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ADULT EDUCATION IN THE SOCIAL PLANNING
of
A CIVIC ORGANIZATION

by
ALICE WATTS HOSTETLER

Thesis submitted to the Faculty of the Graduate School
of the University of Maryland in partial fulfill-
ment of the requirements for the degree of
Master of Arts

1934

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ADULT EDUCATION IN THE SOCIAL PLANNING
of
A CIVIC ORGANIZATION

Introduction

This study deals with adult education in the social planning of a civic organization. The problem is to determine the nature and extent of adult education which is the outgrowth of community planning. The study is made in order to assemble and present in usable form facts which may assist persons promoting adult education, program makers in adult organizations, and community leaders in one line or another of community betterment.

More specifically, it is the purpose of the study to examine in detail the work of the Montgomery County Civic Federation of Montgomery County, Maryland, in order to discover the higher forms of adult education of informal types which accrue from the several activities of a single civic organization of recognized influence in a rural-suburban area, as these are manifest in the records of the federation and its member associations, and in changes and developments in this area.

The study has been undertaken because of the increased interest in adult education. Shortened work hours and work life with the resulting increased leisure time are among the influences which have focused attention on both formal and informal types of adult education. The fact that it has played an important role in the present federal emergency program in the CCC camps, subsistence homesteads, CWA, and other relief projects; and its recognition as a topic of major interest in the press and magazines and on the platform and radio add significance to a study of adult education and social planning.

The data of the study are drawn from many sources which include the minutes of the Montgomery County Civic Federation; reports of special and standing committees of the federation; attendance at a federation meeting; reports to member organizations; newspaper accounts of the activities of the federation; the Code of Public Local Laws of Montgomery County; the structure and acts of county, state, and federal government; and developments in the area as revealed through the above mentioned sources and through interviews and correspondence with officers of the federation, with state and county officials, and with officials of public utilities. Because the minutes of the federation were unusually complete it was possible to make a detailed survey.

The activities of the federation, as recorded in the minutes over eight years of its existence, were examined in detail and classified under five major subjects, each having many minor topics. The major divisions are used as chapter titles and the findings, which include studies made by the federation and developments within the county, are presented under these subjects to reveal the amount and kind of adult education in social planning.

The study begins with a description of the locale, Montgomery County, Maryland, which includes its location, history, governmental structure, and population. In Chapter II., the aims, history, structure, and functioning of the Montgomery County Civic Federation are described. The facts revealed by this survey of the eight-year program of the federation and of the area it influences are classified and presented as five chapters dealing with adult education in Public Welfare, County Projects, Public Schools, Government, and Outside the County. The study ends with a summary based on the findings.

CHAPTER I

The Locale - Montgomery County, Maryland

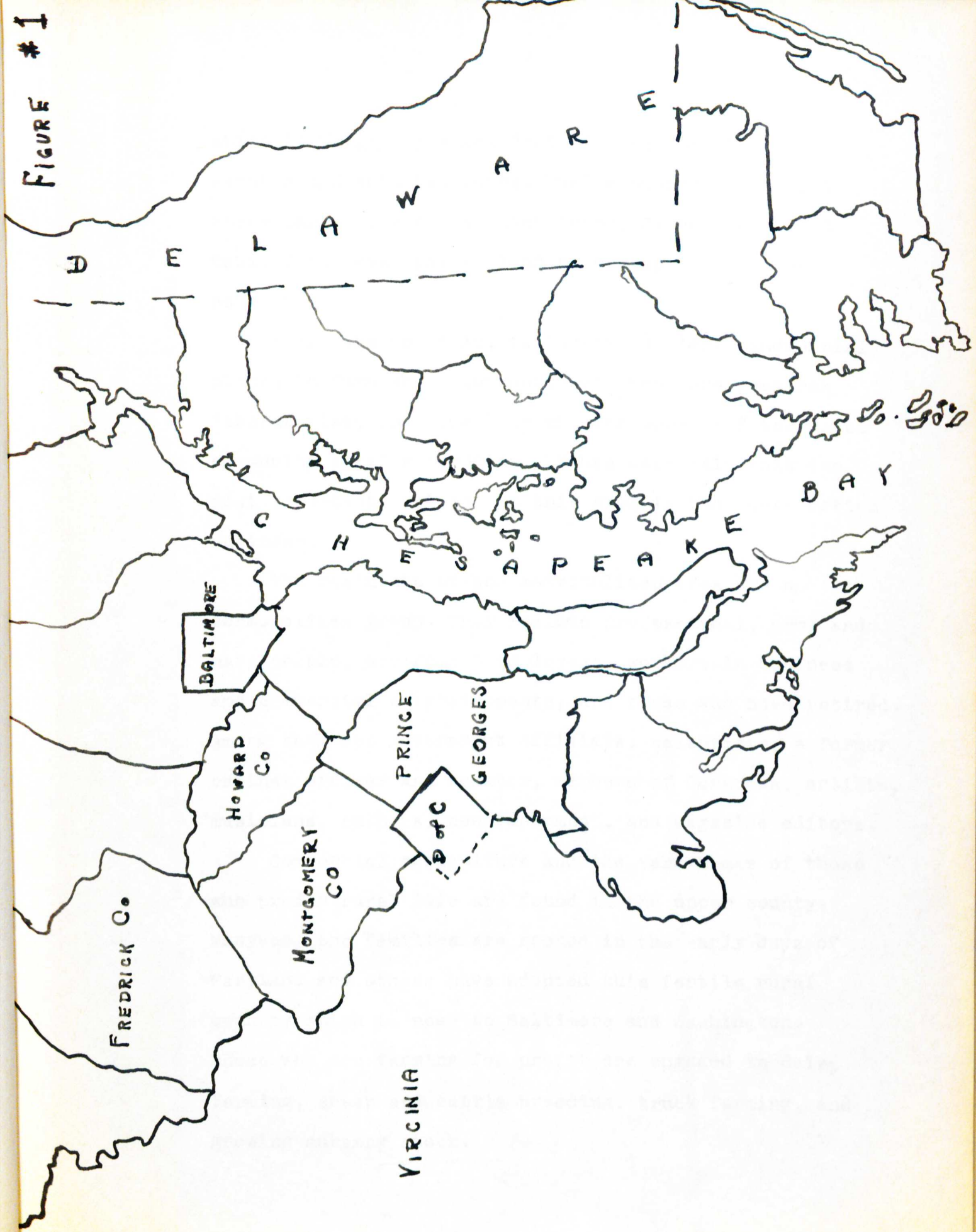
Montgomery County is one of twenty-three in the state of Maryland. It was officially established as a county on October 2, 1776, and in taking the name of General Richard Montgomery, who fell at Quebec in 1775, was one of two counties to abandon the custom of adopting names of royalty and other European nomenclature. Through the county passes the Chesapeake and Potomac Canal which was first conceived by George Washington.

Montgomery County is in the north-central section of the state and its southern portion forms a right angle partially bounding the District of Columbia. (Figure 1.) It is west of Baltimore and east of the Blue Ridge Mountains.

Formerly the entire county was an agricultural area, but now the rural section is confined to the upper part of the county. The area adjacent to the District of Columbia is suburban, even urban in its interests. The boundary between Montgomery County and Washington is not apparent. There is, however, a distinct division in the interests of the two sections of the county, and a separate agency of government has been developed to meet the needs of the metropolitan area.

There is almost no farming in the metropolitan section

FIGURE #1



which is primarily a residential area containing estates and suburban homes. Twelve country clubs and three large park areas, Rock Creek, Sligo Creek, and Cabin John Creek Parks, lend an atmosphere of open country.

There are no mills, factories, or large industrial plants to furnish employment, but there are research laboratories, roadside inns and tearooms, and the usual community service agencies. It has been said that the most important business in this area is the construction business.

The residents of the metropolitan area are a cosmopolitan group. They include professional, army and navy people, government employess, workers in business and commercial establishments, and those who have retired. Among them are government officials, scientists, a former cabinet officer and senator, members of Congress, artists, musicians, authors, newspaperment, and magazine editors.

Commercial agriculture and the farm homes of those who prefer rural life are found in the upper county. Many of the families are rooted in the early days of Maryland and others have adopted this fertile rural country which is near to Baltimore and Washington. Those who are farming for profit are engaged in dairy farming, sheep and cattle breeding, truck farming, and growing nursery stock.

The total population of Montgomery County is 49,206. (1.) Table I classifies the population.

Table I - Population of Montgomery County

<u>Class</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Native White	39,659	80.6
Negro	8,266	16.8
Foreign Born	1,257	2.6

More than four-fifths of the population, 43,769, are classified as rural, but nearly three-fourths of this number, 32,463, are listed as non-farm.

Classified according to age, nearly 70% are fifteen years of age and over. Classified according to literacy, only 2.9% of those ten years old and over are illiterate.

It is necessary to describe the political structure of Montgomery County in order that the activities and problems of an organization in social planning can be more clearly perceived and the adult education derived therefrom may be evaluated.

There are seven units which must be taken into consideration in the social planning of a civic organization in Montgomery County. They are: 1. County government under the Board of County Commissioners. 2. The city form of government provided for the Metropolitan District under two of the County Commissioners living in this area. 3/ The Washington Suburban Sanitary District under a

Commission. 4. The eleven Special Tax Areas created for the assessing of taxes. 5. The rural or upper county area. 6. The state government under the legislature and the governor. 7. The District of Columbia under Congress.

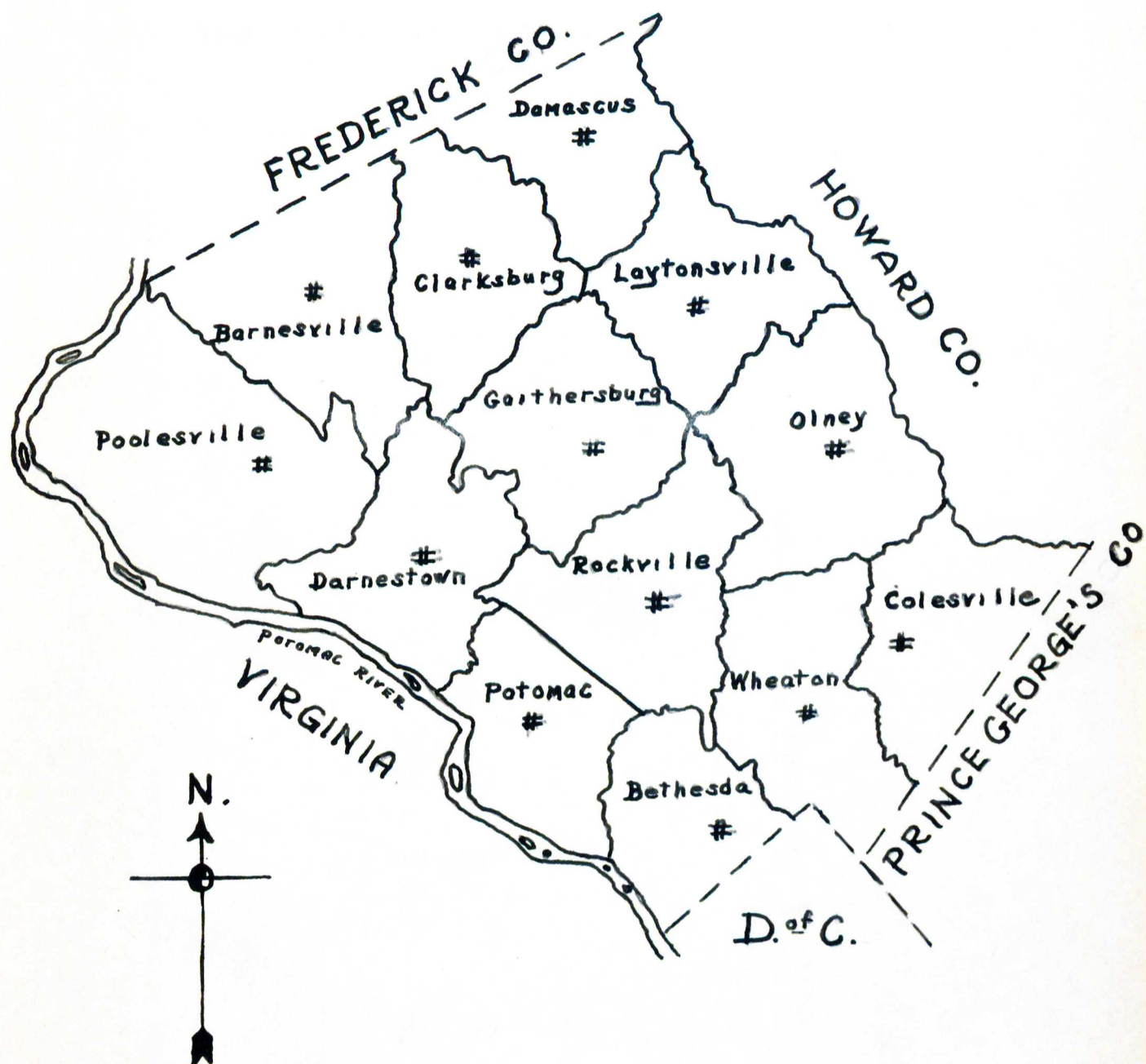
The local government of Montgomery County is administered by the county commissioners, for there are no townships in the state of Maryland, government being conducted on a county basis. Montgomery County is divided into thirteen election districts for the election of all public officers. (Figure 2.) The county commissioners are elected every four years.

