

Judge GREENE. I think, Congressman, if you will check you will find that in all cases the difference will be very small when you take into account the separate judicial retirement and civil service retirement and compare it with the combined retirements. There will even be a loss if you compare it with those who had substantial civil service, and they will have stayed at their civil service job for an additional 10 years. In many instances the present computation works out at a loss for those who are on the judicial work.

Mr. WHITENER. Mr. Steiger, would you yield?

Mr. STEIGER. I would be happy to, sir.

Mr. WHITENER. I might point out that the Teachers' Pay Bill, which was passed the other day, if it remains at the present level will have the effect of giving to the school teachers 82.80 percent increase over what school teachers were making in 1954 in the District of Columbia. Now, Judge Hood, do you know what judges were making in 1954? In 1954 what was the salary of the judges?

Judge HOOD. In 1954 the salaries of the judges were \$14,500 with that \$500 drop, because it was in 1965 it was raised to \$19,000.

Mr. STEIGER. I would like to yield to my friend, Congressman Gude, at this point.

Mr. GUDE. Thank you for yielding. I would also like to thank you for bringing up the question about the increase in the number of judges. I am inclined to feel that an increase in salary or an increase in the number of judges is not mutually exclusive. I really feel we are going to do justice to problems we are facing right now—that we should consider legislation to increase the number of judges along with these.

I am sponsoring such legislation—a group of three bills having to do with the bench. I hope we can consider that matter at this time. If we are going to raise the level of the entire crime fighting machinery, why, I think we ought to take a look at all aspects of the bench.

I notice you speak for all the judges on the court on the question of salary increase. Would you have any idea about how the general feeling would be as far as the increase in the size of the bench?

Judge GREENE. I am not sure we have voted on it. I do speak for all of the judges on the salary and retirement, and I would think, without having taken a formal vote, that all of the judges would agree that an increase in the number of judges is warranted in this—is appropriate, because as all of the judges are familiar with the figures that are put out in semiannual reports. They indicate a constant increase in the work load, and there just isn't any way that I can think of that we can cope with this sort of increasing the number of judges.

The court, Congressman, has made, I think, tremendous efforts, particularly—I can only speak for the period that I am personally familiar with, which is the last two years I have been Chief Judge. We have experimented with new procedures and we have tried different ways and handling these cases, by central assignment systems and other ways.

The judges have worked longer hours, we have done everything we can to cope with this work load, and as I said, we are the only court, I believe, who have been successful in, actually reducing its criminal backlog. But you cannot indefinitely be faced with increased work loads, both civil and criminal, both in terms of numbers and the complexity of the cases and still keep up to date. It just can't be done.