under control and jurisdiction of the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia, and has been since its creation 147 years ago. The proposed legislation would affect this office only, inasmuch as all other branches of the court with the exception of the probation office obtain their fiscal appropriations from the Administrator of United States Courts. Funds necessary for the operation of the probate branch of the court (this office) however, have been included in the District of Columbia appropriation acts since the year 1926, for no apparent reason other than the fact that the law stated at the time this office went on an appropriation basis (1926) that its appropriations should be obtained through the District of Columbia appropriation acts. The Chief Justice of the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and the Budget Officer of the District of Columbia have recently unanimously agreed that funds for the maintenance of this office should be included in the appropriations for the Administrator of United States Courts, who disburses therefrom for all Federal courts in the United States, of which this office is a part. The Chairman of the House Subcommittee on Appropriations for the District of Columbia, also in agreement, requested the undersigned to prepare enabling legislation to this end, and the same is awaiting introduction, pending action by the Congress on the so-called Home Rule bill for the District of Columbia which contains legislation which may have the same effect.

The effect of the proposed legislation quoted above would be to remove all disbursing functions from this branch (the probate branch) of the court and would involve a very considerable duplication of effort and would not tend toward economy and efficiency. With the present dual control over expenditures by the District Court and the General Accounting Office the funds are safeguarded in every way and there is no reason why this branch of the court should, in addition to such control, be compelled to submit its vouchers for expenditures to the Auditor of the District of Columbia for audit and to have to await payment by the Disbursing Officer of the District. Such a duplication of effort, accounting, and delay in payments would cause only confusion in addition to a complete revamping of

the fiscal procedures and procurement by this office. New procedures would also have to be set up by the Auditor for the District of Columbia to accommodate the disbursing functions of this office, which will be so much wasted effort when this office is transferred to the administrative jurisdiction of the Administrator of United States Courts. Incidentally, this office has never had a loss in its accounts, nor has there ever been any complaint as to the methods by which its appropriated funds have been handled or disbursed.

It is respectfully requested that I be afforded an opportunity to be heard on the above at the hearing before the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia appropriation bill. It is further requested that the following amendment be added to section 2 (line 11, page 53) so as to correct the situation so far as this office is concerned, viz: "*Provided*, That this section shall not apply to funds herein appropriated for the Office of the Register of Wills and Clerk of the Probate Court."

Very respectfully,

THEODORE COGSWELL,
Register of Wills and Clerk of the Probate Court.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

LETTER FROM SENATOR MC CARRAN ON AMENDMENT REQUESTED

UNITED STATES SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
May 20, 1948.

HON. HENRY C. DWORSHAK,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: In the consideration of the subcommittee on the District of Columbia appropriation bill, I should like to offer the following as an amendment to that bill.

On page 16, line 2, of the bill, after the word "Columbia", change the period to a colon and add the following: "*Provided*, That this limitation shall not apply to apprentices who are registered with the District of Columbia Apprenticeship Council."

I believe that this exception will provide the proper equity for such training. Regular day-time students who live in Maryland and Virginia may either pay the District of Columbia tuition or attend schools in their own neighborhood. Such, however, is not the case with respect to apprentices who are required under the standards of the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship, to attend school a minimum of 144 hours a year in addition to the time spent on a job in learning a trade. In the case of apprentices it is unlikely that the minimum of 10 boys in any trade, required before such classes are set up, will live close enough to each other to make the establishment of apprentice classes in nearby counties likely in the near future.

Without such classes the apprentice who is working in the District of Columbia and registered with the District of Columbia Apprenticeship Council, is required to pay tuition while the boy who lives a block away may not be required to do so.

As you know, it has been the policy of the Congress to foster apprenticeship training. Therefore I believe that it would be most appropriate that the exception I have proposed to this bill be adopted in furtherance of this policy.

Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely,

PAT McCARRAN.

NATIONAL GUARD

LETTER FROM COLONEL NEVITT ON AMENDMENTS REQUESTED

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA NATIONAL GUARD,
Washington, D. C., May 6, 1948.

HON. HENRY C. DWORSHAK,
Chairman, Committee on District Appropriations,
United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR DWORSHAK: There is transmitted herewith a copy of a letter dated May 5, 1948, to the Honorable John Taber, chairman, Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, which was, according to this morning's news-

paper, received too late for any action. Request that your committee reinstate in the bill the final phrase in the District of Columbia National Guard item which existed in the 1948 fiscal year appropriation as follows: "To be expended under the direction of the Commanding General."