Administration of the Metropolitan District is lodged with two of the commissioners who are virtually mayors; one of the eastern section and one of the western.

The Washington Suburban Sanitary District extends into Prince Georges County. It is under a commission charged with the administration of water supply, sewerage, and drainage.

In the eleven tax areas special taxes are levied for local needs; for example, support of a fire department.

The needs and desires of the upper county and of the metropolitan area must be harmonized and unified in social planning for the entire county. The legislature has power to enlarge, lessen, or abrogate the functions of the county and the acts of the District of Columbia



ELECTION DISTRICTS IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Commissioners and of Congress may affect the county which lies so close to Washington.

CHAPTER II

The Montgomery County Civic Federation

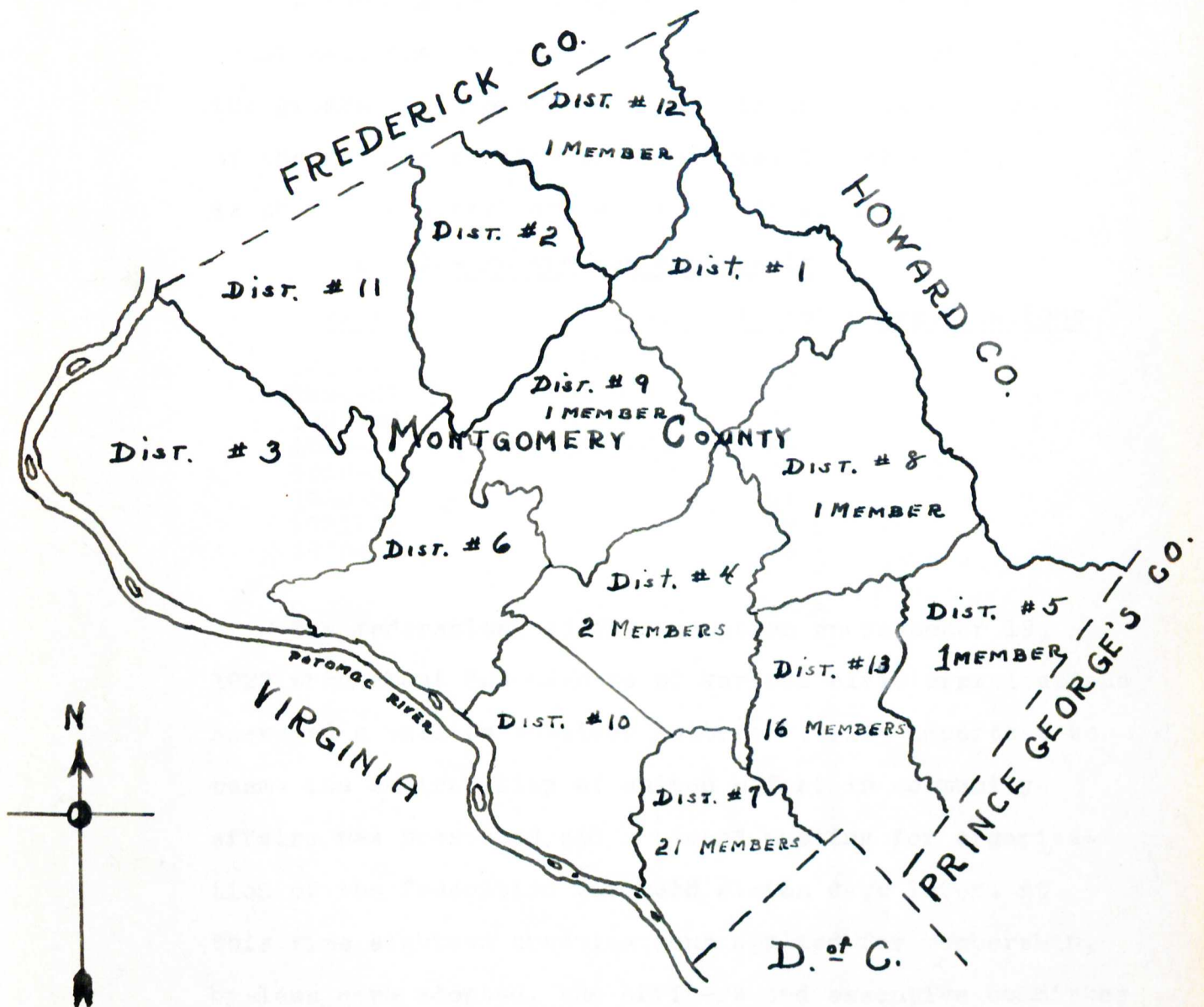
The Montgomery County Civic Federation is an alliance composed of delegates from member organizations in the county. Its object, according to the by-laws, is to "stimulate interest in and to devise ways and means for the promotion of the civic, community, and general welfare of Montgomery County, Maryland, to carry on any other like educational, benevolent, and beneficial activity within said county and to cooperate with other organizations of like purposes in other jurisdictions. It shall be strictly non-partisan, non-sectarian, non-sectional, and non-political."

The majority of the member organizations are in the election districts in the metropolitan area as shown in Figure 3. However, other districts are represented in the federation. Table II shows the number and location of member organizations in 1933.

Table II - Federation Membership according to Districts.

<u>District</u>	<u>Number of Members</u>
Number 4	2
" 5	1
" 7	21
" 8	1
" 9	1
" 12	1
" 13	16

FIGURE #3.



Location of Member Organizations of the
Montgomery County Civic Federation
According to Election
Districts

According to a survey made by the membership committee, the federation represented one-fourth of the geographic area of the county in 1932. Two-thirds of the population live in this area. In Table III, is shown the growth of membership in eight years.

Table III - Federation Membership

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of Member Organizations</u>
1925-26	28
1926-27	31
1927-28	32
1928-29	29
1929-30	36
1930-31	41
1931-32	42
1932-33	43

The federation had its inception on November 19, 1925 when about 300 members of various civic organizations answered a call to consider matters vitally important to them. The desirability of united effort in community affairs was presented and a second meeting for organization of the federation was held eleven days later. At this time eighteen organizations applied for membership, by-laws were adopted, the officers and executive committee were elected, and the committees were appointed. Before June, twenty-eight organizations had become members.

A particular purpose lay behind the call to united action of Montgomery County residents, but the fact significant to this study is not that the federation acted, but how the federation acted. A detailed study

was made by a large committee of the problem before the county. A brief was printed and conferences on the subject were held. Careful, thoughtful study preceded action. There was no hasty, ill-advised, unconsidered act by a group of people harangued to activity at a mass meeting.

The subject which brought about the organization of the federation was a proposed belt line railroad which would encircle Washington and affect the suburban areas of the city. The matter was not settled to the satisfaction of the residents until two years later and before that time a committee representing the federation had appeared before and filed a printed brief with a congressional committee, the matter had been thoroughly thrashed out in member organization meetings, placed before the public through the press, and much correspondence had been carried on with railroad officials and others concerned.

There are three classes of membership in the federation which is an incorporated body. They are active, honorary, and delegate-at-large.

The active membership consists of three delegates and alternates from: (a.) Organized communities in Montgomery County. (b.) Various civic organizations in the county. (c.) Communities not having any citizens'

associations or legally constituted civic organizations in which a majority of the adult residents petition and are accepted by a two-thirds vote.

The delegates and alternates are selected by the member organizations and their names are presented on forms provided by the federation for action by the membership committee. (Appendices A,&B.)

The federation reserves the right to determine the number of organizations that shall represent a single community. All members serve for one year and once a year the corresponding secretary sends a report on the attendance of delegates to the member organizations.

Honorary membership in the federation may be voted ✓ by three-fourths of the members to individuals who have rendered especially valuable service to Montgomery County or to the federation. The length of term is fixed by the membership. Honorary members may attend meetings, participate in deliberations, and serve on committees, but they may not vote.

Delegates-at-large are the last three presidents of the federation. They have this privilege as long as they are residents of the county. They are entitled to all rights of active members and are ex-officio members of the advisory committee.

Member organizations of the federation pay annual

dues of \$15.00

The federation year begins with the second Monday in October and nine meetings are held, there being none in June, July, and August. Special meetings may be called by the president or upon the written request of ten members.

The federation has the usual officers with the usual duties - president, vice president, recording and corresponding secretaries, and treasurer. The recording secretary is usually voted an honorarium of \$100.00 for his expenses. They act, ex-officio, as the Board of Directors of the Corporation, and as members of the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee is composed of the officers and four other members elected by the federation. This committee serves for one year and has general supervision over the finances and business of the organization. There is an Advisory Committee which is composed of the chairmen of the standing committees. It cooperates with the officers and Executive Committee and acts upon emergency matters. A joint meeting of the Executive and Advisory Committees is held one week before each regular meeting of the federation in order that committee work may be facilitated and a close check kept upon it.

There are twelve standing committees which serve for one year and which do the actual work of the federation.

They are required to report each month and definite action or reasons for failure to make specific recommendations must be reported within two months of reference. Every delegate has an opportunity to serve on committees which include committees on: Membership; Constitution and By-Laws; Legislation and Legal Action; Public Utilities; Roads, Streets, and Bridges; Public Safety; Sanitation and Public Health; Schools; Social Welfare; Internal County Improvement; Publicity; and Public Finance and Budget.

Subcommittees are frequently appointed to study and report.

The order of business and method of adopting the by-laws and of amending are prescribed in the by-laws. Robert's Rules of Order, Revised, is specified as the parliamentary guide.

The federation has adopted a number of special rules, including those on debate and procedure, which have been found to be particularly useful for the purposes of an organization engaged in social planning. One of particular significance for this study is that requiring all resolutions which are introduced to be referred to the appropriate committee and held over without discussion or question to a subsequent session. Moreover, all new business initiated by committees must first be referred

to the Executive Committee for authorization to submit it to the federation meeting. The only exception is for emergency resolutions, and the advisory committee must consider such matters and report on them before they may be discussed in meeting.

