

GALLAUDET COLLEGE

HEARING

BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

EIGHTY-THIRD CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

H. R. 6655

A BILL TO AMEND THE CHARTER OF THE COLUMBIA
INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF, CHANGE ITS NAME, DEFINE
ITS CORPORATE POWERS, AND PROVIDE FOR ITS
ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION, AND FOR OTHER
PURPOSES

HEARING HELD AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

MAY 5, 1954

Printed for the use of the Committee on Education and Labor



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1954

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GALLAUDET COLLEGE

WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1954

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR,
Washington, D. C.

The committee met at 10 a. m., Hon. Samuel K. McConnell, Jr. (chairman), presiding.

Chairman McCONNELL. The committee will please come to order. Mr. Phillips and Mr. Thornberry have introduced companion bills, H. R. 6655 and H. R. 6656. The bills were introduced July 30, 1953, I notice, last year. The purpose of them is to amend the charter of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf, change its name, define its corporate powers, provide for its organization and administration, and for other purposes.

(H. R. 6655 follows:)

[H. R. 6655, 83d Cong., 1st sess.]

A BILL To amend the charter of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf, change its name, define its corporate powers, and provide for its organization and administration, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Columbia Institution for the Deaf, created a body corporate by the Act of Congress approved February 16, 1857, as amended, is hereby continued as a body corporate under the name of Gallaudet College, and hereafter by such name shall be known and have perpetual succession and shall have the powers and be subject to the limitations contained in this Act.

SEC. 2. The purposes of Gallaudet College shall be to provide education and training to deaf persons, and otherwise to further the education of the deaf.

SEC. 3. (a) Gallaudet College is hereby invested with all the property and the rights of property, and shall have and be entitled to use all authority, privileges, and possessions and all legal rights which it has, or which it had or exercised under any former name, including the right to sue and be sued and to own, acquire, sell, mortgage, or otherwise dispose of property it may now own or hereafter acquire. Gallaudet College shall also be subject to all liabilities and obligations now outstanding against said corporation under any former name.

(b) With the approval of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare the Board of Directors of Gallaudet College may convey fee simple title by deed, convey by quitclaim deed, mortgage, or otherwise dispose of any or all property title to which is vested in the United States, as trustee, for the sole use of Gallaudet College, the Columbia Institution for the Deaf, or any predecessor corporation: *Provided*, That the proceeds of any such disposition shall be considered a part of the capital structure of the corporation, and may be used solely for the acquisition of real estate for the use of the corporation, for the construction, equipment, or improvement of buildings for such use, or for investment purposes, but if invested only the income from the investment may be used for current expenses of the corporation.

SEC. 4. Gallaudet College is authorized to receive by gift, devise, bequest, purchase, or otherwise, property, both real and personal, for the use of said Gallaudet College, or for the use of any of its departments or other units as may be designated in the conveyance or will, and to hold, invest, use, or dispose of such property for such purpose.

SEC. 5. Gallaudet College shall be under the direction and control of a Board of Directors, composed of thirteen members selected as follows: (1) Four public members of whom: one shall be a United States Senator appointed by the President of the Senate; two shall be Representatives appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives; and one member shall be the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, or his duly designated alternate; (2) nine other members, all of whom shall be elected by the Board of Directors, who on the effective date of this Act shall include those persons serving as nonpublic members of the Board of Directors of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf immediately prior to such date, and of whom one shall be elected pursuant to regulations of the Board of Directors on nomination by the Gallaudet College Alumni Association for a term of three years. The members appointed from the Senate and House of Representatives shall be appointed for a term of two years at the beginning of each Congress, shall be eligible for reappointment, and shall serve until their successors are appointed. The Board of Directors shall have the power to fill any vacancy in the membership of the Board except for public members. Seven directors shall be a quorum to transact business. The said Board of Directors, by vote of a majority of its membership, shall have power to remove any member of their body (except the public members) who may refuse or neglect to discharge the duties of a director, or whose removal would, in the judgment of said majority, be to the interest and welfare of said corporation.