Request that the \$20,000 reduction in the 1949 fiscal year appropriation for the District of Columbia National Guard made in the House be reinstated by your committee so that the total appropriation will be \$115,200. This headquarters will be glad to supply justification or additional information as you desire.

Very respectfully,

P. G. NEVITT,
PEYTON G. NEVITT,

*Colonel, Adjutant General Department, Adjutant General Commanding,
in the Absence of the Commanding General.*

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA NATIONAL GUARD,
Washington, D. C., May 5, 1948.

HON. JOHN TABER,
*Chairman, Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives, Washington 25, D. C.*

DEAR MR. TABER: It is recommended that the last phrase contained in the District of Columbia National Guard item in the District of Columbia appropriation bill for fiscal year 1948 be restored to the District of Columbia National Guard item in the District of Columbia appropriation bill, fiscal year 1949, now pending before the Congress.

The appropriation for the District of Columbia National Guard is contained in the District of Columbia appropriation bill, page 50 of the full committee print submitted to the House of Representatives on May 4, 1948, and hearings concerning that item are included, in part, beginning with page 608 of the hearings before the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations on the District of Columbia appropriation bill for fiscal year 1949.

It is noted that there has been substantial change in the wording of this item when compared to the appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1948. These changes were made without recommendation, consultation, or hearings insofar as representatives of the District of Columbia National Guard are concerned. The changes will seriously and adversely affect the operation of the District of Columbia National Guard. Much can be said on this point if there is a desire on the part of any committee of Congress to hear it.

The undersigned recognizes the right of the committee, or its subcommittees, or members thereof to make such changes in proposed legislation as they desire without in any way consulting this headquarters, however, it is believed that such committees would want all of the facts concerning a matter prior to their proposing changes in legislation of nearly a half century's standing. I also recognize that there has been much adverse comment concerning the operation of the National Guard and activities related to it, however, I am sure that full cognizance has not been taken of the fact that the District of Columbia National Guard has, since the close of World War II, occupied its armory at the end of East Capitol Street in Washington and expanded to a strength approximating that with which it entered the service of the United States in 1941 for training and subsequent World War II duty.

The principle objection on the part of the National Guard to the change in the wording in the appropriation bill is the elimination of the closing phrase of the item as contained in the 1948 appropriation bill (Public Law 237, 80th Cong.) which reads, "To be expended under the direction of the commanding general." This will entail that purchases and other obligations for the National Guard in 1949 will be made by other than personnel subject to orders of the commanding general. It will mean that the auditor for the District of Columbia, rather than the Comptroller General of the United States will be the deciding factor as to whether obligations against the appropriation for the District of Columbia National Guard are proper or are not proper. Previous contact with that official and his predecessors over a period of many years leads to the belief that very narrow interpretations of the law may be expected with respect to National Guard items and the intention of Congress in making the appropriations and providing other legislation under which the District of Columbia National Guard operates. Accounts of the District of Columbia National Guard are now and have always been audited by the Comptroller General of the United States or his predecessors. All items of difference as reported by that official have been adjusted to his satisfaction as they have been brought to the attention of proper District of Columbia National Guard officials, including the National Guard disbursing officer.

It is sincerely and positively recommended that the following wording contained in the 1948 appropriation item for the District of Columbia National Guard be returned to the District of Columbia National Guard item in the District of Columbia appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1949 as follows: "To be expended under the direction of the commanding general."

Very respectfully,

PEYTON G. NEVITT,

Colonel, AGD, Adjutant General, Commanding, in the absence of the
Commanding General.

