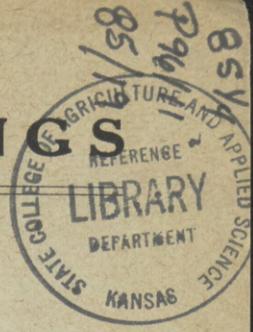


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PUBLIC BUILDING



GOVERNMENT

[No. 85-19]

Storage

HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS SUBCOMMITTEE
OF THE

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

EIGHTY-FIFTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

H. R. 7667 (S. 2108)

TO AUTHORIZE THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS ACT OF 1949 TO AUTHORIZE THE
ADVISOR OF GSA TO NAME, RENAME, OR OTHERWISE DESIGNATE
BUILDING UNDER CUSTODY AND CONTROL OF GSA

H. R. 7131 (S. 2109)

TO AUTHORIZE AUTHORIZATION FOR GSA TO ACQUIRE CERTAIN LANDS FOR
BUILDINGS IN THE AREA BETWEEN E AND F STREETS AND 19TH
STREET AND VIRGINIA AVENUE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

H. R. 11815

TO AUTHORIZE CONSTRUCTION OF A COURTHOUSE AND A FEDERAL OFFICE
BUILDING IN CHICAGO, ILL.

H. R. 12282

TO AUTHORIZE CONSTRUCTION OF A FEDERAL OFFICE BUILDING IN
KANSAS CITY, MO.

S. 3141

TO AUTHORIZE ACQUISITION BY THE ADMINISTRATOR OF GENERAL SERV-
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THE AREA OF NEW YORK AVENUE AND F STREET AND 17TH AND 18TH
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THE CONSTRUCTION OF A BUILDING FOR A NATIONAL AIR MUSEUM FOR
THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, AND ALL OTHER WORK INCIDENTAL
THERE TO

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TO PROVIDE FOR THE ACQUISITION OF SITES AND THE CONSTRUCTION OF
BUILDINGS FOR A TRAINING SCHOOL AND OTHER FACILITIES FOR THE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

H. R. 11456

TO AUTHORIZE THE EXCHANGE OF CERTAIN REAL PROPERTY HERETO-
FORE CONVEYED TO THE CITY OF EL PASO, TEX., BY THE UNITED STATES,
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OTHER PURPOSES

H. R. 13017 (S. 3335)

TO PROVIDE FOR A NATIONAL CULTURAL CENTER WHICH WILL BE CON-
STRUCTED, WITH FUNDS RAISED BY VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS, ON A
SITE MADE AVAILABLE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

MAY 26, AUGUST 1 AND 5, 1958

Printed for the use of the Committee on Public Works

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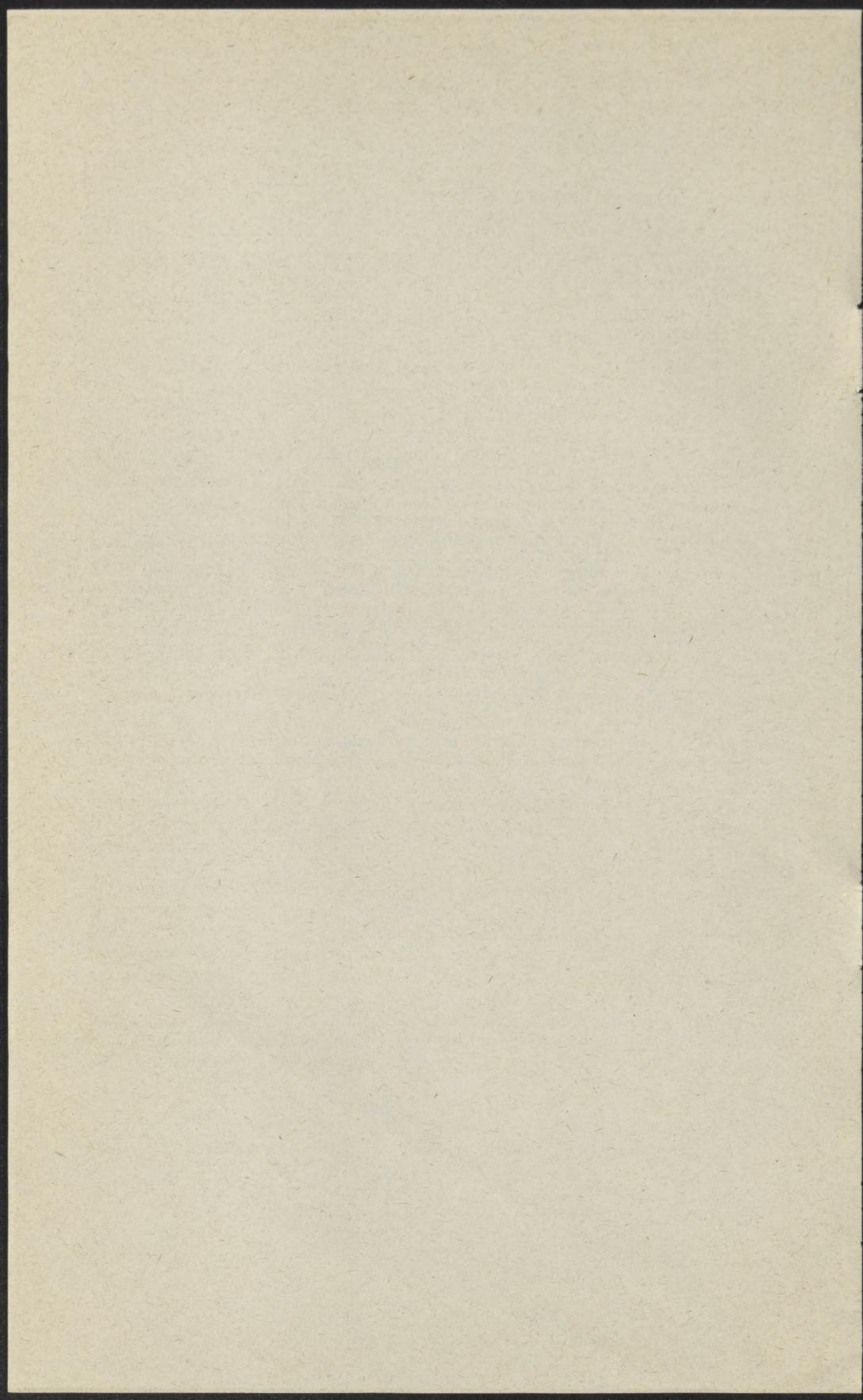
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PUBLIC BUILDINGS

MONDAY, MAY 26, 1958

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS,
Washington, D. C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to call, at 10 a. m., in room 1302, New House Office Building, Hon. Robert E. Jones (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Mr. JONES. The subcommittee will come to order.

For the information of the committee, we have several bills listed this morning, and each bill requires the attendance and the testimony of the General Services Administration. In order to bring about a speedy hearing of these bills and so that we can accommodate all of the witnesses who are intending to testify this morning, we will hear the proponents and authors of the bills first, and then the General Services Administration can testify on each bill in one continuous appearance, rather than hearing from the General Services Administration each time a bill comes up.

All of the bills are on the same general subject matter. We hope to consider these bills before the committee after you have presented your testimony.

The first bill, gentlemen of the committee, is H. R. 11815, which was authored by our colleague on this committee, Mr. Kluczynski and Mr. Yates. This provides for the authorization of construction of a courthouse and a Federal office building in Chicago, Ill.

The reason why I am taking these bills up in this order is that the first bill and the second bill on the calendar require the testimony of the General Services Administration alone, so we are going to save your testimony, Mr. McConihe, as I stated, until we can have you testify continuously on these bills, and on any other matter you want to bring before the committee.

I have another committee meeting at this time, and I have asked the ranking member of the subcommittee, our distinguished, able, and capable colleague, Mr. Kluczynski, to preside over the hearing this morning.

Mr. Kluczynski.

Mr. KLUCZYNSKI. Thank you, Mr. Jones.

As stated by the chairman, the first bill called this morning will be H. R. 11815.

(H. R. 11815 follows:)

[H. R. 11815, 85th Cong., 2d sess.]

A BILL To authorize the construction of a courthouse and a Federal office building in Chicago, Illinois, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Administrator of General Services is hereby authorized to acquire a site or sites, prepare plans and specifications, and contract for the construction and equipment of a courthouse and a Federal office building to be located in the city of Chicago, State of Illinois, under a maximum limit of cost for the project of \$98,000,000 pursuant to the provisions of the Public Buildings Act of 1926 (44 Stat. 630), as amended.

SEC. 2. The maximum limit of cost specified in section 1 hereof may be exceeded by an amount equal to the percentage increases, if any, as determined by the Administrator of General Services in construction costs dating from the effective date of this Act.

SEC. 3. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Mr. KLUCZYNSKI. Mr. Yates, we will now hear from you.

**STATEMENT OF HON. SIDNEY R. YATES, MEMBER OF
CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF ILLINOIS**

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am very grateful for the opportunity accorded by the committee of appearing before you this morning and testifying in support of the bill I have filed for a Federal office building and courthouse in Chicago.

When I say the bill I have filed, the bill has been filed by Mr. Kluczynski as well, and I feel quite certain all of the members of the Illinois delegation from the city of Chicago and Cook County favor enactment of this bill.

The purpose of the bill that has been filed is to try to bring coherence to a rather chaotic situation which exists in the city of Chicago at the present time.

From the material I have received from the General Services Administration it seems that there are approximately 148 Federal governmental units of one type or another located at about 112 different locations in the city of Chicago. Some of the locations, of course, include recruiting sites for the armed services, and some of them are units of the Department of Agriculture at the Federal stockyards in Chicago; some of them are selective-service headquarters. The necessity for such units to be housed in neighborhood locations will continue to exist, but insofar as other units of the Federal Government are concerned, a definite need exists that there be a centralization.

The city of Chicago itself has its units scattered at various places throughout its boundaries. The State of Illinois has a separate office building and plans are underway now to try to coordinate the governmental units of the city and State and Federal Government into some kind of a coordinated and central location, so that members of the public who have business to transact with any of the government agencies will not be shuttled from one unit to another over the sprawling expanse of the city of Chicago.

We know that there has been an increasing dependence between the activities of the Federal Government and the State Government, and between the State governments and county governments and city governments. It is desirable, therefore, from a well-planned city view-

point that if possible all of the activities of government be established in a central area.

The information I have received from the General Services Administration is to the effect that presently the Federal Government leases square footage for its units amounting to 1,916,945 square feet at an annual rental cost to the Government of \$3,849,327.

I intend to file an amendment to my bill this afternoon. I think the amendment is necessary in order that the purposes of the city of Chicago can be carried forward. The amendment would add a new section, a section 3, which would read as follows:

In carrying out the provisions of this Act the Administrator shall comply as nearly as may be practicable with the requirements of any redevelopment plan as it may exist from time to time with respect to Chicago, Illinois, and shall cooperate with the duly constituted authorities of State and municipal agencies engaged in the development or redevelopment project or projects under such a plan in order to carry out definite local objectives as to appropriate land uses, and in order to improve the availability of governmental services, having due regard for local requirements, including improved traffic, public transportation, public utilities, community facilities and other public improvements.

The amendment would seek to carry out the objectives of the city of Chicago in accordance with a letter I have received from Mr. Ira J. Bach, commissioner of city planning, dated May 5, 1958, which reads as follows, addressed to me:

DEAR SIR: Attached you will find copies of the following material which I believe will be of interest to you:

1. Press release of Chicago Plan Commission regarding preparation by the department of city planning of an interim plan for the central area of Chicago.
2. Statement of work program by department of city planning in connection with the preparation of the interim plan for the central area of Chicago.
3. Statement by the department of city planning regarding background and history of the central area of Chicago prepared by staff for use in the preparation of the interim plan for the central area of Chicago.

I hope this material will be useful to you in connection with your preparation of an appropriation bill for the designation and construction of Federal buildings in Chicago. I would suggest that this proposed legislation provide that with respect to this location they comply with the comprehensive plan for the city of Chicago, as approved by the Chicago Plan Commission.

Recommendations for a Government center are part of an interim plan for the central area of Chicago and are now being developed by the department of city planning and the Chicago Plan Commission. It is anticipated that this plan and its recommendations will be in the hands of Mayor Daley in June of this year.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Will the Congressman yield?

Mr. YATES. Yes.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Do I understand your amendment would make it mandatory for the Federal agency to follow the directions of the Planning Commission of the City of Chicago?

Mr. YATES. Not make it mandatory, but require the Administrator to cooperate to the greatest extent practicable in seeking to place the Federal buildings in accordance with the plan that is being drawn by the city of Chicago. I think it is desirable that this be done, for obvious reasons. Chicago, as the gentleman well knows, is a very large community. We have expanded tremendously. It is attempting now, as will be indicated by the plan which I hope this committee will receive as a part of its record, to bring all of the governmental units, municipal, State, and Federal, into one central location.

The amendment I have offered would not make it mandatory upon the Commissioner, because I feel that might unduly restrain him and

straitjacket his activities, but the provision does offer the very strong suggestion that in undertaking this project he cooperate to the greatest extent practicable with the State and municipal authorities.

Mr. Mcgregor. Thank you, Congressman.

Mr. Kluczynski. Mr. Yates, have you taken this up with the General Services Administration as to your proposed amendment?

Mr. Yates. No; I have not yet filed the amendment, Mr. Kluczynski. I prepared it as I went into my study of this project over the weekend, and I thought in view of the suggestion which had been forwarded to me by the authorities of the city of Chicago, that it would be a good thing to put it into the bill and let the committee consider the subject then as it considers as well the testimony of the General Services Administration.

It struck me that the General Services Administration would have no objection to such a proposal, and I think probably that inquiry can be made of them this morning at the time that they testify.

Mr. Chairman, I ask leave that the letter I have just read and the material that has been sent to me by the commissioner of city planning of the city of Chicago be made a part either of the files or the record of this committee, so that those who work on this bill may have available the suggestions of the city of Chicago, as well as a rather extensive summary of the history of this program in the city of Chicago.

Mr. Kluczynski. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(The documents referred to are as follows:)

CITY OF CHICAGO,
DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING,
Chicago, Ill., May 5, 1958.

HON. SIDNEY R. YATES,
*Representative of the Ninth District,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SIR: Attached you will find copies of the following material which I believe will be of interest to you:

1. Press release of Chicago Plan Commission regarding preparation by the department of city planning of an interim plan for the central area of Chicago.
2. Statement of work program by department of city planning in connection with the preparation of the interim plan for the central area of Chicago.
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Recommendations for a government center are part of an interim plan for the central area of Chicago and are now being developed by the department of city planning and the Chicago Plan Commission. It is anticipated that this plan and its recommendations will be in the hands of Mayor Daley in June of this year.

Very truly yours,

IRA J. BACH,
Commissioner of City Planning.

CHICAGO PLAN COMMISSION

[For immediate release, March 27, 1958.]

The first phase of an intensive planning program for the most comprehensive central area transformation since the original Burnham plan was developed in 1893, will be completed May 31 by the department of city planning, it was announced today at a meeting of the Chicago Plan Commission.

Since January 1, 1958, the department of city planning has been working closely with a special central commercial district subcommittee of the Chicago Plan Commission, headed by Chairman Clair M. Roddewig. Other members of the subcommittee are: Joel Goldblatt, president of Goldblatt Bros.; Alderman William T. Murphy, chairman of the committee on planning and housing; John Rettaliata, president of the Illinois Institute of Technology; and H. Stanley Wanzer, president of the Wanzer Dairy Co.

Work schedules of the planning department call for completion of an interim plan of the central commercial district by May 31. Intensive studies for a comprehensive plan embracing the entire city are being carried on and will continue throughout 1958 and 1959.

Major determinations for the interim plan—bounded by North Avenue, Lake Michigan, 26th Street, and Ashland Avenue—will be concerned with the following:

Railroad terminal consolidation and land reuse; the Fort Dearborn project and government center location; a downtown campus for the University of Illinois; central area port development; traffic and transportation facilities; improvements related to the proposed exposition center; location of the airline terminal; central residential development.

The plan will also provide for riverfront beautification, Heald Square relocation, CTA elevated station treatment, and newsstand redesign.

According to Commissioner of Planning Ira J. Bach, the broad objective of the study is to prepare a plan consisting of the following elements:

1. Economic, social, and physical concepts concerning the relationship of the central district and the city as a whole, as well as the metropolitan area "and beyond."

2. Physical concepts concerning the nature of future development in the district.

3. A program of improvement projects and activities which include proposed public improvements and recommendations for joint private action looking to the near future but developed within the framework of long-range concepts.

Studies to be undertaken but not immediately assigned, according to Commissioner Bach, will include schemes for pedestrian movement, reappraisal of the zoning ordinance, review of the CTA capital-improvement program, and specifications for freight movement.

No estimates of the cost of the planning nor of the amount of money involved in carrying out the proposed plan were given by Mr. Bach, who said that financing of the studies will be borne by private and public groups and agencies who will participate, including numerous architectural and engineering firms and civic agencies.

CITY OF CHICAGO, DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING

A PLANNING PROGRAM FOR THE CENTRAL AREA

February 27, 1958

The central area planning program is a project of the Chicago Plan Commission and the department of city planning, being undertaken for two primary reasons:

1. To secure at the earliest possible date, an interim plan for the central area that will serve as a basis for correlating a series of improvement projects of immediate concern to the city administration.

2. To provide ultimately, as part of the city's general plan, a long-range guide for the further development of the central commercial district.

The purpose of this statement is to outline the scope of the planning project, to define the responsibilities of participating agencies and groups, and to set forth the work assignments made to date.

STUDY OBJECTIVES

The primary subject of study is the central commercial district. The area of study as herewith defined extends to North Avenue on the north, Lake Michigan on the east, 26th Street on the south, and Ashland Avenue on the west, in order to include such peripheral area as is primarily and directly related to central commercial district functions.

The broad objective is to prepare a comprehensive plan for the central commercial district consisting of the following elements:

1. Economic, social, and physical concepts concerning the relationship of the central commercial district to the city as a whole, to the metropolitan area, and to the region and beyond.

2. Physical concepts concerning the nature of future development in the district: directions of growth, intensity and patterns of land use, the traffic function, and environmental control.

3. A program of improvement projects and activities which include proposed public improvements and recommendations for joint private action, looking to the near future but developed within the framework of long-range concepts.

The period of study is established as the years 1958 and 1959, with continuing expansion and revision of the plan thereafter. This contemplates four phases of activity, the nature of which is dictated by a number of practical considerations as well as by a theoretical orderly planning approach. The former includes the urgency of certain immediate questions, the timing of various other areawide studies and planning, and the availability of funds and staff time.

The first phase involves the formulation of general concepts to be used as a framework for subsequent study and planning, and the development of an interim plan which reflects basic decisions necessary for the specific recommendations which must be made on May 31, 1958.

The second phase consists of the preparation of a draft composed of a series of panels and a definitive text, both of which will be descriptive of the interim plan for the central area and of the basic specific recommendations with respect to public improvements whose construction are imminent. The deadline for the draft is May 31, with publication of a formal report to follow shortly thereafter. It is anticipated that the draft will be capable of presentation to the mayor and the plan commission, with the formal report to include such adjustment as may be required after such presentation. The interim plan presentation is to consist of the following:

1. An expository statement on the function of the central commercial district and its relationship and importance to the city.

2. Graphic illustration of the plan.

3. Specific recommendations as to the following projects and proposals of immediate concern:

- (a) Railroad terminal consolidation and land reuse.
- (b) The Fort Dearborn project and Government center location.
- (c) Location of the University of Illinois.
- (d) General plan of traffic and transportation facilities.
- (e) Central area port development.
- (f) Improvements related to the exposition center.
- (g) Location of the airline terminal.
- (h) Central residential development.

4. A series of recommended demonstration projects concerning the improvement of the environment of the central commercial district. The number of such projects will largely be determined by the progress that has been made at that point on the following work:

- (a) The CTA "L" treatment project (this is for short-range improvement).
- (b) Heald Square relocation.
- (c) Riverfront beautification.
- (d) Pilot block improvement studies.
- (e) Newsstand and street furniture redesign.

5. A definitive statement on the relationship of the interim plan to the ultimate central area plan and a projection of work remaining to be undertaken in this planning project for the years 1958 and 1959.

The third phase involves completion of the following comprehensive planning surveys and studies, many of which are contributing to the preparation on the interim plan:

1. Economic studies: Space use inventory, retail area study, office market study, housing market study, and functional analysis.

2. Transportation studies: The Chicago area transportation study, appraisal of the currently projected highway program, study of the economic and administrative aspects of mass transportation, review of the CTA capital improvement program, and terminal location study.

3. Land use studies: Review of commercial land use policies and provisions of the zoning ordinance, lakefront study (including Grant Park and developable land in the lake), classification of redevelopable areas inside the central commercial district, and study of peripheral redevelopment potential.

4. Circulation studies: Internal O. D. study, pedestrian volume counts, CTA bus movement study, comprehensive parking study, and engineering study of alternate means of pedestrian movement. (Study of potentials of the tunnel system will be initiated if financing can be secured but cannot be expected to be completed in this phase.)

The major study phase of the planning project should be substantially complete early in 1959.

The fourth phase, to be completed by the end of 1959, will consist of the finalizing of the central area plan.

RESPONSIBILITIES FOR WORK

Under assignment from the mayor, the commissioner of city planning is responsible for completion of the central area plan, but a variety of agencies and groups will contribute to its preparation. This fact suggests the following division of responsibilities:

1. To advise the commissioner of city planning on policy matters, the chairman of the Chicago Plan Commission has named a special committee of the commission consisting of the following members: Clair M. Roddewig, Joel Goldblatt, John T. Rettaliata, Alderman William T. Murphy, and H. Stanley Wanzer.

2. The general planning division of the department of city planning in cooperation with its other divisions and other agencies is responsible for overall formulation of the plan subject to the direction of the commissioner.

3. The department of streets and sanitation will conduct a number of specific studies and will assist in traffic planning as requested by the department of city planning for the interim and ultimate plans.

4. The Chicago Area Transportation Survey will furnish basic survey data pertaining to the project.

5. The Chicago Central Area Committee will assist the project by financing studies of particular interest to the committee, and by making available the advice and action of its various committees and the services of its staff and consultants.

6. The department of city planning will confer and seek the counsel of the Greater North Michigan Avenue Association, the West Central Planning Association, and the South Side Planning Board during the course of the planning program.

CURRENT ASSIGNMENTS: INTERIM PLAN

The following specific assignments have been made, or will be requested, for completion prior to the May 31 deadline for the interim plan:

1. Development of basic assumptions and concepts, analysis, and preparation, and presentation of the interim plan: Department of city planning, bureau of street traffic of the department of streets and sanitation, George W. Barton & Associates, Real Estate Research Corp., Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, and L. R. Solomon & Associates.

2. Government center proposal: Department of city planning staff, and L. R. Solomon & Associates for the department of city planning.

3. University of Illinois proposal: Skidmore, Owings & Merrill for the department of city planning, Real Estate Research Corp. for the University of Illinois, University of Illinois officials and department of city planning staff.

4. Railroad terminal consolidation and land reuse: Sanderson & Porter, Real Estate Research Corp., and DeLeuw, Cather & Co. for the railroad terminal authority; and the department of city planning staff.

5. Proposals for residential development: Department of city planning staff, Skidmore, Owings & Merrill and L. R. Solomon & Associates for the department of city planning.

6. Airlines terminal location: Department of city planning staff.

7. Traffic and transportation proposals: Bureau of street traffic of the department of streets and sanitation, George W. Barton & Associates for the bureau of street traffic and for the department of city planning (this will include consideration of improvements related to exposition hall, downtown port, University of Illinois, Government center, airlines terminal, and outer drive).

8. Housing market analysis: Real Estate Research Corp. for the central area committee and railroad terminal authority; and the department of city planning staff.

9. Functional analysis of the central area: Real Estate Research Corp. for the department of city planning.

10. Survey of office space: Real Estate Research Corp. for the department of city planning.
11. Demonstration projects: John D. Cordwell for the central area committee.
12. Inventory of highway proposals related to the central area: George W. Barton & Associates for the central area committee.
13. Model of the central area: Department of city planning staff, and Callaghan & Seiller for the department of city planning.

CURRENT ASSIGNMENTS: ULTIMATE PLAN

The following assignments have been, or will be, requested for immediate initiation but for completion beyond the May 31 deadline for the interim plan:

1. Space use inventory: Department of city planning staff.
2. Retail area market study: Real Estate Research Corp. for the central area committee.
3. Parking study: Department of streets and sanitation.
4. Internal O-D study: Department of streets and sanitation.
5. Pedestrian volume counts: Department of streets and sanitation.
6. CTA bus movement study: Bureau of street traffic of the department of streets and sanitation; George W. Barton & Associates for the central area committee.
7. Chicago area transportation study: City of Chicago, Cook County, State of Illinois, and United States Bureau of Public Roads.
8. Economic and administrative study of mass transportation: Northwestern University Transportation Center for the central area committee and the Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry.
9. Lakefront development proposals: Department of city planning staff.

FUTURE ASSIGNMENTS

The following studies have been approved for assignment by the steering committee but will not be assigned immediately:

1. Schemes for pedestrian movement.
2. Reappraisal of the zoning ordinance.
3. Office market study.
4. Redevelopment potential in peripheral areas.
5. Review of CTA capital improvement program.
6. Specifications for freight movement study.

FINANCING OF THE PLANNING STUDIES

Responsibility for financing the various studies described above will rest with the individual groups and agencies for which the work is conducted, subject to overall coordination by the commissioner of city planning.

DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING, GENERAL PLAN DIVISION ¹

CENTRAL COMMERCIAL AND PERIPHERAL AREA

Interim Study—Report No. 1

HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS OF CENTRAL AREA DEVELOPMENT

I. INTRODUCTION

In this study, the historical changes which have influenced land-use patterns in Chicago's central area are examined. First, the development of the city throughout its major phases is described and, second, the main land-use elements are analyzed separately. The main objective was to determine some of the important reasons for the development of central area functions as related to land use, and some of the ways in which these functions have influenced each other.

Within the central area of Chicago are the city's greatest contrasts—streamlined luxury apartments near dingy, overcrowded slums; streets of intense

¹ Earl Bluestein, staff member responsible. Majorie Wiegand, staff member assigned.

economic activity and streets of stagnant blight; Michigan Avenue and the flophouses of West Madison.

Through the years, the heart of Chicago has reflected the changing functions and growth of the entire city. As it has grown from a fort on the frontier to the metropolis we know today, the core, near the meeting place of the river branches and the lake, has grown accordingly.

In 1812, when Chicago was an isolated fort and fur trading post beyond the western frontier, 10 log cabins clung to the bank of the river. Today, Chicago is the manufacturing, trade, financial, and transportation center of mid-America. Near these same riverbanks in the central business district, there are now thousands of retail outlets, over 30 million square feet of office space, and almost a million persons daytime population on an average working day.

II. THE FIRST 150 YEARS

From fort to trading town, 1803-47

When Jolliet and Marquette worked their way westward from the south end of Lake Michigan in 1673 swamps and hostile Indian tribes surrounded the mouth of the Chicago River. The 9-mile portage between the river and the lake was the shortest connection of the Great Lakes with the Mississippi River Valley. The Indians, who had used the portage for centuries, called the area Chekagou. After the explorers came the fur traders, who found the river mouth a convenient location for transporting and exchanging goods.

Because hostile Indians, as well as traders, would pass through the area, Fort Dearborn was built in 1803 near the mouth of the river. Around it the Federal Government established "factories" from which supplies were dispensed to Indians—Chicago's first retail activity. By 1818 Chicago was a thriving village of 12 log huts, in addition to the fort.

Chicago's population remained about the same until after 1825, when the completion of the Erie Canal brought a vigorous stream of settlers westward. Today's gridiron street pattern was established while Chicago was nothing more than a military and trading outpost. In 1830 a surveyor named James Thompson laid out the area just west of Fort Dearborn in a rectangular pattern and named most of the principal streets in the central area.

By 1833, the year of incorporation, Chicago had 350 inhabitants and several small manufacturing plants, mostly on the north bank of the river's main branch. The construction of a drawbridge at Dearborn Street brought a concentration of stores at South Water (now Wacker Dr.) and Dearborn Streets. Most of the residences and produce warehouses at this time were on the north side. Then, in 1839, the Dearborn Street Bridge was declared unsafe and demolished. Although it was replaced by a ferry, the inconvenience to farmers bringing their goods from the south brought the construction of storage facilities along the south bank. This produce market concentration persisted until the 1920's, when Wacker Drive was constructed.

The north side interests managed to have another bridge built at Clark Street in 1840. Although it did not induce business to cross the river again, it did bring about a new retail center at Clark and Lake. The north side in the 1840's, along La Salle and Dearborn Streets, became the fashionable residential center, rather than the business center.

The financial crash of 1842 dealt a heavy blow to land purchasers in Chicago, but in 1845 the State of Illinois authorized the continuation of work on the Illinois-Michigan Canal, which brought another surge of activity. The canal, begun in 1836, was to eliminate the time-consuming Chicago River portage by connecting Lake Michigan and La Salle, Ill., by a 100-mile navigable waterway.

By 1845 Chicago's population had grown to 12,088. By 1847 the main residential portion was between Randolph and Madison. Slum and low-grade land use areas had already developed—the Sands, along the lakefront north of the river, was the habitat of social defiants; Kilgubbin, at the forks of the North Branch, was filled with immigrant laborers; crime and prostitution thrived in the section southwest of Wells and Washington. There were two breweries on the lakefront. Along the river were foundries, mills, wagonworks, and a shipyard.

There was little separately located office or administrative activity in addition to professional services in 1847. The managerial employees of retail, wholesale, and manufacturing firms had their offices in the plant or store. Professional men, not connected with any such firm, including lawyers, bankers, brokers, insurance agents, and physicians, had separate office facilities, which were centered around Clark and Lake. In this position they were most convenient to the forwarding

and commission firms on South Water, and most accessible to the city's residential areas.

The growth of commerce and industry, 1848-90

Chicago's first convention, in 1847, marked the opening of an era during which the inland city became the transportation center of the Nation. The rivers and harbors convention was a gathering of westerners, business interests in the Great Lakes and Mississippi Valley region, to protest President Polk's veto of Federal aid to the development of Lake Michigan. Chicago was at that time, and still is, the central point of the areas dependent upon internal waterways.

The completion of the Illinois-Michigan Canal in 1848 soon began bringing the growth which previous land speculators had hoped for. Along with telegraph line and plank road construction in 1848 and 1849, the canal succeeded in attracting railroads to Chicago. In 1851 the Rock Island built its terminal at Chicago, and in 1855 the construction of its bridge across the Mississippi lured most of the Iowa trade along the Rock Island route from St. Louis to Chicago.

The Galena Line, with its main line extended to Kinzie Street and the river, was extremely important to West Side industrial development. In 1852 the Illinois Central constructed its Chicago branch along the lakefront, with its station at Lake Street. This branch soon became the railroad's most important.

By 1851 Chicago was the railroad center of the West. Several lines originally intended as locals from Chicago to nearby points became nationals, and by 1856 Chicago was the focus of 10 trunklines leading to all parts of the country. (See section on Railroad Development as a Land Use Function, appendix A.) With the growth of the railroads came a great increase in Chicago's lumber trade and new streams of immigrants. Population almost doubled between 1847 and 1848.

The city's financial facilities were becoming more specialized at this time also. A new banking law passed by the Illinois Legislature in 1851 permitted Chicago banks to issue notes against bonds, which facilitated the extension of credit to businessmen. Previously, commercial and industrial firms in Chicago had relied heavily on eastern banks for their financing. The board of trade was formed in 1848, to simplify the handling of the vast supply of farmers' goods coming into the city.

When the Illinois-Michigan Canal opened, the nature of Chicago's trade with farmers in the surrounding area changed considerably. Previously, farmers had found Chicago the only place in which to purchase retail goods during the trips they made to take their produce to the city. The canal, however, opened up areas farther west in Illinois for easy transport of retail goods. The farmers began doing their everyday shopping in smaller towns closer to home, but they still found Chicago the most profitable outlet for farm products.

By 1856 South Water was a leading wholesale street, and business was expanding along State, Clark, and Dearborn to south of Washington. Hotels had been built around the railroad depots. Factories lined the banks of the north and south river branches and the north bank of the main stream, and grain elevators ran along the south branch to Roosevelt Road. Three new low-grade residential areas developed where shacks were built for railroad workers; near Halsted, Desplaines, and Harrison; at Milwaukee and Union; and at Clark and State near Roosevelt.

Transportation within the city was growing, too. By 1859, 3 horsecar systems were finished, 1 in each section of the city: on the South Side, along State from Randolph to 22d Street, to Cottage Grove, to 35th Street; on the West Side, westward along Madison, Randolph, and Lake, and north and south along Halsted; and on the North Side along Clark and Broadway with a short branch on Chicago Avenue.

The Civil War first brought financial tightening, because a large proportion of Chicago's banknotes were issued on southern bonds. Later, though, the war increased economic activity in the city. Farmers in border States who could not buy goods in the South brought their business to Chicago. The manpower shortage created by the draft brought an increased demand for farm machinery, and the McCormick reaper plant boomed. In 1863 the establishment of a national banking system created additional economic security.

Business, inflated by the wartime boom, had to readjust somewhat after the war was over. But new technological advances soon boosted the economy to even greater heights, especially when the Bessemer process was invented and the steel industry expanded. In addition the completion of the Union Pacific brought Chicago into contact with the west coast. Manufacturing became even more important to the city than retailing and wholesaling. Generally

the postwar period brought expression of the desire for extravagance which had been suppressed previously by the limitations of an undeveloped frontier economy. Real-estate speculations boomed, politics became notoriously corrupt, and Chicagoans deserted their simple homes to construct expansive mansions on what had previously been swampland.

In 1869, the moving of Marshall Field's from Lake Street, to the corner of State and Washington prefaced a rapid shift in Chicago's retail concentration. Within 2 years, almost all the stores had followed Field's example. Several factors in addition to the pulling influence of the leading store added impetus to the move. Potter Palmer had built his famous hotel on State Street, bought a large amount of property along the street, and prepared this property for development. Lake Street was too close to the highly polluted Chicago River. The convergence of the horsecar lines from Cottage Grove, Indiana, State, and Archer to meet the westbound lines at Randolph, Madison, and Van Buren favored the development of State Street. Lake Street, bounded on the west by the river and the east by the lake, was limited in its potential lateral development. Finally, the southeast movement of the new fashionable residential area along Wabash and Michigan meant that State Street would be more accessible than Lake Street to this section of high consumer purchasing power, while still connecting with transportation facilities from the older North Side area.

By 1871, 30 to 40 marble-front buildings had been constructed along State Street, and land values near State and Madison had multiplied. Wholesale traders rushed into the vacuum created along Lake Street, which became the leading east-west street of the wholesale area.

The importance of the board of trade to Chicago's economy was shown in 1865, when it moved its headquarters from Clark and South Water to La Salle and Washington. Very soon afterward, banks, as well as the offices of lawyers, real-estate brokers, and commission merchants, likewise began moving southward, to form a new professional and financial service center.

The South Side, along Wabash and Michigan, was becoming a more popular fashionable residence area than the established North Side. Increasing river transport frequently held up traffic at the mainstream bridges for hours, and the railroad crossings at grade along the north bank added to the congestion. The South Side, conversely, was becoming more accessible. The horsecar lines and the Illinois Central brought northbound traffic into the central business district quickly and conveniently.

The railroads had placed iron arteries around the central area, along the river branches and the lake. Warehouses, grain elevators, and lumber yards stretched along the south branch. Manufacturing plants were well established along the north bank of the main channel and on the near west side south of Kinzie Street.