SEC. 6. The Board of Directors shall have the power to—

(a) make such rules, regulations, and bylaws, not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States, as may be necessary for the good government of Gallaudet College, for the management of the property and funds of such corporation and for the admission, instruction, care, and discharge of students;

(b) provide for the adoption of a corporate seal and for its use;

(c) fix the date of holding their annual and other meetings;

(d) appoint a president, professors, instructors, and other necessary employees for Gallaudet College, delegate to them such duties as it may deem advisable, fix their compensation, and remove them when, in their judgment, the interest of Gallaudet College shall require it;

(e) elect a chairman and other officers and prescribe their duties and terms of office, and appoint an executive committee to consist of five members, and vest the committee with such of its powers during periods between meetings of the Board as the Board deems necessary;

(f) establish such departments and other units, including a department of higher learning for the deaf, a department of elementary education for the instruction of deaf children, a graduate department, and a research department, as the Board deems necessary to carry out the purposes of Gallaudet College;

(g) confer such degrees and marks of honor as are conferred by colleges and universities generally, and issue such diplomas and certificates of graduation as, in its opinion, may be deemed advisable, and consistent with academic standards;

(h) subject to the provisions of section 7, control expenditures of all moneys appropriated by Congress for the benefit of Gallaudet College; and

(i) control the expenditure and investment of any moneys or funds or property which Gallaudet College may have or may receive from sources other than appropriations by Congress.

SEC. 7. (a) All financial transactions and accounts of the corporation in connection with the expenditure of any moneys appropriated by any law of the United States for the benefit of Gallaudet College or for the construction of facilities for its use, shall be settled and adjusted in the General Accounting Office.

(b) It shall be the duty of the Board of Directors of Gallaudet College to have made annually a report to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare as soon as practicable after the first day of July of each year the condition of the corporation, embracing in said report the number of students of each description received and discharged during the preceding school year and the number remaining, also the branches and type of training and education taught and progress made therein, together with a statement showing the receipts of said corporation and from what sources, and its expenditures and for what objects.

SEC. 8. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as the Congress may determine necessary for the administration, operation, maintenance, and improvement of Gallaudet College, including sums necessary for student aid

and research, for the acquisition of property, both real and personal, and for the construction of buildings and other facilities for the use of said corporation.

Sec. 9. (a) The following statutes or parts of statutes are hereby repealed: Sections 4859, 4860, 4861, 4862, 4863, 4865, 4866, 4868, and 4869 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and all amendments thereto (31 D. C. Code, 1951 edition, secs. 1001, 1003, 1004, 1005, 1006, 1012, 1015, 1017, and 1019).

Chapter 52, volume 13, Statutes at Large, page 45 (31 D. C. Code, 1951 edition, sec. 1002).

The proviso at the end of the first paragraph under the heading "Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb" in chapter 235, volume 21, Statutes at Large, page 259, which appears at pages 275 and 276 and which reads as follows: "Provided, That when any indigent applicant for admission to the institution, belonging to the District of Columbia, and being of teachable age, is found on examination by the president of the institution to be of feeble mind, and hence incapable of receiving instruction among children of sound mind, the Secretary of the Interior may cause such person to be instructed in some institution for the education of feeble-minded children in Pennsylvania, or some other State, at a cost not greater for each pupil than is, or may be for the time being, paid by such State for similar instruction, and the sum necessary therefor is appropriated out of the sum above provided for current expenses of the institution"; together with the amendment thereto at the end of the last paragraph under the heading "Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb" in chapter 837, volume 26, Statutes at Large, page 371, which appears at page 393 and which reads as follows: "and hereafter the estimates for this expense shall each year be submitted in the annual estimates for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia" (31 D. C. Code, 1951 edition, sec. 1009).

The second proviso at the end of the first paragraph under the heading "Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb" in chapter 143, volume 22, Statutes at Large, page 603, which appears at pages 625 and 626 and which reads as follows: "Provided further, That hereafter the report of said institution shall contain an itemized statement of all employees, the salaries or wages respectively, each of them, and also of all other expenses of said institution" (31 D. C. Code 1951 edition, sec. 1018).