STATEMENTS ON GENERAL FUNDS OF THE DISTRICT

Senator DWORSHAK. There will be inserted at this point in the record the statements on general funds of the District of Columbia. (The referred to statements are as follows:)

Statement No. 1.—General fund, District of Columbia, 1949—Showing status of general fund for fiscal year 1949 based on H. R. 6430, as approved by the House, and estimates of revenues, as of Mar. 26, 1948

Obligations:

Approved by House for 1949:

Operating expenses-----	\$76,033,200	
Capital outlay-----	9,462,583	

		\$85,495,783
Estimated supplementals and deficiencies-----		1,000,000

Total, estimated obligations-----		<u>86,495,783</u>
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Revenue availability for 1949:

Unobligated balances released to surplus (including additional items rescinded by House)-----		1,187,664
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Revenues from present legislation:

Property taxes:

Realty-----	\$32,000,000	
Personal tangible-----	5,400,000	
Motor vehicle, personal-----	2,100,000	
Penalties and interest-----	225,000	
		<u>\$39,725,000</u>

Sales and gross receipts:

Alcoholic beverages-----	2,000,000	
Beer-----	300,000	
Insurance-----	1,450,000	
Public utilities, banks, etc-----	3,800,000	
		<u>7,550,000</u>

Licenses and permits-----	2,400,000	
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Individual income-----	3,500,000	
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Unincorporated business income-----	2,000,000	
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Corporation net income-----	5,600,000	
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Inheritance and estate-----	1,500,000	
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Earnings and miscellaneous-----	4,079,000	
		<u>66,354,000</u>

Total, estimated revenues from existing legislation----		66,354,000
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Revenues from proposed legislation:

Sales tax-----	6,000,000	
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Federal payment-----	11,000,000	
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Sale of securities from public-works investment funds-----	¹ 2,456,583	
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Total, estimated revenue availability-----		<u>86,998,247</u>
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Deduct: Excess of revenue availability over estimates for 1949 (surplus)-----		502,464
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Revenue charges-----		<u>86,495,783</u>
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¹The estimated sale of securities from the public-works investment fund is as follows: 1947, \$2,217,618; 1948, \$3,497,837; 1949; \$2,456,583; or a total of \$8,172,038 for the 3 years, leaving the amount of \$1,827,962 at the end of fiscal year 1949.

STATEMENT No. 2.—General fund, District of Columbia, 1949—Showing status of general fund for fiscal year 1949 based on H. R. 6430, as approved by the House, and estimates of revenues, as of Mar. 26, 1948, under existing law, and sale of all securities

Obligations:

Approved by House for 1949:	
Operating expenses-----	\$76,033,200
Capital outlay-----	9,462,583
	\$85,495,783
Estimated supplementals and deficiencies-----	1,000,000
	86,495,783

Revenue availability for 1949:

Unobligated balances released to surplus (including additional items rescinded by House)-----	1,187,664
Revenues from present legislation:	
Property taxes:	
Realty-----	\$32,000,000
Personal tangible-----	5,400,000
Motor vehicle, personal-----	2,100,000
Penalties and interest-----	225,000
	\$39,725,000
Sales and gross receipts:	
Alcoholic beverages-----	2,000,000
Beer-----	300,000
Insurance-----	1,450,000
Public utilities, banks, etc.--	3,800,000
	7,550,000
Licenses and permits-----	2,400,000
Individual income-----	3,500,000
Unincorporated business income-----	2,000,000
Corporation net income-----	5,600,000
Inheritance and estate-----	1,500,000
Earnings and miscellaneous-----	4,079,000
	7,550,000
Total, estimated revenues from existing legislation-----	66,354,000
Federal payment-----	11,000,000
Sale of securities from public-work investment fund-----	4,284,545
	82,826,209
Add: Deficit-----	3,669,574
	86,495,783

STATEMENT No. 3.—General fund, District of Columbia, 1949—showing status of general fund for fiscal year 1949, based on H. R. 6430, as approved by the House, and tentative estimates of revenues, as of May 6, 1948, under existing law, and sale of all securities

Obligations:

Approved by House for 1949:	
Operating expenses-----	\$76,033,200
Capital outlay-----	9,462,583
	\$85,495,783
Estimated supplementals and deficiencies-----	1,000,000
	86,495,783

Revenue availability for 1949:

Unobligated balances released to surplus (including additional items rescinded by House)-----		\$1,187,664
Unappropriated surplus at beginning of year (see schedule A attached)-----		500,000
Revenues from present legislation:		
Property taxes:		
Realty-----	\$32,000,000	
Personal tangible-----	5,300,000	
Motor vehicle, personal-----	2,500,000	
Penalties and interest-----	225,000	
		\$40,025,000
Sales and gross receipts:		
Alcoholic beverages-----	2,000,000	
Beer-----	300,000	
Insurance-----	1,450,000	
Public utilities, banks, etc-----	3,800,000	
		7,550,000
Licenses and permits-----		2,400,000
Individual income-----		3,500,000
Unincorporated business income-----		1,000,000
Corporation net income-----		5,600,000
Inheritance and estate-----		1,500,000
Earnings and miscellaneous-----		4,079,000
		65,654,000
Total, estimated revenues from existing legislation-----		65,654,000
Federal payment-----		11,000,000
Sale of securities from public-work investment fund-----		4,284,545
		82,626,209
Total, estimated revenue availability-----		82,626,209
Add: Deficit-----		3,869,574

Revenue charges----- 86,495,783

NOTE.—Schedule A attached showing comparison of revenue estimates for Mar. 26 and May 6, 1948.

SCHEDULE A.—Showing a comparison of estimates of revenues of the District of Columbia as of Mar. 26, 1948, and tentative estimates of revenues as of May 6, 1948

	1948		1949	
	Estimate Mar. 26, 1948	Revision May 6, 1948	Estimate Mar. 26, 1948	Revision May 6, 1948
Property taxes:				
Realty-----	\$31,700,000	\$31,700,000	\$32,000,000	\$32,000,000
Personal tangible-----	5,300,000	5,200,000	5,400,000	5,300,000
Motor vehicle, personal-----	2,100,000	2,550,000	2,100,000	2,500,000
Penalties and interest-----	225,000	225,000	225,000	225,000
Subtotal property taxes-----	39,325,000	39,675,000	39,725,000	40,025,000
Sales and gross receipts:				
Alcoholic beverages-----	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Beer-----	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
Insurance-----	1,450,000	1,450,000	1,450,000	1,450,000
Public utilities, banks, etc-----	3,800,000	3,800,000	3,800,000	3,800,000
Subtotal, sales and gross receipts-----	7,550,000	7,550,000	7,550,000	7,550,000
Licenses and permits-----	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,400,000	2,400,000
Individual income-----	3,500,000	3,650,000	3,500,000	3,500,000
Unincorporated business income-----	1,500,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	¹ 1,000,000
Corporation net income-----	5,600,000	5,750,000	5,600,000	5,600,000
Inheritance and estate-----	1,500,000	1,850,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Earnings and miscellaneous-----	4,482,000	4,482,000	4,079,000	4,079,000
Total, revenues-----	65,957,000	66,457,000	66,354,000	65,654,000

¹ Although the amount to be derived from unincorporated business income cannot be accurately estimated due to lack of experience, it is believed that there is a possibility of a decrease of \$1,000,000 based on a partial examination of returns and the effect of pending legislation.

RECAPITULATION

1948:		
Estimate, Mar. 26, 1948	-----	\$65,957,000
Estimate, May 6, 1948	-----	66,457,000
Increase	-----	+500,000
1949:		
Estimate, Mar. 26, 1948	-----	66,354,000
Estimate, May 6, 1948	-----	65,654,000
Decrease	-----	-700,000
Net change	-----	-200,000

PUBLIC WELFARE

LETTER ON HOME FOR SOLDIERS, SAILORS, AND MARINES

Senator DWORSHAK. I have received a letter from Watson B. Miller, member of the board of managers for the temporary home for soldiers, sailors and marines relative to the need for funds to maintain such facility. The letter will be inserted in the record at this point.

(The referred to letter is as follows:)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington 25, D. C., May 17, 1948.

HON. HENRY C. DWORSHAK,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR DWORSHAK: You will recall, of course, your understanding kindness to me when you were in the House in relation to funds for the temporary home for soldiers, sailors, and marines situated at Ninth and Pennsylvania Avenue SE. The building is the old naval hospital leased from the Navy Department.

I am still a member of the board of managers and try to help with the fiscal matters and conduct of the home. It has been in existence, as I have been told, for going on three-quarters of a century. The activity is in lodging and subsistence for needy veterans for limited periods while they may be in Washington to plead their cases of various aspects before the Veterans' Administration. Some help is extended in the case development when possible.

The District of Columbia Board of Commissioners has felt that the issues involved are national in character since the clients come from all the States and that therefore such financial assistance as may be accorded by the Congress should not be a charge on the District of Columbia appropriations. However, the Commissioners have been kind and understanding about the matter and I made no move without their cognizance.