Chicago's population in 1870 was 298,977. The low-grade residential areas, formed originally by the homes of canal and railroad construction workers, continued to grow. The growing Negro population, attracted by Chicago's expanding industry, lived in the area just southwest of State and Harrison, until the fire of 1874 forced them to move to South 22d Street. Most notorious of the low-grade commercial areas before the 1871 fire was "Conley's Patch," southwest of Wells and Monroe. The city's population was already growing at rates increasing with the distance from the center, and retail followed the lines of residential growth. West Madison, North Clark, Halsted Street, Milwaukee, and Archer were among the streets where new stores were established outside what is now the Loop. Offices in 1870 were centered around the city-county building, which was in the block bounded by Randolph, Clark, Washington, and LaSalle Streets. There was still no clearly defined office building area, although some new business services had taken office space—commission merchants, steamship and railroad lines, architects, and contractors. All of these functions were, necessarily, near the financial institutions. The lawyers, in particular, found it convenient to be located near the government center.

Although the great fire of 1871 destroyed the entire central business area and the fashionable North Side residences, it had surprisingly little permanent effect on major land-use patterns. Owners of land just outside the demolished retail and office area hoped to keep businesses in their temporary sites. But the railroads had placed an indelible line around the prime locations, and within a year the central business district was almost completely rebuilt in its previous pattern. (See appendix A on Railroad Development as a Land Use Function.)

Some changes did result from the fire, however. The temporary location of offices and stores along Wabash and Michigan had given a commercial character

to the area and forced the fashionable residences further southward. When firms returned to their old locations, the decreased land values along Wabash and Michigan drew an influx of wholesaling, boarding houses, and mixed uses. Speculation on the streets adjacent to the central business district had caused an excessive amount of store building, which resulted in a decline of values and activity outside the core after the firms returned to their original sites. The fire, also, eliminated all residential functions in what is now the Loop. Wholesale firms moved into the Wells-Monroe section, while the taverns and brothels in "Conley's Patch" moved to southwest of State and Harrison. The postfire ordinance which required fireproof construction inside the city limits which then existed (Pulaski Road, North Avenue, Fullerton Avenue, and 39th Street) accelerated the building of frame houses by lower and middle-class families along the fringes.

The decision of the board of trade to move its quarters to the arch of LaSalle and Jackson in 1881 shifted the professional and financial service center to a new location. Some nine-story buildings were seen constructed in the area, which had been vacant since 1871. Between 1885 and 1894, after the invention of the steel frame, the construction of taller buildings was possible. Despite previous apprehensions of many persons about the safety of "skyscrapers," the upper floors of 13- to 16-story buildings became more popular than the lower floors.

It was during this period that Chicago's office function reached a high degree of importance, with large buildings being constructed solely for administrative uses. With the close of the frontier, corporations came into being and by the middle 1890's, 36 of these commercial and industrial combinations had their headquarters in Chicago. The managerial functions of these firms could, because of improved communications techniques, be located away from plants and warehouses. But they found it economical and convenient to be located close to each other and to business service offices, in a center with maximum accessibility from all parts of the city. This need for proximity in a centralized location led to the construction of tall office structures. Hence, Chicago's office building function came to be an important element in the downtown land use pattern.

It was the more intensive use of ground floor retail space, rather than the taller building, which had the most effect on increasing land values in the core. New electrified transit facilities were bringing greater numbers of shoppers into the central business district. As the transit lines grew, owners of land in outlying areas hoped to profit by the construction of car lines along major streets. Land for retail use multiplied in value when plans for nearby car lines were announced. Many of these plans did not materialize, and the excessive number of retail structures brought the beginning of the gradual decline of many outlying business streets.

The great expansion in Chicago's population between 1870 and 1890 (from 298,277 to 1,099,859) was due mainly to the growth of industry which accompanied technological advances. The development of a highly specialized financial system, too, both arose from and accelerated this increase in manufacturing.

The following table shows the ratios of increase in the capital invested in industrial plants for the principal American manufacturing cities during these two decades:

City	1870	1880	1890	City	1870	1880	1890
New York.....	1.00	1.39	3.28	St. Louis.....	1.00	0.84	2.35
Chicago.....	1.00	1.75	9.14	Cleveland.....	1.00	1.42	5.11
Philadelphia.....	1.00	1.08	2.16	Boston.....	1.00	1.00	2.50
Pittsburgh.....	1.00	1.13	2.41	Baltimore.....	1.00	1.48	3.56

Source: Carl S. Johnson, *The Natural History of the Central Business District*, p. 204.

The new metropolis, 1891-1919

By 1890 the news that Chicago contained over a million persons had a great boasting effect upon the city's ego. The approaching 1893 world's fair, too, created a spirit of optimism. Some of this spirit was unjustified, however, and overbuilding brought financial tightening during and after the fair, especially on the South Side.

Three separate cable systems had been completed by 1890, each ending in a brief loop in the central area. The end of the North Side cable, which enclosed the area bounded by State, Wabash, Lake, and Madison, contributed to the in-

crease in retail activity along State Street. The North Side cable, which ran on La Salle to Monroe, to Dearborn, to Randolph, and back to La Salle, assisted in the rise of Dearborn Street as a prime office building location and counteracted the southward trend of office buildings brought by the board of trade location. The generally increasing land values in the core area caused some of the bulkier facilities to move to less expensive sites. The heavy hardware firms, for example, had begun to move from Lake Street to the near West Side by 1890. Speculators, hoping that light industry would move out, began buying up land west of Halsted and Jackson. The wholesale area in the southwest section, however, was expanding rapidly.

In the eastern section, Wabash Avenue property was enhanced by the projected construction of the alley elevated up to Wabash and Congress. Michigan Avenue was coming into demand for hotel space near the auditorium, constructed in 1889 at Congress and Michigan.

After the world's fair of 1893, overspeculation and excessive construction around the Jackson Park area and northward brought the gradual decline in the near South Side as a fashionable residential area. Lake Shore Drive had been enhanced by the construction of Potter Palmer's mansion on a filled-in frogpond and by the completion of Sheridan Road up to Waukegan. After 1900, the drive was the undisputed leader in residential areas, between Division and North Avenue, and the mansions along Calumet, Prairie, and South Park declined in value. As the expanding Negro population moved southward, many large homes were converted into apartments and rooming houses.

Probably no other single facility had a greater influence on the solidification of land-use patterns in the central business district than did the elevated lines. When the Lake Street L, the first arm of the Loop to be constructed, was extended to State Street, the number of passengers brought downtown increased greatly. But, although retail business improved considerably along the north-south streets (Wells, Clark, and State), Lake Street itself retained the same volume. The net result to Lake Street retail merchants, therefore, was actually depreciation of values because of noise and view obstruction.

Discouraged by the saddened Lake Street store owners, some merchants along Wabash attempted to prevent the construction of the south side "L" beyond Congress Street. Interests along the north end of the street, however, felt that they would not be benefited unless the line was extended further and influenced its construction to its present limit. The Van Buren and Wells Street sides were completed later, and the Union Loop, connecting all lines entering downtown, was opened in 1897.

Although the retail streets immediately adjacent to the Loop declined even more with the completion of the "L," the streetcar lines being constructed on crosstown streets brought the development of many of today's neighborhood shopping centers between 1880 and 1890.

At the turn of the century, the belt of land 3 miles wide around the Loop, an area of vigorous growth in 1873, was a mixture of land use and social patterns which foretold in part the blighted conditions which exist there today. Close to the west-side workshops, between 12th Street, Halsted, and Ashland, new immigrant groups kept up the demand for cheaper land. Minorities paid a high price for the shacks they lived in because of the social barriers against their expansion. Although there were 260 houses of prostitution on State and Dearborn between 18th and 22d Streets in 1900, wholesale and automobile facilities were beginning to move in on this area. Some warehouses, forced out of the core by expanding land values, took over the former high-grade residential area southeast of the Loop. Manufacturing plants, too, were becoming less centralized. The railroads had freed factories from their total dependence upon river transport and the construction of belt lines allowed industry an even greater choice of location. High land costs in the center were also a very important factor in forcing outward industries which needed more land for expansion. By 1916, the Calumet River had a traffic volume five times as great as the Chicago River. Lower real-estate costs, as well as convenience to Lake Michigan, in the southeast area, had succeeded in luring transport and industry away from the city's core.

High land costs also affected residential development in the early part of this century. Rental costs were lower and profits higher, at densities beyond the conventional single-family dwelling unit. A great rush to apartment-building construction occurred between 1910 and 1915, mostly for lower and middle class groups. The convenience to housewives of having all rooms on 1 floor was an additional selling point of the 2-, 4-, and 8-flat buildings.

Growth, decline, and rebuilding, 1920-58

The hyperthyroid 1920's brought an unprecedented expansion of building construction, as well as financial prosperity. Downtown office buildings grew vertically; when the 22-story height limit was raised in 1923, new structures from 35 to 46 stories high were built. The office area also grew laterally, outside the previously confining circle of the elevated loop. The completion of Wacker Drive from Michigan Avenue west to the south branch and south to Madison Street in 1926 removed the old South Water commission market, which shifted to the new South Water market. As a result, several tall office structures were built along Wacker Drive area outside the Loop, extending south and west to the Daily News and Civic Opera Buildings at Madison Street.

The completion of the Michigan Avenue Bridge in 1920 opened the way for new retail and office development to the north of the Loop. Most of the present structures along Michigan Avenue including the Palmolive Building, the Wrigley Building, and the Tribune Tower, were constructed during the twenties, soon after the opening of the bridge. Retail functions, also, were pulled northward during this time, partially by the influence of the growing high density and fashionable apartment area along Lake Shore Drive.

To the south of the Loop, the completion of the Stevens Hotel (now the Conrad Hilton) emphasized the strong high-grade hotel configuration in the area. The Merchandise Mart, completed in 1930, further extended the Loop area in terms of central functions but gave serious competition to the older wholesale facilities in the central area. This was exceptional because of the enormous amount of space provided.

The trend of decentralization of industrial and certain types of wholesale functions was accelerated by the increasing use of motor vehicles during this period. Truck freight came to be used extensively, for both long and short hauls, and firms were less dependent upon previously established transport facilities. Residential areas at greater distances from the center of the city, too, began increasing at higher rates with the development of the automobile. Chicago's suburbs grew rapidly during the 1920's, but overspeculation caused large tracts of land to be left vacant when times became less prosperous.

When the economy deflated in the 1930's, many of the new office structures contained a high percentage of vacancies, especially along the outer fringes. Businessmen claimed that the central business district had been overexpanded. The land-use pattern established in 1935, with the city's population at 3,343,000, in fact, was basically the same as that which exists today.

The portion of the central area adjacent to the central business district declined more rapidly during the depression. The 1940 census reported that this area had (1) the greatest population density, (2) the greatest rate of population loss, (3) the greatest vacancy in dwelling units, (4) the highest concentration of absentee ownership, (5) the greatest concentration of vacant dwellings, (6) the greatest concentration of buildings unfit for use by human beings, and (7) the highest rates of juvenile delinquency, insanity, and tuberculosis of any area in the city. (From Earl S. Johnson's *The Natural History of the Central Business District*.)

Although economic conditions improved during the Second World War, the need for wartime materials prevented a return to building construction in the Chicago area. Soon after the war, however, residential construction reached a new high, particularly in suburban areas. The population, swelled by the attraction of Chicago's war industries and by a high wartime birthrate, demanded new homes. The suburbs soon recovered from the slump of inactivity brought by the overspeculation of the 1920's.

In the central area, redevelopment projects were begun to encourage rebuilding blighted areas both publicly and privately owned. Construction of expressways and downtown parking facilities began, in an effort to meet the needs created by the increasing use of private automobiles. Since 1954, the central business district has seen its first new office buildings since the 1920's.

The completion of the Wacker Drive extension to Congress Street opened the way for new office building growth to the west of the Loop. Among these recent structures are the Prudential (with 1 million square feet of office space), the American Fore, the Sinclair, and the Sun-Times Buildings. Either nearing completion, under construction, or proposed, are the Morton Salt Building, the home office building of the Mutual Trust Life Insurance Co., and the Inland Steel Building, among others.

III. THE MAJOR ELEMENTS

The history of Chicago's central area clearly shows that its land-use pattern has been the result of the changing function and growth of the city and its environs. It also shows that three major factors—a high degree of centrality of location, functional linkages, and adequate transportation facilities have had definite influence on the type of land use which was developed, replaced, or expanded.

This section is a summary of the important reasons why the major types of land use have developed at the locations which they have, and the main effects on other functions and land uses.

Retail trade

The location of retail-trade concentrations has always been highly dependent on convenience and accessibility for sufficiently large numbers of shoppers. In Chicago's early years, when consumers traveled either by foot or by horse-drawn vehicles, the flow of traffic to and from North Side residences affected store location. The Dearborn Street Bridge, the only one before 1840, resulted in the concentration of retail activity at Dearborn and South Water Streets (now Wacker Drive). When the bridge was replaced by one on Clark Street the retail area centered one block westward.

The second major shift of the primary shopping area was the one from Lake Street to State Street in 1869. Previously there was some movement to State Street but the change was speeded up and definitely marked by the relocation of Marshall Field & Co. and by Potter Palmer's Hotel and other efforts to develop the street. Still, probably more important were the new horsecar lines which carried more passengers than those on Lake Street. The fashionable residential area was extending southward along Wabash Avenue and Michigan Avenue and, with the North Side residential areas, created a new degree of centrality along State Street.

Just as the development of the South Side residential area aided in the growth of State Street in 1869, so retail has tended to follow residential areas in later years. As Chicago's population moved outward, stores were built north along Clark Street, west along Madison Street, and south along State Street.

The grade of quality of a growing retail area has tended to conform fairly well to the class of residential area which it followed. The medium-grade stores which had appeared along Milwaukee Avenue by 1870 were in the center of the growing area occupied by Chicago's middle class at that time. Similarly, the cheap stores moved along South State Street during this time passed through an area of vice and very low-grade housing. The development of the fashionable Michigan Avenue stores during the twenties was drawn northward by the Lake Shore Drive apartment development.

As Chicago's population increased and the residential area became more dispersed, the central shopping function increased in specialization. It was, of course, difficult for Chicagoans living 2 miles from the central business district to go there for everyday items, particularly when transit facilities were limited. Stores which could fulfill everyday needs naturally followed the residential areas, leading to the lateral retail growth discussed above. Still, while Chicago's population increased and was distributed farther from the center of the city, the most centralized retail location, State Street, became stronger. The reason for this trend was that shoppers came to make a distinction between the products they needed every day, and which do not require much decisionmaking before they were purchased ("convenience goods"), and most costly items which required careful thought and comparison before the shopper made up his mind ("shoppers' goods"). State Street, with its unexcelled variety of different stores, was the ideal place for purchasing important items. So, as Chicago's population expanded, State Street became more important, not because it was accessible to any one particular residential area, but because it was most accessible to the greatest number of residential areas and could provide the largest selection of shoppers' goods.

The convenience of nearby transit lines has always enhanced retail trade, and land values during Chicago's earlier years were multiplied by the mere promise, frequently unfulfilled, of a streetcar line nearby. The tripled retail rentals which resulted from the construction of the elevated loop was the prime example of retail's dependence upon transit. Apparently, however, shoppers demand a certain degree of esthetics, as well as convenience, in the place where they do business. Lake Street declined when the "L" was completed, even though it was the

closest street to the first loop segment constructed. The reason seemed to be that the unfavorable effect of the noise and the unattractive platforms overcame the increase in accessibility.

The rise of outlying and suburban shopping centers, and the corresponding decline in the proportion of Chicago area retail trade attracted by the Loop began in the late 1920's. Gerald Breese, in his book *The Daytime Population of the Central Business District of Chicago*, quotes an estimate that in 1926, 29 percent of all business conducted in Chicago was conducted in the central business district, but that by 1936 this proportion had declined to 17 percent. This loss of 40 percent in Loop volume would be the equivalent of the entire annual business in the city of Cleveland at that time. Another estimate quoted by Breese was that sales in outlying shopping centers, expressed as a percentage of Loop sales, increased from 45 percent in 1929 to 69 percent in 1935, and to 75 percent in 1939 (including Oak Park and Evanston shopping districts).

The 1954 Census of Business reported that, although retail sales in the standard metropolitan area increased 27.8 percent from 1948 to 1954 and those in the entire city of Chicago increased 17 percent, sales within the central business district declined 5.1 percent. The percentage of Chicago sales in the central business district declined from 19.8 percent in 1948 to 16.1 percent in 1954.

The main reasons for this movement have been the decentralization of population, made possible by transportation improvements; increased standardization of merchandise which allows noncentralized stores to carry the necessary variety of products; and congestion within the Loop.

Retail is probably the highest valued land use. It can outbid other land uses successfully for the sake of obtaining a prime location. It can maintain itself amid adverse surrounding land uses and still return a high profit. It is usually the adverse surrounding uses, which are forced to move elsewhere, rather than the retail, provided that the location is a convenient and accessible one. State Street was a shoddy mixture of dwellings and shops before high-class retail shifted there, and today's Michigan Avenue configuration was, before 1920, an area of low-class boardinghouses. When a Chicago retail area declined, it was mainly because of competition from other retail (such as the decline of North Clark and West Madison when the elevated loop was constructed, rather than because of unfavorable surrounding land uses.

Office buildings

The office function in Chicago did not become clearly defined as a separate land use pattern until the late 1880's. Before that time, most manufacturing firms had only small office facilities inside the plan building and the primary need for central office space was for professional business services. By 1910 many corporations had established headquarters in Chicago, industry had been greatly expanded, and financial institutions had increased the scope of their operations. The growing complexity of the managerial aspects of Chicago's industry created a need for large quantities of centralized office space for manufacturing concerns, for financial firms for business services, and for professional services. Chicago's present concentration of tall office buildings, with a high degree of centrality of location combined with proximity of these functions to each other, was a result of this development.

The office building functions have proportionately increased more than many others in the central area. Because centrality of location has been a most important factor in the function of offices and because of water and railroad barriers to central area extension it has expanded through increased intensity² with a comparatively small amount of land within a rather compact zone.

Proximity of office buildings to each other has been very important in setting patterns also. The board of trade, a highly important administrative function in Chicago's economy, influenced the relocation of offices because of linkages, when it moved from Clark and South Water to La Salle and Washington in 1864, and again when it moved to La Salle and Jackson in 1881.

Transportation and accessibility have also affected office location. The development of the North Side cable loop helped to counteract the southbound move-

² Office buildings have been the only structures to attempt consistently to reach the maximum heights imposed by building ordinances. In 1893 the owners of existing tall buildings put pressure on the city council to restrict height to 10 stories, in order to decrease further competition. In 1911 there was a rush of construction in order to beat the deadline of a new 22-story limit, starting September 1 of that year. The raising of that limit in 1923 caused a new rash of 35- to 46-story buildings to break through the old 22-story plateau. The end of 1930 brought a total of almost 28 million square feet of offices in the central area, as compared to a little over 29 million at the end of 1955.

ment created by the movement of the board of trade to La Salle and Jackson in 1881 and aided development of Dearborn Street as an administrative center. Michigan Avenue development, north of the river, similarly, was not feasible until free flow of northbound traffic had been facilitated by the construction of the Michigan Avenue Bridge.

Until the 1940's the office building concentration expanded within the downtown area and with the exception of negligible amounts for professional services the major categories of space remained in the central area. From the area between Randolph to Monroe Streets, La Salle to Dearborn Streets, in the 1880's, it expanded to an area in extent from the South Branch of the Chicago River at Madison Street to Michigan Avenue, from Wacker Drive to Van Buren Street in the late 1920's. In the period between 1930 and 1950 there were no new office buildings constructed. The activity after 1950 was mainly directed toward buildings for a high percentage of owner occupancy or single tenancy. They were mainly located along the fringe of the downtown concentration. The two main exceptions are the Inland Steel Building and the Harris Trust and Savings Bank extension.³ Since the middle 1940's North Michigan Avenue, mainly a high class retail area, has developed with commercial and specialized office functions for professional and institutional uses.

The fringe development and north of the river building activity is indicative of a historical trend and observed result in major real estate developments. It is that areas are not necessarily developed contiguously and new construction jumps several parcels, blocks or even large distances such as the uptown development in New York. This may result in the necessity of allowing a larger area for office development than may actually be computed on a net increase of demand for space. In conjunction with this aspect is the conversion of warehouses or loft type space along the river⁴ into office space. The economic advantage of conversion will result in the apparent possibility of locating offices away from the present concentrations. The conclusion can be drawn that office buildings have had a tendency to disperse but in sufficient concentration of space to provide units of usable sizes.

In the Chicago area the trend toward basic functional decentralization of offices throughout the metropolitan area cannot be substantiated in terms of actual developments. In a study conducted by the Building Managers Association of tenant removals between 1943 and 1956 representing 1.6 million square feet, or 5 percent of available space, 39 percent moved to the periphery of the Loop and 61 percent to outlying, suburban or other areas. The relocation to the periphery of the Loop represents 2 percent of the office space available and the remaining 3 percent could not reflect a major trend in quantitative terms. (See appendix B.)

Manufacturing

The trend for general manufacturing in the central area to move has been a steady movement outward. As land became more expensive in the center of the city, factories, particularly expanding ones, found it increasingly difficult to compete with less bulky land uses. This tendency began rather early in Chicago's history. The McCormick Reaper factory did not rebuild on its lake-front site after the 1871 fire, but moved to the developing South Branch industrial area. Soon after the turn of the century, Sprague-Warner and the Edward Hines Lumber Co. moved to the North Branch of the river from what is now the Loop.

Transportation has been much more important in determining industrial location than has centrality of the site. Since water transport was the only adequate means available in Chicago's early years, factories developed along the main channel and branches of the river, where a great amount of Chicago's industry still exists today. With the development of the railroads and belt lines, locations farther from the waterfront were possible. The telephone also spurred industrial decentralization, by allowing separation of the manufacturing and administrative functions of a company. Most bulky manufacturing depending on water freight has moved away from the center, either along the Chicago River or into the growing Lake Calumet area. Only light manufacturing, such as clothing and jewelry, and printing remains inside or adjacent to the Loop today.

³ Harris Trust Bank had to build adjacent to its present structure or completely relocate the bank because the Illinois constitution requires a bank to be located at one location.

⁴ Reed Murdock Bldg., Mendel-Lear Bldg., and Butler Bldg.

Wholesale and storage

Accessibility to transportation lines has been very important to wholesale firms. The banks of the river containing all of early Chicago's wholesale and storage facilities. Their growth was one of the reasons for the early movement of the office building concentration from an east-west orientation along Lake and South Water Streets to a north-south orientation along La Salle and Dearborn.

Although the wholesale function demands proximity to transport, it has also shown a definite tendency to move into areas marginal for other land uses. For example, it located on Lake Street when retail shifted to State, moved into Wabash and Michigan as the prime residential area grew southward, into the old low-grade use area in the southwest core area after the 1871 fire, and into the southeast central area when the old mansions declined in value after the turn of the century.

As well as being dependent on transportation lines, wholesale and storage firms have greatly influenced the location of transport facilities. In the 1850's and 1860's, the railroads constructed their terminals as near as possible to the warehousing district along the river.

When internal transportation was as slow as it was during the middle 1800's, wholesale found it necessary to be close to the retail areas in the core. As the railroads and motor transport facilities developed, however, a close-in location became less essential. Wholesaling, like manufacturing, has moved outward, finding the cheaper land in less concentrated areas more economical.

Residential areas

The residential function is probably the most passive of major land uses. There is no evidence of a Chicago residential development moving into an area previously occupied by another use. Any new configurations of housing have been in previously vacant areas, until the recent subsidized redevelopment projects. An important aspect of Chicago's history has been the constant encroachment of other land uses upon residential areas.

Within residential areas, too, high-grade housing has given way to low grade. As the formerly fashionable South Side area declined in value because of over-speculation after the 1893 fair, the low-income Negro population, attracted by lower rents, moved into the area. Expensive housing would seem to be the least dominant of residential functions.

An apparent exception is Lake Shore Drive, which includes high-grade apartments close to the Loop, developed comparatively late in Chicago's history. During the 1800's and early 1900's, areas immediately next to the lake were not considered desirable for residence because of the ferocious storm waves and the pollution resulting from sewage deposits. Unlike 1857 the Sands north of the river along the lake front was filled with shacks. In that year Mayor Wentworth had it burned down. Later Captain Streeter, the notorious squatter, staked his claim to the area on the grounds that the city had no jurisdiction over shoreline accretions. Streeterville was the home of derelicts, transients, and very low income groups. The reversal of the Chicago River flow in 1871, and the development of shore protection methods eliminated some objections to lakefront living, and the construction of the Michigan Avenue bridge, the parks, and the outer drives enhanced the shore areas. Although the development of the near North Side brought the replacement of many obsolete buildings, much of the luxury apartment construction was on filled-in land.

When low-grade housing has not forced out higher grades, the higher grades have skirted around it. As early as the 1880's, middle- and upper-class home-builders began bypassing the areas of cheaper frame houses constructed near the central business district after the 1871 fire. This trend has been apparent ever since, with new homesites being located farther and farther from the center. When the purchaser could afford it, therefore, he chose a distant home location, as far from blighting influences as possible over a more convenient, close-in one.

Low-grade housing has been more dependent on proximity to plant location and transit lines than has high-grade housing. Convenience of access has somewhat affected the location of high-grade housing, however. The shift of the fashionable residence area to the South Side in the 1860's was caused by the traffic delays at the bridges, and the popular Lake Shore Drive apartment area is easily accessible from the central business district.

APPENDIX A

RAILROAD DEVELOPMENT AS A LAND USE FUNCTION

Railroads have been a highly significant factor in the development of Chicago's central area for two main reasons. First, they have provided a stimulus for industrial and commercial growth. Second, they themselves have been an important element of land use. This section will focus on the second point—railroads as a land-use function, as they have developed historically.

Originally attracted by the downtown storage and wholesale facilities along the main stream and South Branch of the river, the railroads attempted to build their terminal facilities as close to the central business district as possible.

The natural barriers around downtown Chicago placed a limit on the amount of land available for railroad construction. The South Branch of the river curves slightly eastward to about 17th Street, where it turns southwest. This curve forms a narrow neck of land between the South Branch and the lake, through which railroads coming from the south, east, and west built their lines, in order to gain maximum proximity to the areas of greatest commercial and industrial activity.

There are four major passenger depots and innumerable freight terminals east of the South Branch and north of Roosevelt Road. So great an area is covered by tracks and yards on the near South Side that, from Polk Street south to about 15th Street, only three streets are left completely free to handle north-south motor traffic directly south of the central business district.

Undoubtedly the railroad facilities on the near South Side helped to check expansion of central business district functions to the south. The other possible directions were hemmed in by natural barriers—the lake to the east and the main channel and South Branch of the river to the north and west. The combination of these factors has acted to prevent a spreading out of downtown retail and office buildings, and to create instead a concentrated area of high land values.

The possibility of air right development over railway lines offers an opportunity for more intensive use of land occupied by trackage. Still, some consolidation of rail facilities will probably be necessary to obtain optimum development of the central area, particularly on the near South Side.

The remainder of this section will give a brief description of the construction of the major railroad lines into Chicago, and of the land which was used by tracks and facilities of these lines. The original rights-of-way for all lines are included in their present trackage, although additions of lines and facilities have been made since their early years.

The Galena & Chicago Union, which started operating in 1848, was the first railroad to run from the city. It was consolidated with the Chicago & North Western in 1864. Chicago's first passenger terminal, built by the Galena line was rebuilt by the C. & N. W. in 1882 and is now the site of the C. & N. W. Wells Street freight house under the Merchandise Mart. The western section of the C. & N. W. which runs along Kinzie Street was the original Galena line. This passenger line of the North Western now turns south just east of Clinton Street to the railroad's present passenger station completed in 1911, at Canal, Clinton, and Madison. A freight line of the C. & N. W. was constructed eastward from Wells Street depot to the North Pier terminal, just north of Ogden Slip near the lake. Another freight line was built running south from Kinzie Street just west of Western Avenue to 16th Street, then east to the Canal Street team tracks. The railroad has also constructed a freight yard near Grand and Halsted and two other lines running to the north and northwest of the city, which also meet in the passenger terminal.

The Chicago & Aurora Railroad, later the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, began service in 1850. Its main line now runs south from Union Station just east of Canal Street to 16th Street where it turns west to Western Avenue and then angles southwest. (Union Station was not built on its present site until 1881. The present building was completed in 1924.) The C. B. & Q. has also constructed freight yards in the central area. One is located just west of its main line tracks and east of Canal, between Harrison and 16th Street; another is in the area bounded by Canal Street, Halsted Street, 15th Street and 16th Street.

A city ordinance in 1852 fixed the location of the Illinois Central Railroad east of Michigan Avenue and required the line to maintain protective devices along

the lakefront. The railroad's first passenger station was built before 1857, at the foot of East Lake Street. Its present passenger depot, Central Station, east of Michigan and north of 12th Street, was built in 1892. The main line was constructed in its present location, just west of the Lake Shore to 51st Street, where it angles southwest. The railroad's northwest branch ran west from the station over what is now the St. Charles airline, just north of 16th, to the river, then southwest to about 32d Street, then west to beyond the city limits.

The I. C. has constructed freight facilities just south of the river and east of Michigan; between 12th and 16th Streets east of Michigan; and at 31st Street.

In 1852, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific began passenger service between Chicago and Joliet. Its first train entered Van Buren Station (now called LaSalle Street Station, present building completed in 1903) in 1853. This original line part of its present right-of-way, ran south from the station, just east of LaSalle Street, to 63d Street, where it slanted southwest. The Rock Island has constructed central area freight facilities in the tract bounded by Wells, Sherman, Polk, and Roosevelt.

Some Chicago business interests opposed the common usage of tracks by a line coming from the east and a line coming from the west, for fear that freight and passengers would bypass the central business district. The New York Central, however, originally built into Chicago in 1852, made just such an arrangement with the Rock Island for joint usage of trackage from 63d Street northward. The New York Central has built freight facilities just east of these tracks and north of Roosevelt Road, warehouses near 18th Street, and team tracks at 23d Street.

The first railroad which was to become a part of the Pennsylvania began its Chicago operations in 1858. Its trackage was west of the river, running south from the present Union Station site along the line of Stewart Avenue to 59th Street, where it followed the New York Central right-of-way southeast. The Pennsylvania's central area freight facilities include yards in the area bounded by its main line, the river, Polk, and Taylor; and a line along Kinzie Street to the large yards at Western Avenue.

The Chicago & Alton, now a part of the Gulf, Mobile & Ohio, was incorporated in 1861. Its main line followed the Pennsylvania right-of-way south from the present Union Station site to about 21st Street, where it turned southwest and followed the south branch of the river. Freight facilities from the G. M. & O. have been constructed in the area bounded by its main line tracks, the river, Harrison, and Polk.

By the time of the 1871 fire, the core of the central area was bounded by railroad lines. Trackage and freight facilities ran along the north bank of the river's main channel and along the lake front. Major lines had pushed their tracks northward into the narrow neck of land on the near south side, on both sides of the south branch. One of the main reasons for the rapid rebuilding of the central business district after the fire was, of course, the fact that the railroad service facilities had already marked the boundaries of the prime business locations.

The first line which was to become part of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois was completed in 1871. Since 1880, the C. & E. I. has operated over the right-of-way of the Chicago & Western Indiana, completed in 1879.

The C. & E. I. passenger terminus is in Dearborn Street Station (also known as Polk Street Station), which was built in 1883. The line runs south from the depot to 15th Street, turns southwest to 21st and Stewart, then joins the Pennsylvania right-of-way and runs south. The C. & E. I.'s freight facilities are east of Clark Street from Taylor to south of 14th.

The Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific began operations in 1872, first with a lease from another line for trackage east of Western Avenue. The line now runs north from Union Station on the west side of the river to Fulton Street, where 1 branch turns west to Western Avenue and 1 branch runs north along the north branch of the river. The line's central area freight facilities include a yard bounded by Kinzie, Wayman, Halsted, and Clinton and a yard north of Division and east of the river.

The Baltimore & Ohio, opened in 1874, terminated in Grand Central Station. The present depot on that site was complete in 1890. The main line runs south of the terminal to 15th Street, west to Western, south to 79th Street, then southwest along the same line as the Pennsylvania. The B. & O. operates freight facilities near Polk and Wells and near 15th and Canal. In 1910, this railroad acquired the Chicago Terminal Transfer, which ran near Western Avenue be-

tween approximately 15th Street and 75th Street and eastward along 15th Street. Three large freight yards are located between Ashland and Western near this line, now operated by the Baltimore & Ohio Chicago Terminal Railroad Co.

The New York, Chicago & St. Louis (1882), and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis (Big Four, 1886) used the same general area for freight and passenger facilities as the Illinois Central.

The Atchison, Topeka & Sante Fe began operating trains into the Dearborn Street Station in 1888. Its main line runs south to 15th Street, then southwest along the south branch of the river, near the Gulf, Mobile & Ohio right-of-way. Santa Fe freight facilities in the central area include a fruit terminal northwest of 22d Street and Archer Avenue and a few yards along its tracks north of 15th Street.

The Chicago Great Western, opened in 1892, now operates over Baltimore & Ohio Chicago Terminal Railroad Co. tracks south from Grand Central Station to 15th Street, where it turns west. The C. G. W. operates a freight house adjacent to the station.

The Wisconsin Central began operations over the St. Charles airline into Central Station in 1899. The Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie bought the line in 1914 and changed its terminal to Grand Central Station. The railroad obtained rights over B. & O. C. T. R. C. tracks and began operating over the same right-of-way as the Chicago Great Western. The Soo Line operates a large freight terminal in the area bounded by Roosevelt, 15th, Clinton, and Canal.

The Pere Marquette has also used the Grand Central Station and B. & O. C. T. R. C. The line provides passenger service to Chicago for the Chesapeake & Ohio, which terminates passenger service at Hammond, Ind. The C. & O., completed to Chicago in 1910, moved its terminal facilities Dearborn Street Station to Central Station in 1925.

Other freight facilities in the central area at the present time include the Monon freight house, west of Dearborn Station between Federal and Plymouth, south of Polk. The Wabash operates yards just west of the Monon freight house, and in the area bounded by Roosevelt, 14th, Plymouth, and State.

Railroad facilities in downtown Chicago, although they cover a considerable proportion of the land in the central area, handle only one-half of 1 percent of the through freight traffic in the Chicago terminal district. The remainder of the carloads destined for points outside Chicago are handled in large switching and classification yards in outlying parts of the city, suburbs, and fringes of the metropolitan area. The entire Chicago terminal district extends to Waukegan on the north, Eola and Joliet in the west, and Porter, Ind., on the east. It covers 1,750 square miles and includes 41 railroads with a total of 7,869 track miles (in 1952). The extent of these facilities, and the volume of tonnage which they carry, have marked Chicago as the outstanding railroad center of the world.

(Sources: Western railways public relations office, Chicago—Railroad Center of the World, October 15, 1952. Chicago Switching Committee of the Illinois Freight Association, Official map, Chicago terminal district, copyright 1950 by R. G. Raasch.)

APPENDIX B

DECENTRALIZATION OF OFFICE FUNCTION

There has been some evidence of decentralization in Chicago's office function but to a much smaller extent than in retail. In 1941, the Illinois Bell Telephone Co. reported the following statistics on business phones in the central business district (bounded by the river, Roosevelt Road, the lake, and Jefferson Street and the north branch) :

	1920	1930	1940
Total number of business phones in central business district...	95,543	151,879	149,836
Percent of central business district to all Chicago business phones.....	47.7	41.8	38.9

Source: Quoted in Leo J. Sheridan, *The Future of the Central Business Districts*, Skyscraper Management, September 1941.

An index which would be more reliable but which is not available, would be the number of calls made.