The last clause of the first proviso and all of the second proviso at the end of the first paragraph under the heading "Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb" in chapter 857, volume 26, Statutes at Large, page 371, which appears at page 393 and which reads as follows: "and hereafter there shall not be admitted to said institution under section forty-eight hundred and sixty-five of the Revised Statutes, nor shall there be maintained after such admission, at any one time from any State or Territory exceeding three deaf-mutes while there are applications pending from deaf-mutes, citizens of States or Territories having less than three pupils in said institution: *Provided further*, That hereafter there shall be included in the annual Book of Estimates a statement showing the number of persons employed each year in this institution and the compensation paid to each" (31 D. C. Code, 1951 edition, secs. 1013 and 1014).

The proviso at the end of the first paragraph under the heading "Current expenses of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb" in chapter 546, volume 30, Statutes at Large, page 597, which appears at page 624 and which reads as follows: "Provided, That directors appointed under the provisions of section forty-eight hundred and sixty-three of the Revised Statutes of the United States shall remain in office until the appointment and acceptance of office of their successors; and the directors of the institution shall have control of the disbursement of all moneys appropriated by Congress for the benefit of said institution, accounts for which shall be settled and adjusted at the Treasury Department as required by the provisions of section two hundred and thirty-six of the Revised Statutes" (31 D. C. Code, 1951 Ed., sec. 1007).

(b) All other laws and parts of laws, or of the charter heretofore granted, as amended, which are in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

Chairman McCONNELL. With this preliminary, I would like to ask Mr. Phillips to take the stand and discuss his bill, H. R. 6655, which is the same as Mr. Thornberry's bill, H. R. 6656.

Mr. BARDEN. They are identical?

Mr. PHILLIPS. They are identical.

Chairman McCONNELL. We will be glad to hear from Mr. Phillips.

STATEMENT OF HON. JOHN PHILLIPS, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. PHILLIPS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. As your clerk knows, my name is John Phillips. I represent the 29th Congressional District of California. The bills, if the chairman please, may be considered together. They are identical bills, in every way. We have worked them together from the beginning and I think Mr. Thornberry has done as much or more detail work than I have.

We are both members, by appointment of the Speaker, of the Board of Directors of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf. Senator Saltonstall is the third congressional member, representing the Senate. We know of no opposition whatever to the bill, anywhere.

The report which you have before you from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare is favorable with one suggested amendment, suggested by the Bureau of the Budget, which will appear on page 3, and which will change, on line 11, the number "four" to the number "three". Now, there is no opposition to this whatever.

The original suggested draft of the bill called for three public members. There was some talk, prior to the present Bureau of the Budget, that perhaps by designation in the bill, the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, or someone designated, should be written in the bill. The Bureau of the Budget suggests that be not written in the bill. That is the only question. There is no argument because we are in now the condition of the bill which was originally agreed upon, and which we think is the best.

It will make no difference in the board. A representative of the Department will sit on the board.

What happened was, as you see the date of the chartering of the college was 1857. It is the oldest institution and the only institution of its kind in all the world. And I wish more members of the Congress, Mr. Chairman, would go out and see this institution. It is a remarkable place. It has, I am sorry to say, been allowed to sort of, well, not die on the vine, but certain things wither a little bit, due to a lack of the close contact with the Congress.

Now, under Dr. Elstad, that is being removed, and everyone of you would have an inspiring experience if you would go out and see some of the ceremonies or attend some of the meetings and see the works of the students.

So that this bill, in effect, is merely a codification. It is taking the acts that have applied to the institution over the years and writing them into a modification of its charter to produce them in one form.

The only one major change is the name of the institution, which has been legally the Columbia Institution for the Deaf, and would be the name by which it is generally known, which is Gallaudet College.

Is there anything else we should say?

I have changed the wording here, Mr. Chairman, and I will hand it to one of the clerks if they will be kind enough to make the indications in the bill.

Chairman McCONNELL. I notice, Mr. Phillips, it appears here: Amend the charter, change its name, define its corporate powers, and provide for its organization and administration, and for other purposes. Are there any very important changes to be set up?

Mr. PHILLIPS. No, there are not, Mr. Chairman. They are all minor. They are all technical.