In recent years I have appeared before the House subcommittee but this year our headquarters have been in Philadelphia and also in view of the problem that I have had some official travel I did not get around to ask Mr. Horan to hear me. This lapse on my part I regret. At any rate, while we forwarded a timely estimate the House did not include an item for the home. I rather believe it was not included in the Commissioners' estimate.

The necessary amount is greater now than in the olden days for understandable reasons. The estimate sent to the Commissioners was in the sum of \$26,627.88.

May I respectfully request a few moments before you in order to briefly present our cause and its importance to veterans who would have no other recourse. Perhaps you would be willing to ask Mr. Sanborn or Mr. Merrick to call me at Trinidad 9910. This is the number of my office. The members of the board and I would be very grateful.

Sincerely,

WATSON B. MILLER.

RECREATION DEPARTMENT

LETTER FROM HILLCREST CITIZENS ASSOCIATION ON STANTON SCHOOL AND
PLAYGROUND PROJECTS

MAY 21, 1948.

Senator DWORSHAK,
Chairman, Senate Appropriations Committee,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: The members of the Hilltop Recreation Council and the members of the Hillcrest Citizens Association have requested me to testify before your committee in connection with the request for appropriation for the first unit of the field house to be erected on the Hillcrest playground.

Hillcrest playground is one of the most beautiful playgrounds in the heart of a residential area, embodying at least 3,000 apartments and hundreds of lovely homes. The recreation area covers 18 acres and is surrounded by a wooded area maintained by the District of Columbia Recreation Department. However, this playground has no building to provide shelter in rainy weather and absolutely no toilet facilities whatsoever. It is staffed by two very able recreation leaders, but they are handicapped since there is no place to store equipment other than a small 6 by 8 shack. This playground has a large daily attendance of children and adults. During the summer months additional funds for playground equipment are raised by selling soft drinks at the adult ball games. The cases of soft drinks have to be stored in the basements of private homes near the playground, at great inconvenience to all concerned. The people in the vicinity of the Hillcrest playground are recreation-minded and need a building where the young teen-agers can enjoy indoor games.

Funds for the proposed field house have been requested on numerous occasions, but have consistently been stricken from the budget. We earnestly urge that funds be appropriated by your committee for this much-needed field house.

On behalf of the Hillcrest Citizens Association, I also wish to endorse the request of the New Stanton School Committee for the appropriation for the new Stanton School. A recent school survey brought out the fact that the number of children in this area is so great that they will be on parttime at Stanton School. The old Stanton School is a disgrace for a residential section such as Hillcrest, and we respectfully request that sufficient funds be included in the 1949 appropriations for the erection of a new Stanton School.

Respectfully,

GEORGE W. ABSHER,
President, Hillcrest Citizens Association.

METROPOLITAN POLICE

LETTER FROM CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION ON RECRUITMENT OF PERSONNEL
FOR METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT

Senator DWORSHAK. The committee has received a letter from Mr. L. A. Moyer, executive director and chief examiner, United States Civil Service Commission, relative to the matter of the recruitment of personnel for the Police Department. The letter will be inserted in the record at this point.

(The referred-to letter is as follows:)

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
Washington 25, D. C., May 25, 1948.

Mr. KIMBALL SANBORN,
United States Senate Appropriations Committee,
Senate Office Building.

DEAR MR. SANBORN: In our recent telephone conversation you raised a question as to the number of eligibles the Civil Service Commission will be able to furnish for appointment in the District of Columbia Police Department during the fiscal year 1949.

Before any discussion of this question it will be helpful to review the statistics of the recent examination announced and held for the District of Columbia

Police Department. This examination was announced January 20, 1948, with the closing date set as February 3, 1948. About 2,700 persons filed for this examination and about 1,500 reported for the written test which was held on February 28, 1948. Of the 1,500 examined approximately 838 were eligible on the written tests. The entire list of eligibles was certified to the Police Department and on the basis of physical examination and character check the Department was able to make 114 appointments. In other words the Police Department was able to appoint only about 1 of 27 who originally filed under the examination announcement. The physical requirements and the age limits are set and administered by the District of Columbia government.