The Building Managers' Association of Chicago made a study of 95 office building tenants, representing 1,629,679 square feet of office space, who moved their quarters between 1943 and 1956, inclusive. Some of the results of the survey were as follows:

Reason for moving

	Built or purchased own building	Lack of adequate space	Consolidation with plant or home office	To secure lower rental
Number of tenants.....	32	19	28	16
Square feet of space represented.....	483, 873	423, 221	392, 606	329, 979
Percent of total.....	29.69	25.96	24.09	20.24

New location of vacating tenants

	Periphery of Loop	Outlying area in Chicago	Suburban area	Out of Chicago area
Number of tenants.....	35	25	23	12
Square feet of space represented.....	637, 417	444, 627	360, 904	186, 731
Percent of total.....	39.1	27.28	22.14	11.45

Source: Quoted by Leo J. Sheridan in an address delivered to the Middle Atlantic Conference of Building Owners and Managers, Absecon, N. J., January 14 and 15, 1957, entitled "The Future of the Central City Office Buildings."

The highest proportion of these moving tenants stayed within the Loop itself, with only about a third moving to the suburbs or outside the Chicago area.

Figure 1 shows the total amount of rentable office space in central area office buildings since 1920. The shortcoming of this information is that it includes only those buildings which are members of the Building Managers' Association. Since 1920, however, the membership has included approximately 90 percent of all central area office structures. All major buildings are members and the list is undoubtedly comprehensive enough to give a good indication of trends.

The period of rapid expansion was, as shown, between 1926 and 1930. It was followed by a quarter century of almost complete inactivity. Not until the middle 1950's did any significant construction start again.

APPENDIX C

PREVIOUS STUDIES

Homer Hoyt, One Hundred Years of Land Values in Chicago. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1933

This comprehensive study considers the major trends in land use and land values in the entire city of Chicago, with particular emphasis on the central business district. Its main focus is on real estate values and the economic conditions which caused them, although it contains a great deal of material relevant to a more general study of land-use patterns. The information gathered, of course, does not go beyond 1933, the date of publication. The book does include, however, a relatively complete picture up to that time in historical narrative, analysis, and data.

Earl Shepard Johnson, The Natural History of the Central Business District With Particular Reference to Chicago. Doctor of philosophy dissertation, University of Chicago Department of Sociology, June 1941

This is the most complete study of Chicago's central commercial district from the standpoint of land use which can be found at the present time. Johnson analyzes changes in the economy of Chicago and resultant changes in land use patterns within what is now the central business district. (He defines the

boundaries as the main channel and south branch of the river, Roosevelt Road, and Michigan Avenue.) His technique is to describe the economic and social trends which were taking place during particular periods of Chicago's history, and then to show the land-use pattern which resulted from these trends at the end of each period. The study includes generalized land-use maps and separate maps showing locational patterns of particular land-use functions for 1833, 1847, 1870, 1886, and 1935.

Frank A. Randall, History of the Development of Building Construction in Chicago. Urbana: The University of Illinois Press, 1949

This volume includes an apparently comprehensive list of important Chicago buildings in the area bounded by Division Street, Roosevelt Road, the river, and the lake. The buildings are listed chronologically, by date of construction, and most listings include location, number of stories, architect, type of construction, dimensions, and demolition date. The book is written primarily from an architectural or engineering standpoint, rather than from the standpoint of a land-use study. It is not always clear exactly what each building was used for. No distinction is made, for instance, between office and retail structures. Some general historical information is included, but it too concerns primarily architectural and engineering developments. One section of the book describes in detail the central business district as it existed in 1898, with sketches of views and lists of buildings seen from various vantage points.

Gerald William Breese, The Daytime Population of the Central Business District of Chicago. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1949

The body of this study consists of an analysis of transportation patterns, to, from, and within the central business district (defined as the area bounded by the main channel and South Branch of the river, Roosevelt Road, and the lake). There is also, however, considerable information on how the functions of the area relate to these transportation patterns. Little historical analysis is included, but the study provides a picture of the present functional and land-use patterns in the central business district.

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Mr. YATES. Senator Dirksen has filed two bills for this project in the Senate. One of them seeks the construction of this project through the direct appropriation method. Another, the second of his bills, seeks construction of this project under the so-called lease-purchase form of financing in the event that is approved by the Congress.

I have requested the General Accounting Office to prepare a comparative table showing what the costs of the project would be under both the direct-appropriation method of financing and the lease-purchase form of financing, so that these figures as well may be available for the committee's perusal.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Who submitted those figures, Congressman?

Mr. YATES. These are the figures submitted by the General Accounting Office. I have here the letter dated May 13, signed by Joseph Campbell, the Comptroller General of the United States, in which he says:

Enclosed is a tabulation, together with explanatory notes, showing the estimated funds required for acquisition of a courthouse and a Federal office building in Chicago, Ill., under a lease-purchase contract and by direct appropriation.

This material was prepared in accordance with your request of May 8, 1958. It is based on the maximum limit of cost for the project of \$98 million, as provided in H. R. 11815 and on related preliminary estimates of project costs developed by the General Services Administration. In computing the estimated funds required under a lease-purchase contract, we have used an annual interest rate of 4.25 percent and have followed the repayment terms of the purchase contracts now in use under the lease-purchase program.

The comparative table which I will submit to the committee shows that for this project, which consists of two buildings, as was pointed out in the bill, one a Federal office building and the second a Federal courthouse, the overall summary cost would be:

Construction costs for the Federal office building, \$64,570,000.

For the courthouse, \$23 million, making a total of \$87,570,000.

Sites, design, and other project costs for the Federal office building would be \$6,770,000.

For the courthouse they would be \$3,660,000, or another subtotal of \$10,430,000, making a total estimated direct acquisition cost—these figures are taken from the files of the General Services Administration—for the Federal office building of \$71,340,000; for the courthouse of \$26,660,000; making a total of \$98 million.

Starting with those figures, the projects by direct appropriation would be as follows:

The estimated construction cost would be \$87,570,000.

Other costs payable by direct appropriation, such as real estate taxes on buildings for 25 years, sites, designs, and other project costs, would be \$10,430,000, making a total of \$98 million.

Interest at 2½ percent on appropriated funds required to make the foregoing payments—this figure is a total of \$36,885,000, making a total estimate of funds required by direct appropriation of \$134,885,000.

Under the lease-purchase method, the estimated construction cost is the same, namely, \$87,570,000.

Interest on the purchase contract would be \$55,032,000, making a total of payments under the purchase contract of \$142,602,000.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Could I interrupt there?

Mr. YATES. Yes.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Under the lease-purchase program, as you know, the contractor would be paying taxes to the political subdivision of Chicago, whereas under the direct-appropriation method it would be taken off the tax duplicate immediately. In other words, if it is under lease-purchase, it remains on the tax duplicate for taxes until the expiration of the contract. If it comes under direct appropriation, the minute the appropriation is made and the first dirt is moved, the first shovel of dirt, the property comes off the tax duplicate.

Mr. YATES. I understand that, Mr. McGregor, but I have not yet reached the point of taxes in this summary.

The figure of \$55,032,000 which I have just testified to is the estimated cost of financing to the contractor over the life of the contract. The estimated amount of real estate taxes on the building over the life of the contract under lease-purchase would amount to \$54,275,000. This is the sum to which I think Mr. McGregor referred when he talked about the taxes that would be paid to the city of Chicago over the life of the contract, but this is an additional cost to the Federal Government.

The design costs of \$10,430,000 would have to be added as they were under the direct appropriation tabulation, and the subtotal at this point is \$207,307,000.

Interest at $2\frac{5}{8}$ percent on appropriated funds would be computed inasmuch as the Federal Government would also have to borrow money under this form of financing to pay for its costs under the lease-purchase program, and in this instance it amounts to \$39,582,000. So that the total cost to the Federal Government under lease-purchase over the life of the contract would be \$246,889,000, as compared to \$134,885,000 under the direct appropriation form of contract.

Thus the additional funds required under the lease-purchase contract to be expended by the Federal Government would be \$112,004,000, or approximately 83 percent more under the lease-purchase form than under the direct appropriation method.

Mr. Chairman, I submit the letter and the tabulation and the notes to the tabulation prepared by the Comptroller General of the United States to the committee and ask that it be made a part of the record.

Mr. KLUCZYNSKI. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(The documents referred to are as follows:)

COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., May 13, 1958.

HON. SIDNEY R. YATES,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. YATES: Enclosed is a tabulation, together with explanatory notes, showing the estimated funds required for acquisition of a courthouse and a Federal office building in Chicago, Ill., under a lease-purchase contract and by direct appropriation.

This material was prepared in accordance with your request of May 8, 1958. It is based on the maximum limit of cost for the project of \$98 million as provided in H. R. 11815 and on related preliminary estimates of project costs developed by the General Services Administration. In computing the estimated funds required under a lease-purchase contract, we have used an annual interest rate of 4.25 percent and have followed the repayment terms of the purchase contracts now in use under the lease-purchase program.

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH CAMPBELL,
Comptroller General of the United States.

Estimated funds required for acquisition of courthouse and Federal office building project in Chicago, Ill., under a lease-purchase contract and by direct appropriation

	Project acquired by—		Additional funds required under a lease-purchase contract
	Direct appropriation	4.25 percent lease-purchase contract	
Estimated construction cost ¹	\$87,570,000	\$87,570,000	
Interest on purchase contract ²		55,032,000	\$55,032,000
Total payments under purchase contract.....		142,602,000	
Other costs payable by direct appropriation:			
Real estate taxes on buildings for 25 years ³		54,275,000	54,275,000
Sites, designs, and other project costs ¹	10,430,000	10,430,000	
Estimated funds required, exclusive of interest on appropriated funds.....	98,000,000	207,307,000	109,307,000
Interest at 2½ percent on appropriated funds required to make foregoing payments ⁴	36,885,000	39,582,000	2,697,000
Total estimated funds required.....	134,885,000	246,889,000	112,004,000
Percentage increase in funds required for lease-purchase contract over funds required for direct appropriation.....			83.0

¹ H. R. 11815 would authorize the Administrator of General Services to acquire a site or sites, prepare plans and specifications, and contract for the construction and equipment of a courthouse and a Federal office building to be located in Chicago, Ill., under a maximum limit of cost for the project of \$98 million. The tabulation of the estimated funds required to carry out the acquisition of this project under a lease-purchase contract and by direct appropriation is based on preliminary estimates of project costs developed by the General Services Administration amounting to \$97,800,000. For the purpose of this analysis we have rounded the preliminary estimates to conform with the maximum cost limit of \$98 million provided by H. R. 11815. The estimates of project costs include the estimated cost of constructing a Federal office building in the downtown area and the estimated cost of a separate courthouse building, as follows:

	Federal office building	Courthouse	Total
Construction costs.....	\$64,570,000	\$23,000,000	\$87,570,000
Sites, design, and other project costs.....	6,770,000	3,660,000	10,430,000
Total estimated direct acquisition cost.....	71,340,000	26,660,000	98,000,000

² For the purpose of this analysis the estimated interest on the purchase contract is computed at the annual rate of 4.25 percent, which is the lowest rate received by GSA during fiscal year 1958 on bids for financing lease-purchase projects. The computation is made according to the terms of the purchase contracts now in use under the lease-purchase program. The contracts now in use provide for repayment by the Government in quarterly installments to amortize principal with interest, for contracts in excess of \$2,000,000, over a 25-year period.

³ The Public Buildings Purchase Contract Act of 1954 provides that real property acquired under the lease-purchase programs shall be subject to State and local taxes until title to the property passes to the United States Government. The estimated real estate taxes on buildings for 25 years are computed on the basis of the assessment ratio and tax rate applicable to taxes payable during 1957 on real property located in Chicago, Ill.

⁴ Interest on appropriated funds has been computed on the assumption that the funds appropriated for the acquisition of the project are provided by the Treasury through borrowings at an annual interest rate of 2½ percent and are repaid out of current revenues by annual amortization payments over 25 years. The 2½ percent interest rate is considered to be a reasonable one for the purpose of this analysis in the light of the average interest rate on marketable public debt obligations outstanding at April 30, 1958 (2.612 percent).

Mr. YATES. In support of my amendment, Mr. Chairman, I call to the attention of the committee the fact that metropolitan areas such as the city of Chicago have special problems. For that reason I think it very important that the Administrator of the General Services Administration engage to the greatest extent possible in cooperating with the authorities of the local government so that the very great problems of parking, such as we have in the city of Chicago, the problem of seeking to obtain a centralization of the governmental agencies in as close a space as possible, is achieved.

We who are from the city of Chicago have confidence that our city is destined to become the No. 1 city of the world. We now have the St. Lawrence seaway coming into being shortly; and, in view of the fact that our city is growing so greatly, we think it is important as we consider seriously a project of this type. I do hope the committee will approve this project—that the local governmental agencies, the State governmental agencies, and the Federal governmental agencies, cooperate to the greatest extent possible in laying the foundation for a centralized governmental unit.

I should state in conclusion, Mr. Chairman, as I stated before, that to the best of my knowledge all members of our delegation from the city of Chicago under the able leadership of the dean of our delegation, Mr. O'Brien, favor this bill and favor its early enactment.

Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. KLUCZYNSKI. Mr. Yates, your testimony is that this is a feasible project for the city of Chicago and is a necessity. According to the testimony which you gave, you spoke of the Department of Agriculture, and the armed services, having offices. You propose to keep the Agriculture Department in the stockyards, where it belongs. Is that right?

Mr. YATES. There are many units of the Department of Agriculture scattered throughout the city of Chicago. The inspection units of the Department of Agriculture, which are presently stationed at the stockyards, I would assume would continue to remain there, and I think probably the Administrator of the General Services Administration, who knows the operation of the program to a much greater extent than do I, will be able to testify more fully than I, Mr. Kluczynski, on this.

Mr. KLUCZYNSKI. You do not recommend any site where the proposed building should be erected?

Mr. YATES. No. I think this is the function of the governmental officials of the city to be worked out in conjunction with the Administrator of the General Services Administration.

Mr. KLUCZYNSKI. I want to thank you for your appearance before the committee this morning and your wonderful testimony.

Are there any questions?

Mr. JONES. I would like to make the observation now that Mr. Yates and his associate, Mr. O'Brien, have repeatedly reported to me the urgency for and the great need of a Federal building to accommodate the Federal agencies now housed in the city of Chicago. They have been quite diligent, and I am quite sure that the information supplied to the committee this morning will be most helpful in permitting the committee to appraise the wants and needs of Chicago with respect to a Federal building.

I want to commend them for their zeal in representing that great city.

Mr. KLUCZYNSKI. Thank you, Mr. Jones.

Mr. SCUDDER.

Mr. SCUDDER. Congressman, I was interested in your testimony. I have always been interested in the lease-purchase contract for construction of Federal buildings.

Do you have information as to the difference in taxes if the Federal Government put up the buildings, and the taxes that would be involved under lend-lease?

Mr. YATES. Under the lease-purchase?

Mr. SCUDDER. It is really a contract to purchase rather than a lease-purchase.

Mr. YATES. I think that is correct. I would agree with your interpretation of it.

Mr. SCUDDER. Yes.

Mr. YATES. As prepared by the General Accounting Office, the total amount that would be paid by the Federal Government under lease-purchase would be \$246,889,000. The total amount paid by direct appropriation would be \$134,885,000.

Mr. SCUDDER. That would be taxes paid during construction. I mean the figure under Government purchase.

Mr. YATES. No. Presumably these are the amounts that the Federal Government has to pay and these are the amounts that would have to be collected by the taxpayers.

Mr. SCUDDER. I have advocated this program and said that if proper arrangements were made with the local political subdivisions that they forego taxes on a program of this sort. It works out as well. It is unfair in my opinion to compare those two figures in the cost of the building, because if the Federal Government puts up the building you cannot tax the Federal Government. If the city or political subdivision desires the building, it seems to me to be reasonable that they forego the tax.

I do not believe they have tried to make this program work. Otherwise they would approach the various political agencies to have them forego the taxes.

This is done in many instances by cities and States to attract industry to their State or community.

Mr. YATES. I agree entirely.

Mr. SCUDDER. It seems to me the same thing should apply to a Government building to be used entirely by the Federal Government. I believe we could amend the lease-purchase law to provide that the community would have to forego taxes if the building was to be used entirely by the Federal Government.

Mr. YATES. Well, I—

Mr. SCUDDER. I believe we should have two methods for constructing buildings that could be applied. We are not going to appropriate enough money to put up the necessary buildings throughout our country, and I would like to develop a program that would work. Maybe when the Federal officials come before us they can explain why they cannot operate under lease-purchase.

Mr. YATES. There is a difference of \$54,275,000 that is involved in this estimate. That is the amount that the General Accounting Office

estimated would accrue to the local authorities in the form of payments in lieu of real estate taxes. I agree with you. I think any community that wants a Federal project, with all of the benefits that such a project ordinarily brings to the community, should be willing to forego the payment of taxes by the Federal Government. But unfortunately at the present time, or up to the expiration of the lease-purchase law last year, there was this provision for the payment of taxes in addition to interest over the life of the contract.

Mr. SCUDDER. I believe if the lease-purchase program were amended to accomplish some of these obstacles that have been a barrier to its operation, we could have thousands of Federal buildings in various communities financed by local capital. Furthermore, I have always disputed, and I would like to have a breakdown of the interest factor. How they could figure 2 $\frac{5}{8}$ percent for Federal money when they are paying 3 percent on savings bonds at the present time. Do they figure what it costs to handle money, that would be something additional. I do not believe that the Federal Government can possibly service money for less than one-half of 1 percent, but they do not seem to take recognition of that fact.

Mr. YATES. There is a note to this tabulation on that point which says this:

Interest on appropriated funds has been computed on the assumption that the funds appropriated for the acquisition of the project are provided by the Treasury through borrowings at an annual interest rate of 2 $\frac{5}{8}$ percent and are repaid out of current revenues by annual amortization payments over 25 years. The 2 $\frac{5}{8}$ percent interest rate is considered to be a reasonable one for the purpose of this analysis in the light of the average interest rate on marketable public debt obligations outstanding at April 30, 1958 (2.612 percent).

Mr. SCUDDER. I do not think it is possible by the greatest stretch of the imagination it does not cost at least one-half of 1 percent for the Federal Government to service this money.

Thank you very much.

Mr. KLUCZYNSKI. Is it not true, Mr. Yates, that the present courthouse in Chicago takes up a square city block?

Mr. YATES. That is correct.

Mr. KLUCZYNSKI. And they pay no taxes to the county of Cook?

Mr. YATES. That is correct.

Mr. KLUCZYNSKI. So if the General Services Administration would recommend that site and put up that great, big new building on the present site, it would make no difference?

Mr. YATES. That is correct.

I was going to say, Mr. Kluczynski, the thought strikes me with respect to the last question of yours I might have answered your previous question about selection of a site that there have been under consideration possible sites, one of which is in the Ninth Congressional District at the Fort Dearborn project.

Mr. KLUCZYNSKI. Who represents that district, may I ask?

Mr. YATES. I do, Mr. Kluczynski. That plan includes a proposed Government esplanade, which would contain all of the governmental units, or almost all of the local State and Federal Government units. There are also suggestions that have been made that the Federal courthouse building to which you referred be torn down and a new skyscraper building be constructed at that point.

I know the city of Chicago has under active consideration at the present time, to be announced within the next few weeks what its pro-

posed plan is for the location of such a governmental unit, and I do hope that the Federal Government, after approval of this project, will find it feasible and possible to cooperate with our local authorities.

Mr. KLUCZYNSKI. Thank you, Mr. Yates.

Are there any further questions?

Mr. YATES. May I have leave to file my amended bill with the reporter?

Mr. KLUCZYNSKI. Without objection, it will be made a part of the record at this point.

(The document referred to is as follows:)

[H. R. 12682, 85th Cong., 2d sess.]

A BILL To authorize the construction of a Federal courthouse and other Federal buildings in Chicago, Illinois

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Administrator of General Services is authorized and directed to provide for the construction, on a suitable site or sites in Chicago, Illinois, of a building suitable for use as a Federal courthouse, and for the construction of additional buildings suitable for other Federal offices, in accordance with the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the construction of certain public buildings, and for other purposes", approved May 25, 1926 (44 Stat. 630), as amended.

SEC. 2. The maximum limit of cost for the construction of the buildings referred to in the first section of this Act shall be \$98,000,000, except that such limit may be increased by a percentage equal to the percentage increases in construction costs, if any, occurring on and after the date of enactment of this Act, as determined by the Administrator.

SEC. 3. In carrying out the provisions of this Act, the Administrator shall comply, as nearly as may be practicable, with the requirements of any redevelopment plan as it may exist from time to time with respect to Chicago, Illinois, and shall cooperate with the duly constituted authorities of State and municipal agencies engaged in the development or redevelopment project or projects under such a plan, in order to carry out definite local objectives as to appropriate land uses and in order to improve the availability of governmental services, having due regard for local requirements, including improved traffic, public transportation, public utilities, community facilities, and other public improvements.

Mr. KLUCZYNSKI. I note Mr. O'Brien of Illinois is here.

Mr. O'BRIEN. I endorse everything Congressman Yates has said.

Mr. KLUCZYNSKI. Fine, Congressman O'Brien.

Let the record show Mr. O'Brien is present and also in favor of this new skyscraper for Chicago.

Next we will hear our colleague, Mr. Richard Bolling, on the next bill, which is H. R. 12282.

(H. R. 12282 follows:)

[H. R. 12282, 85th Cong., 2d sess.]

A BILL To authorize the construction of a Federal office building in Kansas City, Missouri, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Administrator of General Services is hereby authorized to acquire a site or sites, prepare plans and specifications, and contract for the construction and equipment of a Federal office building to be located in the city of Kansas City, State of Missouri, under a maximum limit of cost for the project of \$30,000,000 pursuant to the provisions of the Public Buildings Act of 1926 (44 Stat. 630), as amended.

SEC. 2. The maximum limit of cost specified in section 1 hereof may be exceeded by an amount equal to the percentage increases, if any, as determined by the Administrator of General Services in construction costs dating from the effective date of this Act.

SEC. 3. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

STATEMENT OF HON. RICHARD BOLLING, MEMBER OF CONGRESS
FROM THE STATE OF MISSOURI

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, first I would like to express my gratitude to you for the opportunity so soon after the introduction of H. R. 12282 to be heard on this subject. My bill provides for the construction by direct appropriation of a Federal office building in Kansas City, Mo., under a maximum limit of cost of \$30 million. This figure was obtained by Senator Symington from the General Services Administration as the figure necessary to achieve the kind of building which we think is essential for Kansas City.

I have here a letter from the executive vice president of the Chamber of Commerce of Kansas City, George W. Catts, which very succinctly and well states the case, and I would like to read that letter to the committee and then submit it for the record. It is dated May 23, 1958:

HON. RICHARD BOLLING, M. C.,
House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN BOLLING: We hope that your bill, H. R. 12282 authorizing construction of a Federal office building in Kansas City, Mo., may be called up for early action by the Committee on Public Works. There is a real need for such a building. At present there are 9,168 Federal employees in Kansas City that occupy offices in 13 separate locations. The building at Ninth and Walnut bearing the name of "Federal Building" is a converted bank building taken over by the Government during World War II. The Civil Aeronautics Administration regional office is having a temporary building constructed for lease in order to get more adequate quarters.

The Honorable Franklin Floete, Administrator, General Services Administration, in a letter to Senator Symington on April 21, 1958, stated: "There appears to be a genuine need for a new Federal building. Our regional commissioner, Mr. Thomas G. Jay, has confirmed this opinion with a field survey report which recommends a downtown location. Therefore appropriate consideration will be accorded the project in planning future Federal buildings for construction when necessary authorization and funds become available. The construction of a new office building would accommodate Federal agencies now located in scattered leased facilities."

In addition to the inefficiency of operating in so many scattered locations, the presently occupied space is undoubtedly more expensive for the Government. At present \$860,000 is paid annually for rent on leased quarters. Maintenance and operating costs on the Federal building (the remodeled bank building) cost \$314,000 annually. In this building are only 230,000 square feet of assignable space. When the Civil Aeronautics Administration moves to the temporary building now under construction, the annual rental on leased quarters will increase by \$105,000 to \$965,000 annually.

The Government has long recognized the advantageous location of Kansas City for the operation of Government agencies serving the Midwest or the entire country. Traveling personnel and mail can move to and from this city by rail, highway, and air to all parts of the country within a few hours. It seems probable that governmental agencies operating from Kansas City will increase in number and size, and the demand for Government office space will increase.

Early authorization of a new Federal building for Kansas City, Mo., would be advantageous to the Government. Here exists an opportunity for the Government to acquire a most desirable site for such a building from the Land Clearance for Redevelopment Authority of Kansas City, Mo. This land, acquired and cleared at joint expense of the Federal Government and the city, is ready to sell for redevelopment. This cleared land is adjacent to the city's civic center including the city hall, county courthouse, public library under construction, and other public buildings. It is a part of the downtown district served by public transportation thoroughways, trafficways, and with ample room for parking and future expansion.

The Federal, State, and city governments cooperating have spent millions of dollars to redevelop the downtown area. Trafficways and limited-access trafficways move traffic into and out of this area with dispatch. The rundown section

of the downtown area has been cleared and redeveloped, both by these improvements and by the land clearance for redevelopment authority. Private capital has been invested in rebuilding the urban renewal areas. It seems logical that the Federal Government locate a Federal office building on this downtown site and take full advantage of its investment in the urban renewal area.

Tentatively, sites are being held by the land clearance for redevelopment authority. They cannot be held indefinitely, but must be submitted to the highest bidder. Therefore, early authorization of a much-needed Federal building in Kansas City, Mo., in the urban renewal area would hasten the time when the cost of leased office space could be reduced or eliminated. It would also permit the Government to take advantage of the investment it already has in the urban renewal area by securing a desirable building site at nominal cost.

Greater efficiency and more economical operation of Government agencies would result from a new Federal office building in Kansas City, Mo.

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE W. CATTS,
Executive Vice President.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to submit that letter for the record.

Mr. JONES. Without objection, it may be made a part of the record at this point. (See above.)

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Chairman, I would like to add to that letter, which I endorse wholeheartedly, and endorse every point that he has made, that my city has changed dramatically in the 10 years in which I have had the honor to represent it. There has been an enormous amount of redevelopment and an enormous improvement of traffic flows into the downtown area, while at the same time the Federal Government agencies have been more and more dispersed and more and more inefficient. It would seem to me clear that this is a propitious time to move ahead with such a Federal office building, both from the point of view of the objective needs of the Federal service in the community, as well as the welfare of the community itself, and, one might say, the long-range problems of the economy of that particular area.

While there has been a great deal of construction, we have had from time to time, and particularly now, certain serious situations in the building trades, and it would seem to me clear that this is a happy coincidence.

The redevelopment authority is in the stage where there are very suitable sites readily available. The resources of the community are available in terms of labor and so on. It seems to me this is a time when it would be to the great advantage of the Federal Government to move ahead.

I thank you, Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, for your courtesy in hearing me.

Mr. JONES. It is good to have you, Mr. Bolling.

As I stated in commenting on the activities of the gentleman from Chicago and his associates, you likewise have been diligent in your efforts to secure a Federal building and to permit the construction of that building to be done concurrently with the urban redevelopment project. It seems to me we have overlooked some of the opportunities in our Federal construction program of Federal buildings to reconcile both the duty and the need which are woven into the local desires for urban redevelopment, particularly in the larger populated areas of the country. I am sure Mr. McConihe has given a great deal of thought to it, because he is a very able and capable administrator, and I am sure if there is enough urging we may be able to accomplish some of the building programs which I know that the gentleman from Missouri desires to see.

Thank you very much.

Mr. BOLLING. I am very much encouraged by the chairman's remarks and again wish to express my thanks.

Mr. JONES. Thank you very much.

The committee will now hear from Mr. McConihe, who has with him Mr. John C. Dye, of the Office of Planning, Public Buildings Service, of the General Services Administration. For the record I will say to the members of the committee, I did not originally provide that the testimony of Mr. McConihe on the individual bills will appear in the proper place and immediately following the statements of the proponents of the bills who have already testified.

Mr. McConihe and Mr. Dye.

STATEMENT OF F. MORAN McCONIHE, COMMISSIONER, PUBLIC BUILDINGS SERVICE; ACCOMPANIED BY JOHN C. DYE, OFFICE OF PLANNING, PUBLIC BUILDINGS SERVICE; AND JOE E. MOODY, ASSISTANT GENERAL COUNSEL, GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Mr. McCONIHE. I would like to have Mr. Moody here, too.

Good morning, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen.

Mr. JONES. Now on the first bill, H. R. 11815, I have a letter directed to the chairman by Mr. Franklin Floete, bearing the date of May 23, 1958.

Without objection, this letter will be made a part of the record at this point.

(The letter referred to is as follows:)

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D. C., May 23, 1958.

HON. CHARLES A. BUCKLEY,
*Chairman, Committee on Public Works,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Your letter of April 2, requested the views of the General Services Administration on H. R. 11815, a bill to authorize the construction of a courthouse and a Federal office building in Chicago, Ill., and for other purposes.

H. R. 11815 would authorize the construction of the two new buildings by means of a direct appropriation of funds pursuant to the provisions of the Public Buildings Act of 1926 (44 Stat. 630), as amended.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Public Buildings Purchase Contract Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 518), as amended, the General Services Administration is carrying out a comprehensive well-planned program of building construction designed to provide adequate housing for Federal agencies in order of highest priority needs and on a nationwide basis.

S. 2261 as passed the Senate would amend and extend the Public Buildings Purchase Contract Act of 1954. In response to the request of the Senate Committee on Public Works for comments on S. 2261 this agency in its report dated June 25, 1957, recommended enactment of this measure.

Under S. 2261 as passed the Senate building projects such as those proposed in H. R. 11815 would be developed after careful study and in order of priority needs and the construction financed by means of purchase contracts.

We believe this would be preferable to having projects authorized individually by different legislative acts without reference to a coordinated program and financed by means of a direct appropriation of funds.

For these reasons General Services Administration would not favor the enactment of H. R. 11815.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that there is no objection to the submission of this report to your committee.

Sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN FLOETE, *Administrator.*

Mr. JONES. Now, Mr. McConihe, will you proceed to give us your comment on H. R. 11815?

Mr. MCCONIHE. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

If I may, I would like to comment in general on both of the bills, as they are similar bills and would authorize the construction of new buildings in Kansas City and in Chicago.

Mr. JONES. If you want to comment on both bills, I have an additional letter from Mr. Floete bearing the same date, commenting on H. R. 12282, which will also be made a part of the record immediately preceding your testimony.

(The letter referred to is as follows:)

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D. C., May 23, 1958.

HON. CHARLES A. BUCKLEY,
Chairman, Committee on Public Works,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Your letter of May 6 requested the views of the General Services Administration on H. R. 12282, a bill to authorize the construction of a Federal office building in Kansas City, Mo., and for other purposes.

H. R. 12282 would authorize the construction of the new building by means of a direct appropriation of funds pursuant to the provisions of the Public Buildings Act of 1926 (44 Stat. 630), as amended.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Public Buildings Purchase Contract Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 518), as amended, the General Services Administration is carrying out a comprehensive well-planned program of building construction designed to provide adequate housing for Federal agencies in order of highest priority needs and on a nationwide basis.

S. 2261 as passed the Senate would amend and extend the Public Buildings Purchase Contract Act of 1954. In response to the request of the Senate Committee on Public Works for comments on S. 2261 this agency in its report dated June 25, 1957, recommended enactment of this measure.

Under S. 2261 as passed the Senate building projects such as that proposed in H. R. 12282 would be developed after careful study and in order of priority needs and the construction financed by means of purchase contracts.

We believe this would be preferable to having projects authorized individually by different legislative acts without reference to a coordinated program and financed by means of a direct appropriation of funds.

For these reasons General Services Administration would not favor the enactment of H. R. 12282.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that there is no objection to the submission of this report to your committee.

Sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN FLOETE, *Administrator.*

Mr. MCCONIHE. Mr. Chairman, these bills, as you know, provide direct appropriation funds for their construction. Pursuant to the provisions of the Public Buildings Act of 1954, we are proceeding in the carrying out of a comprehensive, well-planned program of building construction designed to provide adequate housing for Federal agencies in the order of highest priority needs, and on a nationwide basis.

S. 2261, passed by the Senate, would amend the aforementioned act of 1954. In response to a request by the Senate Committee on Public Works on S. 2261 this agency in its report dated June 25, 1957, recommended enactment of this measure. Under S. 2261 as passed by the Senate, building projects such as those proposed in H. R. 11815 and 12282 would be developed after careful study and in order of priority needs, and the construction financed by means of purchase contracts. We believe this would be preferable to having projects authorized individually by different legislative acts without

reference to a coordinated program, and financed by means of direct appropriation of funds.

For these general reasons we do not favor the enactment of these bills.

We do not in any way in these two instances question the need.

Mr. JONES. That is the point, I think, Mr. McConihe, that will be of interest this morning, since the bill that you discuss has been disposed of in a larger forum, and that is not the question before us. What we do want now is to identify the need in these two cities.

Mr. McCONIHE. Both of the preceding gentlemen have stated the needs and we do not question them, sir.

Mr. JONES. So you are in complete agreement with the proponents of the bills that there is great need in the city of Chicago and Kansas City for Federal buildings?

Mr. McCONIHE. Yes, sir. The need is widespread and nationwide, and in Washington, for new construction. These agencies are scattered all over here and all over other cities throughout the country, and it is a very inefficient method of operation. We need a coordinated program.

Mr. JONES. Are you of the opinion that if we make investments in new construction that it would be ultimately a saving to the taxpayers?

Mr. McCONIHE. I do not think that there is any question about it, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. JONES. So on the part of economy and to accomplish economy you advocate the construction of these two buildings?

Mr. McCONIHE. Yes.

Mr. MCGREGOR. As a part of the overall economy program.

Mr. McCONIHE. Yes.

Mr. SCUDDER. Would there be any preference in more acute conditions than these two?

Mr. McCONIHE. No; I do not say that these are the most acute, but they are equally as acute as many others.

Mr. MCGREGOR. You referred to S. 2261.

Mr. McCONIHE. Yes.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Has that been passed in the Senate?

Mr. McCONIHE. Yes.

Mr. MCGREGOR. We do not have it here. It was referred over to the House. When was it passed in the Senate?

Mr. JONES. It was passed in the 1st session of the 85th Congress.

Mr. McCONIHE. About July 3.

Mr. JONES. Are there any other questions? Do you have any additional comments, or do your associates have any additional comments to make on these two bills?

Mr. McCONIHE. No, sir.

Mr. JONES. Let us proceed now then to S. 2108, similar to H. R. 7667, to authorize the Administrator of the General Services Administration to name, rename, or otherwise designate any building under custody and control of the GSA.

(H. R. 7667 follows:)

[H. R. 7667, 85th Cong., 1st sess.]

A BILL To amend the Public Buildings Act of 1949, to authorize the Administrator of General Services to name, rename, or otherwise designate any building under the custody and control of the General Services Administration

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 410 of the Public Buildings Act of 1949, as amended (40 U. S. C. 298d) is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 410. The Administrator of General Services is authorized, notwithstanding any other provision of law, to name, rename, or otherwise designate any building under the custody and control of the General Services Administration, regardless of whether it was previously named by statute."

Mr. McCONIHE. This is a measure, sir, recommended by the Bureau of the Budget to eliminate their approval for the change of names of buildings.

Mr. JONES. You mean it would relieve the Bureau of the Budget of any responsibility to comment on what the General Services Administration is going to do in designating and naming Federal buildings?

Mr. McCONIHE. Yes, sir; that is my understanding.

Mr. JONES. Is it your opinion that legislation is needed?

Mr. McCONIHE. Yes, sir.

Mr. JONES. And there is lodged authority in the Bureau of the Budget to approve or disapprove the name of the building?

Mr. McCONIHE. That is correct.