The significance of this provision forcing leisurely consideration lies in the fact that it prevents hasty action and compels thoughtful study of the subjects brought before the federation. Although any organization which attempts to enlighten the public or guide public opinion may be considered to a certain extent educational, it is this provision and the quality of thought it compels that determine the amount and kind of adult education in the social planning of a civic organization.

Each year a copy of the by-laws and a directory containing the names of the member organizations, their delegates and alternates, and standing committees are provided.

The structure and functioning of the federation are described in some detail because in the safeguards that have been provided lie the fundamentals conducive to adult education. The following account of the way the federation functions reveals that the uncovering and dissemination of information are its major purpose.

First and foremost, the Montgomery County Civic

Federation is a fact finding body. It may take action on subjects under consideration, but they have been studied with utmost care before any course is recommended or acted upon. Many subjects are studied and discussed and many elaborate and detailed reports are made upon which no action is taken, but which have brought to light facts of interest and importance to the residents of the county. As one president of the federation said in his annual report, "Perhaps our greatest accomplishments have not come about through definite, positive action taken by the federation, but through our discussions and educational efforts both on the floor of the federation and in committees and through the helpful publicity that has been given these discussions by the press." (1.)

The president calls a meeting of the executive and advisory committees one week before the regular meeting of the federation, stating briefly the subjects under consideration. (Appendix ... At this meeting the committee chairmen are given counsel, a check-up is made of their work, and authorization is given for their reports.

Announcement of the regular monthly meeting is sent to the members and delegates, and a statement or calendar of the status of business is prepared for their use.

(Appendices C.&D.) The calendar of business contains the

the names of the committees reporting and the status of all resolutions and subjects under consideration. It is mimeographed and is usually five pages long. Immediately after the meeting the chairman of publicity prepares a digest of the more important business transacted, and sends it to each delegate and alternate and to members of member organizations who subscribe for it. (Appendix E.) The digest is mimeographed and is four or five pages in length. Delegates are required to report to the locals.

The federation is not an isolated self-sufficient body. It is closely bound by reason of its structure to other county organizations, and is linked to those "in other jurisdictions." It is represented in the Inter-Federation Conference, a super-federation composed of representatives of federations in Maryland, the District of Columbia, and Virginia, and works in conjunction with Women's Clubs and other civic organizations. It reaches the individual resident through published reports, word-of-mouth, the newspapers, and changes in the county growing out of federation recommendations. Moreover, the committees must get their facts from many sources; thus their investigations promote thought on the part of many who are not affiliated with the federation.

Two Washington daily papers assign reporters to cover the meetings of the federation, and the county

papers not only print accounts of the meetings, but they print in full committee reports and other factual material of interest to the county.

Facts get before the meetings through correspondence on pertinent subjects read by the secretary, through resolutions referred to committees and reported upon by them, through discussion, and by speeches and remarks of invited guests.

The studies are made by the standing committees, specially appointed committees, and subcommittees. Simple matters not requiring detailed investigation are discussed in committee meeting and action is recommended or the information desired is reported. A more complex subject may be referred to a subcommittee for investigation or will be divided among the members for research. In the case of one school survey members were assigned certain schools to visit and conducted their surveys according to a set of instructions and a questionnaire.

Committees not only go to the source for their information, but they invite interested persons to appear before them or present their views in writing. They frequently ask members of the federation to give them additional material. Occasionally they hold meetings to which the general public is invited to express their opinions.

In reporting to the federation a short typewritten resolution may suffice, but more often the findings are presented for the information of the members. The longer reports are usually returned in the form of a lawyer's brief, and present careful factual analysis. Recommendations for action may or may not be made. These reports are often printed in pamphlet form or in the county papers, and copies are distributed to the members. Charts, maps, photostats, and other descriptive material are appended to the reports.

When action is taken on reports, copies of them and the resolutions passed are sent by the secretary to the sources concerned. For example, resolutions are sent to the county commissioners, members of the legislature, to congressional committees, to the road and sanitary commissions, and to the school board.

Committee members are frequently instructed to represent and act for the federation at congressional hearings, before the county commissioners, public utilities officials, and state officers, and other organizations.

The studies authorized by the federation require research and are as formally prepared as a thesis. They reach outside the federation by sifting down through the regular channels set up in the by-laws, and through open meetings, printed reports, and persons from whom information is sought and agencies through which action is obtained.

CHAPTER III

Adult Education in Public Welfare

There are seven major classifications into which the subject of Public Welfare as studied by the federation may be divided - County Budget and Public Finance; Sanitation and Public Health; Police and Fire Protection; Public Safety; Social Service; Public Libraries; and Extending the Services of the Federation. Major surveys were made by federation committees on four of these topics - County Budget and Public Finance; Sanitation and Public Health; Social Service; and Extending the Services of the Federation.

Studies were made on the county budget only after the federation had been functioning for four years, but they are so complete and thorough that a description of them is given first.

After three months of debate a committee on Public Finance and Budget was created in April, 1930. It is a fact finding committee and its duties are confined to obtaining information for the delegates on the county budget, tax base and rates, county expenditures, bond issues and commitments, and estimates on projects approved or pending before the federation. It does not pass on the merits of the subjects surveyed, but simply presents facts. The reports on major subjects are printed

before they are discussed in order that delegates may study these complex and detailed accounts and be well grounded in the facts before action is taken.

Each year the committee studies a draft of the budget the county commissioners propose to adopt and reports on it to the federation. The report covers every item of expenditure and a close check on county expenditures is kept in this way.

In addition, this committee studies and reports on all matters relating to public finance including bond issues and costs of public projects and principles of public finance. Table IV shows that studies have been made on every phase of civic economics.

Table IV - Studies Relating to Public Finance

Annual County Budget
 Standards of Safety in Bond Issues
 Estimated Cost of Projects Requiring Legislation
 Funds Available from Existing Tax Sources
 Recommendations for Funds Needed in Two Years
 Manner of Making Funds Available
 Probable Increase of County Tax Rate for Schools
 and Roads
 Division of Tax Income, as Related to Use of Income,
 for Capital & Administrative Projects in County
 System of Assessment
 Proposed Bond Issues
 County Disbursement Officer
 Semi-annual Tax Payments
 Montgomery County and District of Columbia Tax Burdens
 Tax Delinquency
 Auditing of County Funds
 Teachers' Salary Schedule
 Tax Reductions and Changes re Improved & Unimproved
 Property
 Diversion of State Gas & License Tax for County Roads
 Action of Legislature on County Finances
 (continued p. 22)

(continued)

Table IV - Studies Relating to Public Finance

Number of County Commissioners

Adherence to County Budget

Consolidation of Social Welfare Agencies

Because of their studies and reports information has been made available not only to the members of the federation, but to all Montgomery County residents. Their reports, printed in full in the county papers, might be entitled "Lessons in Public Finance."

In reporting on bond issues the committee states whether they conform to the standards of safety which had been established in an earlier report. According to the committee, bonds should be restricted to needed permanent public improvements; they should mature serially within the life of the improvement; and the aggregate of outstanding bonds should not exceed ten per cent of assessable values of the county.

Their reports on the bond issues proposed for construction of schools and roads include such details as: **Status of the work done under the previous bond** issue; construction costs; the amount of money needed; and the application of the standards of safety.

A number of changes, as shown in Table V, have taken place in the county since the committee reports have been made. An audit of the county books is compulsory, part of the gas tax was diverted to county

roads, state and county economies have been effected, a board of assessors has been substituted for the county assessor, funds have been voted to support a county farm bureau and home demonstration league, and county funds are deposited in a bonded depository.

Table V - Developments Relating to Public Finance

Establishment of Standards of Safety for Bond Issues
 County Finances Audited by Reputable Firm
 Part of Gas Tax Diverted to County Roads
 Number of County Commissioners Reduced
 One Special Tax Area Abolished
 Assessment Board Substituted for County Assessor
 Office of County Auditor Abolished
 Community House Financed by Special Annual Levy
 School Board Expenses Regulated
 Funds Voted for County Farm Bureau & Home
 Demonstration League
 County Funds Placed in Bonded Depository
 Funds Voted for Volunteer Fire Companies
 County Accountant Authorized
 County Counsel & Special Counsels Authorized
 Purchase of Lot for Dump Authorized
 Tax Levy for Social Relief Purposes Authorized
 Disbursement Committee Abolished
 Taxes Reduced

There are three categories into which studies on Sanitation and Public Health may be divided - County Health Office; Sewerage, Drainage, and Sanitation; and Disposal of Refuse and Trash.

From the time of the organization of the federation committees have studied subjects relating to public health, including county health and sanitary codes. They have investigated the qualifications necessary for a county health officer; the county health program proposed by the expert from Johns Hopkins who made a survey; and the cost of and sources of funds for a reorganized health office. An annual survey is made of the proposed county health program and the chairman of the federation committee serves as an ex-officio member of the Advisory Health Council of the county. Table VI lists studies made by the federation.

Table VI - Studies Relating to Public Health

County Health and Sanitary Codes
 County Health Office and Program
 Qualifications of County Health Officer
 Health, Nuisance, and Milk Ordinances
 Program Proposed by Expert Who Surveyed County
 Health Situation
 Reorganized Health Office; Costs & Sources of Funds
 Comparison of County Code with That of District of
 Columbia
 Quarantine Regulations
 Landlord Responsibility for House Conditions
 Annual Survey of County Health Program

One of the most important developments which took place while these investigations were being made was the advent of the Johns Hopkins doctor who made a county-wide survey which is today the basis of the reorganized and enlarged county health office. The changes relating to public health are shown in Table VII. The county health office is now under the Federal Public Health program. The personnel has been increased; several clinics are held under its direction; a laboratory has been established for diagnostic work and testing public water supplies and milk; medical inspection is given school children; and county nurses carry on a health program under the health officer.

Table VII - Developments Relating to Public Health

Existing Health Ordinances Enforced More Rigidly
 County Health Situation Surveyed by Expert
 County Health Office Reorganized & Enlarged
 Chairman of Federation Committee Serves as
 Ex-officio Member of County Advisory
 Health Council
 Sanitation and Other Public Health Projects
 Carried On under FERA

The disposal of refuse and trash had long been a county problem. Studies have been made on these subjects ever since the federation was formed. In Table VIII, some of the federation surveys are listed.

Table VIII - Studies Relating to Refuse &
Trash Collection

Systems for Removing Refuse & Trash
Cost of Removing Refuse & Trash
Opinions of Member Organizations on Subject
Removal of Trash Dumped on Public Highways
Use of District of Columbia Incinerator

Because the establishment of a county-wide refuse and trash removal system will involve additional taxes, and because some areas prefer the systems already in use, no single program has been adopted to date. However, the matter has been thoroughly investigated through the committees and local meetings, and by means of questionnaires. As shown in Table IX, it has been taken to the legislature and certain acts have been passed. The committee investigated the possibility of obtaining permission to contract with the District of Columbia for use of an incinerator in Washington and was given permission by an Act of Congress.

Table IX - Developments Relating to Refuse &
Trash Collection

Federation Recommendations Taken to the Legislature
Ordinances re Dumping More Rigidly Enforced
Contract between D.C. & Metropolitan District
Permitted by Act of Congress
Purchase of Lot for Dumping Authorized by Legislature
Transporting of Trash & Refuse into Montgomery
County for Dumping without Permit Prohibited
by Legislature

Many federation investigations dealt with individual complaints in regard to sewerage and sanitation, such as

improper conditions and preventive measures. Table X lists these studies.