Chairman McCONNELL. They are all minor?

Mr. PHILLIPS. Yes. As a matter of fact, they are bringing together the conditions which exist, into the one bill.

Mr. Chairman, in addition to Congressman Thornberry—Mr. Thornberry is here beside me—President Elstad, of Gallaudet College is here; and Mr. Baxter is here from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and Mr. Collins, the attorney, of the institution, just came in, and Mr. Conley is also here.

STATEMENT OF HON. HOMER THORNBERRY, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF TEXAS

Chairman McCONNELL. Do you have anything you wish to add to what Mr. Phillips has said, Mr. Thornberry?

Mr. THORNBERRY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman McCONNELL. We will hear you and then there may be questions of Mr. Phillips and you after you have concluded.

Mr. THORNBERRY. That would be fine, Mr. Chairman. I have nothing to add. As Mr. Phillips has pointed out, both of us are on the board of this school. We have both agreed upon the provisions of this bill; it is badly needed. I would like to emphasize, in answer to your questions, whether there are any major changes. You can understand, when the institution was chartered back in 1857, there have been further changes; the Appropriation Committee from time to time has added provisions. All of those which are currently operative and which are effective have been brought into this bill. Those which no longer apply have been repealed. I mean, I want to make it clear, that we are repealing them but the reason for that is that they no longer apply and have no effect on the school at this time.

Chairman McCONNELL. What type of things would be repealed or eliminated?

Mr. THORNBERRY. Let me call your attention to them.

If you will go over to page 7. You see there, at the beginning of the line 13, there is the type; there is a proviso talking about what you would do about indigents who are of teachable age, but who are mental cases, and what should be done with them. This institution has nothing to do with mental cases any more and that is repealed; and that is handled in another way by the District of Columbia.

It is just with reference to those types of things.

I am sure Mr. Phillips, Dr. Elstad and myself and Mr. Collins will be glad to answer any questions that the members of the committee may have.

Chairman McCONNELL. Thank you very much, Mr. Thornberry.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Thank you.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, may I come back just briefly to give the reporter the proper names of those people who are here:

Mr. Reginald Conley, of the Office of General Counsel of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare;

Mr. Edmund Baxter, consultant on special institutions for Health, Education, and Welfare;

Mr. Leonard M. Elstad, president, Gallaudet College;

Mr. Linton M. Collins, secretary and attorney for the board.
 Chairman McCONNELL. Now, with reference to the amendment,
 Mr. Phillips—

Mr. PHILLIPS. Yes.

Chairman McCONNELL. Do you have the exact wording of that?

Mr. PHILLIPS. Yes. I gave it to your staff director.

Mr. GRAHAM. I have it here, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. PHILLIPS. It strikes the word—on page 3, line 11, it strikes the word “four” and inserts “three.”

It strikes out all of line 15 and all of line 16 up to the number “2.”

Mr. GRAHAM. And it strikes out the word “nine” and inserts the word “ten” in line 17.

Chairman McCONNELL. Will our clerk read the amendments for the committee, please?

Mr. GRAHAM. Strikes out “four” in line 11, on page 3, and inserts in lieu thereof “three.”

It strikes out on lines 15 and 16 “and one member shall be the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, or his duly designated alternate;”—

Mr. BARDEN. You want that stricken out?

Mr. PHILLIPS. Yes; to strike that out. There is nothing put in for that.

Chairman McCONNELL. Then in line 17?

Mr. GRAHAM. In line 17, strike out the word “nine” and insert in lieu thereof the word “ten.”

Chairman McCONNELL. Those are the only amendments offered to this bill?

Mr. PHILLIPS. That is correct.

Chairman McCONNELL. Now, are there any questions before we hear from the others? Any questions of Mr. Thornberry or Mr. Phillips?

Mr. BAILEY. I have no particular questions, Mr. Chairman, except to say that at the invitation of some West Virginia students attending Gallaudet College, I have had the pleasure of attending at least two graduating exercises, and I am impressed with the fact that they have an excellent institution out there. And I want to do what I can to bring it up to date, revitalize it, and I certainly have no objection to the bills.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Thank you, Mr. Bailey.