Mr. JONES. Are there any further questions concerning it?

Mr. McGREGOR. I am not clear as to just why you want this legislation. It seems to me for a great number of years it was as it is now. Why this change now?

Mr. McCONIHE. It is on the recommendation of the Budget Bureau. It is apparently an administrative load they would like to dispose of.

Mr. McGREGOR. The Bureau of the Budget are individuals just like the rest of us. They might make a mistake. You are the witness here. Why do you say they want to change?

Mr. McCONIHE. It makes sense to me, Mr. Congressman.

Mr. McGREGOR. This is giving authority to you to give whatever name you want to to a building.

Mr. McCONIHE. Yes.

Mr. McGREGOR. The only question that arises in my mind is the law has been this way for a long, long time, and some people who were here at that time are probably as smart as the Members, and I was wondering why you bring this change up now.

Mr. McCONIHE. We just feel it is an administrative improvement. That is all.

Mr. McGREGOR. That is all.

Mr. JONES. Without objection, a letter directed to the Speaker of the House bearing date of May 1, 1957, signed by Mr. Franklin Floete, Administrator of the General Services Administration, concerning this legislation, will be made a part of the record at this point.

(The letter referred to is as follows:)

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D. C. May 1, 1957.

Hon. SAM RAYBURN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: There is transmitted herewith for referral to the appropriate committee, a draft bill prepared by this agency, to amend the Public Buildings Act of 1949, to authorize the Administrator of General Services to name, rename, or otherwise designate any building under the custody and control of the General Services Administration.

The bill is intended to relieve the Bureau of the Budget of the unnecessary administrative work of approving the naming, renaming or other designation, by the Administrator of General Services, of any building under the custody and control of the General Services Administration.

Under present law, the Bureau of the Budget is required to approve the change or rechange of the name or designation, by the Administrator of General Services, of any building in the custody and jurisdiction of the General Services Administration.

The inventory report on Federal real property in the United States as of June 30, 1955 shows that the General Services Administration has jurisdiction and control of 934 installations comprising 2,651 buildings out of a total of 384,916 buildings controlled by Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, HEW, Interior, Justice, Post Office, Treasury, Housing and Home Finance Agency, Veterans and numerous smaller agencies.

The Administrator of General Services is authorized by the bill to name, rename, or otherwise designate any building under the custody and control of the General Services Administration, regardless of whether it was previously named by statute. The authority given to the Administrator under the bill would exist irrespective of whether a building had been previously named by statute. A building originally named by an act of Congress for a particular occupying agency may have to be renamed if it is later occupied by another agency or agencies. The bill would give the Administrator the authority to rename the building in the case where the original name is no longer appropriate.

The Bureau of the Budget believes the present statutory requirement for its approval is unnecessary and recommends that the proposed bill receive favorable consideration.

For these reasons, this agency urges prompt and favorable consideration of the draft bill.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that there is no objection to the submission of this proposed legislation to the Congress.

Sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN G. FLOETE, *Administrator.*

A BILL To amend the Public Buildings Act of 1949, to authorize the Administrator of General Services to name, rename, or otherwise designate any building under the custody and control of the General Services Administration

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Section 410 of the Public Buildings Act of 1949, as amended (40 U. S. C. 298d) is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 410. The Administrator of General Services is authorized, notwithstanding any other provision of law, to name, rename, or otherwise designate any building under the custody and control of the General Services Administration, regardless of whether it was previously named by statute."

Mr. JONES. Are there any further questions on this matter? If not, the next bill is S. 2109, similar to H. R. 7131, to authorize the General Services Administration to acquire certain lands for building sites in the area between E and F Streets and 19th Street and Virginia Avenue in the District of Columbia.

Would you kindly inform the committee as to the substance of this resolution?

(H. R. 7131 follows:)

[H. R. 7131, 85th Cong., 1st sess.]

A BILL To amend an Act extending the authorized taking area for public building construction under the Public Buildings Act of 1926, as amended, to exclude therefrom the area within E and F Streets and Nineteenth Street and Virginia Avenue Northwest, in the District of Columbia

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representative of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act of March 31, 1938, ch. 58 (52 Stat. 149) is amended by deleting, following the term "squares", the numbers "122, 104, 81, 58".

Mr. FLOETE. Yes, sir. This is on the recommendation of the National Capital Planning Commission to remove from the taking area four blocks north of E Street.

Mr. JONES. You mean 4 plots or 4 blocks?

Mr. McCONIHE. No, four squares easily identified. One of them is where—

Mr. JONES. Mr. McConihe, let me ask you this question: Does the General Services Administration have the right to acquire those four squares under existing legislation?

Mr. McCONIHE. We are authorized. Yes, sir.

Mr. JONES. You are authorized to, but you have not acquired them?

Mr. McCONIHE. No, sir.

Mr. JONES. If you fail to acquire it what disposition or use will be made of that land?

Mr. McCONIHE. Well, at the present time one of the squares, 104, is improved by the district chapter of the American Red Cross Building. One of the other squares has been just improved partially by a new building by the Associated General Contractors, and the other squares are pretty well improved with existing privately owned buildings.

Mr. JONES. Why was the original authority given to you to acquire those squares?

Mr. McCONIHE. The taking area was extended up to F Street.

Mr. JONES. And why did you want to acquire that property? For what use?

Mr. McCONIHE. It was not our desire. It was under the plan of the National Capital Planning Commission that that would be a Government area there, and in subsequent development they have determined they do not wish it for a Government area.

Mr. JONES. And they have communicated with you?

Mr. McCONIHE. Yes, sir.

Mr. JONES. And in that communication they informed you they did not need this additional four blocks?

Mr. McCONIHE. That is correct. In their plan they do not deem it necessary to continue it in the authorized taking area.

Mr. JONES. What was the estimated cost of the property you would acquire under that authorization?

Mr. McCONIHE. We have never estimated that, sir, because we have never had any idea of taking that property since it has been improved, particularly by the Red Cross Building, which the Government did

acquire and turn over to the Red Cross. But it is felt it is suitably improved at the present time.

Mr. JONES. Are there any questions?

Mr. MCGREGOR. If I may refer back to the other bill for the naming of the buildings, there are hundreds of thousands of maps in Washington and in various commercial concerns designating the location of certain buildings like the Department of Agriculture, or the Federal Bureau of Investigation Building, and so forth. If this bill would go through you would have the right to change those names and then these maps and so forth would have to be called back in. Is that not correct?

Mr. McCONIHE. Well, it really would not apply to those buildings, Mr. Congressman. It applies to a lot of miscellaneous buildings. For example, in Chicago the Government acquired a building known as the America Fore Building. That is an insurance group which built their own building and asked us to please drop that name from our records, which we did. We had to go to the Budget Bureau to get approval of that.

Mr. MCGREGOR. The only point I am worrying about, Mr. Administrator, is that there are so many maps like the gasoline people and the filling station people have, and even in Congress we have maps in our office that we give to the schoolchildren designating the location of certain Federal buildings. If we pass legislation which gives you authority to change that it would be under your control and you would have the legal right if this bill passes to change the name of the Federal Bureau of Investigation Building or the Department of Commerce Building, which would then necessitate remapping.

Mr. McCONIHE. We certainly would not change the name of the Department of Commerce Building as long as the Department of Commerce were in the building.

Mr. MCGREGOR. If you wanted to you could, under this law, could you not?

Mr. McCONIHE. Yes, sir. I assume we could.

Mr. SCUDDER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MCGREGOR. Yes.

Mr. SCUDDER. Would it be possible, if this authority were given to you, to make the change, only after the submission and approval of the Public Works Committee, so there would be some check by the Congress. You would have to get approval similar to the manner we used in construction projects set up under the lease-purchase program.

Mr. McCONIHE. Gentlemen, I do not think this is a very vast problem. I mean, out in the cities buildings are generally known as the Federal Office Building, or the United States Court Building, or the Post Office Building. It really refers to a lot of miscellaneous buildings that we get designated on our reports by a certain name. Sometimes it is the owner's name from whom we purchase the building, or else a variety of names. We are simply on the recommendation of the Budget Bureau asking for authority to proceed to make those designations without going to the Bureau of the Budget, and they concur in it.

Mr. MCGREGOR. The Bureau of the Budget can do it now.

Mr. McCONIHE. We do it with the concurrence of the Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Then in other words you are just taking it over, instead of the Bureau of the Budget?

Mr. McCONHIE. That is right. We are just cutting out what I might call a little redtape.

Mr. JONES. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. JONES. Without objection, the letter from the General Services Administration dated March 22, 1957, will be made a part of the record at this point.

(The letter referred to is as follows:)

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D. C., March 22, 1957.

HON. SAM RAYBURN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: There is transmitted herewith, for referral to the appropriate committee, a draft bill prepared by this agency, to amend an act extending the authorized area for public building construction under the Public Buildings Act of 1926, as amended, to exclude therefrom the area within E and F Streets and 19th Street and Virginia Avenue NW., in the District of Columbia.

The bill is intended to repeal a now unneeded authorization to acquire certain land in the District of Columbia for construction purposes. This will remove a governmentally imposed cloud from the area and free it for full private development.

The act of March 31, 1938, chapter 58 (52 Stat. 149), as amended, extends the area within the District of Columbia within which sites may be acquired and buildings constructed pursuant to the Public Buildings Act of 1926. It authorizes the Administrator of General Services to acquire by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise various lands which he determines should be acquired for the purpose, including the area between E and F Streets and 19th Street and Virginia Avenue NW., known as squares 122, 104, 81, and 58.

The area proposed to be excluded was originally intended as buffer space between contemplated Federal building development (for a quartermaster's stores and headquarters building and a White House garage) and private building development to the north. Notwithstanding inclusion of the subject squares in the public taking area, private development therein has occurred.

Since 1952 the south half of square 104 has been occupied by the Red Cross Building. In 1941 this agency acquired all privately owned property in said half as a site for a temporary Federal office building to be used for national defense purposes. The project was deferred because the Alley Dwelling Authority developed its portion within this south half for temporary housing for war workers. Under the act of July 1, 1947 (61 Stat. 241) these sites of GSA and the Alley Dwelling Authority (renamed National Capital Housing Authority) were made available for construction of the Red Cross Building.

There are no Government holdings in the north half of square 104 nor in any of the other squares covered by the proposed legislation. The property known as 515 22d Street NW., in square 81, is presently leased by this agency to house certain activities of the State Department and of GSA.

The area sought to be excluded from the proposed taking authorization is no longer needed in connection with plans for Federal building development in the District of Columbia. Such building there is not expected nor is its use as a buffer zone desirable.

The National Capital Planning Commission and the Commission of Fine Arts have concurred in this recommendation.

This agency urges prompt and favorable consideration of the draft bill.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that there is no objection to the submission of this proposed legislation to the Congress.

Sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN G. FLOETE, *Administrator.*

A BILL To amend an act extending the authorized taking area for public building construction under the Public Buildings Act of 1926, as amended, to exclude therefrom the area within E and F Streets and 19th Street and Virginia Avenue Northwest, in the District of Columbia

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act of March 31, 1938, chapter 58 (52 Stat. 149) is amended by deleting, following the term "squares", the numbers "122, 104, 81, 58".

Mr. JONES. Thank you very much, Mr. McConihe.

Are there any other bills or resolutions pending that you would like to have considered by the committee?

Mr. McCONIHE. No, thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. JONES. Thank you very much.

Mr. McCONIHE. Thank you very much.

Mr. JONES. That concludes the hearing this morning and the committee will stand adjourned.

(Whereupon, at 11:15 a. m. the hearing was adjourned.)

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1958

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS,
Washington, D. C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to call, at 10:05 a. m., in room 1302, New House Office Building, Hon. Robert E. Jones, chairman of the subcommittee, presiding.

Mr. JONES. The committee will come to order.

We have quite a few bills this morning, and I hope we can get along with them expeditiously.

Our first bill is S. 3141. I understand Mr. McConihe, of the General Services Administration, is here to testify on this.

Mr. McConihe, I understand that this bill has already passed the Senate.

(S. 3141 is as follows:)

[S. 3141, 85th Cong., 2d sess.]

AN ACT To authorize acquisition by the Administrator of General Services of certain land and improvements thereon located within the area of New York Avenue and F Street and Seventeenth and Eighteenth Streets Northwest, in the District of Columbia

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act of March 31, 1938 (52 Stat. 149, ch. 58), is amended by adding, after the word "squares", the following number and exception:

"170 (except for the real property and improvements thereon owned at present by the American Institute of Architects and located at the southwestern corner of square 170 where New York Avenue and Eighteenth Street Northwest intersect)."

Passed the Senate June 25 (legislative day, June 24), 1958.

Attest:

FELTON M. JOHNSTON, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT OF F. MORAN McCONIHE, COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS, GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION—Resumed

Mr. McCONIHE. Yes, sir.

Mr. JONES. Can you briefly describe the purpose of the legislation?

Mr. McCONIHE. Mr. Chairman, I have a couple of maps here that I would like to give you. I think it would be easier to explain with the aid of them.

Mr. Chairman, this bill is to extend the authorized taking line to take in square 170—block 170—which is in the upper right-hand corner of that map and is marked in blue. You see in the middle of it the name Lemon Building, which refers to that little building to the left with the red X.

The Government at the present time owns about 30,000 square feet in that square. That is the old Emergency Hospital property. The Government leases those two buildings you see there marked with a red X, and it has leased them for over 30 years.

You will also see in the lower left-hand corner of that square the Octagon House, which is not included in this authorization. That is the old historical house owned by the American Institute of Architects.

Mr. MCGREGOR. What are you going to use this land for?

Mr. McCONIHE. For a general-purpose office building.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Was that the recommendation of the President's Advisory Office Committee?

Mr. McCONIHE. No, sir. That was not included. The President's Committee confined itself to the White House Grounds—

Mr. MCGREGOR. Oh, no. I was a member of the Committee.

Mr. McCONIHE. And to the construction of that building on Lafayette Square. Of course, this property is right across the street from that proposed new White House Office, which is, of course, now occupied by the old State, War, and Navy Building. We feel it is a strategically located piece of property from the Federal Government's point of view, and, as the Federal Government owns considerable property in the block and has leased considerable property there for many years, we feel that the Government should acquire the balance of this block.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Would you tear down those buildings we are occupying there now?

Mr. McCONIHE. Not immediately, sir. No. Not immediately, because a large portion of the remainder of this block is unimproved. There are some parking lots there now and there are some little deteriorated houses on the corner of 18th and F Streets.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Where is the location of this ground from the old State Department Building, that is, the old Army and Navy Building, which someone suggested we tear down?

Mr. McCONIHE. It is immediately across the street, west—across 17th Street. You will see on that map the State-War-Navy Building, which is now the Executive Office Building.

Mr. JONES. Is there any urgency about acquiring this property?

Mr. McCONIHE. Yes, sir. I think there is. Every day that the Government waits to acquire properties of this type the prices keep going up, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. MCGREGOR. The debt keeps going up, too.

Mr. McCONIHE. Yes, sir; but if and when we can acquire this property, we can outlease it until we get the authority and the appropriation to construct a building there.

Mr. JONES. What is the estimated cost of the tract to be?

Mr. McCONIHE. I hate to estimate cost of tracts because there is such a lag time between the time we get the authority and the time we can acquire it.

I would like to go off the record, if I may.

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. MCGREGOR. Do you think you will have to condemn the property and acquire it by condemnation?

Mr. McCONIHE. Normally we do. That is a difficult question to answer. You know our procedure is to have property appraised and then negotiate on the basis of the appraisal. And sometimes when we cannot agree we do go to condemnation.

Mr. MCGREGOR. How much are we paying rent there now?

Mr. McCONIHE. On one building we are paying \$33,000 a year and on another building we are paying \$18,000 a year. We pay \$33,000 for 1724 F Street, which is the top red X, which our records show we have leased since 1911.

Mr. JONES. Mr. McConihe, I wonder if you would be kind enough to furnish transportation for the committee and let us go down and look at the property in the early part of next week? Would that be agreeable to the members?

Mr. McCONIHE. I think it would fine, Mr. Chairman. We would be delighted to at any time you say.

Mr. JONES. Mr. McFall, do you have any questions?

Mr. McFALL. No, I do not, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Chairman.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Broomfield.

Mr. BROOMFIELD. When are you planning on building this general-purpose building if we do go through and acquire the property?

Mr. McCONIHE. Our plans—and I emphasize they are only plans—are to do it in the period 1962 to 1966.

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Is there a need for it at the present time?

Mr. McCONIHE. Yes, sir. There is a very definite need for it. If we could get the appropriations we would like to start building it tomorrow.

Mr. BROOMFIELD. That is all.

Mr. JONES. Thank you very much, Mr. McConihe.

The next bill is H. R. 8513, by Mr. Teague of Texas, which authorizes plans for the National Air Museum.

Dr. Carmichael, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, is here.

Doctor, it is always a pleasure to have you appear and to be in your good company. I do not know of anybody whom it will be more pleasant for this committee to listen to than you, sir.

(H. R. 8513 follows:)

[H. R. 8513, 85th Cong., 1st sess.]

A BILL To authorize the preparation of plans and specifications for the construction of a building for a National Air Museum for the Smithsonian Institution, and all other work incidental thereto

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution are hereby authorized and directed to prepare plans, including drawings and specifications for the construction of a suitable building for a National Air Museum (with requisite equipment, approaches, architectural landscape treatment of the grounds, and connections with public utilities and the Federal heating system) for the use of the Smithsonian Institution, to be located on that part of reservation which is bounded by Fourth Street Southwest on the east, Seventh Street Southwest on the west, Independence Avenue on the south, and Jefferson Drive on the north, title to which is in the United States.

Sec. 2. That the exact location of the building on the site shall be approved by the National Capital Planning Commission, and the design shall be approved by the Commission of Fine Arts.

Sec. 3. That the preparation of said drawings and specifications, and all work incidental thereto shall be under the supervision of the Administrator of the

General Services Administration in accordance with provisions of the Public Building Act of May 25, 1926, as amended.

SEC. 4. That there are hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act: *Provided*, That appropriations for this purpose, except such part as may be necessary for the incidental expenses of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution in connection with this project, shall be transferred to the General Services Administration for the performance of the work.

**STATEMENT OF DR. LEONARD CARMICHAEL, SECRETARY,
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION**

Dr. CARMICHAEL. Thank you, sir.

Mr. JONES. We are more pleased to see you than any other man in Washington.

Dr. CARMICHAEL. Thank you.

Mr. Chairman, may I make a brief statement?

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir.

Dr. CARMICHAEL. With your permission I should like to urge that the committee favorably report S. 1985, which is identical with the companion bill, H. R. 8513.

As you know, this legislation already has unanimously passed the Senate. It has, of course, the approval of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution. This Board of Regents includes in its membership three distinguished Members of the House of Representatives.

In most general terms this legislation, if it is enacted, will permit the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution to continue their planning for a suitable building for the National Air Museum in compliance with the act of Congress, approved by the President of the United States on August 12, 1946.

In this legislation Congress directed the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, with the advice of the Advisory Board which was set up in that legislation, to take steps to provide an appropriate building for the Nation's great collection in the field of aviation. It may be pointed out that the bill presently under consideration authorizes the location of the National Air Museum on a specified site near the other Smithsonian buildings on the Mall, and opposite the National Gallery of Art, which is in itself a bureau of the Smithsonian Institution.

In legislation passed by the Congress in 1938 this site was originally reserved for Smithsonian Institution expansion. That is the site we are speaking about today. At the time that the legislation was enacted it was provided that the site be set aside for a Smithsonian Institution Gallery of Art. This year, however, the Congress has authorized the transfer of the magnificent old Patent Office Building to the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution to be used as a Smithsonian Gallery of Art. The provision of this beautiful and historic building for art has allowed the Regents to plan for the much needed National Air Museum Building on the site previously assigned to the Smithsonian Institution for a gallery. No detailed plans for the National Air Museum Building on this site have yet been made, but it will, of course, be fully compatible architecturally with the great National Gallery of Art that will be opposite it on the Mall.

This will mean that as one views the Mall from the Capitol there will be two appropriate structures to give balance to the start of the full great vista of the Mall.

Some questions have been raised concerning the reasons for the location of the National Air Museum on the Mall site. The Advisory Board of the National Air Museum, created by the Congress in 1946, and the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, have considered in detail some 28 possible sites for the building. This Mall site was finally decided upon for a number of reasons.

In the first place, visitors come from all over America by the millions to see the national museum collections in the charge of the Smithsonian Institution. Many of these visitors have a limited time and money budget. It is of paramount importance that so far as possible the great and unique collections of the country be housed near enough to be visited during one parking of their cars by those who have come to Washington and can be here, many of them, only for a few hours.

It must be emphasized also that the deeds of gifts of some of our great aircraft treasures, such as the original Wright brothers' plane, require that they be displayed in the District of Columbia. The Wright brothers' plane is probably the greatest museum item in the country in some ways, and these deeds require that they be displayed in the District of Columbia.

In addition, it should be noted that the National Air Museum should not be thought of as a barnlike structure full of large planes. Rather, it is planned to make it a shrine for the unique and historic aircraft that established this great American triumph of applied science as a humanly important reality. In the Mall building the mathematics, physics, fuel chemistry, metallurgy, and the broad engineering bases of aviation will be presented as triumphs of the human mind. By scale models and dioramas the great and almost unending variety and present diversity of aircraft and space vehicles will be shown.

Fundamentally, the Mall museum will be a memorial to pure and applied aeronautical science and to the men and women who have made modern aviation and space flight possible. In this connection it may be emphasized that the human achievement of aviation is in many ways uniquely American, not only in its origin, but in its major developments also. Other quarters outside of metropolitan Washington for the storage of large and technically significant planes for study by scientists, historians, and engineers are already provided. We have those storage facilities.

There is an appropriateness in memorializing American science as well as art in the pivotal buildings of the Mall of our Nation's Capital. Those who are interested in precedent may be glad to learn that in London the museum building which houses the great aeronautical collections of England is located very near the great Victoria and Albert Museum.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, may I express the earnest hope that S. 1985, identical to the companion bill H. R. 8513, may be favorably reported, and that the House of Representatives may enact this legislation this year.

The bill is an essential step in allowing the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution to plan an adequate building on a most appropriate site to memorialize the great and peculiarly American achievement of human flight.

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, a number of our members of our Advisory Board and our Board of Regents wished they could be here this morning, but were detained for various reasons.

They have testified before the Senate and their testimony is printed. This includes Senator Anderson, Mr. Harland Bartholomew, Chairman, National Capital Planning Commission, Washington, D. C.; Frederick B. Lee, governor, board of directors, Aero Club of Washington, D. C.; Orval R. Cook, president, Aircraft Industries Association of America, Inc., Washington, D. C.; Frederick C. Crawford, honorary fellow of the National Air Museum, New York, N. Y.; Gen. James H. Doolittle, member of the advisory board of the National Air Museum, San Francisco, Calif., who is at present hunting in northern Canada and telegraphed me to say he was sorry he could not be here; also, Dr. Jerome C. Hunsacker, member of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, of New York, N. Y., and a great aviation pioneer.

All of these men have testified in favor of this location.

Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. JONES. Thank you, Dr. Carmichael.

I see your most valuable Regent right with you to your right, Major Vorys.

Dr. CARMICHAEL. Oh, yes.

Mr. MCGREGOR. I would like to interrupt the doctor to see if we have someplace to bring the old crate that Congressman Vorys used to fly in World War I. I will not admit he won the war. Sometimes we artillery fellows feel we won it, but I always like to pay my respects to our colleague, John Vorys, a great veteran, citizen, and fine colleague.

Mr. JONES. Are there any questions?

Mr. VORYS. Could I say a word, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. JONES. Yes.

STATEMENT OF HON. JOHN M. VORYS, MEMBER OF CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF OHIO

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I would like to reinforce as vigorously as I can everything that Dr. Carmichael just said. Perhaps I have a personal interest in this matter, but when you have a personal interest you ought to expose it to Congress.

I was naval aviator No. 73. There are comparatively few of us alive. Most of us are just half alive. We started to fly 42 years ago. I was Ohio's first director of aeronautics in 1929 and 1930, so that my interest in aviation is of long standing. That was one of the reasons why I was very happy to be appointed and elected a Regent of the Smithsonian Institution in 1947. Ever since I have been hoping to see this National Air Museum light someplace with the hope that it would get started.

It must be remembered that the responsibility for administering the National Air Museum plan or, first, the dream that Congress enacted—it must be remembered that this responsibility was placed on the Smithsonian Institution by the Congress itself. So that in this respect the Regents come to you, speaking to you, because Congress has told us to.

The connection of the Smithsonian Institution in the development of aviation is most interesting, and that part of it I hope will be and I am sure will be shown in this museum.

Secretary Langley of the Smithsonian Institution, a predecessor of Dr. Carmichael, felt that he had the first plane that flew. That was the plane in which he went through some very interesting and historic maneuvers down on the Potomac. It was displayed in the Smithsonian Institution as the first plane ever to fly. The Wright brothers, indignant at that sign, first turned their original Kitty Hawk plane over to the British. But after some long and interesting and diplomatic negotiations the labels on these two historic vehicles were decided upon to the satisfaction of all. Now both of them are in the possession of the Smithsonian Institution, very poorly and inadequately displayed, in view of their unique and historic significance.

It would be those things—it would be the Lillienthal gliders and some of the gliders that first made man airborne, that would be part of this exhibit in the Air Museum.

It would not be a curiosity shop of all the old planes, although, as my colleague from Ohio said, I am hopeful that some of the historic planes with which naval aviation won World War I will be exhibited. But it is of the greatest importance that this contribution of our country to world development should be recognized and should be placed in a location where the millions of tourists and students can know about it. This location, which has been decided upon by a whole string of official bodies—and I will not repeat those various recommendations, has been determined upon, and I come back to my personal interest very frankly to say, as I finish up 20 years of service in the Congress, it would mean a great deal to me as a Regent, as a citizen, and as Congressman, and as a fellow, to have this very important, clear, and final action follow the action by the Senate.

Thank you very much.

Mr. JONES. That is very interesting, Mr. Vorys.

Are there any questions of Mr. Vorys?

Mr. SCUDDER. I might add a few words in regard to Dr. Carmichael's remarks. Fred Wiseman, of Sonoma County, Calif., constructed an airplane which found its way to the Smithsonian Institution. They claim that it was the first airplane ever to carry mail. A letter was written by the postmaster of Petaluma and given to Fred Wiseman on the occasion of the first trip he made, hoping it would reach Santa Rosa, a distance of 16 miles. He was able to make the flight and deliver the letter to the mayor of Santa Rosa.

In looking for this airplane at one time I found it had been removed from the Smithsonian Institution and was now stored in a warehouse in Illinois. An application was made for a memorial stamp to be issued for the first airmail ever carried, but the Post Office Department did not feel it qualified because it did not carry official mail, although it did carry a canceled stamp.

Mr. VORYS. Could I say this: A lot of historic planes are either out in Illinois or in their tin shed behind the Smithsonian Institution because there is just no place to put them. There are some of those planes that it is intended to include in this Air Museum.

Mr. SCUDDER. This plane had worldwide publicity, I know.

Mr. JONES. Thank you very much.

Now, Dr. Carmichael, are you going to have anyone else speak to us this morning?

Dr. CARMICHAEL. Dr. Grover Loening, with your permission. He is a member of the first presidentially appointed Board and has been

a member of the Board since its original appointment by President Truman. He has been reappointed by President Eisenhower and, with General Doolittle, is one of the two civilian members of the Board that advises us in all matters relating to the museum.

As you know, Dr. Loening is a distinguished aeronautical engineer and scientist.

Mr. JONES. We are glad to have you this morning, Doctor. The Smithsonian is certainly fortunate to have a man of your great capacities to advise and assist them in their display of articles of aeronautical importance.

**STATEMENT OF DR. GROVER LOENING, MEMBER, ADVISORY BOARD
OF THE NATIONAL AIR MUSEUM, KEY BISCAYNE, FLA.**

Dr. LOENING. Thank you, sir.

I take a particular interest in this because I have been in aviation since 1910, when I received the first aeronautical engineering degree in America, and then subsequently became the assistant to Mr. Orville Wright. So the Wright plane exhibit has a particular place in my heart, of course.

I thought it might interest you right here to know, Mr. Scudder, with regard to your comment on the Wiseman plane, that it is stored in the Suitland storage facility that the National Air Museum now has for just this purpose because of the inadequacy of our present building to take care of exactly such exhibits.

With all of the propaganda that has been dinned into our ears, gentlemen, I want to take a little of your valuable time, if I may, to remind you that all of the claims of Russia on air progress—and, in fact, they now claim to have invented everything—could be rather discouraging to young America if it were not brought home to them pretty forcibly that it is America that gave flying to the world, because it is American ingenuity and persistence, as exemplified by the work of Langley and the Wrights and so many others, that started our Nation in the opening of the skies to commerce. It is pretty important today, because, as a matter of fact, American aircraft predominate in the airlines of the entire world.

The military aspects of aviation are also, of course, of great importance in accelerating air progress, and they have done much in this direction.

The proof of the achievements that America accomplished by opening the air ocean with its Lindberghs and its Wiley Posts, and the other great pioneers, can be seen daily in the teeming air commerce that now fills the skies here, and so uncomfortably fills many of our airports.

One fact in regard to this is very remarkable when you compare it to any other nation. That is, we have 60,000 privately owned business and personal aircraft flying in the skies of America today, which is almost twice as much as the entire rest of the world put together.

The story of this breathtaking progress is one of the noblest and greatest achievements of the human spirit. It thrills us. Of course, when all of us are so busy with our difficult problems of the day we do have to pause for a moment to realize what a thrill it would be for the youth of the world and for the youth of this country and what a par-

ticular inspiration it would be for our young American ambitions if when they visit Washington—which they can only do on certain occasions and for a limited period of time—if they could find here on the great Mall, which is the home of all the great museums we have—if they could find there our National Air Museum. Then they could see their heritage and be proud of it.

There is no greater way to gain the respect and admiration of other nations in the world than to feature prominently and decisively the mastery of the air that we in America first achieved, and that we continue to demonstrate. But that demonstration is subject to being greatly hindered by a loss of interest in our youth if we do not accent it by a development such as you gentlemen are considering today.

There is also, of course—and I need not dwell on it—but if you think of it—a great element of art in the designing and perfection of aircraft. While our art friends are apt to feel anything mechanical is inartistic, I for one, being perhaps steeped in that business, submit that many of the hard-working, persistent designers of aircraft, in their moments of heavy perspiration, are displaying just as great a devotion to an art as the artist who paints a picture.

As air progress has developed, it has become apparent to all of us, however, that large aircraft can be shown in a museum only in a limited way. The bodies or fuselages or central sections of some of these important historical aircraft, like the plane that dropped the first atom bomb, which we have in our collection, can probably best be shown where we have only a section of the body displayed, which is important. Then the large area occupying units, such as wings, can be adequately displayed and shown in model form. In that way a museum building, such as we have planned for this area, can accomplish the full job of displaying these relics.

For the engineering student, the museum has already provided at Suitland, Md., an organized storage and housing facility in the suburbs, where many large originals of greater size can be kept for study.

A misconception arose from one early original plan which we had, which was erroneously labeled by some as a "colossal hangar-type of building, larger than the Capitol itself," which is a very unfair statement, because there is no such thing. It has been made a talking point by a few uninformed people but progress and considerations of the last 4 years have shown that we can have designed adequately for our requirements for the next many, many years, a building on the site that you are considering which will be ample in size and highly appropriate in character.

The National Air Museum would be more than a building just to house an aircraft collection. It would be principally a memorial to enshrine the greatest mechanical relic in the world—the greatest mechanical relic in the history of the world—the first airplane to fly.

We have not got the first wheel, and we have not got the first chariot, and we have not got the first boat to float, but we do have in this one exhibit alone the greatest relic in man's advancing civilization—the first apparatus that took him off, soaring into the air. Do we honor this was a place among the other antiquities along the Washington Mall, or do we relegate it to a second-class suburb location?

As was well expressed by Mr. William P. McCracken, a distinguished Washington lawyer and one of America's great pioneers and the first Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Air:

In my humble opinion there is only one place where the museum should be located, and that is in the site on the Mall. This particular area is set apart as a place for the erection of memorials and the preservation of material evidence of pioneering in all fields of endeavor. It is not just a question of preserving for posterity these symbols of outstanding achievements, but of providing inspiration to the millions of young people who visit the Nation's Capital as part of their education.

There have been some public suggestions to locate the National Air Museum at Bolling Air Force Base or the Anacostia Naval Air Station, or at College Park, or the new Chantilly Airport. These sites are all too far away from the museum visitor traffic pattern of Washington to render the public service which the National Air Museum is capable of. It must be located near the other great museums and galleries of the Smithsonian Institution, the Capitol Building, and the Washington Monument.

Millions of visitors annually come to these memorials to America's greatness, and many of these visitors go over to the inadequate Air Museum's tin shed layout.

It has also been suggested that the old Pension Office Building be used for the National Air Museum. In order to qualify to sit before you this morning I made a special study of that building, and will be glad to answer any questions that you gentlemen wish to put to me as an engineer. To anyone who has inspected this building, as I have, this proposal is unworthy of further thought. At the most it could accommodate no more than 15 or 20 small airplanes, which would have to be taken apart in order to get them through the huge columns, and then only after major and expensive structural changes to permit their entry and display in the buildings. The doors and other things would have to be changed in the old brick building.

The scientific inspiration to be derived from the National Air Museum is, in the mere opinion of those of us in this and other fields, a necessity. This question has been before you and the Congress and the public since 1946, when the original bill establishing the National Air Museum was passed by the Congress. Therefore it is something that should by now receive the utmost of our attention.

The different museums might be of interest to you. They are three, and perhaps we should dwell on them for a moment because it could be a little confusing. There is at Dayton, Ohio, a quite justifiable and very handsome building, and it should be an Air Force Museum which is devoted and should be devoted and should be open to the public and not be too secret to show the public the way in which these vast sums of money that have been spent on the development of the Air Force have gradually led up to the magnificent jet bombers that the Air Force has today, and from there directly to the space age.

There is another museum that is fully justified, and that is one for educational purposes alone at the Air Force Academy at Colorado Springs. That is also being developed and should be developed in a very fine and sensible and limited but educational manner.

The other one is the one, National Flight Museum for Aviation Developments, in which the original planes and great historical relics are suitably stored for the inspiration not only of our youth, but for

the international prestige of our country for the world to know that we lead and led.

Thank you very much.

Mr. JONES. Thank you very much, Dr. Loening. It has been a most interesting discussion.

Mr. MCGREGOR. I would like to ask Commissioner McConihe a question for the record.

Do you have any idea how much money it will cost for the plans and specifications and drawings to be prepared for this museum.

Mr. MCCONIHE. No, sir; we do not at this time.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Do we not generally put a certain limit on the amount of money for the plans and drawings, and so forth?

Mr. MCCONIHE. Not necessarily so, sir. We have not been given the requirements and we have no estimate of the cost at the present time.

Mr. MCGREGOR. I am a little fearful we may run into difficulty on the floor of the Congress if we do not have a ceiling on the amount of money that can be spent for the planning and the surveys and the specifications. You have no idea now what it should be?

Mr. MCCONIHE. No, sir.

Mr. JONES. Are there any further questions?

(No response.)

Mr. JONES. Dr. Carmichael, I have one question about section 2 of the bill, which provides that the site of the building is to be approved by the National Capital Planning Commission. I take it you do not know at the present time just where you intend to locate this building?

Dr. CARMICHAEL. Yes, sir. The location is essentially decided and the National Capital Planning Commission has approved the site, and the site plan is described in the legislation. The exact setbacks from the street are not provided, but it will be a building exactly opposite the National Gallery of Art, and a little smaller than the base plan of that building.

Mr. JONES. Why is it necessary to have section 2 in the bill, then? I cannot understand that.