Table X - Studies Relating to Sewerage,
Drainage, & Sanitation

Survey of the Washington Suburban Sanitary
Commission
Complaints on Improper Conditions re Sewer
Connections in Various Areas
Compelling Sewer Connections Where Sewers Exist
Drainage on Vacant Lots
Mosquito Control Near Canal
Swamp Lands
Posting of Unsanitary Streams

Many of the investigations brought about changed conditions, as shown in Table XI. Others brought to light the steps that must be taken to make desired changes. For example, the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission provided sewers in certain areas and cooperated whenever possible. When budget or lack of authority prevented desired changes the fact was reported to the federation.

Table XI - Developments Relating to Sewerage,
Drainage & Sanitation

Cooperation of Washington Suburban Sanitary
Commission
Cooperation of County Health Office
Posting of Streams Found to Be Unsanitary
Permits Required for Installing Sanitary Facilities
not under Washington Sub. San. Com.

One of the oldest social service agencies in Maryland is in Montgomery County. It is the Montgomery County Social Service League, which has been used as a model by other welfare agencies. In 1928, the federation created a standing committee on social welfare to study the needs of the county and to report annually on the work of the league and upon financial requirements.

Among other studies listed in Table XII, is one on a problem that is a continual source of embarrassment. It involves the donation of funds to the District of Columbia Community Chest and to the drive for the county welfare agency. Because much of the income in the county is derived from Washington sources it is argued that its chest should be supported. On the other hand, none of the funds of the chest is allotted for welfare work in the county. The problem, like a hardy perennial comes up year after year and is always discussed by the federation.

Table XII - Studies Relating to Social Welfare

Financial Requirements and Support of the
 Montgomery County Social Service League
 Relation of D. C. Community Chest to County Donors
 and County Relief Needs
 Allotment of Donations of Federal Employees Living
 in County to County Relief Agencies
 Mothers' Aid, Juvenile Court Jurisdiction, et al
 Boy & Girl Scout Programs in the County
 Annual Drives of the League for Funds
 Enabling Act for Coordination of Welfare Agencies
 Relief & Unemployment
 Maryland Men for Maryland Work Relief Projects
 Montgomery County Hospital
 All Charitable & Welfare Activities in County
 Federal Relief Projects

While the federation has been closely observing and working with the county welfare agency, the program has been enlarged and modern social case work methods have been endorsed. Work relief projects were undertaken in the county under the federal program; public meetings are held under the auspices of the league when social problems are discussed by speakers of national fame; and the league financial support has been increased. When the enabling act for coordinating county relief agencies was passed in the legislature, the bill was so worded that the league's program would not be affected. Listed in Table XIII, are developments in county social welfare.

Table XIII - Developments Relating to Social Welfare

Social Service League Renders Increasing Service
 League Funds from County & Private Sources
 Increased
 Federal Employees Living in County Allot Donations
 of Salaries to County Welfare Agencies
 Funds Given to D. C. Chest & County Agency
 League Undertakes Coordination of County Relief
 Agencies
 Enabling Act for Coordination of Welfare Agencies
 Passed by Legislature
 Maryland Men Employed on Maryland Work Relief
 Federation Representative Appointed to County
 Unemployment Relief Committee
 Mothers' Aid Law Strengthened
 County Participates in Federal Relief Projects
 Community House in Battery Park Financed by Levy
 County Farm Bureau & Home Demonstration League
 Established
 Juvenile Court Judge Appointed

Committees of the federation have from time to time surveyed the representation in the federation and studied ways and means of reaching areas not represented. Tables XIV and XV show how they approached the problem and the the development in the federation.

Table XIV - Studies Relating to Extending the Federation

Extension of Federation to Upper County
Survey of Areas Not Represented
Survey of Eligible Associations & Organizations
Organization of Conference with Other
Federations

As a result of the efforts of the federation to extend its services to all communities in the county residents of unrepresented districts have been invited to attend meetings. Social as well as business meetings have been held and newspapers are informed of the federation activities. An exhibit was prepared showing the territory served by the federation and the federation supported the drives for membership in citizens' associations. Probably the most significant development is the growth of membership from 28 to 43 member organizations.

Table XV - Developments Relating to Extending the Federation

Upper County Representatives Invited to Attend Meetings
Non-member Organizations Told of Federation Activities & Invited to Meeting
Map Made Showing Areas Represented in Federation
Citizens' Associations' Membership Drives Supported
Inter-Federation Conference Formed

The need for increased police and fire protection was one of the major studies before the federation during its first year of existence. Taking the stand that a large area in the county was no longer rural and that it needed the type of protection afforded cities an aggressive campaign was undertaken. As shown in Table XVI, the methods of enabling the county commissioners to increase police and fire protection, the costs and ways and means of financing the proposed agencies, and the merits of both volunteer and paid fire departments were investigated. Public meetings were called for discussion of these subjects.

Table XVI - Studies Relating to Police & Fire Protection

Need of Increased Police Protection
 Request for 2 Substations
 Obtaining Funds for Additional Police Protection
 Pay Schedule
 Automobiles for Police
 Short Wave Radios for Police Cars

Need of Fire Protection in 2 Sections
 Cost & Relative Merits of Paid & Volunteer
 Fire Departments
 Necessary Legislation to Permit Additional
 Fire Protection
 Raising of Funds for One Department
 Equipment for Fire Department
 Audit of Fire Department Records
 Special Tax Areas for Support of Fire Departments

The survey of the police protection afforded the metropolitan area convinced the federation that an enlarged force was needed. By the end of the year

small stations with constant service were installed in two areas and a program to treble the county force was begun. At the present time there are a main station and three substations with a force of twenty-seven in the county.

Fire departments for two areas were financed soon after the federation began its investigations. The county commissioners are authorized to pay \$500. annually for each piece of fire equipment - for the purchase, repair, and maintenance - with the result that many communities have established fire departments. Table XVII lists the developments relating to police and fire protection.

Table XVII - Developments Relating to Police &
Fire Protection

Main Station & 3 Substations Afford Increased
Protection

Police Force Increased to 27

Pay increased

Police Cars Provided

Short Wave Radios Used

Commissioners Pay \$500. Annually for Fire
Equipment

Number of Fire Departments Increased

Shocked by the accidental death of a young man in an amusement park the federation authorized an investigation of the circumstances as one of the first studies relating to public safety. As shown in Table XVIII, studies were also made of traffic regulation that would

harmonize with state and national systems, the licensing of drivers, accident responsibility and liability, the elimination of grade crossings, regulation of hunting and sale of fireworks, and other subjects affecting public safety.

Table - XVIII - Studies Relating to Public Safety

Accidental Death in Amusement Park
 Gasoline Storage
 Elimination of Grade Crossings
 Life Saving Devices for Use Along the Potomac
 Uniform Traffic Regulations
 Hunting Regulations
 Sale of Fireworks
 Sidewalks in Certain Sections of Public Highways
 Inflammable Growths on Vacant Lots
 Visibility at Crossroads
 Automobile Regulations - Licensing of Drivers,
 Intoxicated, and Hit-and-Run Drivers,
 Compulsory Personal and Property Damage
 Insurance

A traffic system that harmonizes and compares favorably with those in other sections is one of the developments within the county listed in Table XIX. Zoning regulations control the location of gasoline storage tanks; other safeguards such as removal of trolley poles, have been enforced; and the elimination of several grade crossings has been effected.

Table XIX - Developments Relating to Public Safety

Exoneration of Public Park Officials
 Control of Gasoline Storage, Removal of Trolley Poles, etc.
 Traffic Regulated According to General Plan
 Grade Crossings Eliminated
 Sale of Fireworks Regulated
 Sidewalks Built in Certain Sections
 County Commissioners May Require Removal of Obstructions at Crossroads

Early in its history the federation investigated the need of public library and book distribution service in the county. Several studies were made and cooperation was extended to the Women's Clubs. A small public library has been sponsored and opened by a women's club in one area.

The federation has studied and participated in other programs relating to public welfare. A committee studied and approved the payment of taxes in two installments. The county commissioners approved the project, but took no action due to the increased cost of such a policy. However, delegates to the federation have been asked to take up the matter with their organizations and obtain increased support.

The federation met in Rockville to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the organization of Montgomery on October 2, 1776. A paper was read on the history of the county and interest was awakened in preserving historic memorials and marking historic sites.

A Washington newspaper, the Evening Star, awards a cup each year to the delegate or committee in the federation performing the most outstanding service to the county.

CHAPTER IV

Adult Education in County Projects

County projects which were the subject of federation studies group themselves in three categories; Roads, Streets, and Bridges - County Parks - Zoning - County Buildings; Public Utilities; and Rate Discriminations. At first, each subject was separate and distinct and must be traced to many sources. When a survey was made relating to roads, or streets, or parks, or zoning, not only was the special area studied, such as a section of Wisconsin Avenue or the improvement of Conduit Road or the repair of some short street, but various official sources must be contacted.

Among the studies listed in Table XX was an elaborate survey, in conjunction with federal agencies, of Conduit Road. Eventually, a survey was made of all county roads and their financing with the result that each individual investigation of an extension or an improvement was put in its place in the picture. The study included facts on the length, width, character, and construction of roads, and the amount of traffic carried. The county commissioners paid for the services of a draftsman to draw up a master plan. A map of the arterial highway system was later published in a county

paper. After the master plan was projected the federation based its studies on the relation of proposed improvements to it and the cost and bond issues involved.

One of the more detailed surveys conducted by the federation was that on a system of street naming. It was known that confusion resulted from the duplication of street names in the various suburban areas and a report was prepared which revealed just how far this practice had gone. A public meeting was held to discuss the matter, and the federation committee was later instructed to take up the matter with the county commissioners in order that the system might be improved.

The proposed bridge across the Potomac was studied in detail, and every time the matter comes before the public the committee again watches the situation to see that the best interests of the county shall be observed.

When the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission was organized its functions and services were studied. The need and location and purchase of park areas were also subjects of investigation. In this connection the Cramton Bill was carefully studied in order that the county might take advantage of its provisions for financing public parks.

It was the study of the proposed belt line railroad around the District of Columbia which brought about the organization of the federation in order that the interests of the suburban property owners might not be harmed. The study included the publication of a brief which cost several hundred dollars, appearance before Congressional Committees, and constant vigilance of the federation. The reconstruction of the county courthouse and the county jail were also investigated by a federation committee along with other proposed changes in the county.

Table XX - Studies Relating to County Projects

Roads, Streets, and Bridges

Extension of Roads and Streets (Each Individual Recommendation Studied)
 Improvement of Roads and Streets (Each Individual Recommendation Studied)
 Requiring Street Car Tracks to Be Built to Street Grade
 Entrances to District of Columbia
 Sidewalks on Highways
 Conduit Road Survey
 Major Highway Plan
 Costs on Highway Construction
 Bond Issues for Highway Construction
 Bridge Across Potomac
 Systematic Plan for Street Naming
 Uniform Highway Marking

County Parks

Need for Parks
 Areas Recommended for Parks
 Survey for Land Acquisition
 Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission
 Cramton Bill re Financing Park Areas
 Financing Park Areas

(continued)

Table XX - Studies Relating to County Projects

Zoning

Proposed Belt Line Railroad
 Enabling Acts for Metropolitan District & Rock-
 ville & Gaithersburg Zoning
 Maryland-National Capital Park & Planning
 Commission
 Zoning of Certain Areas (Each Individual Case
 Studied)
 Granting Permits to Certain Businesses in
 Certain Areas

County Buildings

County Courthouse & Jail - Location, Costs,
 Plan, Construction, and Site
 County Buildings at Bethesda & Silver Spring

An outstanding development in the county, as shown in Table XXI, is the unified control of matters relating to the physical structure concerning Washington, Montgomery County, and the state. The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission has developed a master plan for the county which is to harmonize with that of the District of Columbia and other sections of Maryland. Under its control are roads, streets, and bridges; park areas, location of public buildings; and the general guidance of county development. A county engineering department has been established and county roads have been taken over by the State Roads Commission. A county building inspector supervises the construction of buildings in the metropolitan area and a supervisor is appointed for school building construction.