Chairman McCONNELL. Mr. Miller.

Mr. MILLER. May I ask what is the purpose of seeking the change of the name of this institution?

Mr. THORNBERRY. I will be glad to answer that question, Congressman Miller.

Among all of the graduates of this school throughout the United States, it is known as Gallaudet College. If you bring up in a discussion, the Columbia Institution for the Deaf, they do not know it. Let me put a personal experience, if I may. Before I came to Congress, I was vitally interested in the problem of education of the deaf. My mother and father were both deaf from infancy. I grew up among deaf people, and among all of them the school is known as Gallaudet College.

I came to Washington and I wanted to find out about Gallaudet College and I tried in the phone book to find out about Gallaudet

College. I phoned down to the Department and of course they know of it as Columbia Institution for the Deaf. But it is a misleading name. What you have out there is the only senior college for the deaf in the world, and it ought to be called Gallaudet College rather than Columbia Institution for the Deaf.

Mr. MILLER. Just why did it get the name Gallaudet in the beginning?

Mr. THORNBERRY. That is not a difficult question to answer, Mr. Miller.

Mr. PHILLIPS. It was founded by Dr. Gallaudet?

Dr. ELSTAD. Yes.

Mr. THORNBERRY. I will tell you why, because the man who started the college and founded it, and began it was named Gallaudet and it was named after him at that time.

Mr. MILLER. Well, that is very interesting and I think it is just due his honor to give it that name officially, and I certainly would agree with you.

Mr. THORNBERRY. We take that view too.

Dr. ELSTAD. Could I also add that the father of this same Gallaudet was Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, who started the first three public schools in the United States for the deaf, in 1817, so it is to honor his name too—father and son.

Mr. BAILEY. May I ask a question at this point?

Chairman McCONNELL. Certainly, Mr. Bailey.

Mr. BAILEY. Most of the States have schools for the deaf and blind and the graduates of those State schools which are comparable to high schools move on up to Gallaudet College for advance training; is that right?

Dr. ELSTAD. That is correct.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Bailey, there is no other place for them to go.

Mr. BAILEY. I think the Members of Congress have the right to make recommendations and requests for the admission of students from States. I did on 1 or 2 occasions.

Mr. THORNBERRY. And they have in the past, and I have done that, where they wanted to get tuition in behalf of the student, the college has had a program of referring them to Members of Congress.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman.

Chairman McCONNELL. Yes, Mr. Phillips.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Excuse me for coming back again, but the clerk of the committee has just called my attention to the fact that in the Phillips bill, which we are considering, on page 8, on the last line, line 25, there is a typographical error. That should be 837 at the beginning of line 24 instead of as written in the bill 857.

Chairman McCONNELL. 837 instead of 857?

Mr. PHILLIPS. Yes. It is a typographical error and I think you can probably correct it under the authority of the committee; but I call it to your attention.

Chairman McCONNELL. I think it may be very desirable and I know we would be glad to hear from the president of Gallaudet College, Dr. Elstad.

STATEMENT OF DR. LEONARD M. ELSTAD, PRESIDENT, GALLAUDET COLLEGE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Dr. ELSTAD. Mr. Chairman, I am very pleased to say a few words. It is the only college for the deaf in the United States. We have students from 40 different States and from seven foreign countries.

I had the opportunity to travel in Europe 4 years ago and I found 1 high school outside the United States for deaf students. So if anyone had to be deaf, this is the country to be deaf in, because they do have a chance for higher education.

It is a liberal arts college, giving a bachelor of arts degree and a bachelor of science degree and they can go on and get their advanced work above that.

Being a liberal arts college, we are not, and we do not give too many technical courses, because as we expand we hope to add courses in business, architecture, and the more technical work, but our students have no difficulty, after graduation, in getting good positions.

In civil service, we have a number of the students in civil-service positions now, and the graduates go back into their schools as teachers. About 40 percent of them go back as teachers in the high schools, in various schools for the deaf in the United States. Among the girls, many of them get married. We are good homemakers; it is a very good place to get a husband or a wife—I do not know that that is the only purpose of the college education; our graduates do marry well and do well in the professions.