Dr. CARMICHAEL. Sir, I believe that is simply a technical question of building lines. It could be eliminated, but it is simply that, because they have approved the site.

Mr. JONES. It seems to me, Dr. Carmichael, section 2 gives the impression that the selection can be made at a different site than that described in the preceding section, and it looks like it would be disturbing to a lot of people who might consider this legislation.

Dr. CARMICHAEL. I think it could be deleted, if you wish to do so, without any loss to the legislation.

Mr. MCGREGOR. I would like to ask Dr. Carmichael a question, if I could.

I notice you state it is about the same content or size as the Fine Arts Building. Do you have any idea as to how many square feet you are going to require, or would like to have?

Dr. CARMICHAEL. I have that figure. May I supply that for the record?

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Thank you very much. If we get the square footage, Mr. Commissioner, is it not correct that then we can figure,

approximately at least, how much it will cost for the plans and drawings?

Mr. McCONIHE. Yes, sir; we could do it approximately.

Mr. MCGREGOR. I do not like the idea of giving a blank check for plans and drawings. I have been in the contracting business a little myself and I know something about the engineering of it, and the technical part of it. It has been done that way from time immemorial. I think you should have a ceiling for the amount of money you are going to pay for the plans and specifications.

Thank you.

Mr. JONES. Thank you very much, doctor.

Mr. HYDE. If there are no other witnesses on this particular bill, I do not like to inject a sour note—

Mr. JONES. Just one minute. Are there further witnesses on the bill?

Dr. CARMICHAEL. Dr. Victory, who is here, has a brief statement he would like to make, if you would permit it.

Mr. JONES. We will be glad to hear Dr. Victory, and that will conclude the proponents on the bill, and then we will hear from you, Congressman Hyde.

STATEMENT OF DR. JOHN F. VICTORY, VICE PRESIDENT, NATIONAL AERONAUTIC ASSOCIATION, AND EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

Dr. VICTORY. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I am John F. Victory, executive secretary of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, which will soon become the National Aeronautics and Space Administration under recent legislation. I was the first employee of the NACA in 1955. Prior to that I was in aeronautical research in the Government's first experimental laboratory at the Washington Navy Yard.

I have served under nine Presidents of the United States. I come to you this morning, however, not as a representative of a governmental agency, but as vice president of the National Aeronautic Association. That was the first and is the oldest aeronautic association in the country. It was founded in 1907. It deals with, first of all, the sporting side of aviation and certifies and promulgates national and world records. It sanctions and fosters the National Aviation Education Association, and helps to support it. It also subsidizes the Academy of Model Aeronautics, which runs regional, national, and international meets of the boy model builders of the country. It stimulates air youth education in all the high schools of America.

In addition to that, they are affiliated with the National Aeronautic Association, and I am authorized to express my view this morning on behalf of the National Aviation Education Council, the Academy of Model Aeronautics, the National Pilots Association, the Soaring Society of America, the Parachute Club of America, the recently established University Aviation Association, and the Professional Race Pilots Association.

On behalf of this element of our country, I urge upon your committee the wisdom of providing a National Air Museum in a central location. We are entirely satisfied with the location that is now pending before your committee, but we insist that there must be a

central location for a museum in order that the youth of our country who come into their Capital City frequently can imbibe something from the past of aviation. It means so much to our national welfare and to our national security.

We are about to embark on a new element of aviation called space exploration. Our youth are way ahead of their elders in their powers of imagination and their studies in this problem. We want to stimulate the youth all that it is possible to do so. Therein lies our future security.

The board of directors of the National Aeronautic Association, at its meeting on December 17, 1957, adopted the following resolution speaking on behalf of these organizations:

Whereas the National Air Museum was established by the Congress in 1946 (20 U. S. C. 77) to be erected in the Nation's Capital as a bureau of the Smithsonian Institution; and

Whereas after detailed study a site for the National Air Museum has been selected pursuant to law, which has the approval of the Smithsonian Institution and of the National Capital Planning Commission: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Board of Directors of the National Aeronautic Association assembled in the city of Washington, December 17, 1957, on the 54th anniversary of the first successful flight of an airplane, conscious of the transcendent significance of air supremacy to the national security and of the vital relation of knowledge of the past to progress in the future, do strongly advocate the assignment to the Smithsonian Institution of a proper site in the central part of the Nation's Capital for the proposed National Air Museum; and be it further

Resolved, That, as the parent aeronautical organization in our land, we do strongly urge upon the authorities concerned the wisdom of locating the National Air Museum in close proximity to the other national museums and galleries under the Smithsonian Institution so that visitors in great numbers to the Nation's Capital may not, because of limited time or remote location of the National Air Museum, be deprived of opportunity to view historical and priceless exhibits recording the progress of man's achievements in the air age, beginning with the Wright brothers Kitty Hawk plane and continuing through the period of the greatest contributions to the progress of civilization.

Mr. JONES. Thank you, Dr. Victory.

Are there any questions of Dr. Victory?

(No response.)

Mr. JONES. Thank you again, sir.

Mr. Hyde.

STATEMENT OF HON. DEWITT S. HYDE, MEMBER OF CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MARYLAND

Mr. HYDE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I appreciate your courtesy in letting me testify here, inasmuch as I had not made it known to the committee that I wish to be heard. As a matter of fact, I was negligent in not being aware that this bill was before you today.

I want to make it clear I am not opposing an Air Museum. I think we very, very urgently need one. The only issue I inject into the picture is the question of where it should be located.

With that in mind, I want to put in a plug for the location of this museum at the Old Pension Office Building in accordance with the bill which I have introduced, the number of which is H. R. 13303.

There are many people in the area who feel that this Old Pension Office Building should be used as the Air Museum on a number of grounds. First, as Dr. Carmichael already told you, this building has already been transferred to the Smithsonian Institution, which evidently contemplates using it as a contemporary art museum. But

many people in this area feel the location of the National Air Museum in the Old Pension Office Building would preserve the Mall site where they are proposing to put this new building opposite the Mellon Art Gallery for uses more in keeping with the cultural character of the Mall.

Mr. JONES. I did not know anybody hated the Smithsonian Institution badly enough to give them that old building, but go ahead.

Mr. HYDE. All right. By having it located here in the Old Pension Office Building, it would still be readily accessible to millions of tourists who visit Washington each year. It is not far from the Mall and is within easy walking distance. Of course, it has the added advantage, which sometimes does not get too much serious consideration here, of perhaps saving about \$40 million in the construction of a new building for this purpose.

Moreover, as I pointed out in a press release on this subject, the Chairman of the Fine Arts Commission here has said that this particular site on which they want to locate the National Air Museum on the Mall is the last available site for an art museum on the Mall. Many persons in this area believe that by locating the National Air Museum in the Old Pension Office Building, it would have the virtue of preserving this site on the Mall for purposes more in keeping with the general character of the area where the Smithsonian Institution is located.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HYDE. Yes, sir.

Mr. MCGREGOR. I understood Mr. Carmichael to say that the National Capital Planning Commission had agreed on the site they were recommending. Is that in error?

Mr. HYDE. No; I do not know that that is in error. I did not say anything about that.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Have you taken up with the National Capital Planning Commission or the Commission of Fine Arts the site you are recommending?

Mr. HYDE. No.

Mr. MCGREGOR. That is all.

Mr. JONES. Are there any further questions of Mr. Hyde?

(No response.)

Mr. JONES. Thank you, sir.

Mr. HYDE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. JONES. There is one question that should be cleared up, I think, with Dr. Carmichael.

Does the Smithsonian have, or has it had transferred to it, this Patent Office Building?

Dr. CARMICHAEL. Sir, there are two old buildings that have been referred to this morning. There is the Old Patent Office Building, which is a so-called Greek revival building, which looks very much like the Old Treasury Building—a beautiful, classic building. That building has been, by act of Congress, transferred to the Smithsonian Institution for use as a gallery of art when the United States Civil

Service Commission can be provided with quarters elsewhere. That has been enacted. That is the Old Patent Office Building.

The building to which reference has just been made is the Old Pension Office Building. That is the big brick building with the frieze around it that shows interesting scenes from the War Between the States, as I have learned to say since I have lived here in the District.

Mr. JONES. May I remind you, Dr. Carmichael, there were maneuvers made by people from time to time to acquire the Old Patent Office Building in order to turn it into a parking lot.

Dr. CARMICHAEL. Yes, sir.

Mr. JONES. And it was this committee that resisted that effort and preserved that fine old building.

Dr. CARMICHAEL. It is a magnificent building. Some architects have told me they consider it to be one of the great buildings of the city of Washington. Other capital cities of other countries cherish their old buildings. I hope we will always do so.

Mr. JONES. You know, we were taken to task for the fact that we kept that building.

Dr. CARMICHAEL. Yes, sir.

Mr. JONES. Thank you very much, gentlemen. We will not detain you any further.

We have two bills before us now, H. R. 11550, by Mr. Cramer, and H. R. 13412, by Mr. Rutherford. Both are identical bills providing for the acquisition of sites and construction for a training school for the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Mr. Cramer is here this morning, and Mr. Rutherford also. We have General Swing, the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the Department of Justice here, who will be our first witness.

Will you be good enough, General Swing, to state to the committee the need for this building, and first would you please identify your associate?

(H. R. 11550 follows:)

[H. R. 11550, 85th Cong., 2d sess.]

A BILL To provide for the acquisition of sites and the construction of buildings for a training school and other facilities for the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Administrator of General Services is hereby authorized, pursuant to the Act approved May 25, 1926 (44 Stat. 630; 40 U. S. C. 341), as amended, to acquire sites and plan, design, construct and equip an Immigration and Naturalization training school and adjunct facilities, including living quarters for officers, for use by the Attorney General for administration and enforcement of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

SEC. 2. The Attorney General is hereby authorized to transfer to the General Services Administration from funds appropriated for the enforcement of the immigration laws such amounts as may be necessary for the purposes provided in section 1.

STATEMENT OF GEN. J. M. SWING, COMMISSIONER, ACCOMPANIED
BY EDWARD A. LOUGHRAN, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT TO
THE COMMISSIONER, IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

General SWING. This is Mr. Loughran, my administrative assistant, and our budget man, Mr. Dale Francis.

Mr. JONES. Fine. We are glad to have you and your associates this morning, General Swing. You may proceed.

General SWING. Efficient administration and enforcement of the immigration and naturalization laws requires that this service maintain a continuous process of recruiting and building a highly diversified officer staff expertly trained and composed of employees having knowledge and experience in several operating programs.

A brief look at the wide range of responsibilities imposed upon the Immigration and Naturalization Service by law and regulation emphasizes the very complex nature of the overall Service function, that is:

- (a) Inspection for admission into the United States;
- (b) Detention and deportation of aliens;
- (c) Control and guarding the borders of the United States against the illegal entry of aliens;
- (d) Naturalization, including the citizenship program;
- (e) Investigation of aliens and/or naturalized citizens;
- (f) Immigration and naturalization records affecting millions of individuals; and
- (g) The immigration phases of the recurrent refugee programs.

Any one of the major programs I have just mentioned constitutes an operation comparable in scope and complexity to the entire and sole function of many other individual governmental bureaus. The fact that Congress has grouped this very pronounced diversity of operations under a single agency places upon that agency a very important and very complex responsibility for officer development and training.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service functions are carried out by an officer staff subdivided by official title approximately as follows:

Immigrant inspectors.....	1, 169
Patrol inspectors.....	1, 491
Special inquiry officers.....	42
Investigators.....	761
Naturalization examiners.....	161
Detention officers.....	224
Supervisory and staff officers.....	208
Administration officers.....	157

Efficient utilization of manpower requires that the personnel program of the Service be pointed toward development of versatility of individual officers and maximum flexibility throughout the force.

With few exceptions, officer personnel in the Service come from the ranks of the border patrol and later fill positions in other branches of the Service. This requires initial training of officers in the Border Patrol School, comprising 12 weeks spent on law, methods, and procedures of law enforcement, including special emphasis on contact and handling of aliens.

I would like to insert in the record later a list of the various subjects taught at this school. I will not attempt to run through it.

Mr. JONES. Without objection, it will be made a part of the record. (The document referred to is as follows:)

SUBJECTS TAUGHT AT OFFICER TRAINING SCHOOL

- I. Legal backgrounds of immigration and nationality :
 - A. Constitutional foundations
 - B. Functions of the courts
- II. The Immigration and Nationality Act; Decisions of the courts and the BIA; Immigration and Naturalization Service decisions, policies and procedures :
 - A. Immigration :
 1. Definitions: classes of immigrants and nonimmigrants; quota and nonquota immigrants; entry; totalitarian party; child; good moral character; etc.
 2. Crewmen
 3. Fines
 4. Quotas: numerical limitations; preferences; nonquota status; etc.
 5. Visa petitions
 6. Entry documents
 7. Entry and exclusion; inspection; detention; physical and mental examination; excludable classes; temporary admissions; etc.
 8. Adjustment of status
 9. Special inquiry hearings: excludable and deportable aliens; examining officer functions
 10. General and miscellaneous provisions
 - B. Deportation and parole :
 1. Deportable classes
 2. Suspension of deportation and voluntary departure
 3. Parole.
 4. Travel documents
 5. Deportation expenses
 6. Private bills
 - C. Nationality and naturalization :
 1. Nationality at birth and by collective naturalization
 2. Naturalization requisites and procedures
 3. Derivation
 4. Naturalization of former United States citizens
 5. Revocation of naturalization
 6. Documents
 7. Expatriation
- III. Investigations :
 - A. General investigations: illegal residents, private bills, alien registration, personnel, etc.
 - B. Special investigations: subversives; criminal; immoral; narcotic; smuggling; visa and passport frauds; chinese frauds
 - C. Arrests and searches; prosecutions
 - D. Investigative techniques and reports
- IV. Border patrol management :
 - A. Mission, authority and organization
 - B. Operations: mobile forces; traffic checking; antismuggling; farm and ranch check; etc.
 - C. Intelligence
 - D. Air operations
 - E. Logistics
- V. Administration :
 - A. Management :
 1. Principles of organization
 2. Work simplification and paperwork controls
 3. Supervisory responsibilities, and general aspects of supervision
 4. Financial aspects of management

V. Administration—Continued

B. Work measurement and statistical reporting

C. Personnel:

1. Appraisal reports and promotion policy
2. Classification
3. Employee services
4. Disciplinary cases

D. Records administration

VI. Miscellaneous: Field inspection; security; intelligence; State Department functions; customs inspection; etc.

APPROXIMATE ALLOCATION OF TIME AT OFFICER TRAINING SCHOOL (KEYED TO SEPARATE LIST OF SUBJECTS)

- I. 1½ days
- II. A—9 days
B—3 days
C—3 days
- III. 5 days (A-1; B-2; C-½; D-1½)
- IV. 1½ days
- V. 6 days (A-2; B-1½; C-1; D-1½)
- VI. 1 day

General SWING. The Border Patrol School was first established in October 1934. It has since provided initial training for over 5,800 Service career officers. An ever-present problem has been a permanent physical home for the school. At first, sessions were held at Old Camp Chigas in El Paso. In 1951 the school moved to temporary quarters on the campus of the College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts at State College, N. Mex. During 1952 and 1953 classes convened at McAllen, Tex., and at Radford School in El Paso. In 1954 the school was moved into its present quarters at the Fort Bliss Military Reservation near El Paso. It is presently housed in hastily constructed, temporary-type, 1-story, frame buildings built some 16 years ago and made available for school purposes only because they had been abandoned by the Army as the least serviceable structure on the post.

The Border Patrol School provides systematic instruction in the following subjects:

- Mission of the Immigration Service.
- Spanish language.
- Immigration law.
- Nationality and citizenship.
- Elementary criminal law, evidence, and court procedure.
- Criminal investigations.
- Duties and authority to act.
- Arrest, search, and seizure.
- Processing and handling of aliens.
- Civil rights.
- Functions of United States attorneys and United States commissioners.
- Public relations; officers' handbook; bearing and demeanor, courtesy and conduct.
- Interrogation.
- False claims to United States citizenship; methods of evading arrest.
- Intelligence training.
- Inspection and examination procedures.
- The border patrol and national defense.
- Method of operations, including field exercises.
- Train and bus inspection.
- Highway traffic inspection.
- Sign cutting and tracking of illegal entrant aliens.
- River and line watch duties; aircraft and jeep patrol.
- Industry and agriculture inspection.
- Control of alien crewmen.

Smuggling of aliens and contraband.
Subversive aliens.
Fingerprinting and classification of fingerprints.
Physical training and judo.
Firearms training and self-defense.
Red Cross first aid.
Care and use of Government-owned equipment; automobiles, firearms, radio, and other issued equipment.
Preparation of official forms and correspondence.
Government travel regulations and vouchers.
Service personnel policy.

For officers who have had experience in the Service and who have demonstrated capacity and willingness to advance to positions of greater responsibility, a training course was established in January 1955—commonly referred to as the Advanced Officers' Training School. More than 200 career officers received this training each year in 6-week courses designed to increase officer knowledge and competence, sharpen capacity for independent judgment, and qualify officers for positions of greater responsibility. The course provides officers with instruction on inspection and naturalization, investigation, enforcement, law, and general administration. Instructors drawn from supervisory ranks of this Service, the Department of State, the Bureau of the Budget, and the Bureau of Customs conduct the courses.

All students spend one weekend in New York, where they observe inspection of passengers on large transatlantic liners as well as incoming air traffic and witness the cooperative operations of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Customs, Coast Guard, and the Public Health Service. Seven examinations interspersed throughout the session measure each officer's knowledge and his ability to apply to factual situations what he has learned during classroom lectures and discussions. Since establishment in 1955, a total of 782 career officers have received the benefits of this training course. The subjects covered in this training course are set forth in a separate statement attached.

Mr. JONES. Without objection, the document referred to has been made a part of the record.

Other training programs relate to more specialized fields. By training and selection continual emphasis is applied upon improving the individual caliber of special inquiry officers. These officers conduct hearings in exclusion and expulsion cases. Equitable decisions for thousands of individuals rest upon the training and competence of these officers. Also, the quality of their work must stand the test of subsequent appellate review and litigation.

The special inquiry officers base their decisions upon evidence presented by attorneys for the aliens and by Immigration and Naturalization Service investigators acting as examining officers in the presentation of the Government's cases in deportation proceedings. Investigators acting in this capacity require special training in hearing procedures. In other fields the need for training is equally acute. Naturalization examiners require periodic refresher courses to bring them up to date on changes in regulations, procedures, and precedents in order to insure uniformity throughout the Service and to improve the quality of the records presented to the naturalization courts.

I became Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization just prior to the beginning of the fiscal year 1955. Since that time one of my principal objectives has been to improve the capabilities and productive capacity of Service personnel. It is significant that since

1955 the officer strength has been reduced by 183 positions—from 4,523 to 4,340—and concurrently the borders have been brought under control, naturalization backlogs have been eliminated, the volume of pending exclusion and deportation hearings has been reduced to a current basis, investigative efforts have been channeled into cases of real importance to the national security, and officers are now handling inspection of international traffic at the highest volume in history.

During the same period added responsibilities have been placed upon the Service by new legislation. In large part these accomplishments have resulted from effective officer training, making it possible to obtain greater production per man and to shift officers among diverse functions as required by constantly changing problems. Added convenience and efficiency would result from concentration of the various training programs at one central plant, designated as an Immigration and Naturalization Service Training School. Certainly the savings resulting from effective training provide firm justification for the cost of the proposed training school.

An adequate school will require space for classrooms, dormitories, administration, etc., making it possible to provide 3-month training sessions for approximately 200 new patrol inspectors annually, 6-week sessions of advanced training for approximately 200 career officers per year, and refresher courses for approximately 400 officers per year, the sessions so to be arranged that never at any one time in attendance would there be over 100 officers. The school itself, therefore, is to have a maximum capacity at any one time of 100 officers.

That is my brief justification, Mr. Chairman.

If it is agreeable with the committee, I would like to present a document explaining the legal reason why we are requesting authority.

Mr. JONES. Without objection, that will be made a part of the record, and it is a very important point, General, I might say.

(The document referred to is as follows:)

NEED FOR ENABLING LEGISLATION FOR IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE TRAINING SCHOOL

The provisions of title 41, United States Code, section 12 are quoted below: "No contract shall be entered into for the erection, repair, or furnishing of any public building, or for any public improvement which shall bind the Government to pay a larger sum of money than the amount in the Treasury appropriated for the specific purpose."

The annual appropriations of the Immigration and Naturalization Service are available for erection of buildings where specific provision therefor is provided in substantive legislation. Such authority presently exists in two instances, as follows:

1. Section 242 (c) of the Immigration and Nationality Act authorizes erection of buildings and adjunct facilities required for the detention of aliens;

2. The act of June 26, 1930, as amended, authorizes erection of facilities for law enforcement along the border under a limitation of \$30,000.

Thus, substantive legislation is required to enable the Immigration and Naturalization Service to include in its appropriation request funds for the erection of an Immigration and Naturalization Service Training School.

By a memorandum of May 14, 1957, request was made to the General Services Administration to include an item for a training school in its budgetary program, on the assumption that adequate enabling legislation was available to that agency in the Public Buildings Act of May 25, 1926, as amended. However, in a letter of April 12, 1957, addressed to the Bureau of the Budget concerning possible need for legislation authorizing a training school, the Administrator of the General Administration stated as follows:

"Accordingly, and to remove any doubt as to whether existing authority is adequate for the provision of the training school for immigration border patrol and living quarters at immigration stations, it is recommended that the proposed bill be revised to read as follows: * * *"

Under these circumstances enactment of S. 3653 is needed for the following reasons:

1. To remove any doubt as to the substantive authority of the General Services Administration for the specific construction required;
2. To provide enabling legislation which will permit the Immigration and Naturalization Service to request appropriation of funds for the needed construction.

General SWING. It is a very important point, Mr. Jones. I might say briefly, in the law under which the Service acts we have two sections which provide for the erection of any structures. One is section 242 (c) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, which authorizes erection of buildings and adjunct facilities required for the detention of aliens.

The second is the act of June 26, 1930, as amended, which authorizes the erection of facilities for law enforcement along the border under a limitation of \$30,000.

Mr. JONES. Thank you very much, General Swing. Are there any questions?

Mr. CRAMER. You are familiar with the \$1 million limitation placed on this legislation in the Senate, in the bill which already passed the Senate; are you not?

General SWING. Yes, sir.

Mr. CRAMER. Are you agreeable to that figure? Is that a reasonable figure?

General SWING. That is a reasonable figure for a very austere setup.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Hunter from the General Services Administration is here and he will testify as to the physical aspects of the building, I might say, for the information of the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. CRAMER. Thank you.

Mr. JONES. Thank you very much, General.

Mr. Hunter, will you come around, please?

STATEMENT OF LEONARD L. HUNTER, ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, PUBLIC BUILDINGS SERVICE

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, the General Services Administration favors the enactment of this legislation and is prepared to perform the services as outlined in the bill.

Mr. JONES. Have you made any estimate of the number of square feet involved?

Mr. HUNTER. No, sir; I do not have any estimate on it, but I do have some information supplied by them as to the number of square feet in the building.

Mr. MCGREGOR. How many square feet?

Mr. HUNTER. 52,978.

Mr. MCGREGOR. What is the approximate cost per square foot for construction now?

Mr. HUNTER. It depends on the location.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Do you know where this one is to be located?

Mr. HUNTER. No, I do not.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Not a great deal of the amount depends on location. Is that not true? You have various values established?

Mr. HUNTER. It would vary depending on which part of the southern border it would be on. I presume it would be on the southern border somewhere.

Mr. MCGREGOR. How much does it cost for this type of building? You have some idea of what they want.

Mr. HUNTER. This is a net figure I am speaking of. We would have to make some rough sketches to see how much gross area this would involve, and then we would apply a square foot cost to the gross area.

Mr. MCGREGOR. How much is the square foot cost?

Mr. HUNTER. I do not know. It depends on where the building is located.

Mr. MCGREGOR. What is the average throughout the country?

Mr. HUNTER. In that area for the type of structure they are talking about it would be somewhere between \$20 and \$23 per square foot.

Mr. MCGREGOR. That is what I have been trying to get at for 5 minutes. \$20 to \$23 per square foot. Thank you.

Mr. MCFALL. Mr. Chairman.

Mr. JONES. Mr. McFall.

Mr. MCFALL. You said you did not know where this building would be.

General Swing, do you have any statement as to where this will be? Are you going to acquire new land and is it to be in Texas, or is it going to be in Florida, or where will it be?

General SWING. The school for some years has been in Texas, in and out of El Paso, or, as I have mentioned in my statement, for several years it was in McAllen, Tex. Inasmuch as the greatest problem of the control of the borders is along the southern border, and much of the training of the young border patrolmen would be sort of on-the-job training, some place along the southern border would certainly be, from the point of efficiency and need, the best location.

Mr. MCFALL. As I followed your testimony, you kind of moved this school all over the Southwest in a way from one city to another.

General SWING. Wherever we could get temporary quarters at the time. As I say, for two summers I put it in a girls' school while the girls were on vacation. Then we put it in Fort Bliss. I would say that was due partly to my personal relationship with military authorities that we could put it there in some temporary building. We would undoubtedly search for some place around the southern border, where, if there is not Government land available, there would be land provided for us. I am confident that the land element will not enter into it as to the need for buying land.

Mr. MCFALL. That is one of the questions I intended to ask you. You intend to use land already owned by the Government and not buy a new site?

General SWING. Either that, or depending on where it will finally go. We have under our present authority constructed certain facilities, and where we did not have Government land the communities were very happy to provide the land. This would not be a large facility and would not require too many acres of land.

Mr. MCFALL. You mentioned the dormitory. You would have facilities for 100 there. Do you intend to build a regular site with dormi-

tory and administration facilities, and a school facility? Is that correct?

General SWING. Yes. The dormitory we envision, if the chairman would allow me to show you, I have a brief plat of what we would desire in the way of dormitories. For instance, for two of the students it would be approximately 14 by 19 feet, so that each one could get a cot and a desk and a chair, and there would be a toilet and a small clothes closet. The toilet facility would be used by the next dormitory, so that 4 would be sort of in 1 large room.

Mr. McFALL. Then you have some tentative plans of this?

General SWING. I have a tentative plan of a very austere character that I would be pleased to furnish.

Mr. McFALL. Along the lines of Mr. McGregor's question, do you have any idea of how much the plans or the facility would cost?

General SWING. It all depends on who is down there doing the dickering, if I may say so. We have built facilities and have been building them for years along the southern border. The type that I envision will not cost \$20 to \$23 a square foot, or I will eat your hat. It will be cinder block, and so forth. I am not trying to build a mausoleum. I got nervous when I heard all of you talking about this museum and everything here. I just want a simple and permanent structure where I can send these young men down to the border some place, and have them go through a rigorous training program. I propose to dicker around and get free land and put up a very austere training school, like we would use in the military, because these young men are quasi-military in their first training.

Mr. McFALL. You understand from my point of view, and I think the members of the committee have the same point of view, it does not say anything about austere or use any other type of adjective in the bill.

General SWING. I am putting it in the record now.

Mr. McFALL. We have your testimony, but it seems to me that the bill is kind of a brief one, and I wanted to bring that out.

Thank you very much.

General SWING. Yes, sir.

Mr. JONES. We would like to have this chart for the information of the committee, but since it probably cannot be reproduced adequately in the record, it will not be made a part of the record.

Are there any other questions of General Swing, or Mr. Hunter?

(No response.)

Mr. JONES. If not, thank you very much.

Mr. Rutherford, we will be glad to have your statement at this time.

STATEMENT OF HON. J. T. RUTHERFORD, MEMBER OF CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF TEXAS

Mr. RUTHERFORD. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am principally interested in this project due to my personal observation and personal interest in the Border Patrol Academy. As the general has pointed out, other than three sessions of the Border Patrol Academy, it has been located in the Southwest, and particularly in El Paso. At the present time the academy is located, you might say, upon excess prop-

erty of Fort Bliss. They are more or less tenants in sufferance of the military there.

As to the austere construction, I might say that any construction would be an improvement over their present facilities.

I am interested in two phases of this: One is principally location, and two—neither one takes priority over the other—two is the need.

I have seen the present Border Patrol Academy, and I have worked with the border patrol officials. I might say we have very fine relations with them in my area, and I want to point out one thing as to location: El Paso is the largest city on the Mexican-United States border. Ciudad Juarez is the largest city on the Mexican border on the Mexican side. More than 2 million people a month come from the south to the north. In other words, they come to El Paso. This would give a valuable opportunity, I would say, for experience that could not be obtained in any other location for these border patrolmen.

General Swing mentioned space. We have ample space in El Paso. I have been led to believe by people who have been interested in this project for a great number of years, trying to find a stable location for the Border Patrol Academy, that there is land available free of charge to the Government. I do not make this as a promise or a pledge, and I do not have deed in hand, but I am personally comfortable in making the statement that I believe the land can be acquired either without cost or at nominal cost to the Federal Government at a suitable location.

The need is great. We have this situation there. These men are doing a very vital job, a tremendous job, in protecting our border with regard to many visitors. If any of you have had the opportunity to travel on the Mexican border, or any border as far as that is concerned, you will recognize that all border patrolmen basically are required to speak Spanish. These men in the Border Patrol Academy or school, graduate to and, as the general pointed out, make up the future officers and personnel directors and administrators of the border patrol, Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Recently in El Paso we opened a new facility. To expedite traffic in that area, basically the man who says "state your citizenship" now acquires the information and expedites the traffic by doubling up as Customs and Agriculture agent, and just about everything. In other words, a border patrolman ceases to be just the man who checks the so-called wetbacks and is interested only in your citizenship, but he covers a wide range of duties and obligations.

We feel that the school is adequately located in El Paso. We would like to retain it there. We only want to improve their facilities. El Paso has much Federal property, including Fort Bliss. I might say they are always desirous of expansion because it is the Guided Missiles School of the United States Army, and of course they need this land. They have been very kind to the Justice Department in permitting them to be tenants there for some time.

We also have Texas Western College, which will afford a fine opportunity for the school in drawing upon the academic requirements and necessities that would be present there.

Mr. Chairman, basically I am interested in the improvement and I think these men deserve adequate, and I might say, dignified facilities, rather than living more or less like gypsies in lean-tos and tarpaper shacks on Fort Bliss and various other campuses. They are doing a

tremendously fine job and I think the job requires it. I think it is adequately located, but we just want to improve the facilities.

I would like to submit myself to any questions pertaining to this matter.

Mr. JONES. Thank you very much, Mr. Rutherford.

Mr. McFall.

Mr. McFALL. I have only one question, Mr. Rutherford: Since you are on the site right down there and know all about this, perhaps you can explain it. They have been operating this school on Fort Bliss. Is it impossible to build a school on Fort Bliss, taking advantage of the facilities for living there, such as other personnel of Fort Bliss have, so that they would not have to have separate eating facilities? Why can they not coordinate it in some large center that is already in existence for administration purposes, and so forth?

Mr. RUTHERFORD. Principally this: They are at Fort Bliss now, as you say. As the general pointed out previously, I imagine the students down there very much regretted the transfer from the Radford girls school. However, the basic mission of Fort Bliss and the Academy are quite different. For one thing, the fort is under the Defense Department, and this agency is under the Justice Department. Fort Bliss is desirous of obtaining this land and these buildings. Fort Bliss is continually growing and it is important that they cut their strings from the Defense Department, I feel, and express appreciation for the service rendered, and get out on their own to perform their own mission.

These are border patrolmen. Their requirements are quite different. I feel if they obtain their own facilities with their own classrooms they would be far better off. Principally this is an academic college and quite different from the Fort Bliss training.

We have an adequate, and I would say a very fine pistol range owned by the city of El Paso. In fact, I think it is one of the finest in the world. I have seen a great number of them. It will afford an opportunity for cooperation between the border patrol and our State and local officers, which is at a high peak. However, to continue to request the Defense Department and the Justice Department to co-habitate, you might say, is not fair to either of them.

Mr. McFALL. I have one other question: Is it not possible somehow that we can put a limitation on the amount of funds involved in this? The bill says they are authorized to do it, and then in the second paragraph it says they are authorized to transfer as much as necessary from already existing funds. That seems to me to give a little blank check. I am not saying they will use it, but at least it is there.

Mr. RUTHERFORD. As Mr. Cramer pointed out awhile ago in his question to General Swing, the Senate has passed this measure with a limitation of \$1 million.

Mr. McFALL. I see.

Mr. RUTHERFORD. And I think this is a very modest figure in comparison, Mr. McFall. I will be frank with you. I personally envision a Border Patrol Academy, not in size, not in scope, and not in expenditures, but I think their responsibility is equal to the Air Force Academy, West Point, or Annapolis, and I would like to see a modest academy of similar structure, dignity, and mission.

Mr. McFALL. Thank you. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. JONES. Are there any further questions?

Mr. DOOLEY. I have one question. I am not very familiar with the border location, but is not Tijuana a location with a great deal of traffic back and forth like El Paso?

Mr. RUTHERFORD. Yes; it is, but in comparison it is a great deal smaller in the volume of population. We estimate we have in excess of 24 million people actually counted who traversed the border between Ciudad Juarez and El Paso last year. Based on those figures, we estimate in excess of 25 million people between those two points this year.

Mr. DOOLEY. Thank you.

Mr. RUTHERFORD. Which affords ample opportunity for these men to get on-the-job training in working with those people. I would like to say a great number of those people are Spanish-speaking. A great number more are from other countries who come into Mexico and try to immigrate north. They have ample opportunity to discuss immigration problems with people from Europe and Asia, and all other points of the world. It is not limited to Spanish-speaking people only.

Mr. DOOLEY. Thank you.

Mr. SCUDDER. Mr. Chairman.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Scudder.

Mr. SCUDDER. Mr. Chairman, these bills we are considering this morning seem to be sort of blank-check authorizations. It would seem to me that our committee, as an authorizing committee, should require adherence with the recommendations of the Corps of Engineers so property could be acquired and construction started in accordance with a plan and an estimate of the cost. We should have some idea what we are authorizing, but this would be a blank check.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCUDDER. Yes.

Mr. MCGREGOR. I learned a few minutes ago the General Services Administration knew nothing about some of these bills until this morning. To me that is a bad situation. I am against blank checks. If departments cannot notify the General Services Administration ahead of time as to what the program is, I am opposed to the program until we get some facts as to what is wanted—type of building and approximate cost.

Mr. CRAMER. Will the gentleman yield on that point?

Mr. MCGREGOR. Yes.

Mr. CRAMER. If I am given an opportunity to testify, Mr. Chairman, I am going to suggest the Senate amendment is the one I was going to recommend to this committee as the top limit.

Secondly, the General Services Administration submitted a report favorable to this bill.

Thirdly, as far as location is concerned, it is obvious Florida could not qualify. I have no interest in the bill from the standpoint of location. I was asked by the Attorney General to introduce the bill probably mainly because I am a member of the Judiciary Committee and the Public Works Committee, and it involves both subject matters. My only interest is in the welfare of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

El Paso would probably be the qualified location, but I think the Commissioner should be given discretion to determine what is the proper location, and I think the limitation of \$1 million should be set.

Mr. RUTHERFORD. If I may say so, I will say I am not in concurrence with the blank-check policy mentioned here. Although it is from my district, I certainly would not want to be a party to a blank-check operation. I think we could best get this program off the ground by specifying the location, and, after we have specified the location, then we could ascertain the cost of the property and find out whether or not it was free and whether or not it was at a nominal cost or at a premium price.

We also could find out as to excavation costs, and, in other words, the total cost of the land.

I firmly believe this also: Tentative bids could be arranged unofficially and without commitment in getting down to a final figure as to what this would actually cost, and we could find out the building practices of that community. I am not assuming by any means who might get the final bid, but, to give you a rough idea, we have in the El Paso section the largest general contractor in the Southwest, if not perhaps in the Nation. This is one of the largest contractors for this type of construction and military construction, who can give us a pretty fine figure as to the cost of this project.