In other words, there can be no hap-hazard development in the county, for the facilities have been set up for planned growth.

Table XXI - Developments Relating to County Projects

Roads, Streets, and Bridges

County Has Higher Per Cent Improved than Any
Other in State
Recommendations of Federation re Road Building
& Improvement Carried Out
Street Car Tracks Conform to Street Grade
Entrances to District of Columbia Improved
Sidewalks Built on Sections of Highway
Survey Made of Conduit Road
Major Road Survey Made & Plan Established
Undesirable Potomac Bridge Prevented
Commissioners Authorized to Use Uniform Street
Naming System
Highways Uniformly Marked
County Engineering Department Established
County Roads under State Roads Commission
Building Inspector Appointed
Obstructions at Intersections Removed by Order
of Commissioners

County Parks

Three County Parks Established
Unified Control under Maryland-National Capital
Park & Planning Commission
Funds for Parks Secured under Cramton Bill
State Enabling Act for Zoning & Planning Passed &
State Planning Commission Created

Zoning

Belt Line Railroad Defeated
Zoning in Metropolitan District, Rockville &
Gaithersburg
Permits Refused to Certain Businesses
State Enabling Act for Zoning & Planning Passed,
State Planning Commission Created

County Buildings

Courthouse Rebuilt
New County Jail Built
County Buildings Built at Bethesda & Silver Spring
Supervisor for School Property Appointed

It was the opinion of the federation at the time of its organization that the District Line separating Washington and Montgomery County was an arbitrary division which marked unfair discriminations in electric, gas, telephone, and transportation rates and service against county residents. Committees were not only instructed to study, but were authorized to act on all of these matters. They prepared elaborate surveys, as shown in Table XXII, and appeared before the District of Columbia and Maryland Public Utilities Commissions and conferred with Public Utilities Officials. They watched the valuation proceedings undertaken by the public utilities commissions and they compiled data on rates and service in the various localities.

The federation has investigated all proposals for establishing a power plant at Great Falls on the Potomac, and has received reports on the matter from many sources, opposing projects that might interfere with the beauty of the Potomac.

Table XXII - Studies Relating to Public Utilities

Bills in Congress to Establish Separate D. C. Public Utilities Commission

Gas

Revoking of Gas Company's Charter
 Cooperation with Md. Public Utilities Commission
 & Attorney General in Investigation of Rate
 Discriminations
 Organization of New Company & Its Stand on Rates
 & Service
 Valuation Proceedings Conducted by D.C. Public
 Utilities Commission
 Complaints on Rates & Service
 New Company Management
 Proposed Rates

(continued)

Table XXII - Studies Relating to Public Utilities

Electricity

County & District of Columbia Rates
 Rates & Service in Upper County
 Rates & Service in Damascus

Telephone

Rates & Service in Metropolitan Area
 Rates Proposed by Company
 Rates & Service in Upper County
 Rates & Service in Rockville
 Mileage Charges
 Rates & Service on Bradley Exchange
 Rates & Service in Kensington

Transportation

Street Car Merger
 Bus Service & Rates
 Taxi Fares
 Extension of Bus Lines
 Valuation Proceedings on Transit Lines
 Extension of Adequate Transportation to Metropolitan Area

Great Falls Power Project

Proposed Power Project at Great Falls

Many changes have taken place in the county in regard to public utilities during the last decade. However, these subjects still remain on the calendar in order that committees may study and act on matters concerning county residents.

One of the chief complaints in regard to gas utilities when the federation began its investigations was the unwillingness of the company serving the county to extend service to areas desiring it. Records of the

company over the last ten years, as shown in Table XXIII, reveal increases of several hundred per cent in installation of meters, miles of mains, and amount of gas sold.

Table XXIII - Gas Service in Montgomery County

	<u>1923</u>	<u>1933</u>	<u>% Increase</u>
Number of Meters	1,934	6,696	246
Miles of Mains	31.17	128.52	312
Gas Sold (12 mos.)	79,012,600 cu.ft.	402,747,000 cu.ft.	410

The average rate per M.C.F. paid by county customers during 1923 was over 36% higher than the average rate paid in 1933, according to records of the gas company.

In that portion of the county served by the Potomac Electric Power Company, the following changes, as shown in Table XXIV, have taken place

Table XXIV - Electric Rates & Service

<u>Year</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Number Customers</u>
	\$ 0.10 per kilowatt	
1924	.075 hr., maximum	
1925	.07 block	7,210
1926	.0625	7,930
1927	.059	8,670
1928	.052	9,280
1929	.047	9,910
1930	.042	10,440
1931	.039	10,790
1932	.039	
1933		

The rates quoted are on the maximum price charged. Those who use electricity in larger quantities pay rates that decrease in ratio to the quantity.

The outstanding development in telephone service and rates during the past ten years has been the establishment of extended area service in the county. This includes connections in several areas with all telephones in Washington without a toll charge and the elimination in those areas of mileage charges. Toll charges between several of the areas in the county have been eliminated. There is another type of service which is purely local in character, permitting subscribers to call within their own exchange without charge. A five cent toll is charged for calls to Washington and other nearby exchange areas. It is estimated by company officials that the extended area service has resulted in an annual saving of nearly \$28,000 to county subscribers.

There has been little change in public transit service in the county, but according to the federation conditions have been improved by the establishment of a master road plan. Most of the residents depend upon private transportation which has been facilitated by improved roads and the way is prepared for extended bus service.

Table XXV summarizes the changes and developments in public service and rates during the life of the federation.

Table XXV - Developments Relating to Public
Utilities

Joint Action by D. C. and Md. Public Utilities in
Matters concerning D. C. and the County

Gas

Increased Service
Reduced Rates

Electricity

Increased Service
Reduced Rates
Establishment of Urban, Suburban, and Rural Areas
as Basis of Service & Rates

Telephone

Increased Service
Reduced Rates

Transportation

Improved Highways and Master Plan Prepare Way for
Bus Lines
County Residents Established Bus Line
Transit Company Purchased Bus Line
Taxi Fares Based on D. C. Scale

Great Falls Power Project

Public Opinion Created to Safeguard Natural Beauties
of Potomac in Considering Power Projects

The federation promoted other studies in order to establish the principle that no discriminations should exist in charges made against residents living over the line from the District of Columbia. The matter, as a principle, was taken up with the Washington Board of Trade, Chamber of Commerce, and Real Estate Board, and the Interfederation Conference. All of these organizations endorsed this principle as part of the Greater Washington program. One special study was considered in regard to discriminating rates on mortgages and the rate changed.

CHAPTER V

Adult Education in Public Schools

The principal studies of the federation in regard to public schools are based on two major divisions - the quality of instruction and curricula, and the construction and equipment of school buildings. The first included course standards, teacher qualifications and salaries, and school population; the second, buildings and equipment needed, and bond issues required for carrying out the program. Table XXVI shows that studies were undertaken in addition, on business and vocational schools and courses, the possible exclusion of Maryland school children from District of Columbia public schools, the selection of school sites, the use of schools for community activities, facilities for mentally defective children, and the interchange of teachers with those in other states.

The first year of its existence the federation went on record as desirous of having Montgomery County public schools compare with the finest in the state and with those in Washington. A careful study was made of the three-year plan for curricula and buildings proposed by the Board of Education and from that time forth there were close supervision of and cooperation with the members of the Board of Education.

In 1930 a county-wide school survey was made which involved the use of questionnaires and the visiting of all schools in the county. Members of the federation committee on schools divided this task, each visiting designated schools, interviewing principals, local Parent-Teacher Association officers, and the chairman of the school committee of the local citizens' association. A questionnaire was used in order that the information received might be coordinated. After all possible facts had been obtained on both the quality of instruction and the building needs and costs, a detailed report was made. It was printed, published in the county papers and submitted to both the federation and to the Board of Education, the latter incorporating it in the minutes for use as a guide. Later, a report, including a check on the recommendations made previously and listing present needs, was made in order to draw up a program for the session of the state legislature. The Board of Education approved the report of the federation and conferred with the committee on the legislative program.

The study on schools developed into another major survey, similar to those made on roads and county budget, and included the upper as well as the metropolitan areas of the county. The following year the study included kindergartens, libraries, and school buses as well as the

developments under the major school plan.

The federation went on record from year to year in favor of measures to raise the standards of schools and quality of curriculum, including enlarged funds for building construction and protests against salary reductions.

Table XXVI - Studies Relating to Public Schools

Standards of Curricula

Overcrowded School
 Facilities Needed & School Board Plan for Children
 Attending D.C. Schools
 Facilities Needed & School Board Plan to Make
 Schools Comparable to Finest
 County-Wide School Survey
 Teachers' Salary Schedule
 Kindergarten Needs
 School Libraries
 School Program for State Legislature
 Developments under Major School Plan
 Principles Essential to Maintenance of Standards
 School Appropriations under County Budget

School Construction & Equipment

Buildings & Equipment Needed to Prevent Overcrowding
 Buildings & Equipment Needed for Children Who
 Had Attended D. C. Schools
 Buildings & Equipment Needed to Make County Schools
 Comparable to Finest
 County-Wide School Survey
 Future Expenditures for Schools
 Standards for School Construction & Maintenance
 School Projects Completed under 1931 Bond Issue
 Funds Available for Completion of Program
 Building & Equipment Needs Through 1936
 1931 Bond Issue for Schools
 Minimum Building Needs for 3 Years
 School Appropriations under County Budget
 School Buses

According to the State Superintendent of Schools there has been great progress in Montgomery County public schools during the past decade. He says, "Montgomery has made great strides in improving its work while at the same time has reduced its retardation considerably." He uses as a measuring rod the standard in the fundamentals of education as established by the state Board of Education, and states that in 1921 nearly one-third of the pupils were in grades too low for their ages, and that in 1933 there were less than one-ninth so classed.

In various achievement tests given in the schools the county has risen from 40% at or above standard ten years ago to 68% in 1933. (1.) These improved results have obtained despite a reduction of 21.1 in the per cent of pupils over age. (1.)

Statements from the annual reports of the Board of Education are shown in Table XXVII.

Table XXVII - Standards in Montgomery County Schools

<u>Per cent</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Per cent</u>	<u>Year</u>
21.7 (1.)not promoted	1923	14.2	1932
85.5 (1.)attendance	1923	91.1	1932
30.0 (2.) teachers	1921 hold 1st Grade Certificates	"	"
98.0 (2.) "	1932 hold "	"	"

-
- (1.) White Elementary Schools
 (2.) White Elementary Schools Teachers Exclusive of
 Grades 7 (8) Junior High School

(continued)

Table XXVII - Standards in Montgomery County Schools

Average Teacher Salary -1929 - \$1228; - 1932 - \$1362 (1.)
 One Room Schools -1920 - 39; - 1932 - 19 (1.)

Table XXVIII - Capital Outlay for Schools in
Montgomery County

<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1924 -	\$ 72,663
1925 -	144,665
1926 -	182,295
1927 -	73,862
1928 -	263,750
1929 -	296,855
1930 -	245,803
1931 -	55,302
1932 -	165,401

The federation has gone on record as endorsing the theory that future bond issues should bear lower ratio to the taxable basis of the county because the main ground work of the school and roads is finished.

School officials have been asked to increase the facilities for business and vocational training and a new high school has been authorized. The act to exclude Maryland children from District of Columbia Schools was withdrawn, school sites are selected on a basis of school needs, schools are used for community activities, and the interchange of teachers with those in other states was disapproved.