Chairman McCONNELL. What are your requirements for getting into the institution, not only academic but financial?

Dr. ELSTAD. We have never turned a student down for financial reasons. It costs us about \$1,700 per student. Each one automatically gets a \$900 scholarship now, so that leaves \$800 to be provided for each student. Vocational rehabilitation will help in the various States, to the extent of \$250, which is the tuition part of that \$800, which leaves \$550 for the parents. Now, if they cannot pay that, we try to determine in each case how much they can pay and we ask them to pay that much, and we get an additional scholarship for the balance.

It is our responsibility to come out at the end of the year in the black.

About 70 percent of our money comes from the Congress. I might say when I came there 9 years ago, our tuition income was around \$45,000; this year, the Bureau of the Budget has asked us to be responsible for \$198,000 in tuition, so we have gone from \$45,000 up to \$198,000, and the balance comes from congressional appropriation.

We are trying our best to get the tuition up and the congressional appropriation down, and we are continuing to work on that.

Mr. BAILEY. May I ask another question, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman McCONNELL. Yes, Mr. Bailey.

Mr. BAILEY. Just why, in a valuable institution of that kind, do we need to be so diligent in trying to get the sum appropriated down?

Dr. ELSTAD. Well, if Congress would come through with funds for buildings, that is what we need now. We have \$260,000. Remember this is the only college for the deaf in the world. We ought to be large enough to take care of all of the students who qualify, and right now we cannot do that.

This year we had 170 take examinations 2 weeks ago. We are grading those papers now and out of that, we can accept only about 70 students, which will leave 100 who will not be able to come in because we do not have room. And we feel that we should be large enough to take care of all of them.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Chairman.

Chairman McCONNELL. Mr. Perkins.

Mr. PERKINS. Are the States' vocational rehabilitation constitutions uniform throughout the Nation; is the amount limited to \$250 in cases of this kind?

Dr. ELSTAD. That is the maximum that we get for any student, but they will add up to \$50 for books and supplies and occasionally, some of them will give them aid toward transportation.

Mr. PERKINS. Is that a State regulation or a Federal regulation; that is what I want to get at.

Dr. ELSTAD. Well, I think that is an agreement between the States and the Federal Government.

Mr. PERKINS. And the Federal Government?

Dr. ELSTAD. Yes, and the office here.

Chairman McCONNELL. Mr. Barden.

Mr. BARDEN. Dr. Elstad, I think you are doing a fine job out there.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, may I ask Dr. Elstad to tell the committee what our problem out there is so far as the physical plant is concerned, and when the last major building was built out there?

Dr. ELSTAD. The last major building was built out there when the girls' dormitory was burned in 1917, and there had to be a building to replace that. We have not had any new construction since that time.

We are asking for a library-classroom building now. \$240,000. And the alumni, the deaf people, let me remind you, have raised \$100,000 and we have \$10,000 from the Meyer Foundation, and that together makes \$350,000 to provide a library-classroom building. But we immediately need a gymnasium. In fact, we really need it more than we do the library, but it is not possible now to ask for a gymnasium, so we are asking for the library building first.

We have one room, 75 by 55 feet, the first gymnasium built in the District, which was patterned after something at Harvard. That is the only thing you can say for it. We have all of the athletic events, the intramural, in that one room.

I am going to ask the Board at the meeting this afternoon if we can spend \$19,000 of board funds to make a hay barn into an auxiliary gymnasium, which will provide us a little more room for the immediate future.

But we need practically a whole new plant to take care of this increased population as it comes; we just have to have it. But the Bureau of the Budget has talked us down each time and one of the reasons for this bill that we are asking for now is because they say "Get your charter revised and then we will help you." So this is one step in that direction.

Mr. BARDEN. Dr. Elstad, I am just sorry this committee is not really better informed on the subject of the institution which you say is doing a marvelous job. I am rather astounded at the financial difficulties that you find yourselves in, in the way that you have to raise money for a cause that all America is heartily in favor of. I am just wondering if the Bureau of the Budget has in mind that when