Mr. JONES. Thank you, Mr. Rutherford.

Mr. Cramer.

STATEMENT OF HON. WILLIAM C. CRAMER, MEMBER OF CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF FLORIDA

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I will take only 1 or 2 minutes in an effort to clarify some questions asked.

I introduced this bill at the request of the Attorney General. I do not think there is any question but what there is a need, an immediate and imminent need, for this school.

Secondly, with regard to site, I have no interest in site personally. Obviously, Florida would not be a location for it, in that Mr. Swing himself indicated it would be in some border area.

As far as I know, the General Services Administration received the Senate reports, and the General Services Administration is in favor of this legislation.

Mr. JONES. I have a letter from Mr. Floete directed to Mr. Buckley. Would you like to make it part of the record at this point?

Mr. CRAMER. I would be delighted, and I ask unanimous consent that the committee make it part of the record.

Mr. JONES. All right.

This letter is dated June 3, 1958, and is directed to the Honorable Charles A. Buckley, chairman, Committee on Public Works, House of Representatives, Washington 25, D. C., and reads as follows:

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Your letter of April 21 requested the views of the General Services Administration on H. R. 11550, a bill to provide for the acquisition of sites and the construction of buildings for a training school and other facilities for the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and for other purposes.

GSA favors the enactment of the bill.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that there is no objection to the submission of this report to your committee.

Sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN FLOETE,
Administrator, General Services Administration.

Mr. SCUDDER. That is the crux of the whole thing, Mr. Chairman. If the letter had been read before we started the hearing we would not have been asking what appear to be unnecessary questions.

Mr. JONES. I may say to my friend from California, I did not think there was any doubt from Mr. Hunter's testimony that he was in favor of it. He was testifying in favor of it.

The agency is the best witness, and they are here. But first, Mr. Cramer, let us hear you further.

Mr. CRAMER. Yes. There is one other point with regard to cost. It is my understanding that the figure as set by the Senate when it passed the bill was arrived at as a result of consultations with the General Services Administration and the departments involved. The \$1 million figure is certainly a nominal and reasonable figure. To some extent I disagree with the gentleman from Texas with regard to the nature of this school, so far as the size and so far as the amount of money involved is concerned, that is.

As Commissioner Swing stated, it is not intended to be a very large or very pretentious school at all. It is intended to accomplish the objective of training these border patrolmen not only for that duty, but for higher officer duty. I think General Swing's presentation clearly has shown there will be very careful consideration given to the expenditure of this money.

I think the amendment should be made to the bill on line 8 of H. R. 11550 after the word "officers" to insert the words "at a cost not to exceed \$1 million," making it consistent with the Senate bill. It has passed the Senate, and it did so a few days ago. Of course, hearings on this were requested some time ago before this committee.

I do appreciate the opportunity of being heard on the bill.

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. Mr. Cramer, referring to section 2 of your bill, H. R. 11550, it says:

The Attorney General is hereby authorized to transfer to the General Services Administration from funds appropriated for the enforcement of the immigration laws such amounts as may be necessary for the purposes provided in section 1.

What right has the Attorney General to take money for one purpose and divert it to another without the authority of the Appropriations Committee?

Mr. CRAMER. That is the purpose of this bill. It is to give them authority to make that transfer, in that this is definitely within his jurisdiction and the scope of his authority, to provide adequate training for these personnel. The question was raised under the basic law of the Immigration and Naturalization Service Act whether he would have this authority without this legislation. It was determined he would not, and that is why he is coming to Congress. It is to get the authority to make this transfer and build this building.

I know of no objection on the part of any members of the Appropriations Committee to this approach to the problem. I might say further there is no objection on the part of the Judiciary Committee. As you will note, it was handled on the Senate side in the Judiciary Committee.

I discussed the matter with the distinguished ranking member of the Judiciary subcommittee, and he advised me he had no objection to the Public Works Committee handling this request.

Mr. JONES. A fine committee, the Committee on Public Works.

Mr. DOOLEY. May I commend the distinguished Representative from Florida for introducing this measure? I think anything we can do to facilitate the work of the Immigration and Naturalization Service would be most helpful. They are facing a very complex and increasingly difficult problem in the border area. It is one of the most troublesome problems, and I think the construction of this facility would be a great help to the department.

Mr. CRAMER. Thank you.

As far as Mr. Rutherford and Texas are concerned, I am delighted that he is supporting my bill. I trust his district will be chosen as the location, but I think it should be in the discretion of the Commissioner as to where on the border it would best serve the interests of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Mr. JONES. Thank you, Mr. Cramer. You always do an excellent job.

Mr. RUTHERFORD. I have one more statement to make, if I may, Mr. Chairman, in response to Mr. Auchincloss' question. First, the Commissioner could not transfer these funds. This is the purpose of the measure. It is to authorize the transfer, plus the fact that under the appropriation those funds would be designated permitting the Commissioner or the Attorney General to transfer those funds. The Commissioner or the Attorney General at the present time could not indiscriminately and arbitrarily transfer those funds from the enforcement funds to this construction without the appropriation and the authorization under this legislation.

I might clarify one other thing. Apparently I did leave the impression that I wanted something similar to the other three service Academies. As I pointed out, not so much in the way of facility, or scope, or possibly architectural design, and certainly not like the modernistic ones such as we have on the Mall, but the primary purpose is that it would be set aside as a facility for a border patrol academy, recognizing the service. And not so much certainly in the way of cost, because, as pointed out here, the cost will be \$1 million.

I certainly would not want to put a limitation on it of something like \$133,500,000, such as they have on the Air Force Academy.

Mr. JONES. Thank you, Mr. Rutherford.

Our next bill is H. R. 11456 by Mr. Rutherford of Texas, authorizing the exchange of property heretofore conveyed to the city of El Paso, Tex.

Mr. Leonard L. Hunter of the General Services Administration is here.

Mr. Hunter, will you please explain the subject of this bill, H. R. 11456.

(H. R. 11456 follows:)

Page 1, line 9, after "of" insert "not less than".

Page 2, lines 14 and 15, strike "the same" and insert "a" and after "interest" insert "of like intent and legal effect".

Strike "J. E. Morgan & Sons" wherever it appears in the bill and insert in lieu "Hill Lines, Inc."

[H. R. 11456, 85th Cong., 2d sess.]

A BILL To authorize the exchange of certain real property heretofore conveyed to the city of El Paso, Texas, by the United States, for other real property of equal value, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of State is authorized to enter into an agreement with the city of El Paso, Texas, and J. E. Morgan and Sons, El Paso, Texas, providing for the exchange of a portion of the real property conveyed to such city by the United States under the deed of August 26, 1936, recorded in volume 615, page 349, of the deed records of El Paso County, Texas, for other real property of equal value (as determined by the Secretary of State), title to which is held by J. E. Morgan and Sons.

SEC. 2. (a) When the agreement referred to in the first section of this Act is concluded, the Secretary of State, the city of El Paso, and J. E. Morgan and Sons shall exchange such deeds and other instruments as may be required by the laws of the State of Texas to—

(1) effect a waiver of the reversionary interest of the United States with respect to the real property to be conveyed to J. E. Morgan and Sons by the city of El Paso under such agreement;

(2) vest in the United States, with respect to the real property to be conveyed to the city of El Paso by J. E. Morgan and Sons under such agreement, the same reversionary interest as that retained by the United States with respect to the real property conveyed to the city of El Paso under the deed of August 26, 1936; and

(3) effect the exchange, between the city of El Paso and J. E. Morgan and Sons, of the real property covered by such agreement.

(b) No deed or other instrument executed under subsection (a) of this section shall be valid until all deeds and other instruments necessary to carry out the provisions of such subsection (a) have been executed and exchanged.

(c) The Secretary of State is authorized to execute, on behalf of the United States, such deeds and other instruments as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of subsection (a) of this section.

SEC. 3. The exchange of real property authorized by this Act shall be without cost to the United States.

STATEMENT OF LEONARD L. HUNTER, ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER PUBLIC BUILDINGS SERVICE—Resumed

Mr. HUNTER. Sir, I am not prepared to testify on this bill.

Mr. JONES. I beg your pardon?

Mr. HUNTER. I am not prepared to testify on this bill, sir. I think I am on here by mistake as a witness, am I not? What is the bill?

Mr. JONES. H. R. 11456.

Mr. HUNTER. This is the State Department, sir, and I believe it has nothing to do with us.

Mr. JONES. Well, we will hear from you then, Mr. Rutherford. I am sorry and I apologize to you, Mr. Hunter. I am sure it was done through inadvertence.

You are making a good witness this morning, Mr. Rutherford.

STATEMENT OF HON. J. T. RUTHERFORD, MEMBER OF CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF TEXAS—Resumed

Mr. RUTHERFORD. Thank you, sir.

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, this land is actually the second of its type that I have been requested to pass on here in the House. It comes about due to the fact that I believe on August 26, 1936, the Secretary of State at that time, Cordell Hull, executed a deed to convey to the city of El Paso certain lands, approximately one and a quarter acres, on the condition that it be used for public

purposes. Since that time, due to an unusual construction of the land, of which I have a plat here before me, the present owners of adjacent territory there wish to change or exchange land from the city or from the international boundary in lieu for that land which is now owned by deed from the Government to the city of El Paso. It is to straighten out a boundary line.

If I am permitted to do so here, and if this can be seen, Mr. Chairman, I would like to show this.

This land is now owned by a private person. That is this land in here. This land also is owned by the same person. This is the Federal property now under deed to the city of El Paso. They simply want to exchange this land for this land with the Federal Government, with the city of El Paso getting 25 square feet extra.

The Department states that it is equal or excess value. The Federal Government is receiving more land and possibly more valuable land than they are giving in return, but it is simply for one purpose, and that is to straighten it up and give this man here a straight border.

The purpose of this is to comply with the city of El Paso for a truck terminal in that area. Since the introduction of my measure here, 11456, the original purchaser or original title owner has transferred this to the truck terminal or the truck company which is to utilize this property. Consequently a suitable amendment will have to be made to the measure to change it from J. E. Morgan & Sons.

Mr. JONES. Are you familiar with the amendments suggested by the State Department?

Mr. RUTHERFORD. Yes, sir; I am.

Mr. JONES. Are you in agreement?

Mr. RUTHERFORD. Yes, sir; they are acceptable to me. I understand on line 9, page 1, they would insert "not less than." Is that what the chairman has reference to? That is on page 2 of the report from the Department.

Mr. JONES. The first amendment is on line 9, page 1.

Mr. RUTHERFORD. Yes, sir.

Mr. JONES. Insert "not less than" between the words "of" and "equal value," so that it will read "for other real property of not less than equal value."

Mr. RUTHERFORD. That is acceptable.

Mr. JONES. No. 2 is on lines 14 and 15 on page 2, replace the words "the same" by the word "a" and insert between the words "interest" and "as" the phrase "of like intent and legal effect," so that the phrase following the word "agreement" will read—

a reversionary interest of like intent and legal effect as that retained by the United States * * *

Mr. RUTHERFORD. That is acceptable. That maintains the same reversionary interest of the Federal Government.

Mr. JONES. As contained in the 1936 act?

Mr. RUTHERFORD. Yes, sir.

Mr. MCGREGOR. May I inquire, does the State Department recommend passage of the bill with those amendments?

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir.

Mr. RUTHERFORD. Yes, sir.

Mr. JONES. Without objection, at the conclusion of the statement of Mr. Rutherford, the letter from the State Department will be made a part of the record, and the clerk will put those in proper form to be

submitted when the committee considers the bill in executive session, so that it will not be overlooked.

Mr. RUTHERFORD. Mr. Chairman, may I also request that someone on the committee make the proper change in the name of J. E. Morgan & Sons to Hill Truck Line, a Texas corporation.

Mr. JONES. That is pointed out in your letter of July 21 to the committee.

Mr. RUTHERFORD. Yes, sir.

Mr. JONES. Are there any questions?

Mr. RUTHERFORD. There are no funds involved.

Mr. JONES. Thank you very much, Mr. Rutherford.

Mr. RUTHERFORD. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

(The State Department letter referred to is as follows:)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D. C., July 3, 1958.

HON. CHARLES A. BUCKLEY,
*Chairman, Committee on Public Works,
House of Representatives.*

DEAR MR. BUCKLEY: Reference is made to your letter of March 24, 1958, requesting the views of the Department of State on H. R. 11456, to authorize the exchange of certain real property heretofore conveyed to the city of El Paso, Tex., by the United States, for other real property of equal value, and for other purposes. This matter was referred to the United States Commissioner, International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, for comment, and in due course his comments were received.

The land covered by the deed of August 26, 1936, referred to in the bill was acquired by the United States in pursuance of the rectification program under the Convention for the Rectification of the Rio Grande, between the United States and Mexico, signed on February 1, 1933.

Pursuant to the authority contained in title 22, United States Code, section 277 (c), and under the terms of the deed of August 26, 1936, the land was conveyed to the city of El Paso, Tex., subject to a reversionary interest in the United States, the reversion of title to occur in the event that the land should cease to be used for public purposes.

J. E. Morgan & Sons, contractors and engineers, El Paso, Tex., owners of land adjoining the tract of the city of El Paso, desire to obtain the tract of the city of El Paso to enable them to utilize to greater advantage their own adjoining property for business purposes.

The exchange of property proposed by H. R. 11456 is similar in nature to that recently effected between the Clint Independent School District of Texas and a private party, which was facilitated by the enactment of Public Law 85-42. As was stated in its report on that legislation, the Department of State, while having no objection to such an exchange, is of the view that it is unable, under its existing authority to execute the documents required to assist in effecting the exchange. This is the situation even though the grantees of the land previously conveyed by the United States are prepared to receive the new land to be exchanged subject to a reversionary interest of the United States therein of like intent and legal effect as the reversionary interest which it holds in the land to be exchanged. It is understood that H. R. 11456, like Public Law 85-42, authorizes the Secretary of State to execute the required documents and at the same time contains provisions looking to the protection of the interests of the United States.

If the bill is enacted the city of El Paso would receive a tract of land considerably larger and of equal or greater value than the tract it now owns and would convey the presently owned tract to J. E. Morgan & Sons. The United States would receive in the land transferred to the city of El Paso in the exchange a reversionary interest of like intent and legal effect as that which it presently holds in the land to be conveyed by the city of El Paso. While the Department has no objection to the proposed transfer, the following changes in H. R. 11456 are suggested in the interests of accuracy:

(1) In line 9, page 1, insert "not less than" between the words "of" and "equal," so that the phrase will read "for other real property of not less than equal value. * * *";

(2) In lines 14 and 15, page 2, replace the words "the same" by the word "a" and insert between the words "interest" and "as" the phrase "of like intent and legal effect," so that the phrase following the word "agreement" will read "a reversionary interest of like intent and legal effect as that retained by the United States * * *"

With the amendments suggested, the Department would have no objection to the enactment of H. R. 11456.

The Department recognizes that the procedure outlined by the proposed legislation is cumbersome, as was the case in the matter of the Clint School District transfer which was facilitated by the passage of Public Law 85-42. However, the Department is informed by the United States Commissioner on the International Boundary and Water Commission that he is not aware of any other reversionary interests of similar origin and that it appears unlikely that any such exist. Therefore, it is believed unlikely that legislation similar to Public Law 85-42 and H. R. 11456 will again be required.

The Department has been informed by the Bureau of the Budget that there is no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM B. MACOMBER, JR.,
Assistant Secretary
(For the Secretary of State).

Mr. JONES. The next bill is H. R. 11713, by Mr. Hyde of Maryland, authorizing land exchanges for George Washington Memorial Parkway.

Mr. Hyde.

STATEMENT OF HON. DeWITT S. HYDE, MEMBER OF CONGRESS
FROM THE STATE OF MARYLAND—Resumed

Mr. HYDE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

In sponsoring H. R. 11713 I am here again in the interests of saving money and public safety. This bill would simply authorize the Federal Government to exchange certain lands with the District of Columbia Transit System and the Potomac Electric Power Co. in order to eliminate the necessity for crossings between the George Washington Memorial Parkway, which is now under way, and the facilities of these corporations in Montgomery County; and also to preserve more effectively the historical properties of the canal.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Will the gentleman yield?

Where is the George Washington Memorial Parkway, in this area?

Mr. HYDE. Right along the river from Georgetown up to Great Falls.

This bill is very badly needed, as I say, to eliminate the necessity for making these dangerous crossings. Also, of course, if you did not have this bill it would make the road construction itself more expensive.

The bill, as you will note, simply authorizes the exchange of land which the Federal Government owns for land which these two corporations own, which would make it possible to build the road in the manner in which they want to build it, and in the manner in which it should be constructed. The only thing is, I say it will result in savings because if they had to construct it without this exchange of land it would make certain crossings necessary which would not only be more expensive, but dangerous.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Is this land where gravel has been taken from it and muck dumped back in?

Mr. HYDE. Not that I know of, but there is a member here from the Interior Department who can give you more information as to any of these physical details and facts with respect to the road.

The only thing in the bill you will notice on the bottom of the page, page 2, it does authorize the Government to pay any difference between the value of lands exchanged by the Government for the lands owned by these corporations. However, any small difference that that might entail would be more than made up for by the saving in expense and the construction of the road.

As I understand it, I am informed that both the power company and the transit company are in accord and in agreement with this legislation. That is the legislation in substance, Mr. Chairman.

If there are any questions, I will be glad to answer them.

Mr. JONES. Are there any questions?

Mr. MCGREGOR. Did I understand the Chair to say it has been recommended by the Department?

Mr. JONES. Yes; I will be putting those in the record.

Mr. HYDE. Yes; the bill has been recommended by both the Department of the Interior and the Department of Commerce.

Mr. JONES. Is Mr. Robert Horne here? Mr. Robert Horne from the Department of the Interior?

Is anyone here representing the Department of Commerce?

STATEMENT OF ROBERT C. HORNE, CHIEF, DIVISION OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION; ACCOMPANIED BY FRANK E. HARRISON, SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE

Mr. HORNE. There is no one here from the Department of Commerce, as far as I know.

Mr. JONES. Would you like to introduce your associate, Mr. Horne?

Mr. HORNE. This is Mr. Frank Harrison, the legislative counsel of the Park Service.

Mr. JONES. Fine; gentlemen, make yourselves at home.

Mr. HORNE. I think Mr. Harrison wanted to mention that Mr. Wirth expected to be here and was unavoidably called away on some other matters.

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir; will you go right ahead, sir.

Mr. HORNE. The Department has submitted a report on this bill recommending its enactment. The bill will permit the building of the George Washington Memorial Parkway in the area just upstream of Brookmont, Md., at the most feasible location, which is now occupied by the tracks of the D. C. Transit Co.

Mr. JONES. Is that at Glen Echo?

Mr. HORNE. Yes, sir; it is just before you get to Glen Echo. If you are familiar with the new dam and pumping station being built by the Corps of Engineers for the Washington, D. C., water supply, this very restricted area begins just above the pumphouse being constructed by the Corps of Engineers.

Mr. MCFALL. Right on the borderline between the District of Columbia and Maryland.

Mr. HORNE. Just beyond the District of Columbia-Maryland line; yes, sir.

Mr. MCFALL. And that road there now has that aqueduct up there, does it not?

Mr. HORNE. The present road is MacArthur Boulevard, and it is built on top of the conduits.

Mr. McFALL. The aqueduct?

Mr. HORNE. Yes, sir.

Mr. McFALL. The present road is built on top of the aqueduct now, is it not?

Mr. HORNE. MacArthur Boulevard is built on top of the aqueduct. The George Washington Memorial Parkway is being constructed between the aqueduct and the river.

Mr. McFALL. Where the railroad runs now.

Mr. HORNE. Yes, sir; and at this location the steepness of the hillside from the aqueducts down to the canal makes it very difficult topographically to build the road, as well as the streetcar tracks. The most feasible location for the road is where the streetcar tracks are now. On both sides of the streetcar tracks the United States owns the property.

The purpose of this bill is to authorize the Department to exchange with the Transit Co. a portion of the lands now owned by the United States so that the tracks can be moved over and the George Washington Memorial Parkway roadway can occupy the area now occupied by the tracks. The title to that land would come to the United States in exchange for the lands now titled to the United States.

I have a map which I can show the committee, if they desire to see it.

Mr. JONES. Are there any further questions?

Mr. HORNE. I might say that this George Washington Memorial Parkway is now in the process of being constructed. The grading work is evident along the line of MacArthur Boulevard.

Mr. JONES. You think the property is of approximately equal value?

Mr. HORNE. Yes, sir; the best we can tell is that the properties are of approximately equal value. The bill provides that the exchange of lands will be on the basis of equal value, if it is found that there is any difference in the value.

Mr. JONES. Are there any further questions?

(No response.)

Mr. JONES. Thank you very much, Mr. Horne.

Without objection, the letters directed to the chairman concerning this legislation by the Department of the Interior and the Department of Commerce will be made a part of the record.

(The documents referred to are as follows:)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., June 13, 1958.

HON. CHARLES A. BUCKLEY,
*Chairman, Committee on Public Works,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR MR. BUCKLEY: Your committee has requested a report on H. R. 11713, a bill to authorize land exchanges for purposes of the George Washington Memorial Parkway in Montgomery County, Md., and for other purposes.

It is recommended that the bill be enacted.

Under the measure, authority would be given the Department to make certain land exchanges for the purposes of relocating electric trolley lines, electrical transmission lines, and related facilities of the D. C. Transit System, Inc., and the Potomac Electric Power Co., Inc., in order to eliminate the necessity for crossings between the George Washington Memorial Parkway and the facilities of the aforesaid corporations in Montgomery County, Md., and to preserve more effectively the historic properties of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal.

It is most desirable that exchanges of lands and interests in the Brookmont area, Montgomery County, Md., be made between the Federal Government and

the aforementioned corporations without delay, and that such further exchanges be permitted so as to accomplish the planned alignment of the Parkway roadway to be established and constructed through the properties in which the private companies have an interest.

Unless these lands and interests can be acquired through recommended exchanges, which it is believed will be satisfactory with authorizing officials of the two companies, a short section of temporary roadway will have to be constructed on Federal property between the trolley tracks of the D. C. Transit System, Inc., and MacArthur Boulevard, necessitating the establishment of two dangerous and awkward grade crossings of the trolley tracks which would not be to the best interests of anyone.

As has been indicated, there is urgency attached to the early consideration and passage of this measure since the grading and drainage of the parkway between Brookmont and Carderock, Md., is now in progress. A contract for paving will follow.

As near as can presently be determined, the lands to be exchanged are of approximate equal value.

Attention is directed to the typographical error appearing on line 5, page 2, the third word "of" should be changed to "or".

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that there is no objection to the submission of this report to your committee.

Sincerely yours,

ROGER ERNST,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE,
Washington, D. C., July 23, 1958.

HON. CHARLES A. BUCKLEY,
*Chairman, Committee on Public Works,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in reply to your request for the views of this Department on H. R. 11713, a bill to authorize land exchanges for purposes of the George Washington Memorial Parkway in Montgomery County, Md., and for other purposes.

The pending bill would authorize exchanges of land between the Federal Government and the D. C. Transit System, Inc., and the Potomac Electric Power Co., Inc., in order to eliminate the necessity for crossings between the George Washington Memorial Parkway and the facilities of these corporations in Montgomery County, Md., and to preserve more effectively the historical properties of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal. The Secretary of the Interior would be authorized to accept from said corporations title to non-Federal land and interests in land adjacent to the parkway and in exchange therefor to convey to these corporations land or interests in land of the United States comprising a part of or located in the vicinity of the parkway. Federal land or interests in land outside of the control of the Secretary of the Interior would be conveyed only with the approval of the administering agency.

The Department of Commerce would interpose no objection to enactment of the pending bill.

For the needs of the immediate future, a small piece of land near Glen Echo Park now occupied by the trolley line is needed in connection with construction of the George Washington Memorial Parkway. It is understood that it is contemplated that this small piece of land would be exchanged for other land under the proposed legislation and that the trolley tracks would be moved.

The Department of Commerce would interpose no objection to amendment of H. R. 11713.

We have been advised by the Bureau of the Budget that it would interpose no objection to the submission of this letter.

Sincerely yours,

SINCLAIR WEEKS,
Secretary of Commerce.

Mr. JONES. Without objection, other letters referred to the committee from the departments on other bills considered this morning will be made a part of the record at the appropriate place in the record.

Members of the committee, this concludes all of the bills that we have scheduled for today. There are still outstanding for the subcommittee two bills, amending the Building Act of 1926, which are very important bills. They must be heard before we adjourn.

There is also a series of bills providing for the construction of a cultural center in the District of Columbia. In order that we can hear those two bills, we will try to schedule hearings for 1 day only, either Tuesday or Wednesday of next week. That time will be determined as soon as I can check with the clerk to see that it will not interfere with a meeting of other subcommittees that might have been heretofore scheduled. If not, it is the hope of the chairman to try to schedule it next Tuesday, if that will meet with the approval of the subcommittee.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Would it be possible to schedule them both on Tuesday and Wednesday to cover the bills before us? I know there is a great deal of interest in at least 1 of the bills you mentioned, and it is very possible 1 day would be insufficient for that 1 bill.

Mr. MCGREGOR. If I may make a suggestion, I do not think there is very much opposition to the cultural center bill, and if the proponents will help us we could possibly get action on it very quickly.

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. I think we should have thorough hearings on this.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Auchincloss, do you believe 1 day will be sufficient?

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. I leave it to the chairman.

Mr. JONES. Well, we will ask the clerk to schedule it for 1 day's hearing, and we will put that bill first, and we will put the cultural center bill on the first day. On the other two bills I see no need of receiving cumulative testimony on them. The proponents can organize their presentations. I think 10 or 12 Members of the House have introduced bills, and certainly they can select a spokesman for them. They are thoroughly familiar with the practices and operations of committees, and I am sure that they are anxious to get consideration of the bill during the present session of Congress.

Mr. KEARNS. Mr. Chairman, as a Member of Congress, could I ask a question?

Mr. Thompson and I, as you well know, cosponsored this. We do not care whose name is on the bill, but we want the cultural center, and I appeal to this committee for action.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Kearns, if you are a good listener, I am sure you have heard me say I am going to try to get a hearing on it.

Mr. KEARNS. But I do not want Congress to fold up before we get something done.

Mr. MCFALL. Maybe we could ask Mr. Kearns and Mr. Thompson how they feel about that method you described of holding the hearings.

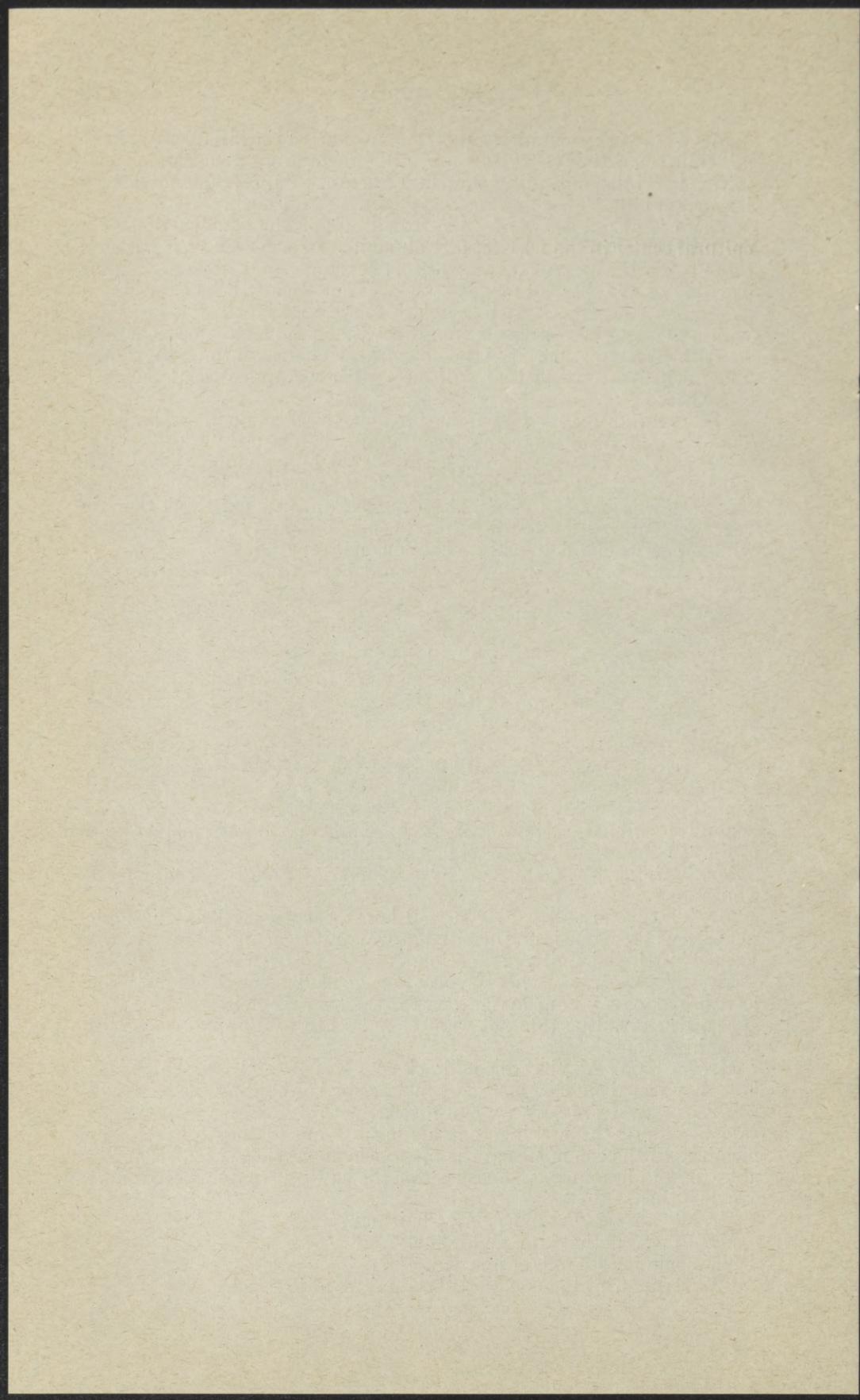
Mr. JONES. I am sure we can discuss with other Members the arrangements of the hearings on this bill. I am trying to say to the members of the committee at the present moment that if that is agreeable, to hold hearings on Tuesday for the cultural center, perhaps we can do it then.

Mr. MCGREGOR. I so move, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. JONES. If that is all right, fine.

The committee stands adjourned.

(Whereupon, at 12 noon, the subcommittee adjourned.)



PUBLIC BUILDINGS

TUESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1958

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS OF THE
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS,
Washington, D. C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to call, at 10 a. m., in room 1302, New House Office Building, Hon. Robert J. Jones presiding.

Mr. JONES. The committee will come to order.

Members of the committee, in order that we may conclude the large number of witnesses we have this morning, it will be necessary that we move along and keep our time schedule.

This morning we shall hear witnesses on H. R. 13017 by Mr. Thompson, a similar bill by Mr. Kearns of Pennsylvania, Mr. Fulton of Pennsylvania, Mr. McGregor of this committee, from Ohio, Mr. Simpson of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Bolton of Ohio, and Congressman Reuss of Wisconsin.

The committee also has a bill pending before the committee, S. 3335 by Senator Fulbright, and a similar bill by Senator Wiley and Senator Anderson. Those are all similar bills pending before the committee this morning.

(H. R. 13017 and President Eisenhower's letter follow:)

[H. R. 13017, 85th Cong., 2d sess.]

A BILL To provide for a National Cultural Center which will be constructed, with funds raised by voluntary contributions, on a site made available in the District of Columbia

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SHORT TITLE

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the "National Cultural Center Act."

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

SEC. 2. (a) There is hereby established in the Smithsonian Institution a bureau, which shall be directed by a board to be known as the Trustees of the National Cultural Center (hereinafter in this Act referred to as the "Board"), whose duty it shall be to maintain and administer the National Cultural Center and site thereof and to execute such other functions as are vested in the Board by this Act. The Board shall be composed as follows: The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, the Librarian of Congress, the Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs, the Chairman of the Commission of Fine Arts, the President of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, the Chairman of the District of Columbia Recreation Board, the Director of the National Park Service, the Commissioner of the United States Office of Education, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, three Members of the Senate appointed by the President of the Senate, and three Members of the House of Representatives appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives ex officio;

and fifteen general trustees who shall be citizens of the United States, to be chosen as hereinafter provided.

(b) The general trustees shall be appointed by the President of the United States and the members of the first Board shall have terms expiring three at the end of two years, three at the end of four years, three at the end of six years, three at the end of eight years, and three at the end of ten years, after the date of enactment of this Act. The term of office of each member of the Board subsequently appointed shall be ten years except that a successor appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of such term shall be appointed only for the remainder of such term.

(c) There shall be an Advisory Committee on the Arts composed of such members as the President may designate, to serve at the pleasure of the President. Persons appointed to the Advisory Committee on the Arts, including officers or employees of the United States, shall be persons who are recognized for their knowledge of, or experience or interest in, one or more of the arts in the fields covered by the National Cultural Center. The President shall designate the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on the Arts. In making such appointments the President shall give consideration to such recommendations as may from time to time be submitted to him by leading national organizations in the appropriate art fields. The Advisory Committee on the Arts shall advise and consult with the Board and make recommendations to the Board regarding existing and prospective cultural activities to be carried on in the National Cultural Center. The Advisory Committee on the Arts shall assist the Board in carrying out section 5 (a) of this Act. Members of the Advisory Committee on the Arts shall serve without compensation, but each member of such Committee shall be reimbursed for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by him in connection with the work of such Committee.

NATIONAL CULTURAL CENTER

SEC. 3. The Board shall construct for the Smithsonian Institution, with funds raised by voluntary contributions, a building to be designated as the National Cultural Center on a site in the District of Columbia bounded by the Inner Loop Freeway on the east, the Theodore Roosevelt Bridge approaches on the south, Rock Creek Parkway on the west, New Hampshire Avenue and F Street on the north, which shall be selected for such purpose by the National Capital Planning Commission. The National Capital Planning Commission shall acquire by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, lands necessary to provide for the National Cultural Center and related facilities. Such building shall be in accordance with plans and specifications approved by the Commission of Fine Arts.

DUTIES OF THE BOARD

SEC. 4. The Board shall—

- (1) present classical and contemporary music, opera, drama, dance, and poetry from this and other countries,
- (2) present lectures and other programs,
- (3) develop programs for children and youth and the elderly (and for other age groups as well) in such arts designed specifically for their participation, education, and recreation, and
- (4) provide facilities for other civic activities at the Cultural Center.

POWERS OF THE BOARD

SEC. 5. (a) The Board is authorized to solicit and accept for the Smithsonian Institution and to hold and administer gifts, bequests, or devises of money, securities, or other property of whatsoever character for the benefit of the National Cultural Center. Unless otherwise restricted by the terms of the gift, bequest, or devise, the Board is authorized to sell or exchange and to invest or reinvest in such investments as it may determine from time to time the moneys, securities, or other property composing trust funds given, bequeathed, or devised to or for the benefit of the National Cultural Center. The income as and when collected shall be placed in such depositories as the Board shall determine and shall be subject to expenditure by the Board.

(b) The Board shall appoint and fix the compensation and duties of a director, an assistant director, and a secretary of the National Cultural Center and of such other officers and employees of the National Cultural Center as may be necessary for the efficient administration of the functions of the Board. The

director, assistant director, and secretary shall be well qualified by experience and training to perform the duties of their office.

(c) The actions of the Board, including any payment made or directed to be made by it from any trust funds, shall not be subject to review by any officer or agency other than a court of law.