(1.) White Elementary Schools

Developments in the county relating to public schools are listed in Table XXIX, according to professional standards and construction and equipment needs.

Table XXIX - Developments in the County Relating
to Public Schools

Standards of Curricula

Progress Shown in Reports of Board of Education
Progress Shown in Letter of Superintendent of Schools
Consolidation of One Room Schools
Average Teacher Salary Increased
Maryland Children Admitted to D. C. Schools
Federation Report Incorporated in School Board
Minutes

School Construction & Equipment

Additional Schools & Equipment
Improved Schools & Equipment
Federation Report Incorporated in School Board
Minutes
Bond Issues for Schools Watched
School Appropriations under County Budget Checked
Standards for Construction & Equipment Established

CHAPTER VI

Adult Education in
County, State, and Federal Government

Members of the federation must become familiar with three types of government in order that they may not only be well informed citizens, but that they may promote county interests effectively. In carrying on research for the federation they must understand the functioning of the county government with its ramifications - county commissioners, the Metropolitan District, Washington Suburban Sanitary District, Special Tax Areas, and the rural or upper county area. They must work through the state legislature and they must observe the federal government not only as any citizen of any state should, but as the power which regulates the District of Columbia with which Montgomery County is so closely associated. It is not a question alone of studying government per se, but of being informed on government as it relates to the many problems which which the federation is concerned.

After a decision for action has been reached in the case of all federation projects which require changes through government the matter is put into the hands of the Legislation and Legal Action Committee to carry out the will of the federation by taking the steps necessary under the law. For example, this committee draws up

federation recommendations in the form of bills to be presented to the legislature and it takes appropriate subjects to the county commissioners or Washington officials. Thus, many of the activities of the federation are related to government. However, there are some which are exclusively in this category. Among them as shown in Table XXX, are changing the form of county government and the status of county legislation on the state legislature's calendar.

From the first year of its organization the federation ordered investigations of new forms of county government which might serve more effectively. After various types were studied by the committee, it was decided that a major survey should be made of the present form of government, and surveys were undertaken of the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission, the school system, criminal laws and other subjects relating to county government. An elaborate report on the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission containing material on its history and functioning is appended to the minutes of the federation.

Table XXX - Studies Relating to County Government

Other Forms of County Government
 Changing a District to an Incorporated Town
 Government for the Suburban Area
 Agencies for Control of Park & Planning & Zoning
 Present Form of County Government
 Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission

The change made in the government of Montgomery County is the most outstanding development during the past decade. The County Commissioners have their headquarters in the courthouse at Rockville, but, in addition, there are two county buildings - one at Silver Spring and one at Bethesda - in which county officers are located. The commissioners for those districts, police, and others primarily concerned with the Metropolitan District have offices in these buildings. In this way, the Metropolitan District is divided into two major divisions for government and the problems which are peculiar to an urban area can be more effectively handled.

The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission was established by law in 1927 for the general purpose of guiding and carrying out coordinated, comprehensive, and harmonious physical development of the District of Columbia and Maryland. Offices are maintained both in Maryland and the District of Columbia and all the factors of city and regional planning - roads and streets, playgrounds, parks, zoning, and general location of public buildings and public utilities and terminals, etc. - are under the control of the commission.

Changes relating to county government are listed in Table XXI.

Table XXXI - Developments Relating to County Government

County Government Changed
 Md.-National Capital Park & Planning Com. Created
 Enabling Acts for Zoning & Coordinating Social
 Agencies Passed
 Functions of Washington Suburban Sanitary Com.
 Better Understood
 Number of County Commissioners Reduced
 Offices of Building Inspector & Supervisor of
 School Property Created
 County Engineering Department Established
 Offices of County Accountant and Counsel Created
 Enabling Act for Participation in Relief Programs
 Passed
 Commissioners Act as Police Supervisor

Another of the major programs of the federation is the study of matters relating to Montgomery County which are on the state legislative calendar. Before every session of the legislature the federation submits to the county delegation resolutions on which action is desired. In addition, all of the proposed acts which relate to the county are discussed in the meeting and are watched throughout the session. At the end of the session, a check is made on the status of the acts pertaining to the county. It has been noted that all of the major recommendations of the federation to the commissioners and the legislature have been adopted. Recently, an enabling act for zoning and planning in the state has been passed and a state planning commission has been created.

In every case that action of the federation is affected by federal legislation or by officials in the District of Columbia committee members take up the matters at the proper source. They meet with and file reports with congressional committees and with the public utilities commission. They keep informed on all federal legislation which may affect the county

CHAPTER VII

Adult Education in Projects Which Lie
Outside the County

There are other subjects which have been studied by the federation which are not limited solely to county interests. Some of them are concerned with the Greater Washington movement which has done much to break down the barriers of the District Line and involve cooperation with other organizations. Others are related to federal projects.

Shortly after the formation of the federation, representatives met with delegates of the District of Columbia Citizens' Associations to consider forming an Inter-Federation. It was formed that year with three members - the Montgomery County Civic Federation, the District of Columbia Federation of Citizens' Associations, and the Arlington County (Virginia) Civic Federation.

Any subject of common interest or which is of interest to one federation and will benefit by the support of the Inter-Federation Conference is brought up in this super-federation. Among the subjects which have been studied are reduction of federal employees' salaries, roads and parks, and citizenship for Washington.

Table XXXII lists subjects studied by the federation which extend outside the county.

Table XXXIII - Studies Relating to Projects
Which Extend Outside
the County

Proposed Inter-Federation Conference
 Subjects of Interest to Women's Clubs, Board of
 Trade, Chamber of Commerce, and Real Estate
 Board
 Membership Drive of the D.C. Citizens' Assns.
 The Greater Washington Campaign
 Rate Discriminations
 Award of the Evening Star Cup
 County Tour and Banquet for Out-of-County Guests
 Current Events
 Federal Emergency Relief Program
 Bicentennial Celebration

Among the developments, listed in Table XXXIII, relating to matters extending outside the county was the appointment of the federation of a committee to cooperate with the county Women's Clubs. It deals with matters of common interest, such as public libraries and other programs endorsed by the national organization. On several matters, especially those relating to rate discriminations, representatives of the federation met with representatives of the District of Columbia Board of Trade, Chamber of Commerce, and Real Estate Board. The results are discussed in Chapter IV.

From the time that the Washington Bicentennial Celebration was projected, the federation undertook to make the program an effective one in the county. A study was made of historic sites in the county and a design for markers was approved and made available for marking them.

Soon after President Roosevelt's recovery program was announced the federation investigated the measures which might be applied to the county. The governor was asked to secure CCC Camps, and a list of Montgomery County work projects was prepared and presented to the state committee in charge of the program. One of the officials in the unemployment relief program addressed the federation on this subject. At the present time there are CCC Camps in the county and a number of relief projects have been undertaken.

Table XXXIII - Developments Relating to Projects
Which Extend Outside
the County

Inter-Federation Conference Organized
 Removal of Rate Discriminations through
 Relations with Trade & Other Organizations
 Membership in Member Associations Increased
 Booklet on County Published & Distributed
 County Population Increased
 Planning by Md.-National Capital Park & Planning
 Commission
 Tour & Banquet for Out-of-County Guests in 1930
 Guest Speakers on Current Events
 Projects under way through Federal Relief Program
 Historic Sites Located & Marked

Conclusion

Upon examining the structure and operation of the Montgomery County Civic Federation it is apparent that adult education is its primary function.

The delegates receive education through the studies they make as committee members and through the discussion, debates, and speeches given on the floor. They in turn add one more step to this educational process in the reports they take back to their member organizations. From the member organizations the studies are relayed to the communities in which they are located.

In addition, the federation studies reach through action and through printed reports and newspaper accounts to the residents of the county, to governmental agencies, and to other agencies concerned with the county. It is as though a pebble were dropped in a pool and the rings widen out to the very edges.

An investigation of the developments within the county during the life of the federation reveals that a well informed alert citizenry is influencing them. The records of the federation reveal that all important county affairs are examined carefully and weighed in the balance by this organization.

County finances are investigated annually by

members capable of understanding this highly specialized subject and clear analytical reports are made. At the present time county finances are handled on a budgetary basis; the books are audited; and publicity is given to all expenditures.

Public health and various phases of this problem have been subjects of study ever since the federation was organized. The county health program is now a part of the Federal Public Health Office and is expanding from year to year. Moreover, the chairman of the federation committee on this subject serves as an ex-officio member of the County Advisory Health Council.

The federation established a standing committee to study social welfare - the county program has achieved such fame that students come from outside to study it. Fire and police protection as well as many other subjects relating to the public welfare have been investigated by the federation and progress in their development can be noted.

Early in the history of the federation several studies were made on a county-wide basis and reports were drawn up according to a master plan. The system of county-wide planning is used in the county for schools, roads, and parks. The change in county

government resulting in the coordination of county agencies and social and economic planning on a long time policy along broad lines is similar to the course followed by the federation. The abandonment of a laissez faire policy is apparent to the traveler passing through the county who enjoys good roads, a maximum of scenery and well-planned communities, and a minimum of signboards and mushroom settlements.

The developments in the county indicate that growth and development, the concomitants of education, have taken place in all the fields studied by the federation.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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CORRESPONDENCE

Boothby, E.J., Vice President & Manager,
Washington Gas Light Company

Claggett, Charles, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone
Company

Cook, Albert, State Superintendent of Schools,
State of Maryland

Pardoe, Edward S., Manager Bus Transit, Capital
Transit Company

Steel, Richard, Research Engineer, Potomac
Electric Power Company

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

APPENDIX

A.

IN

MONTGOMERY COUNTY CIVIC FEDERATION

(Refer to Articles II and III of the By-Laws)

Place _____

Date _____

Secretary,
Montgomery County Civic Federation,
Montgomery County, Maryland.

Sir:

The _____ hereby applies
for membership in the Montgomery County Civic Federation, and encloses herewith annual dues in
the amount of \$_____ with the understanding same will be returned if the application is
not accepted.

The _____ has examined
the Federation's By-Laws and believes it is entitled to membership as a _____
_____ (specify type of organization, community,
etc.) representing _____

Copy of the constitution and by-laws of this organization is attached hereto, together with your
form "Certification of Delegates and Alternates" designating the representatives to serve if admitted
to membership and furnishing additional data as to this organization and community.

Signed _____

Office

Signed _____

Office

CERTIFICATION OF DELEGATES AND ALTERNATES
TO
MONTGOMERY COUNTY CIVIC FEDERATION
(Submit in Duplicate)

APPENDIX
B

Post Office

Date

Secretary,
Montgomery County Civic Federation,
Montgomery County, Maryland.

Sir:

The
submits herewith the annual membership dues of fifteen dollars (\$15.00).

Also, this will certify that, pursuant to Article II of the By-Laws, this body has selected the following named persons to represent it for the ensuing year, as delegates and alternates to the Montgomery County Civic Federation.

Delegates:

Name	Mail Address	Phone No.
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Alternates:

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DATA FOR FEDERATION DIRECTORY

Actual number of Members in Organization.....

Name of Community..... Population.....

Indicate whether Town....., Special tax area....., Metropolitan district.....,

Suburban district....., Sanitary district.....
(Indicate which apply, by "Yes" or "No.")

OFFICERS OF ORGANIZATION

Name	Mail Address	Office	Phone No.
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<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Signed.....
..... (Office)

Signed.....
..... (Office)

OFFICERS

FREDERIC P. LEE, President
 DR. L. M. CHRISTIE, Vice-President
 W. B. ARMSTRONG, Recording Secretary
 O. M. KILE, Corresponding Secretary
 JOHN A. P. FARNHAM, Treasurer

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

THE OFFICERS and
 R. GRANVILLE CURRY
 GEORGE W. DAVIS
 GEORGE P. SACKS
 FRANK B. SEVERANCE



APPENDIX C

41 MEMBERS

October 4, 1932.