In view of the urgent need for police eligibles the Commission is now preparing a new and more attractive examination announcement for this position. The examination announcement will be issued in the very near future and will include private positions in both the Police and Fire Departments. Both Departments have agreed to give extensive publicity to the examination announcement throughout the metropolitan area with a view toward interesting additional applicants in appointment to these positions. It should be pointed out that both the Police Department and Fire Department are recruiting under the same physical and age standards and thus competing for the same individual.

While it is true that the more intensive publicity may result in more applicants, we do not believe that under the highly restricted physical requirements, the low maximum age limit which the District of Columbia Government does not waive for veterans, and the restricted zone of competition, the Commission will be able to furnish more than 100 eligibles for appointment in each Department. The Commission is, however, conferring with the Police Department relative to the feasibility of extending the zone of competition. If such a plan can be developed that will be mutually agreeable, it may be possible to furnish the number of eligibles the Department desires.

By direction of the Commission:

Very respectfully,

L. A. MOYER,
Executive Director and Chief Examiner.

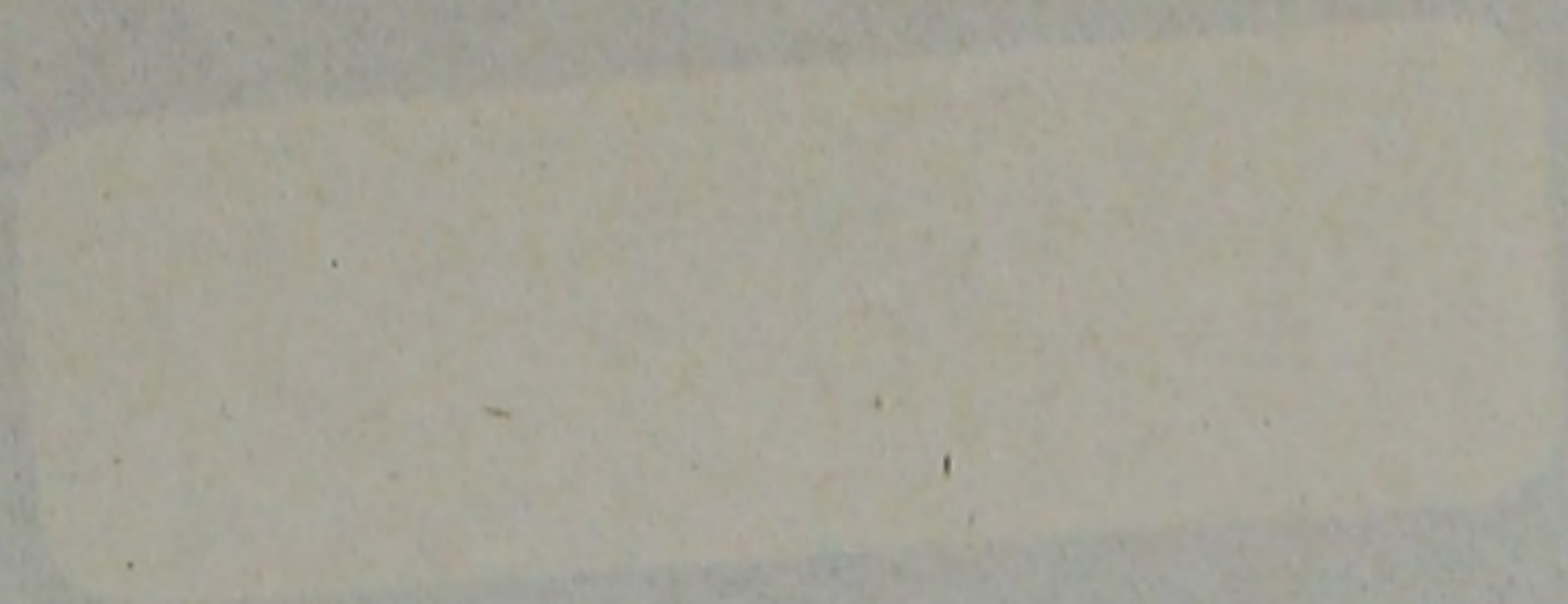
Senator DWORSHAK. The hearing is adjourned, and will be reconvened upon call of the chairman.

(Whereupon, at 1 p. m., Friday, May 21, 1948, the hearing was adjourned, to reconvene upon call of the chairman.)

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