ADMINISTRATION

SEC. 6. (a) The Board is authorized to adopt an official seal which shall be judicially noticed and to make such bylaws, rules, and regulations, as it deems necessary for the administration of its functions under this Act, including, among other matters, bylaws, rules, and regulations relating to the administration of its trust funds and the organization and procedure of the Board. The Board may function notwithstanding vacancies, and eight members of the Board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

(b) The Board shall have all the usual powers and obligations of a trustee in respect of all trust funds administered by it.

(c) The Board shall submit to the Smithsonian Institution an annual report of its operations under this Act, including a detailed statement of all public and private moneys received and disbursed by it.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, August 1, 1958.

HON. CHARLES A. BUCKLEY,
*Chairman, Committee on Public Works,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am writing you with reference to legislation now pending before your committee which would authorize the establishment of a national cultural center here in Washington on a site made available by the Federal Government with funds raised by voluntary contributions.

There has long been a need for more adequate facilities in the Nation's Capital for the presentation of the performing arts. An auditorium and other facilities such as are provided for in pending legislation, established and supported by contributions from the public, would be a center of which the entire Nation could be proud. I hope that the Congress will complete action on this legislation during this session.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

MR. JONES. Our first witness is the Senator from Wisconsin, Senator Wiley.

Senator Wiley, it is a pleasure to have you today, as always. You are an expert on these matters and we are fortunate to have you before the committee this morning to give evidence to the great need for the Cultural Center in the District.

STATEMENT OF HON. ALEXANDER WILEY, A UNITED STATES
SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF WISCONSIN

Senator WILEY. I think you flatter me, Mr. Chairman. I am not an expert on anything. Having been in Congress almost 20 years, there is so much that one has to meddle with that he gets over being an expert on anything.

I want to say, first, that I am sorry I am a little bit late. I was at the White House, and the meeting there kept us a little bit late.

I appreciate the opportunity of appearing before you this morning. Since the witness list is crowded and since time is naturally limited, I shall simply touch a few high spots in this brief presentation.

1. The fact that the President of the United States saw fit, in these busy days, to send a special message endorsing this center to the chairman of the full House Public Works Committee, is proof of the significance with which this bill is regarded in the executive branch. I

can hardly add in detail to what the President has said on the importance of the center to our Nation.

2. The people of the District of Columbia do want this Cultural Center. Man does not live by bread alone, you know, and we certainly need evidence to the world that we stand by that concept. The people here have evidenced by their enthusiastic, constructive activity that they give now and shall give to this project their full support.

3. The Nation does need this National Cultural Center. America needs it for enjoyment by our own citizens. America needs it as a beacon to the free world. Let the best of American and foreign performing artists appear in this great center in the years up ahead.

I say this as a senior member of the Foreign Relations Committee. It ill behooves the Capital of the greatest Nation in the world to lack a center of this type, here in the city where more than 80 foreign embassies, accredited to us, note this very serious shortcoming in our national cultural endeavors. Why not henceforth put our best foot forward to the world?

4. This legislation is basically a green light for private enterprise to function. It is, as you know, private enterprise which will raise the funds to construct this center. I do not have the slightest doubt that, under appropriate leadership, there will come forth ample voluntary contributions from the 48 States, from people of means and people of more modest resources, so as to achieve this great goal.

5. As the gentlemen of this subcommittee are well aware, time is of the essence in the concluding days of this session. I earnestly hope that this subcommittee and the full committee will therefore address themselves to the problem of reporting out this legislation at the earliest possible date.

I need not remind you that if there is serious disagreement over any of even the most minor features, the result may be no bill at all. The further result would be that a proposed center would be right back virtually where it started, years and years ago, as simply an idea. The center, at best, is still years away from completion. Let us not lose more precious time.

I shall not attempt to make a detailed review of the various amendments which you may consider. I shall address myself to only one of the particular amendments which the Bureau of the Budget, in its letter of July 3, 1958, to Senator William Fulbright, suggested be considered, namely, the possible omission of Members of Congress from the Board of Trustees.

I cannot for one moment accept the idea of any such deletion.

Speaking purely personally, I say that it is both legal and essential that interested Members of the Congress, 3 from the Senate and 3 from the House, serve on the Board of Trustees, just as legislators serve on the Board of the Smithsonian Institution itself.

While this will be a great voluntary project, there are so many public characteristics in it that it is essential that there be available to the Board the ready services of interested Members of the Congress.

I might say parenthetically that while it is still too early to talk in terms of specific names, I believe, frankly, that it would be the consensus that the two gentlemen who have worked longest and hardest on this legislation, Senator Fulbright and Congressman Frank Thompson, of New Jersey, would be the two individuals most appropriate for such designation.

I want to express my thanks now to this subcommittee. You gentlemen and your associates who are willing to devote yourselves in these closing days of the session to this task are to be commended. Naturally, you have a perfect right to explore fully any issues over which you have doubts. I hope, however, that, after due consideration, you will resolve any remaining doubts in favor of the project. Let the green light be flashed so that private enterprise can proceed.

I am grateful for the opportunity of being with you this morning. I hope that you will be able to see your way clear to make an early and favorable report on the Senate-approved bill or on any one of the many House versions of the bill.

Mr. Chairman, those are my words. I feel very deeply on the subject. As I said, man does not live by bread alone. We in this country have been so fortunate in developing many things we cannot forget that side of life. Here we have nature's splendor in every respect. Now we must give opportunity to the Capitol City of, let us say, the world, because it is. Here they come for light. Let us also say that that light is of different shades.

If we get this center here, I am sure it will make a contribution to the better living of our own citizens as well as those who come to this city. It will give a different idea to many of the people who live in certain segments of culture through the centuries, you might say, to see that we are alive in this respect.

Again I thank you for the opportunity to express a few ideas to you.

Mr. JONES. Thank you very much, Senator. It has been a pleasure to have you before the committee this morning.

The Senator from Arkansas, Mr. Fulbright.

(No response.)

Without objection, the remarks of the Senator will be made a part of the record. Senator Fulbright has been incapacitated due to a throat infection. He cannot testify, but his statement will be made a part of the record.

(Senator Fulbright's statement follows:)

STATEMENT OF SENATOR J. W. FULBRIGHT ON S. 3335, A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR
A NATIONAL CULTURAL CENTER IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

On February 24, 1958, I introduced in the Senate, and Representative Frank Thompson of New Jersey, introduced in the House, companion measures to provide for the erection of a National Capital Center for the Performing Arts, to be constructed with funds raised by voluntary contributions, on land donated by the Government, located in the District of Columbia. The site originally provided for in the bill I introduced was on the Mall, opposite the National Gallery of Art.

The Subcommittee on Public Buildings and Grounds, of the Public Works Committee of the Senate, held hearings on this proposal on April 22 and 23; and at the same time, the committee considered a bill introduced by Senator Anderson, authorizing erection of a National Air Museum on the same site. Because of the controversy over proposed sites for the Cultural Center and Air Museum, Senator Anderson, Representative Thompson, other interested Federal agencies and individuals, and I cooperated in working out an amendment to my bill in the nature of a substitute calling for the proposed National Cultural Center to be located on a site in the area known as Foggy Bottom, near the Potomac River.

This change in location, together with changes in the proposed language, was approved by Senator Anderson, Representative Thompson, members of the Senate Public Works Committee, the Commission on Fine Arts of the District of Columbia, the National Capital Planning Commission, the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, the Bureau of the Budget, the Washington Board of Trade, and other parties who had expressed their interest in the bill. Sena-

tor Anderson and Senator Wiley joined with me in sponsorship of this new proposal.

The bill, S. 3335, as amended and approved by the Public Works Committee of the Senate establishes in the Smithsonian Institution a Board of Trustees of the National Cultural Center, composed of 15 Federal officials, members ex-officio, and 15 general trustees to be appointed by the President. The bill authorizes this Board to cause to be constructed for the Institution, with funds raised through voluntary contributions, a building which will be known as the National Cultural Center. The Center would be located on a site within the District of Columbia in the area known as Foggy Bottom. This site consists of 9.46 acres, more or less, and is bounded by Rock Creek Parkway, New Hampshire Avenue, the proposed innerloop freeway, and the approaches to the authorized Theodore Roosevelt Bridge.

The bill authorizes acquisition of the site for the National Cultural Center by the National Capital Planning Commission, and provides that plans and specifications for the building be approved by the Commission of Fine Arts.

At present, 8.23 acres of the site is owned by the Government, with the remaining 1.23 acres in private ownership. It is estimated that the portion of the site privately owned can be acquired by the National Capital Planning Commission at a cost of \$650,000. It is my understanding that the National Capital Planning Commission proposes to utilize funds appropriated under the Capper-Crampton Act for purchasing the land now in private ownership. The Commission at the present time has available approximately \$300,000 which has been appropriated for acquisition of park lands within the District of Columbia. The remaining funds necessary for completing acquisition of the privately owned land will be available from the appropriation for the next fiscal year. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia have approved this procedure.

Donation of the Government-owned land, together with the cost of acquiring the remainder of the site which is in private ownership, will be the only cost to the Federal Government. Funds for construction of the Cultural Center will be raised by voluntary contributions.

Under provisions of S. 3335, the Board of Trustees of the center would maintain and administer it. The Board would provide for presentation of programs of the performing arts and other types of programs related thereto. The bill also authorizes establishment of an Advisory Committee on the Arts, to be designated by the President. The Advisory Committee would advise and consult with the Board for the purpose of making recommendations regarding cultural activities to be carried on in the center.

The Senate Public Works Committee, on June 11, favorably reported the bill and strongly recommended its enactment. This report is excellent, and succinctly states the case for adoption of the measure. The report, in part, states that the committee is of the opinion that enactment of this legislation will permit careful planning and construction of a National Cultural Center worthy of the city of Washington and of America, and will permit our cultural development to keep pace with our economic and scientific development. It further states that it is the belief of the committee that vast public benefits in awakening and advancing our artistic, creative, and cultural development will result if this measure becomes law.

On June 20, because of overwhelming support in the Senate for it, the bill was unanimously passed and sent to the House of Representatives.

Representatives Kearns, Fulton, Simpson, and McGregor have all introduced companion measures to S. 3335 in the House of Representatives.

I am pleased that the subcommittee scheduled this hearing. I respectfully urge favorable action on the bill.

Mr. JONES. Our next witness is the author of the House bill, the Honorable Frank Thompson of New Jersey. Mr. Thompson. [No response.]

The Honorable Carroll Kearns. [No response.]

The Honorable James Fulton. [No response.]

Mr. MCGREGOR. Mr. Chairman, I suggest, since those Members are not here, we allow them to file their statements.

Mr. JONES. Mr. William E. Finley, Director, National Capital Planning Commission. Mr. Finley. [No response.]

Mr. Robert E. McLaughlin, president of the District of Columbia Board of Commissioners, accompanied by Col. T. B. Hunter.

Colonel HUNTER. Mr. Chairman, I am Colonel Hunter. I shall speak for Commissioner McLaughlin. I see Mr. Finley has just arrived, and maybe you would like to hear him first.

Mr. JONES. Mr. William E. Finley.

Mr. FINLEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Finley, will you take the witness stand? You are the first witness we have run across here this morning.

Mr. FINLEY. Thank you, sir.

Mr. JONES. There has been great anxiety for this bill, and here we open up the committee hearings and cannot find witnesses.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM E. FINLEY, DIRECTOR, NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

Mr. FINLEY. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Members of the committee, the question has arisen in the Congress and in the minds of the public as to how the site for this facility is to be acquired. As you may know, there is almost community consensus on this subject at this time, and it seems to be generally agreed upon that the site in Foggy Bottom along the Rock Creek Potomac Parkway should be the site of the new cultural center.

I would like to read a short statement indicating how it is proposed that this site be acquired for the National Cultural Center.

The presently agreed upon site for the National Cultural Center lies south of New Hampshire Avenue between the Rock Creek Potomac Parkway on the west and the approaches to the Constitution Avenue Bridge on the east and south. This involves lands in squares 11, 12, S. 12, and 20. All of the land in square S. 12 already belongs to the United States and most of the land in squares 11, 12, and 20 also belong to the United States. Government-owned land now totals approximately 6½ acres, leaving a balance of approximately an acre to be acquired if all of the land in the area described is to be placed in public ownership. Once the streets are closed, the gross acreage will be 9 acres.

Under the terms of the Capper-Crampton Act of July 29, 1930, the National Capital Planning Commission for many years has been acquiring the lands for the park, parkway, and playground system of the District of Columbia. That act authorized appropriations totaling \$16 million for these purposes, which funds are to be reimbursed by the District of Columbia as acquisitions are completed. More than \$14 million already has been appropriated under this authorization, and the District of Columbia has reimbursed the United States for all expenditures except those falling due during the just past fiscal year.

For some time the National Capital Planning Commission has considered the desirability of adding to the Rock Creek Potomac Parkway those privately owned lands which lie between the present parkway and the proposed bridge approaches at least in squares 11 and 12.

At its June 1958 meeting the Planning Commission authorized the acquisition of all privately owned lands within the site after such time as it is reasonably certain the Cultural Center will be constructed on the proposed site and authorized the expenditure of some \$300,000 of current funds for this purpose.

If it is determined that the Cultural Center will be located here, the Commission will request an appropriation of another \$300,000, more or less, for the fiscal year 1960 to complete the site. Even if the Cultural Center were not constructed here, it would be desirable to acquire these lands as additions to the Rock Creek Potomac Parkway so as to prevent improper development which would conflict with the use of adjoining lands for parkway purposes and as approaches to the Constitution Avenue Bridge.

The Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia and the Recreation Board also have approved the use of funds appropriated to the Commission for the acquisition of park, parkway, and playground lands for this purpose. The District, of course, is vitally concerned with any acquisition of lands by the Planning Commission, since the District must reimburse the United States for the cost of such lands.

If the lands in question are acquired by the Planning Commission, they immediately will become a part of the parkway system in the District of Columbia and, under existing legislation, can be made available for the purposes of the Cultural Center.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I shall be happy to answer any questions the committee may have.

Mr. JONES. Thank you, Mr. Finley.

Any questions on my right?

Mr. MCGREGOR. To reiterate your statement, the District will have to reimburse the Federal Government for land acquisition.

Mr. FINLEY. That is correct, sir.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Have you any money available for that purpose now?

Mr. FINLEY. Sir, the District government sets aside a certain amount of money in its annual budget each year to reimburse the United States Government for lands purchased by our Commission for parks, parkways, and playgrounds. They have been setting it aside each year for almost 30 years.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Do you think it will be possible to get by contributions the additional amount of money which is needed for additional land acquisition not owned by the Federal Government?

Mr. FINLEY. Sir, at this time it is anticipated that no additional land will be necessary. However, if it proves to be so in the future, there have been commitments made by various persons to that effect.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Thank you.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Auchincloss.

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. I want to ask just a couple of questions. One of them is, How much is this additional land estimated to cost?

Mr. FINLEY. Sir, do you mean the part of the site which is now in private ownership, which is to be acquired by the Planning Commission if this is authorized?

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. Yes; that is right.

Mr. FINLEY. The total estimated cost is \$650,000.

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. How much is the land which is now owned by the Government appraised at? Have you any idea?

Mr. FINLEY. No, sir; however, it cost the Government approximately \$900,000 to acquire it over the years.

Mr. DOOLEY. Mr. Finley, if this building is constructed, where will the fee rest—in the public domain, in the District of Columbia, or in a private eleemosynary organization?

Mr. FINLEY. Sir, under ordinary conditions I would say that this is a legal question. However, I have been informed that the fee to the land would remain in the United States Government. There would simply be some kind of lease or use permit granted to the trustees of the National Cultural Center.

Mr. DOOLEY. Thank you.

Mr. JONES. Any further questions of Mr. Finley? Mr. Mack?

Mr. MACK. Are there any buildings upon either the privately or the publicly owned land?

Mr. FINLEY. Yes, sir; there are some old buildings—an old store, an old garage. Upon one section of the site is the privately run Wax Museum, which is in a building owned by an estate and leased to them. We would hope that that would be the last building acquired so they can continue operations.

Mr. MACK. Are the buildings upon privately owned land and not on publicly owned land?

Mr. FINLEY. Sir, to my knowledge, there are some old buildings that the GSA has left standing for some use, but generally speaking there are no significantly useful buildings on the entire site.

Mr. MACK. The contribution of the Federal taxpayers to this project would be only the contribution of the 8.23 acres now in Federal ownership; is that correct?

Mr. FINLEY. Substantially sir; yes.

Mr. MACK. The rest of the funds would be raised by public subscription?

Mr. FINLEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. DOOLEY. May I ask one other question. Has there been any survey among private industry to ascertain what their reaction is to the proposed fund-raising effort which will be made among industry?

Mr. FINLEY. Sir, I am afraid this is not in my field. Some of the other witnesses I am sure will be able to give you a better answer.

Mr. DOOLEY. Very well.

Mr. WRIGHT. I have been trying to place exactly the location you have in mind. I have seen the map, but—

Mr. FINLEY. It probably is not clear. Are you familiar with the location of the new Constitution Avenue Bridge?

Mr. WRIGHT. No; not precisely.

Mr. FINLEY. It will run along the southern tip of the Theodore Roosevelt Island.

Mr. WRIGHT. Let us talk about something the location of which I know. Where is it with relation to the Watergate Inn?

Mr. FINLEY. The Watergate Inn is that small triangle just north of this site, and it is shown not to be acquired.

Mr. WRIGHT. That places it for me. Thank you.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Finley, the report on page 3 has this statement:

The National Capital Planning Commission estimates the cost of acquiring the additional private property in the proposed site not in Federal ownership as \$650,000, and proposes to utilize funds appropriated under the Capper-Cramton Act for that purpose.

Will you give a short summary of the act referred to in the quotation I just read?

Mr. FINLEY. Sir, the Capper-Cramton Act, passed in 1930, was an authorization to the National Capital Planning Commission to do three things. The first was to acquire the land for the George Washington Memorial Parkway from Mount Vernon in Virginia and Fort Washington in Maryland north to the Great Falls of the Potomac; second, to make loans and some grants to neighboring States for the acquisition of stream valley parks; third, and most important to this subject, to buy sites in the District of Columbia for park, parkway, and playground purposes, funds for which would be advanced by the Federal Government but repaid by the District of Columbia out of its own annual budget over an 8-year period.

It is within this section that it is proposed that the remainder of this site be acquired.

Mr. JONES. Do you know what the credits are to the District of Columbia at the present time?

Mr. FINLEY. No, sir. In my testimony I point out that of the \$16 million, over \$14 million have been advanced and all but last year's payment have been made. So there is no reason that the District would not meet its commitment in this particular case.

Mr. JONES. Thank you very much.

Are there further questions of Mr. Finley?

Again let me thank you, Mr. Finley.

Mr. FINLEY. Thank you, sir.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Thompson, one of the authors of the bill, is here now.

Mr. Thompson, I think we discussed at our last meeting that you would make the presentation of the witnesses to be heard today. I have pointed out to those in attendance at the hearing this morning that we have a number of witnesses. In order for them to be heard in 1 day's session, we shall have to move just as rapidly as possible. So will you admonish them to stay within the curfew period?

STATEMENT OF HON. FRANK THOMPSON, JR., A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY

Mr. THOMPSON. I will.

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I apologize for being late. The committees of which I am a member have never been known to meet at exactly 10 o'clock. So I pay tribute to this committee.

Mr. Chairman, I would ask consent that I be allowed to insert for the record a statement by our colleague, Representative Carroll Kearns, of Pennsylvania, who is before another committee this morning.

Mr. JONES. Without objection, the statement will be received, and all other statements which members would like to submit on behalf of witnesses or constituents will be received and made a part of the record at this point.

(The statements referred to follow :)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., August 5, 1958.

CHAIRMAN, SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS,
Public Works Committee of the House, Washington, D. C.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS: Since coming to Congress in 1946, I have been the sponsor of a bill to provide an opera house for the Nation's Capital but have been very willing to transfer my views on the opera house to the proposed cultural center.

Through the years that I have served in the Congress, I have had fine support for this legislation from many Members of Congress but I would like to pay special homage to the Honorable Frank Thompson, of New Jersey, and to his assistant, George Frain, who certainly have been a bulwark of support.

In my opinion, it makes no difference whose bill is adopted as long as the objective is accomplished, but I do urge the committee to pass favorably on this legislation which will mean much, not only to the Nation's Capital and the United States but will give us an enviable position in the cultural field throughout the world—a position we need more today than at any time in our history.

Sincerely yours,

CARROLL D. KEARNS,
Member of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., August 5, 1958.

Hon. ROBERT E. JONES,
*Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands and Buildings,
Public Works Committee, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Regretting that hearings in my own Committee on Foreign Affairs make it impossible for me to appear personally before your subcommittee in support of the bills for the establishment of a National Cultural Center in our Nation's Capital, I am enclosing a statement which I would appreciate your including in the record of the hearings.

Knowing you will give this legislation your most earnest consideration, I am
Sincerely yours,

FRANCES P. BOLTON.

STATEMENT OF HON. FRANCES P. BOLTON, REPUBLICAN, OF OHIO

Mr. Chairman, some indication of the enthusiasm which a National Cultural Center in our Capital City would generate across the country can be seen from what has happened here in Washington since President Eisenhower's letter of endorsement was released to the press last Friday.

S. 3335 was passed in the Senate without a dissenting vote. After long and considered hearings, the bill had been approved by the Subcommittee on Public Buildings and Grounds, by the National Capital Planning Commission, the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, the Washington Board of Trade, the Bureau of the Budget, and many other agencies and individuals, who testified before the Senate committee.

When it was feared, Mr. Chairman, that for want of a hearing the bill might die in the House with adjournment of the 85th Congress, the President's letter to Representative Buckley set off a chain reaction which has brought the urgent request for the meeting which you have been good enough to call.

Along with many other beauty-loving Americans, I have long been aware of our lack of cultural facilities here in our National Capital.

In addition, my work on the Foreign Affairs Committee has brought me an increased realization of the importance of the arts in our foreign relations, and of the use other countries make of these in their foreign relations. I have asked

myself and others the question: "Why is it that Washington should lack the needed facilities for the performing arts?"

The District of Columbia Auditorium Commission, headed by Mrs. Eugene Meyer, which included a number of Members of Congress from both Houses, found that 382 American cities have cultural facilities. Americans as well as foreigners visiting Washington find it difficult to understand why our Capital City has no center for the arts, especially when they know that we have helped a number of European cities restore their great theaters and opera houses.

Feeling a definite sense of responsibility to my own people I have joined with other Members in introducing a companion measure, H. R. 13193. It would seem exceedingly timely for us to demonstrate our recognition of the fact that beauty in all its phases is a vital human need.

Only recently the Congress passed, and the President signed, a bill for a second stadium to seat 50,000. Surely the need of an art center is one that cannot be gainsaid.

It is possible that this bill does not go into enough financial detail. If so, this distinguished committee can add to it. This I am happy to leave in its hands, certain that the members will want to work out a way by which this beautiful Capital City of ours may build and maintain a cultural center of which we can all be proud.

THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS,
Washington, July 2, 1958.

HON. CHARLES A. BUCKLEY,
*Chairman, Committee on Public Works,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am writing in response to your telephone request for a statement of the Commission of Fine Arts on H. R. 13017, a bill to provide for a National Cultural Center which will be constructed, with funds raised by voluntary contributions, on a site made available in the District of Columbia. It is noted that H. R. 13017 is identical with S. 3335 as amended during study of this problem before the Committee on Public Works and as passed by the Senate on June 20.

The Commission of Fine Arts has long favored enactment of legislation that will insure the establishment of adequate facilities for the presentation of music and the performing arts in Washington. We endorse the river site proposed in this legislation and believe that the provisions of this pending legislation will enable the responsible agencies to accomplish this purpose. We strongly urge favorable action on this bill by your committee.

The Bureau of the Budget has no objection to the submission of this statement to your committee.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:
Sincerely yours,

DAVID E. FINLEY, *Chairman.*

STATEMENT OF FRANK L. DENNIS, PRESIDENT OF HISTORIC FIGURES, INC., AND OF NATIONAL HISTORICAL MUSEUM, INC., CONCERNING H. R. 13017

This proposed legislation, embodied in H. R. 13017 and S. 3335, being considered today by this subcommittee of the Committee on Public Works, provides that the proposed National Cultural Center would be established on real estate part of which at present is privately owned. On this privately owned parcel is a building most of which is occupied by the National Historical Wax Museum, a privately owned enterprise operated by Historic Figures, Inc., of which I am president.

The museum has a long-term lease. It opened for business March 16, 1958, and its presentation of highlights of American history and of notable Americans has attracted more than 95,000 persons between March 16 and today. Four other businesses also occupy the large building, and some 40 persons are gainfully employed on the premises.

The legislation before this subcommittee would authorize the United States Government to acquire this privately owned land, join it with other land, and make it available for use as part of the Cultural Center. It has been stated that the center would be financed by \$25 million in voluntary contributions. The proposed legislation provides that it would be operated by a board of trustees.

The viewpoint of Historic Figures, Inc., which we wish to bring to your attention, is one of fear that upon enactment of this legislation the museum would soon be dispossessed and the property would lie unused until such time as the large sum needed would be subscribed and construction would begin.

We respectfully urge that it would be appropriate for the legislation to include a proviso that the present privately owned real estate within the proposed site continue to be used by the present tenants on suitable terms, if they so desire, until plans for construction of the Cultural Center buildings are ready for execution. Failing such a proviso in the legislation itself, we urge an expression of opinion by the committee to the same effect for the guidance of the appropriate agency or board.

To continue such use of the land would have the effect of yielding revenue to the Government during the period between acquisition and construction.

Historic Figures does not oppose the center. Our interest is in prolonging the private-enterprise use of the property for the longest time reasonably consistent with execution of construction plans for the center, which we feel is a worthy project.

TESTIMONY BY MILO F. CHRISTIANSEN IN SUPPORT OF A NATIONAL CAPITAL CENTER
OF THE PERFORMING ARTS

On behalf of the District of Columbia Recreation Board, I wish to reiterate the continuous support of the Recreation Board for a cultural center in our Nation's Capital. The Board has consistently supported the many past efforts to secure a cultural center, which would be an asset not only to the citizens of Washington, but the entire Nation as well.

We are in full agreement with the bill sponsored by Senator Fulbright and recently passed by the Senate. We also support Representative Thompson's companion bill now before your committee. We are happy with the location in Foggy Bottom, and believe the method of financing the Cultural Center is satisfactory.

City officials and community leaders recognize the need for a modern cultural center to provide adequate facilities for the many excellent local arts groups as well as to bring nationally and internationally famous artists and organizations to the city. The benefits to be derived are beyond comprehension. Americans are active, energetic, and acquisitive. They seek to acquire not only material gains but cultural knowledge as well. They wish those things which make life that much more worth living.

Thus, in the interest of the citizens of Washington and the Nation as a whole, the District of Columbia Recreation Board heartily endorses the principles contained in the proposed act to establish a National Capital Center of the Performing Arts and urges its passage without delay.

AMERICAN PLANNING AND CIVIC ASSOCIATION,
Washington, D. C., August 5, 1958.

Re Thompson-Fulbright bill to provide a cultural center, H. R. 13017.

To the Member of the Subcommittee on Public Buildings and Grounds of the House Committee on Public Works, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: The Committee of 100 on the Federal City is very much concerned over the possibility that Congress may adjourn before the House takes action on the Thompson-Fulbright bill to provide for a National Cultural Center for the Performing Arts.

The National Capital Planning Commission and the Commission of Fine Arts have approved the location north of the Theodore Roosevelt Bridge. The Federal Government owns most of the land and the small additional land needed is authorized to be purchased by the National Capital Planning Commission under the Capper-Cramton Act. The building itself will be financed by popular subscription.

We believe that it is urgent to get this bill on the floor of the House this session. The Fulbright bill has already passed the Senate and failure to secure House action now would make it necessary to start again in the House and Senate of the next Congress. Even more important is the fact, due to interest aroused all over the country as a result of the Brussels Fair, the cultural exchange programs

with foreign countries, and the awakening interest in our national cultural standing, there is at present an enthusiasm for a cultural center in Washington. In fact there is deep concern on the part of the public over the fact that Washington, among all the great capitals of the world, lacks a proper home for the performing arts. Indubitably, this is now the time to go to the public to raise the money for the building, once Congress has made the site available.

We hope that your committee will hold a hearing so that the measure may be reported out and passed by the House this session.

Sincerely yours,

NEILL PHILLIPS,

Chairman, Committee of 100 on the Federal City.

P. S.—Also speaking for: The American Planning & Civic Association; the Georgetown Citizens Association.

STATEMENT OF MRS. GEORGE B. GREEN, ARLINGTON, VA., RE H. R. 13017 AND RELATED BILLS TO ESTABLISH A NATIONAL CULTURAL CENTER IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, it has been quoted in the public press that Chairman Jones has favored H. R. 13017, but has had no time "to round up support" of this bill. As one of the large majority of citizens interested in extending our American cultural arts throughout the universe, I was privileged to appear before the subcommittee of the Committee on Public Works of the United States Senate and add support to S. 3335, which passed the Senate on June 20. Since the passage of this bill in the Senate, it is obvious that non-partisan support has snowballed to the point where even the President of the United States, Mr. Eisenhower, has urged congressional action on this legislation before this session adjourns.

We have, in the Nation's Capital, art galleries and museums that depict our glorious past. What is sorely missing is a center where we can show the rest of the world that we are pulsating with a living culture. The Congress is not being asked for another stone monument to be placed in the "marble city" of Washington, but for the land—land which our forefathers won in the great battle for a better world—upon which to place the vibrant pillars that will resound with the thrilling voice of this Nation's culture.

I, along with many citizens, have pledged moral and financial support to the accomplishment of a cultural center in the Nation's Capital. Our youth of today will be our future of tomorrow. There is not an American youth who is not interested in this future and who does not have a living, participating interest in at least one of the performing arts. Let the Congress immediately allot the land. The rest of the needed support for those living pillars for a National Cultural Center can come from the youth of America who saved a historic relic of our past—Old Ironsides from derelict decay—who pulled the Star-Spangled Banner out of the dusty archives and made it our national anthem—and who, for a better world tomorrow would eagerly join in a children's crusade for culture.

STATEMENT OF REV. GILBERT V. HARTKE, O. P., OF THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. Chairman, I present this statement on behalf of the American Educational Theater Association, its members, and its president, Prof. Edward C. Cole, of Yale University.

The American Educational Theater Association, upon recommendation of its legislative committee enthusiastically supports the National Cultural Center legislation passed unanimously by the Senate on June 20, 1958, and sponsored in the House by Congressman Thompson and several Members from both political parties.

We think Senator Fulbright and Congressman Frank Thompson are to be commended for their leadership in this matter. And we are especially grateful that Representatives J. Harry McGregor, Frances P. Bolton, Richard M. Simpson, Carroll D. Kearns, James G. Fulton, and Henry S. Reuss have seen fit to join in working for this vital legislation.

The American Educational Theater Association is deeply concerned with this legislation from a national point of view. We have long felt that the Nation needed and should have in its National Capital a showcase for the best that the

creative artists, producers, playwrights, poets, and performers could develop and present.

Like other world capitals, Washington must be a center of the fine arts which make any civilization including our own endure and flourish.

The proposals inherent in this legislation, that this institution be a truly representative national center for all the performing arts, located at the center of the Nation's Government and with a national interest focused upon it, visited daily by thousands not only from Washington, D. C., but from all over the Nation, presents a rare opportunity to enrich the lives of our own citizens.

Seldom does the Congress have the opportunity to do so much for so many at little or no cost to the taxpayers.

The American Educational Theater Association, which includes teachers concerned with all aspects of the theater from all educational institutions both public and private in our country and from coast to coast, welcomes the strong support which President Eisenhower has given this legislation.

The President has well said that "There has long been a need for more adequate facilities in the Nation's Capital for the presentation of the performing arts. An auditorium and other facilities such as are provided for in pending legislation, established and supported by contributions from the public, would be a center of which the entire Nation could be proud."

The American Educational Theater Association would be proud to participate in any aspect of the establishment and operation of this great National Cultural Center of the Performing Arts.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND
CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS,
DEPARTMENT OF LEGISLATION,
Washington, D. C., August 4, 1958.

HON. ROBERT JONES,
*Chairman, Public Buildings and Grounds Subcommittee,
House Public Works Committee, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In connection with your hearing scheduled for August 5, dealing with H. R. 13017, to provide for the National Capital Center of the Performing Arts, I respectfully request that this letter and the enclosed resolution be made a part of the record.

In this enclosed resolution on American cultural activities adopted on May 1, 1958, the executive council of the AFL-CIO declared:

"The Nation's Capital as a showplace for America's cultural achievements would be much enhanced by the adoption of pending legislation to establish a National Cultural Center of Performing Arts as a branch of the Smithsonian Institution similar to the National Gallery."

Despite the lateness of the session, we are hopeful that your committee will approve H. R. 13017 and that the House will accept this bill prior to adjournment. Since the Senate has already adopted a similar bill, S. 3355, this would at long last give our Nation's Capital an opportunity to develop this important cultural project.

Sincerely yours,

ANDREW J. BIEMILLER, *Director.*

RESOLUTION OF AFL-CIO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL ON AMERICAN CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

At its last national convention the AFL-CIO urged Americans to "be on guard against overemphasis on education in science at the expense of the arts and the humanities." In our total struggle against totalitarian communism, America must strengthen every facet of democratic living. The cultural achievements of America can make a powerful contribution toward building world respect for our democratic way of life.

Encouragement and support to the visual and performing arts must come primarily from the people themselves and from private organizations. There is, however, a vital role which Government can and must play. Without interfering with the independence and creativeness of the artists involved, the Government can and should provide facilities for international cultural exchanges, for the adequate presentation of American achievements both here and abroad, and for encouragement to our young people to take up cultural pursuits.

Cultural-exchange programs resulting from the Fulbright, Smith-Mundt, Mutual Security, and Humphrey-Thompson Acts have been winning friends for

the United States all over the free and uncommitted world. The Congress should be more liberal in providing the funds necessary to support such activities.

The Nation's Capital as a showplace for America's cultural achievements would be much enhanced by the adoption of pending legislation to establish a National Cultural Center of the Performing Arts as a branch of the Smithsonian Institution similar to the National Gallery. The recent action of the Commission of Fine Arts in adding representatives of the performing arts to its present membership and the recent action of Congress in providing permanent facilities to house the National Collection of Fine Arts and the National Portrait Gallery are both commendable indications of our growing concern with the cultural life of the Nation.

The AFL-CIO pledges its support to proposals for constructive Federal participation in the encouragement of cultural activities.

Mr. THOMPSON. In that connection and in the interest of time, Mr. Chairman, I would like to have your permission to submit my full statement as read, and simply to comment on it.

(Mr. Thompson's prepared statement follows:)

STATEMENT OF HON. FRANK THOMPSON, JR., REPRESENTATIVE FROM NEW JERSEY,
ON H. R. 13017

Let me express to you the gratitude which everyone concerned with the cultural advancement of the Capital City of our great country feels this morning for your generous action in holding hearings on the several bills before your subcommittee to provide a National Cultural Center which have been introduced on a bipartisan basis. Let me add, too, that this is no a matter for partisan debate or political advantage.

We are grateful, too, for the President's interest and for his splendid letter to Chairman Charles A. Buckley, in which he forthrightly declared that "There has long been a need for more adequate facilities in the Nation's Capital for the presentation of the performing arts. An auditorium and other facilities such as are provided for in pending legislation, established and supported by contributions from the public, would be a center of which the entire Nation could be proud." It is my earnest hope that this committee will move in this spirit to report out the bill, S. 3335, which the Senate passed unanimously on June 20, 1958, and that you will do so without crippling amendments. I might add that this is not the first time President Eisenhower has urged the Congress to actively support the fine arts. You will recall his statement in his 1955 message on the state of the Union that "in the advancement of the various activities which will make our civilization endure and flourish, the Federal Government should do more to give official recognition to the importance of the arts and other cultural activities."