TA VISTA COMMUNITY LEAGUE
 Bethesda, Md.
 TERRY PARK CITIZENS ASSOCIATION, INC.
 Bethesda, Md.
 AIR CITIZENS ASSOCIATION
 Silver Spring, Md.
 THESDA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, INC.
 Bethesda, Md.
 ADLEY HILLS COMMUNITY LEAGUE
 Bethesda, Md.
 OOKMONT & VICINITY CIVIC LEAGUE, INC.
 Conduit Road, Md.
 BIN JOHN PARK CITIZENS ASSOCIATION
 Cabin John Park, Md.
 REY CHASE (SECTION 3) COMMUNITY ASS'N
 Chevy Chase, Md.
 REY CHASE (SECTION 4) CITIZENS COM.
 Chevy Chase, Md.
 REY CHASE (SEC. 8, LELAND) CIT. ASS'N
 Chevy Chase, Md.
 REY CHASE (MARTINS ADD.) CIT. COM.
 Chevy Chase, Md.
 REY CHASE TERRACE COMMUNITY ASS'N
 Chevy Chase, Md.
 REY CHASE GARDENS CITIZENS ASS'N
 Chevy Chase, Md.
 REY CHASE VIEW CITIZENS COMMITTEE
 Kensington, Md.
 HUMMOND CITIZENS COMMITTEE
 Chevy Chase, Md.
 GEMOOR CITIZENS ASSOCIATION
 Bethesda, Md.
 ENDSHIP HEIGHTS CITIZENS COMMITTEE
 Chevy Chase, Md.
 ARRETT PARK CITIZENS ASSOCIATION
 Garrett Park, Md.
 ATHERSBURG CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
 Gaithersburg, Md.
 ENMONT CENTER CITIZENS ASSOCIATION
 Silver Spring, Md.
 EN ECHO HEIGHTS CITIZENS ASS'N
 Glen Echo Heights, Md.
 EN ECHO—TOWN OF
 Glen Echo, Md.
 DIAN SPRING PARK CITIZENS ASS'N
 Silver Spring, Md.
 ENSINGTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
 Kensington, Md.
 ENSINGTON BOARD OF TRADE
 Kensington, Md.
 ENSINGTON WOMAN'S COMMUNITY CLUB
 Kensington, Md.
 ENDEN CIVIC ASSOCIATION
 Silver Spring, Md.
 OHICAN HILLS CITIZENS ASSOCIATION
 Glen Echo Heights, Md.
 ORTH WOODSIDE CITIZENS ASSOCIATION
 Silver Spring, Md.
 ROCKVILLE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, INC.
 Rockville, Md.
 ROCKVILLE PIKE CITIZENS ASS'N
 Rockville, Md.
 ANDY SPRING NEIGH'B'D COM. COUNCIL
 Sandy Spring, Md.
 EVEN OAKS MANOR CITIZENS ASS'N
 Silver Spring, Md.
 OMERSET CITIZENS ASSOCIATION
 Chevy Chase, Md.
 OMERSET—TOWN OF
 Chevy Chase, Md.
 OLVER SPRING CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
 Silver Spring, Md.
 OLVER SPRING CITIZENS ASSOCIATION
 Silver Spring, Md.
 KOMA PARK—TOWN OF
 Takoma Park, Md.
 KOMA PARK COMMUNITY LEAGUE
 Takoma Park, Md.
 OODMONT CITIZENS ASSOCIATION
 Bethesda, Md.
 OODSIDE PARK CIVIC ASSOCIATION
 Silver Spring, Md.

To All Delegates and Alternates:

The next regular meeting of the Federation will be held next Monday evening, October 10, at the usual meeting place -- the Bethesda School, Wilson Lane and Old Georgetown Road. Meeting called to order at 8 o'clock.

Several matters of importance are expected to be presented, in addition to the selection of the Nominating Committee to propose a slate of officers for the coming year.

All member organizations are urged to send in before the October meeting (either to the Secretary or to the Corresponding Secretary), their certifications of delegates, together with check for dues. Only delegates properly certified are nominated for offices. Certification blanks were sent to all presidents of the member organizations on September 26.

Very truly yours,

O. M. KILE
 Corresponding Secretary.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY CIVIC FEDERATION

OFFICIAL CALENDAR OF BUSINESS

FOR 72ND MEETING

To be held May 8, 1933 -- at Bethesda School.

MEMBERSHIP -- Emory H. Bogley, Chairman.

Applications: None.

Subject: (1) Survey of Eligible (Non-Member) Organizations -- December, 1931, and invitation to meetings -- May, 1932.

BY-LAWS -- Hon. C. A. Korbly, Chairman.

Proposals: None.

LEGISLATION AND LEGAL ACTION -- E. Clyde Algire, Chairman.

Resolutions: (1) Gas rate discrimination -- By Wm. D. Horne -- April, 1928. By Federation -- May, 1929; February, April and October, 1931; May, 1932.

Subjects: (1) Whether the railroad company owns the land on which the car tracks are located on Wisconsin Avenue -- By Federation -- October, 1928.

(2) Assist in obtaining legislation to secure the construction of a Lincoln Memorial Boulevard connecting Washington and Gettysburg -- By Federation -- December, 1929 (S.J.Res.9).

(3) Uniform Motor Vehicle code and traffic regulations, except periodic calling-in of operators' licenses -- By Federation -- February, 1931; December, 1932.

(4) Obtain, when propitious, authority for Federal employees to take part in Montgomery County political affairs -- By Federation -- October, 1931; December, 1932.

(5) Secure advance administrative action and draft of legislation to provide for payment of taxes in installments -- E. & A. Committee -- November, 1931; December, 1932; January, 1933.

(6) Secure printing of survey report for widening and straightening Conduit Road as basis of appropriations for work -- By Federation -- February, May, 1932.

(7) Oppose passage of Mapes Bill (H.R. 5821) particularly Section 10 -- D. C. income tax on non-residents -- By Federation -- January, June, 1932.

- (8) Legislation for dedication of U. S. Experiment Station, Bethesda, for park purposes -- By Federation -- February, 1932. (S. 2785).
- (9) Development of Willett Brook and Little Falls Valleys into parkways with community playgrounds -- By Federation -- February, 1932.
- (10) Favor legislation for merger of present transportation companies serving Montgomery County from the District of Columbia -- By Federation -- February, 1932.
- (11) Oppose reduction of salaries of Federal employees -- By Federation -- January, 1933.
- (12) Urge Maryland Congressional representatives to safeguard Montgomery County interests in the gas companies merger and secure uniform rates for Greater Washington area -- By Federation -- January, 1933.
- (13) Approval of \$100,000 in addition to available 1931 bond proceeds of \$528,000 and 1931 authorization of \$89,000 for completion of necessary portion of school construction and site program previously adopted by Federation and additional requirements for the years 1933-34-35. By Federation -- February, 1933.
- (14) Issuance of bonds -- \$301,000 to refund bonds maturing in 1933 and 1934; \$200,000 to retire certificates of indebtedness for an "Emergency Fund"; and inclusion in 1933-34 levies of item to retire Certificates of Indebtedness issued during the past two years to replenish the Revolving Fund." -- By Federation -- Second Session in February, 1933.
- (15) Support principle of reduction of general property taxes by economies in state and county budgets and taxing other sources not burdensome to taxpayers -- By Federation -- Special Session in March, 1933.
- (16) Legislation to abolish disbursement committee and create County Comptroller -- By Federation -- March, 1933.
- (17) Legislation requiring County Commissioners to make and abide by annual budget and that tax levy be based on such budget; also requiring the same basis for suburban district tax levy and expenditures -- By Federation -- March, 1933.
- (18) Support principle of requiring representative board to administer special fire tax and oppose creation of new areas except on request of majority of property owners affected -- By Federation -- March, 1933.

- (19) Oppose reduction in salaries of school janitors and any county employee receiving \$1200 or less; also in event of general salary reduction the percentage applied to teachers should be lower than for other employees -- By Federation -- March, 1933.
- (20) Oppose elimination of provision for special teachers and other curtailment reducing present minimum school courses of study and administration -- By Federation -- March, 1933.

PUBLIC UTILITIES -- J. Harry Welch, Chairman.

Resolutions: (1) Investigate bus and street car facilities and rates between D. C. and Bethesda communities and approve new franchise -- By Chas. S. Moore -- January, 1932.

ROADS, STREETS AND BRIDGES -- Richard H. Akers, Chairman.

Resolutions: (1) Widen Bradley Lane between Connecticut and Wisconsin Avenues to 60 feet and construct 4-foot sidewalks during 1933 -- By H. S. Yohe -- December, 1932.

Subjects: (1) General highway survey and program of improvement -- November, 1931; January, 1932, February, 1933.

(2) Commissioners' Road Construction Program -- November, December, 1931; January, April, May, October, November, December, 1932; February, 1933.

PUBLIC SAFETY -- John A. Dickinson, Chairman.

Resolutions: (1) Use of uniform and standard traffic signs on all highways in the County and State -- By Dr. M. G. Lloyd -- April, 1933.

Subjects: (1) Safety measures for children riding school busses -- December, 1931.

(2) Survey of congested areas and need for traffic signals-- December, 1931.

(3) Follow-up Federation resolution of March, 1928, asking County to provide life-saving equipment at dangerous points on Potomac River -- By Federation -- March, 1932; January, 1933.

SANITATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH -- W. H. Reynolds, Chairman.

Resolutions: (1) Post all unsanitary waters in the County to prevent endangering health -- By R. H. Carlock -- April, 1933.

Subjects: (1) Cooperate with and furnish assistance to any authorities in a study of County health affairs -- By Federation -- March, 1931; March, April, October, 1932.

(2) Follow-up issue of County Health ordinances by County Commissioners -- By Committee -- January, 1933.

SCHOOLS -- Robert E. Bondy, Chairman.

Resolutions: (1) Study and report on use of school buildings for activities outside of school hours with recommendations as to uniform practices on such usage -- By Robert E. Bondy -- November, 1932.

(2) Provision of military training in Montgomery County High Schools -- By S. Walter Bogley -- February, 1933.

Subjects: (1) Follow-up on study by State and County School officials of Business and Technical Courses in Senior High Schools, and the same of Manual Training and Domestic Arts Courses in Junior High Schools -- By Federation -- April, 1933.

SOCIAL WELFARE -- George C. Shinn, Chairman.

Resolutions: (1) Commendation of public officials for prosecuting violators of laws on immoral and lewd performances -- By Federation Committee -- April, 1933.

Subjects: (1) Survey and report on all phases of charitable and social welfare work of Montgomery County -- By Federation -- January, February, April, 1933.

(2) Recommendations to permit preferential employment of local residents on public work in Montgomery County -- By Federation -- January, 1933.

INTERNAL COUNTY IMPROVEMENT -- W. I. Cleveland, Chairman.

Resolutions: (1) Parking at Great Falls Island -- By Robert E. Bondy -- By Federation -- September, 1929.

(2) Detailed study and comprehensive report with recommendations in respect to the subject of zoning as applied to the entire Metropolitan District -- By Messrs. Frampton, Cleveland, and Bogley -- April, 1932.

(3) Request County Commissioners to apply a differentiation in levying taxes by fixing a lower tax rate on improvements and on personal property than is levied on unimproved land -- By Dr. M. G. Lloyd -- December, 1932.

(4) Prohibit establishment of saloons in Montgomery County -- Kensington Chamber of Commerce -- January, 1933.

Subjects: (1) Obtain rough or skeleton survey for development of Minnehaha Creek Valley for park purposes in connection with extension of Massachusetts Avenue -- January, 1932.

PUBLICITY -- O. M. Kile, Chairman.

Resolutions: None.

Subjects: (1) Cooperation with other agencies in developing broad advertising publicity campaign promoting Greater Washington as the Ideal Residence City -- Ry Federation -- March, 1929; January, 1931.

PUBLIC FINANCE AND BUDGET -- Stephen James, Chairman.

Resolutions: (1) Study of proper distribution of tax income in the County -- Edgemoor Citizens' Association -- March, Dec., 1931.

Subjects: (1) Report on financial policies of Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission -- December, 1931.

(2) Comparison of tax burdens of Montgomery County with N. W. District of Columbia -- November, December, 1931.

WALTER B. ARMSTRONG
Recording Secretary.

The More Important Official Acts of the Meeting of May 8, 1933.

The meeting opened with Vice President Christie in the chair. President Lee presided during the latter half of the meeting.

Stephen James reported on the last meeting of the Inter-Federation Conference, and O. M. Kile reported on the meeting of the Executive and Advisory Committee.

NEW RESOLUTIONS

Captain L. L. Dye, of Garrett Park, introduced the following resolution which was referred to the Public Utilities Committee:

"WHEREAS, the citizens of Garrett Park, Md., have heretofore approached the Washington Rapid Transit Company in regard to providing and establishing a proper bus service for passenger traffic between that town, West Kensington, and the city of Washington, District of Columbia, and whereas for various reasons the Washington Rapid Transit Company has not, up to the present time, seen fit to provide such a service, and

"WHEREAS, the principal objection of the Washington Rapid Transit Company to establishing a bus service for Garrett Park and West Kensington, in the past, has now been entirely removed by the completion by the State Highway Department of a modern highway, 20 feet wide, with concrete shoulders, and has also widened the bridge across Rock Creek on the Garrett Park road connecting Kensington with the Rockville Pike, and

"WHEREAS, the street railway companies are, by a recent act of Congress, to be consolidated within the next few months with the result that the Kensington and Rockville street railway lines will most likely be abandoned, leaving no means of passenger transportation available for the West Kensington and Garrett Park area, except the bus line on Rockville Pike, which is one mile or more distant from the center of population of the town, and

"WHEREAS, it is deemed most desirable and necessary that a regular and properly-scheduled bus service be established for this area as well as for the whole metropolitan area of Montgomery County, in the event the suburban street railway lines are to be abandoned, such bus lines to provide through passenger transportation to and from the downtown business sections of Washington, D.C.

"NOW, THEREFORE, be it resolved that this federation, through its proper committees, make a thorough study of the situation and thereafter take up this question with the Washington Rapid Transit Company, and/or the street railway companies, to the end that, in the reorganization of the street car and bus lines service in the metropolitan area of Montgomery County, due consideration be given to the question of the establishment, as soon as practicable, of a suitable bus service with appropriate routes, schedules, and equitable rates

to cover the entire metropolitan area, including West Kensington and Garrett Park, and that, if necessary, the company afford opportunity for a presentation of the matter by a committee of this federation and by a committee of the citizens association of the town of Garrett Park and the Chamber of Commerce of Kensington, Md."

Clarence W. Sands, of Glen Echo Heights, introduced personally the following resolution which was referred to the Committee on Internal County Improvement:

"Whereas the General Assembly of Maryland enacted into law a 3.2% beer bill,

"Whereas, Par. 2, Sec. 104, delegates wide power to a 'Committee of Ten or More' to file written objections, hereinafter called 'Petition of Objection,' against any applicant for a beer license,

"Whereas, the petition of objection has already operated to temporarily restrain three applicants for license to sell beer on the Conduit Road, in and adjacent to a subdivision known as Glen Echo Heights, Md.,

"Whereas, the signers of the petition of objection have not used this delegated power to object to beer licenses in Brookmont, Bannockburn Golf Club (incorporated club) adjacent to Cabin John Bridge, and Cabin John, Md.,

"Whereas, this discrimination against the citizens and business establishments in Glen Echo Heights, Md., is unfair, unwise, and highly discriminatory,

"Whereas, two citizens organizations, i.e., Mohican Hills Citizens Association and Cabin John Citizens Association, have gone on record opposing the sale of beer and/or its restricted sale along the Conduit Road,

"Whereas citizens of Glen Echo Heights have in protest filed a petition favoring the unrestricted sale of beer in this area,

"Whereas no organization has protested the illicit sale of bootleg liquor, but has openly protested the sale of legal 3.2 beer,

"It is therefore Resolved, that the citizens of Glen Echo Heights resent discrimination, by the action of the 'Committee of Ten or More' in denying beer to Glen Echo Heights, but permitting its sale in the communities set forth above,

"That the action of Cabin John and Mohican Hills Citizens Associations is an attempt to violate the 'spirit of community rights to determine for themselves their own affairs' and that they have discriminated against Glen Echo Heights, Md., without consulting the views of the registered voters and taxpayers of Glen Echo Heights in a matter so vital to the best interests of its harmonious and cooperative citizens."

The following resolution was introduced by George C. Shinn, of Kensington, and referred to the Committee on Internal County Improvement:

"Whereas, it having been reported that in the granting of licenses for the sale of beer, in some instances, covenants in deeds prohibiting the sale of alcoholic beverages, have been ignored;

"Therefore be it Resolved, that this matter be called to the attention of the licensing board, with the view of having said practice discontinued."

-5-

Legislation and Legal Action -- E. Clyde Algire, chairman, reported on the various items on his calendar and secured a discharge on several.

Item No. 5 -- regarding payment of taxes in installments -- Due partly to the increased costs and partly to a feeling on the part of the County officials that there is little demand for installment payment of taxes, no definite action has been taken by county officials to adopt this plan. The committee recommended consideration and endorsement by the local citizens associations.

Item No. 14 -- regarding issuance of refunding bonds -- Matter was cared for by legislature -- Item stricken from calendar.

Item No. 15 -- regarding state and county economies and reduced taxes -- Effected by the so-called "Governor's Budget Act" -- Stricken from calendar.

Item No. 16 -- regarding abolition of disbursement committee and creation of county comptroller -- Legislature provided for the appointment of a county auditor to replace the disbursement committee -- Stricken from calendar.

Item No. 17 -- regarding requirement of county commissioners to abide by budget -- The so-called Budget Act covers this. "Among other things it provides for the following:

"1. That before May 1, heads of departments and other officials shall file with the clerk to the county commissioners estimated requirements for the fiscal year and the ensuing year together with the actual expenditures for the preceding year.

"2. Upon receipt of the foregoing information the clerk to the county commissioners with the assistance of county counsel prepare an estimate of the requirements for the ensuing year, upon which the tax levy shall be based.

"3. Contains provision for the employment of special counsel to prepare proposed legislation and other matters.

"4. Provides that the salary of counsel to the Board of County Commissioners shall not exceed \$5,000 per annum.

"5. Provides that when funds of the county are on deposit in a bank which fails the county commissioners may issue certificates of indebtedness not to exceed the amount of the funds on deposit.

"It is requested that this item be stricken from the committee's calendar." -- Stricken.

Item No. 11 -- regarding opposition to reduction in Federal salaries -- Out of date -- Stricken from calendar.

Mr. Algire explained that the gas rate discrimination item carried on his calendar had reached a stage where it should be handled exclusively by the Public Utilities Committee, and asked that it be transferred. So ordered.

Public Utilities -- J. Harry Welch, chairman, reported that he had been to Baltimore and consulted the People's Counsel on the matter of reduced gas rates, and that a hearing would be held about the end of May.

Mr. Welch asked that his committee be authorized to call a meeting of the representatives of the constituent bodies of the Federation concerned with the gas rate matter. This authorization was given and Mr. Welch announced a meeting for next Friday evening, May 12, at 8 P.M., at the County Building in Bethesda.

Charles S. Moore, of Somerset, called attention to the resolution introduced by himself in January 1932, asking for an investigation of bus and street car facilities and rates between the District and Bethesda. Mr. Welch replied that he had made a progress report on this item and that in view of the lack of patronage cited by the rail and bus companies nothing apparently could be done at this time to force better service.

Further discussion ensued and Hugh M. Frampton asked that the new resolution referring specifically to transportation facilities in the Garrett Park area be broadened to include the entire Metropolitan Area. The Public Utilities Committee accepted this interpretation of the new resolution and on motion of Mr. Moore the old resolution was stricken from the calendar and the new substituted.

Roads, Streets and Bridges -- Richard Akers, chairman, made a progress report stating that new road plans depend upon the funds that may be found to be available.

Schools -- Robert E. Bondy, chairman, stated that his committee is studying the three subjects on his calendar and will report next Fall.

Social Welfare -- George C. Shinn, chairman, recommended the adoption of the resolution presented at the April meeting commending the citizens and officers for the prompt punishment of persons involved in the recent unmeral exhibition at Kensington. Adopted unanimously.

James E. Malcolm approved the resolution but said he would like to see the matter carried further and an investigation made of the management of the several armories in the County. A separate resolution was suggested.

Mr. Shinn reported that the matter of using local labor on county work had been brought to the attention of the proper authorities and cooperation promised. He asked that this item be stricken from the calendar. So ordered.

Endorsement of Social Service League Drive -- Mr. Shinn offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

"RESOLVED, by the Montgomery County Civic Federation that we heartily approve the work of the Social Service League of Montgomery County, as an aid both to the public and to private individuals, and we congratulate the League on the splendid work which it has done to alleviate suffering and hardship during these days of depression and distress; and be it further,

"RESOLVED, that the annual drive of the said Social Service League for funds from the public to supplement said relief work is hereby endorsed, and the constituent bodies of this Federation, as well as other associations and citizens of the County are urged to lend every support possible, moral and financial, to the success of said campaign for funds."

Reforestation Work -- The following resolution was offered by Mr. Shinn and adopted:

"RESOLVED, by the Montgomery County Civic Federation that the Governor of Maryland be requested to apply to the Federal Government for a portion of the reforestation army, provided by recent congressional legislation, to do reforesting work in the State of Maryland, and particularly, in the County of Montgomery; and be it further,

"RESOLVED, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Honorable Albert C. Ritchie, Governor of the State of Maryland."

Boy Scout Work -- The following resolution was offered by Mr. Shinn and adopted:

"Whereas the merits of the Boy Scout Program need no explanation to this federation.

"And whereas this movement is backward in Montgomery County there being only nine troops in the County several of which only meet occasionally.

"And whereas this condition is due partly to the limitations set on the District of Columbia Council, Boy Scouts of America, by the Community Chest of Washington and partly to the fact that they do not receive the proper backing from their local civic organization.

"Therefore be it resolved that this federation indorse the Boy Scouts Program.

"Be it further resolved that the delegates to this federation bring this matter to the attention of their individual organizations for study with the object of stimulating interest in this movement."

"Made" work -- W. B. Armstrong described briefly the conditions under which "made" work for the County unemployed is being carried on and suggested that local civic groups might utilize some of this labor on local projects, provided they can give proper local supervision. Mr. Armstrong moved that the Social Welfare Committee be authorized to study the matter and to make recommendations to the Social Service League. So voted.

Public Finance and Budget -- Stephen James, chairman, reported that the Board of County Commissioners has indicated that the tentative budget would not be ready before early June, at which time the Committee will make a study of it. If there appears to be need for a special meeting of the Federation to consider the new budget, such meeting will be requested by the Committee.

Adjourned at 9:35 -- a record.

Respectfully submitted,

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE
O. M. Kile -- Chairman.