In saying this the President was simply carrying on in the spirit of a great and basic tradition of the United States which has marked all branches of the Federal Government through all the years since the birth of this Nation. In his first annual address to Congress on January 8, 1790, President George Washington said, "You will agree * * * that there is nothing which can better deserve our patronage than the promotion of science and literature. Whether this desirable object will be the best promoted by affording aids to seminaries of learning already established, by the institution of a national university, or by any other expedients, will be worthy of a place in the deliberations of the Legislature." Another time, George Washington said, "The prosperity of our country is closely connected with our improvement in the useful arts" and "the arts and sciences essential to the prosperity of the State and to the ornament and happiness of human life have a primary claim to the encouragement of every lover of his country and mankind." The proof that the Federal Government is concerned with the arts is shown by such great cultural institutions as the National Gallery of Art, the National Collection of Fine Arts, the Library of Congress, the bands and orchestras of the armed services, the Commission of Fine Arts, the magnificent paintings in the Capitol Building itself rendered by some of our country's greatest artists. President George Washington commissioned Maj. Pierre L'Enfant in 1789 to plan the Federal City as a cultural and civic center of the new United States. Indeed, the Founding Fathers saw the Nation's Capital as a new Athens, a city of light and learning.

The precursor of what my bill, H. R. 13017, and its companion measures being considered this morning which were sponsored by my distinguished colleagues,

Representatives J. Harry McGregor, Richard M. Simpson (Pennsylvania), Frances Bolton, James G. Fulton, Carroll D. Kearns, and Henry S. Reuss, would provide is the famous old War Memorial Building at Fourth and F Streets NW., Washington. It was here that the first inaugural ball of President Cleveland was held. Other precedents of congressional interest in cultural facilities was the George Washington Memorial Hall to seat 6,000 proposed by the Congress in 1913 which was to be located on the present site of the National Gallery of Art. In 1937, Congress created an Auditorium Commission which recommended a hall to be erected at Fourth and D Streets NW., on the site of the new United States District Court Building. In 1945 a joint congressional resolution proposed a war memorial building but the bill died without hearings. Due to this congressional failure to act there remains only the river site for a cultural facility so we must not fail this time.

Our colleague, Carroll D. Kearns, has been a sponsor of a number of measures to establish a National Cultural Center, as was my own predecessor, Charles R. Howell, who joined with Congressman Kearns and Congressman John Blatnik in offering legislation for a National Cultural Center in the 83d Congress. Formation by the 84th Congress of the District of Columbia Auditorium Commission was the result of a public demand over a period of years that Washington take its place culturally among other capitals of the world. On January 5, 1955, I introduced H. R. 21 to establish a commission to plan a national cultural center and was joined immediately by Representatives Celler, Metcalf, Morrison, Rhodes, Wier, Blatnik, Morano, Powell, Merrow, Williams of New Jersey, Lankford, Zablocki, and Kearns in the House, and by Senator Theodore F. Green in the Senate. By July 1, 1955, the Auditorium Commission had been authorized under Public Law 128. In September 1955 the President, Vice President, and Speaker of the House each appointed seven members to the new Commission. At the first meeting Mrs. Eugene Meyer was chosen chairman.

If there is any overriding reason why the Congress should concern itself with cultural facilities in the Nation's Capital it is—aside from the reasons and views of our Presidents from Washington to Eisenhower and those advanced by the Congress itself from time to time since Washington was chosen as the seat of Government 158 years ago—it is because the Congress has insisted for nearly a century on acting as the city council of Washington, D. C. The Congress, having deprived the people of Washington, D. C., of home rule and local suffrage and their own freely elected government, cannot escape the major share of the blame for the shocking lack of cultural facilities in Washington. The District of Columbia Auditorium Commission, in its official report submitted to the President and to the Congress on January 31, 1957, has this illuminating information:

"Multipurpose civic auditoriums have expanded the cultural horizons of 382 other American cities, according to a 1950 count. And in Europe opera houses and music halls restored from war damage have done much to boost the morale of recovering populations. For instance, 10 opera houses were built or rebuilt in Germany in the first 5 years after the war. In West Berlin a \$4 million hall dedicated to freedom of speech is going up. And a \$10 million building has recently rehoused the Vienna State Opera. A number of these buildings have been built with United States help.

"The time has come to recognize the importance of a great cultural center for the Nation's Capital. Its constructive influence would radiate throughout our country and enhance its prestige throughout the world."

Perhaps the trouble with H. R. 13017 and S. 3335, which has aroused some opposition, is that it is too modest, the National Cultural Center it would provide won't cost the taxpayers a cent to construct. Maybe instead he sponsors of this legislation should have thought of something brilliant like the West Berlin hall dedicated to freedom of speech, or the gimmicks which led the Congress to appropriate money to restore and rebuild a number of opera houses in Europe. For that matter, it was announced some months ago that the Federal Government was putting something like \$25 million into the slum-clearance project in New York City which cleared the site for the Lincoln Square Center of the Performing Arts. Obviously, one of the dangers in drafting legislation is that it can be so modest that opposition arises in the Congress which isn't used to getting something for free. There was a tremendous hue and cry in the Congress when Andrew Mellon announced his magnificent gift to the country, and it was only the determined leadership of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt in the matter which finally won the Congress over to his plan for accepting a gift which is universally acknowledged today, only 20 short years and some 30 million visitors later, as one of the greatest cultural monuments in the world.

It would be easy, perhaps, to gain acceptance of the plan proposed in the several measures before this committee if reference were made to the Russian propaganda line that the United States is interested only in material things and the U. S. S. R. is the true champion of all the great and enduring values of western culture. Again, reference might be made to the fact that Russia gives tremendous financial support to the arts; that Moscow is full of great theaters and opera houses and supports the arts in the same way but on a vaster scale than do all European countries. These are facts, but are not really relevant here because the Nation's Capital should have a cultural facility even if there were no Russia. Or, reference might be made to the fact that on July 28, 1958, President Dwight Eisenhower signed a bill to give Washington a 50,000-seat stadium with bonds guaranteed by the Treasury of the United States. It is difficult to explain the fact that the Congress can effectively legislate regarding a national sports stadium for the Nation's Capital but cannot legislate effectively regarding a National Cultural Center. The explanation is that the stadium legislation came out of the House Committee on the District of Columbia, and that one or more members of your subcommittee are members of the Committee on the District of Columbia so that they are familiar with the peculiar problems of the Nation's Capital which obtain with no other city in our country.

It must be understood, I think, that the Congress insists on legislating on matters regarding the Nation's Capital which would be handled by the mayor and the city council of any other American city. It legislates pay raises for police, firemen, teachers, and so on. It legislates for highways, it insisted on protecting Virginia fishermen and oyster shuckers this past week, etc. In these ways the Capital City of the United States is indeed unique and it is only if the peculiar role of Congress as city council is understood is it possible to understand why the legislation you are considering today is necessary—and why the people of Washington are, in fact, not insisting on special treatment denied the citizens of other American communities. The fact is that the Congress by its inaction in this matter is denying the people of Washington the cultural facilities which 382 other American cities already have had for years. There can be little doubt, I think, that the Nation's Capital needs the kind of cultural facility these bills would provide. President Eisenhower is absolutely right about this. Mr. W. M. Kiplinger, publisher of the Kiplinger Business Letters, wrote a few years ago in his famous book titled "Washington Is Like That"—and he recently insisted to me the situation hasn't changed—anyway, here is what Mr. Kiplinger wrote:

"Despite the wealth of national tradition attached to Washington there is very little native culture. The city has never been a notable breeding place for art, or music, or literature. Unlike other great capitals of world thought, such as prewar London and Vienna and Paris, where the native-born leaders of the cities shaped the intellectual patterns which influenced the nation, Washington as a city has no homegrown culture. Its influence in cultural matters is not by Washington but rather via Washington. Whatever culture there is here was started elsewhere and brought in and pasted on."

The question, quite properly, has arisen as to where and how the necessary funds to build and operate the National Cultural Center proposed in H. R. 13017, S. 3335, and their companion measures in the House are to be raised. Let me point out that these bills are squarely based on the National Gallery of Art Act approved March 24, 1937 (Public Res. 14, 75th Cong.). Besides the original gifts of Andrew Mellon of the magnificent building and one of the greatest art collections in the world there have been many additional gifts of enormous value so that the National Gallery of Art today is one of the leading cultural monuments in the entire world. It has been estimated that it represents today a monetary value in the neighborhood of \$200 million. Isn't this staggering amount of money visible proof that the plan, incorporated in the legislation passed by the Senate unanimously on June 20, 1958, works?

It seems to me it should be obvious to everyone, as it was clear to the Senate on June 20, 1958, that if the National Cultural Center is given the same status as the National Gallery of Art—which is a bureau of the Smithsonian Institution—and if a choice site is provided—and both of these conditions are met in these several bills—then the conditions will have been provided whereby similar gifts to the Nation will be made by men of wealth who are deeply interested in the fine arts and in advancing the cultural status of our country. Throughout history men of wealth have patronized the arts and I think it would be most unwise to assume now that they will not do in this case of a National Cultural Center also. Obviously, the President expects this legislation to work. Proof that there are men and women of means who are interested enough in the fine

arts to give substantial sums is provided by the success of the sponsors of the Lincoln Square Center of the Performing Arts in New York City who have already raised \$35 million and confidently expect to raise \$40 million more for a total of \$75 million.

The Congress in 1890 authorized the establishment of a National Conservatory of Music. This great concept remains to be implemented. But it is clear that the fact that the Congress chartered the National Conservatory of Music in 1890 and that this facility hasn't been built and, further, that the Congress hasn't invested a dime in the project—it is clear from this experience that if the legislation for a National Cultural Center doesn't result in sufficient sums coming forward to build the facility (and this bill is vastly better than the 1890 act) the Congress won't have to pick up the check and will be under no compulsion to do so. In fact, I doubt if more than 1 or 2 Members of Congress are aware that the Congress authorized a National Conservatory of Music some 68 years ago. But the National Gallery of Art is a reality, and I am as proud of it as I know all of you are; furthermore, I have no doubt but that it is the very best precedent there is to draw on in establishing a National Cultural Center in Washington, D. C., successfully.

Of course, there is another precedent which might be considered, and that is the precedent of the Bell-Tower Memorial to Senator Robert Taft of Ohio which is nearing completion on the United States Capitol Grounds. The sponsors of this memorial in the Congress obviously felt that congressional approval was necessary if it was to be a reality.

In announcing the \$12,500,000 gift to the New York City Performing Arts Center, Dr. Henry T. Heald, president of the Ford Foundation and former president of New York University, declared that "We believe that the Lincoln Center idea represents a great educational concept. It is appropriate for the Ford Foundation, as a foundation interested primarily in education, to support its development."

H. R. 13017 and the companion bills before this committee are, in turn, a great educational concept and merit the support of the Federal Government and of private foundations and individuals on this basis. It is a tribute to private enterprise that this legislation confidently expects the necessary funds to come forward easily and quickly to establish a National Cultural Center, worthy of our great Nation, from foundations and private individuals.

THE CULTURAL FACILITIES OF NATION'S CAPITAL FOUND TO BE INFERIOR TO ALL LEADING EUROPEAN CAPITALS, AND NUMEROUS SMALLER EUROPEAN CITIES

Extension of remarks of Hon. Frank Thompson, Jr., of New Jersey, in the House of Representatives, Monday, May 26, 1958

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, in its splendid report on S. 3335, sponsored by Senators Fulbright, Wiley, and Anderson, the Senate Public Works Committee declared:

"All Americans are very proud of their National Capital, yet the cultural facilities here are inferior to all leading European capitals, and numerous smaller European cities. Adequate facilities are not available for presenting grand opera in full performance with suitable stage and scenery equipment. This lack of an adequate center for the arts in Washington detracts from our international prestige. Visitors from abroad to Washington inquire about our opera house and are told we have none. * * * Our citizens are not without talent or interest in the arts, and these facilities should be developed to provide common ties which will unite the United States with other nations and assist in the further growth and development of friendly, sympathetic, and peaceful relations between the United States and the other nations of the world.

"The committee believes that music, art, poetry, drama, and dance, transcends language barriers, and provides a means of communication between people of different nationalities, which will permit conveyance to people of other countries some of the basic concepts of the American way of life."

The Wall Street Journal in a front-page story on May 15, 1958, declared that while Vice President Nixon and his entourage were running into angry mobs the New York Philharmonic Symphony on its South American tour at the same time was everywhere greeted with warmth and affection by cheering symphony fans. And on May 19, 1958, the New York World Telegram said editorially that—

"COUNTERPART TO CARACAS"

"There is a faintly encouraging counterpoint to last week's savage outburst in Caracas—one which this Nation might well nurture and exploit.

"New York's Philharmonic Symphony, currently on tour in Latin America, has been the object of adulation at almost every stop. In Caracas, particularly, mobs were as wild in their enthusiasm for Conductor Leonard Bernstein as they were in their disenchantment with Vice President Nixon a few days later.

"The Philharmonic's success under State Department-ANTA sponsorship duplicates triumphant cultural forays into ninety-odd countries by 100 other groups of American artists since the program's inception.

"Cultural successes do not, of course, compensate for this country's economic and political failures in Latin America and elsewhere. But they have proved their value in helping to win the minds of alien and suspicious people.

"The gentfolk in the Kremlin delight in picturing Americans as Babbitts braying in a cultural desert. Tours such as the Philharmonic's provide a sure and relatively inexpensive way of proving them wrong."

On Monday, June 16, 1953, Senator Alexander Wiley and the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. Keating] were hosts at a luncheon in the Senate District of Columbia Committee room to a group of drama students from Catholic University of America who left this week for a tour of South America to appear in most of the leading cities in a great play *The Song of Bernadette*.

The great task of cultural ambassadorship was set forth in moving speeches to these young people by Senator Theodore Francis Green; Senator Alexander Wiley; Senator George Aiken; Senator James E. Murray; Dr. Jose Mora, Secretary-General, the Organization of American States; United States Ambassador to that inter-American organization, John Drier; the Right Reverend Monsignor John McClafferty, assistant to the rector of Catholic University of America; former United States Ambassador to Luxembourg, Perle Mesta; the Reverend Gilbert Hartke, O. P., director, department of speech and drama, Catholic University of America; as well as our colleague from New York [Mr. Keating].

Because of the importance of this matter, I include here the text of the brilliant report on S. 3335.

(The report is as follows:)

NATIONAL CAPITOL CENTER OF THE PERFORMING ARTS

Mr. Chavez, from the Committee on Public Works, submitted the following report:

The Committee on Public Works, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3335) to provide for a National Capital Center of the Performing Arts which will be constructed, with funds raised by voluntary contributions, on part of the land in the District of Columbia made available for the Smithsonian Gallery of Art, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments, and recommend that the bill, as amended, do pass.

The amendments are indicated in the bill as reported by linetype and italic, and are as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert new language as a substitute.

Amend the title to read: "A bill to provide for a National Cultural Center which will be constructed, with funds raised by voluntary contributions, on a site made available in the District of Columbia."

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of S. 3335, as amended, is to establish in the Smithsonian Institution a Board of Trustees of the National Cultural Center, composed of 15 specified Federal officials, members *ex officio*, and 15 general trustees appointed by the President, to cause to be constructed for the Institution, with funds raised by voluntary contributions, a building to be designated as the National Cultural Center on a site in the District of Columbia bounded by Rock Creek Parkway, New Hampshire Avenue, the proposed Inner Loop Freeway, and the approaches to the authorized Theodore Roosevelt Bridge.

The Board would maintain and administer the National Cultural Center and site thereof, present programs of the performing arts, lectures, and other programs, and provide facilities for other civic activities. There would also be established an Advisory Committee on the Arts, designated by the President, to

advise and consult with the Board and make recommendations regarding cultural activities to be carried on in the Center. The lands for the National Cultural Center and related activities would be acquired by the National Capital Planning Commission, with plans and specifications for the building approved by the Commission of Fine Arts.

HEARINGS

The Subcommittee on Public Buildings and Grounds held hearings on S. 3335 concurrently with those on S. 1985, a bill authorizing preparation of plans for a National Air Museum, since both buildings were proposed for approximately the same site. In general, the Federal agencies had opposed the site on the south side of the Mall opposite the National Gallery of Art, largely because of the size and shape of the site the lack of parking area, and because it had previously been approved as a site for the National Air Museum. Several alternate sites for the National Cultural Center were proposed. The Bureau of the Budget opposed the provisions of S. 3335 assigning to the Smithsonian Institution responsibility for operating cultural activities, believing that encouragement of the arts is primarily a matter for private and local initiative.

The author of S. 3335, and a companion bill in the House of Representatives, national and local representatives of all branches of the performing arts, music, opera, drama, letters, dance, and others; civic and trade organizations; and individuals, testified as to the urgent need in the District of Columbia for more adequate public facilities to present programs in the performing arts, provide for adequate instructions in such arts, and the provision of adequate facilities for other civic activities. There was unanimous agreement among all witnesses who testified at the hearing of the many benefits that would accrue, and the interest and appreciation that would develop in this country, for the opera, the ballet, drama, and music in every form, if an adequate cultural center for the performing arts is developed in the city of Washington, D. C.

AMENDMENT

Because of the controversy that developed over the proposed site for the National Capital Center of the Performing Arts, and opposition to certain provisions of S. 3335, the coauthors of the two bills pending before Congress, the interested Federal agencies, and others, cooperated in working out an amendment to S. 3335 in the nature of substitute language, with the proposed building to be located on a site in the Foggy Bottom area near the Potomac River. This site and the proposed language changes has the approval of the Commission of Fine Arts, the National Capital Planning Commission, the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, the Bureau of the Budget, the Washington Board of Trade, and others. The committee heartily endorses this amendment to S. 3335.

DISCUSSION

The committee was presented testimony at great length on the dire need, long overdue, for a National Cultural Center in the city of Washington, D. C., to provide adequate facilities for the performance of opera, ballet, symphonic and chamber music, drama, and reading of poetry. All Americans are very proud of their National Capital, yet the cultural facilities here are inferior to all leading European capitals, and numerous smaller European cities. Adequate facilities are not available for presenting grand opera in full performance with suitable stage and scenery equipment. This lack of an adequate center for the arts in Washington detracts from our international prestige. Visitors from abroad to Washington inquire about our opera house and are told we have none.

In recent years, there have been several international cultural exchange programs between various countries. The exhibits and events at the Brussels Fair place an emphasis on culture as well as on science and trade. Our citizens are not without talent or interest in the arts, and these faculties should be developed to provide common ties which will unite the United States with other nations and assist in the further growth and development of friendly, sympathetic, and peaceful relations between the United States and the other nations of the world.

The committee believes that music, art, poetry, drama, and dance, transcends language barriers, and provides a means of communication between people of different nationalities, which will permit conveyance to people of other countries some of the basic concepts of the American way of life.

The committee commends the sponsors and proponents of S. 3335 for working out a satisfactory amendment which has been found to be so widely acceptable. The site selected is in an area of street and highway development, and adequate routes of ingress, egress, and parking areas can be developed as the plans proceed. The bill provides that the site be provided by the United States, which would be the only Federal expense involved. The National Capital Planning Commission estimates the cost of acquiring the additional private property in the proposed site not in Federal ownership as \$650,000, and proposes to utilize funds appropriated under the Capper-Cramton Act for that purpose. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia approve this proposal. Funds for construction of the Cultural Center building would be raised by voluntary contributions, which would be administered and disbursed by the Board of Trustees.

The committee is of the opinion that enactment of this legislation will permit careful planning and construction of a National Cultural Center worthy of the city of Washington and of America, and to permit our cultural development to keep pace with our economic and scientific development. It believes that vast public benefits will result in awakening and advancing our artistic, creative, and cultural development, and recommends enactment of the legislation.

The comments of the Federal agencies on the bill, as amended, are shown in the following communications:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C., May 27, 1958.

Hon. FRANK THOMPSON, Jr.,
House of Representatives,
House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. THOMPSON: This refers to your letter of May 13, 1958, requesting views of the Bureau of the Budget on a tentative draft bill to provide for the establishment and maintenance of a National Cultural Center.

Although the Bureau has no recommendations on the location of the proposed center, we tend to agree with the National Capital Planning Commission that the site described in the draft bill would be generally suitable for an activity of this nature.

In connection with the establishment of a National Cultural Center, we must, of course, withhold final comment until an administration position can be developed on an introduced bill, particularly as to the policy questions involved. It would appear, however, that the draft removes most of the objections as to form of legislation advanced in review of the earlier bill, H. R. 9848.

Sincerely yours,

ROGER W. JONES,
Assistant Director.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION,
Washington, D. C., May 28, 1958.

Hon. FRANK THOMPSON, Jr.,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. THOMPSON: In response to your request for the comments of the Commission with regard to the newest version of your bill providing for a National Cultural Center, please let me say that we find it to be in conformity with the stand taken by the Commission at its April meeting. At that time the Commission heartily endorsed the concept of the Cultural Center and strongly urged the consideration of the site on the Potomac River.

We are delighted to see that many persons and groups in the community and Members of Congress are concurring with our recommendation. We urge the passage of your new bill and pledge our continuing support toward the building of this most important project.

Very truly yours,

HARLAND BARTHOLEMEW, *Chairman.*

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION,
Washington, D. C., May 23, 1958.

Hon. J. W. FULBRIGHT,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR FULBRIGHT: In response to your request for further information concerning the feasibility of utilizing the United States Navy Potomac Annex site for the proposed Cultural Center, and for a clarification of the Commission's position with regard to the use of the site on the Potomac River, please let us submit the following information.

Our project planning staff has reanalyzed the two sites and finds that the Navy hospital site in its present form would not permit the ingress and egress of the large number of passenger cars which would be generated by the proposed Cultural Center. The high wall along 23d Street and the steep grades on E Street and to the south permit most inadequate vehicular access. The present entrance at the intersection of 23d and E would, if used for major access, create congestion serious enough to be detrimental to the popularity of such a center. The proposed inner loop to the west would not permit access from that direction. This high-speed traffic facility has been designed according to the most modern standards and to redesign it to provide access to the subject site would reduce its efficiency and safety to a disastrous degree. Concerning parking, we find that the State Department space could not be relied on and the proposed Potomac Plaza Hotel to the north could provide parking only for its own use.

One solution would be to reduce the level of the hill approximately 30 feet, which would provide easier access at several places. Aside from the serious question of whether or not such a site of prominence should be lowered, the sheer cost of such an undertaking would be very great. According to the engineers supervising the excavation of the adjacent State Department site, and the estimates prepared by our technical staff, the cost of lowering the elevation of this site would be somewhat in excess of \$3 million. It is difficult to believe that such a cost would be justified when the result, trafficwise, would still be less than satisfactory.

You will be interested in knowing that Lt. Col. Thomas Hunter, Assistant Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia, indicated at the meeting called by the Fine Arts Commission, that it would be practically impossible to bring traffic in and out of the site during peak hours. It should be noted that our most recent studies indicate that approximately 10 acres of land on this site would be suitable for actual building and parking purposes.

Concerning the river site, a reanalysis of the area reveals that nearly 10 acres would be available at this location without disturbing the private property east of 26th Street. We have been in constant communication with the design engineers of both the Highway Department and the National Park Service and still find that the bridge approaches will not reduce the size of this site.

As our Commission indicated by its action at its May meeting there is a genuine desire on its part to be helpful in the acquiring of the site for the Cultural Center. Upon examining the slightly more than \$1 million of the funds already appropriated under section 4a of the Capper-Cramton Act, we find that it would be feasible, if specifically authorized by Congress, and subject to the approval of the District Board of Commissioners and the Bureau of the Budget to utilize approximately \$300,000 toward the purchase of the remainder of the river site. According to our estimates, this would be nearly one-half of the remaining property. The Commission could then, in its regular budget request for fiscal year 1960, ask for sufficient funds for the last portion of the site. By that time the Commission will have exhausted already appropriated funds for acquisition of park and playground sites in the District, and would in the normal course of events be requesting further appropriations. To expend more than \$300,000 from present appropriations would seriously endanger park and playground sites in several of the District's residential neighborhoods. Attached you will find a map indicating the river site and environs.

Please be assured that the Commission will continue to support the proposed Cultural Center in every way possible.

Respectfully submitted.

HARLAND BARTHOLOMEW,
Chairman.

THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS,
INTERIOR DEPARTMENT BUILDING,
Washington, May 28, 1958.

HON. FRANK THOMPSON, Jr.,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN THOMPSON: At the meeting of the Commission of Fine Arts, which was held on May 22, 1958, the members considered the draft legislation containing the proposals sponsored by you and Senator Fulbright to appropriate as a site for the National Center of the Performing Arts, the land owned by the Federal Government, along the Potomac Parkway, bounded by the projected Inner Loop Freeway on the east, the newly authorized Theodore Roosevelt Bridge approaches on the south, Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway on the west, and New Hampshire Avenue and F Street on the north, as approved by the National Capital Planning Commission for this purpose.

We hope the National Capital Planning Commission will be authorized to acquire, by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, the additional land which may be necessary to provide an adequate site for the National Center of the Performing Arts and related facilities in the location referred to above. We would suggest that not only the design and specifications of the buildings for the Performing Arts should be approved by the Commission of Fine Arts, but also the approaches and landscape treatment of the grounds. The Commission also recommended that highways in the neighborhood of the buildings shall be located as not to restrict access to the buildings and the parking areas. We further recommend that the draft legislation be changed to give the bridge its official title, "The Theodore Roosevelt Bridge."

The Commission will be delighted to see such a site provided for the Center of the Performing Arts in Washington. We feel that it is of the greatest importance that a handsome building should be available for the performance of symphonic music, opera, ballet, and drama in the Nation's Capital. We hope that if the Government is willing to provide a suitable location such as the river site it may be possible to secure by private donations the funds with which to erect the buildings. We also hope the committee will give consideration to the proposals advanced by Senator Fulbright and Congressman Thompson in the draft legislation.

Sincerely yours,

DAVID E. FINLEY, *Chairman.*

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., June 4, 1958.

HON. FRANK THOMPSON, Jr.,
United States House of Representatives,
Old House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN THOMPSON: Reply is made to your telephone conversation requesting information on the proposed location of the Cultural Center.

This matter was considered at the meeting of the Board of Commissioners on Tuesday, June 3, 1958, at which time Mr. William E. Finley, Executive Director of the National Capital Planning Commission, and Lt. Col. Thomas B. Hunter, Assistant Engineer Commissioner, were present.

Previously in reporting on legislation the Commissioners had expressed a preference for the Mall site. Subsequently they learned that, due to a building restriction line imposed by the Planning Commission, the Mall site was considerably less than the 11 acres which they thought was available and that the Mall site is now limited to about 5½ acres.

During the meeting, Mr. Finley, of the Planning Commission, presented to the Commissioners an analysis of the Capper-Cramton projects and funds, and presented a schematic layout of the river site showing possible building arrangements, parking, and egress and ingress areas, including street and highway system adjacent thereto.

After a discussion, the Commissioners agreed to the river site for the Cultural Center and the use of Capper-Cramton funds by the Planning Commission to acquire the remaining private property within the boundaries of the proposed site.

Very sincerely yours,

ROBT. E. McLAUGHLIN,
President, Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia.

S. 3335, ANALYSIS OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE

Section 1 designates the act as the "National Cultural Center Act."

Section 2 establishes in the Smithsonian Institution a Board of Trustees to administer and maintain the National Cultural Center and site. The Board would consist of 9 Federal officials, 3 Members of the Senate, and 3 Members of the House of Representatives, as members ex officio, and 15 general trustees appointed by the President for 10-year staggered terms. The President would also appoint an Advisory Committee on the Arts (unlimited number), to advise and consult with the Board and make recommendations to the Board regarding cultural activities to be carried on in the National Cultural Center. The Advisory Committee would serve without compensation, but with reimbursement for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred in connection with committee work.

Section 3 directs the Board to construct for the Smithsonian Institution, using funds obtained by voluntary contributions, a building to be designated the National Cultural Center, on a site in the District of Columbia in the Foggy Bottom area near the Potomac River, which will be selected and acquired by the National Capital Planning Commission, with the plans and specifications approved by the Commission of Fine Arts. The National Capital Planning Commission states that an area of about 10 acres is available, about 9 acres of which is now federally owned.

Section 4 outlines the duties of the Board to develop and present various programs at the center, and provide facilities for other civic activities.

Section 5 authorizes the Board to solicit, accept, and administer subscriptions, gifts, bequests, or other money, securities, or property, and to sell, exchange, invest, or reinvest funds or properties for the benefit of the National Cultural Center, and to make necessary expenditures. The Board is authorized to appoint and fix the compensation and duties of a director, assistant director, and secretary, and such other officers and employees of the National Cultural Center as are necessary for efficient administration of the functions of the Board. The actions of the Board would not be subject to review by any officer or agency other than a court of law.

Section 6 authorizes the Board to adopt an official seal, and to make such bylaws, rules, and regulations considered necessary for proper administration, organization, and procedure of the Board. Eight members of the Board would constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. The Board would have all the powers of a trustee in respect to trust funds it administers, and would submit an annual report of its operations and a financial statement to the Smithsonian Institution.

The Bureau of the Budget agrees that the site proposed in the amendment would be suitable for an activity of this nature, and apparently removes most of the objections to the original bill, but withholds final comment until an administrative position can be developed on introduced legislation. The National Capital Planning Commission and the Commission on Fine Arts approve the proposed amendment to S. 3335.

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER CALLS ON THE CONGRESS TO COMPLETE ACTION THIS SESSION ON LEGISLATION TO ESTABLISH A NATIONAL CULTURAL CENTER

Extension of remarks of Hon. Frank Thompson, Jr., of New Jersey, in the House of Representatives, Tuesday, July 22, 1958

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, it is my earnest hope that the Committee on Public Works of the House of Representatives will report S. 3335, a bill providing for a National Cultural Center which will be constructed with funds raised by voluntary contributions, in time for the House to vote on it before this session ends. It is important that this bill be reported in the form in which it passed the Senate unanimously on June 20, 1958, for it would be disastrous if it were loaded down with crippling amendments.

The President has now given tremendous impetus to this drive for cultural facilities, and I include the text of his letter urging the Congress to complete action on this legislation during this session.

Included also are two editorials from the Washington (D. C.) Evening Star, an editorial from the Washington (D. C.) Post and Times Herald, and statements presented for the American Institute of Architects, the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs, and

the Federal City Council by distinguished representatives of those respected and powerful organizations.

(See President's letter on p. 83.)

[From the Washington (D. C.) Evening Star of August 6, 1958]

WELCOME THIS OPPORTUNITY

We suppose that if a group of citizens came to Congress with the money in hand for construction of a National Cultural Center and offered to build it, provided the Government supplied an appropriate site, there would be no question concerning the acceptance of such a gift.

The question which seems to worry some members of the House Subcommittee on Public Works, which conducted a hearing yesterday on the legislation, is whether, if the Government supplies the site, the money to construct the center will be forthcoming from private sources.

We do not see why that question should be of any immediate concern. If the Senate-passed bill is approved by the House and becomes law, availability of the site will either produce the construction funds from private sources, or fail to produce it. If the money is not forthcoming, the Government will have lost nothing. It will still retain the site, and the site will be available for some other need.

In other words, the Government gambles nothing, it stands to lose nothing. But if the pending center legislation is approved, it stands to gain another permanent improvement for this American Capital which in time could rank in importance with the National Gallery of Art. The legislation, in short, provides an opportunity which, if declined, may not soon knock again.

[From the Washington (D. C.) Post and Times Herald of August 8, 1958]

CULTURAL CENTER PROGRESS

Seldom do Washingtonians and the many agencies which govern them in their local affairs find themselves in such happy and unanimous agreement on a project as that which appears to prevail on the proposed cultural center in Foggy Bottom. The Senate has approved legislation to designate a mostly federally owned tract for the projected theaters and to advance funds, to be repaid by the District, for the purchase of a small added area to round out the site. The plan is to obtain private subscription of money for construction; the enterprises themselves are to be self-supporting. Experience with similar ventures in other cities makes these plans considerably more solid than mere hope or aspiration.

Much will depend, of course, upon the caliber of the proposed presidentially appointed Commission which would be in charge of fund raising and other aspects of the venture. There is a widespread feeling in the community that the members must be chosen with great care and drawn from the top ranks of philanthropists and art patrons here and elsewhere. The success of the National Gallery of Art, established under similar procedures and auspices, has been due, of course, to the outstanding sponsorship which it had from its inception.

Chairman Robert E. Jones, of the House Public Buildings Subcommittee, has performed a real national service in holding hearings on the measure despite the nearness of adjournment and in proposing to bring the bill up under suspension of rules in the House. This will mean a two-thirds vote will be needed for passage, but surely the House will not turn aside an enterprise so promising and one that places squarely and solely upon interested private citizens the responsibility for its success.

STATEMENT BY JOHN NOBLE RICHARDS, FAIA, PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS, ON THE FULBRIGHT-THOMPSON BILL FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NATIONAL CULTURAL CENTER BEFORE THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE, AUGUST 8, 1958

My name is John Noble Richards. I am a practicing architect with offices at 1600 Madison Avenue, Toledo, Ohio. I am president of the American Institute of Architects and appear here today as its representative to urge prompt and favorable action on the Fulbright-Thompson bill to establish a National Cultural Center in the Nation's Capital.

The American Institute of Architects is the national organization of the architectural profession in the United States. Its 128 chapters and 11 State organizations are located in every State. With a membership of nearly 13,000 registered architects, the institute represents the majority of practicing architects in the Nation.

We have followed closely the devoted efforts of Members of Congress and leading citizens who have worked unceasingly to make possible this much-needed facility for the proper presentation of opera, music, and other performing arts in Washington. In May 1957, Mrs. Eugene Meyer appeared at our Centennial convention in Washington to outline the proposal for the cultural center then being advanced by the special commission of which she was chairman.

Great interest and support was expressed and the convention passed a resolution urging that a national competition be held to select the architect for this very important project. As a public service, the American Institute of Architects would gladly name a special architectural advisory committee to assist in the setting up of procedures for such a competition.

As the organization representing the Nation's architects we have long felt a deep responsibility for the Nation's Capital and have demonstrated this concern over the century of our existence. During the centennial convention a resolution was passed unanimously, reaffirming our members' deep conviction that the Capital City is the heritage, not only of those who dwell in or about the District of Columbia, but the heritage of all the people of this country as well. We therefore fully support all proposals that will in any way enhance the city of Washington.

There is no question but that the proposed Cultural Center would greatly benefit the Capital City. More importantly it would serve as a symbol to all Americans, as well as to peoples overseas, of our Nation's interest in and support of cultural activities.

My distinguished predecessor, Leon Chatelain, Jr., of Washington, appeared before a congressional committee in February 1957, to express the Institute's support at that time. He urged that the proposed Cultural Center be located in the Foggy Bottom area. We are gratified that an adequate site there can be made available provided Congress takes the appropriate action.

To take full advantage of the broad public enthusiasm that exists and the substantial financial support that has been pledged, we earnestly request your subcommittee to take favorable action at once in order that final approval of the Cultural Center may be given prior to adjournment.

STATEMENT ON A NATIONAL CULTURAL CENTER IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, BY MISS CHLOE GIFFORD, PRESIDENT, GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS, BEFORE SUBCOMMITTEE ON BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS, HOUSE PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE, AUGUST 5, 1958

The General Federation of Women's Clubs has been interested in the cultural aspect of life in the United States ever since our organization was chartered by Congress in 1901.

In article II of the constitution of the General Federation it states, "The object of the General Federation shall be to unite the women's clubs and like organizations throughout the world for the purpose of mutual benefit, and for the promotion of their common interest in education, philanthropy, public welfare, moral values, civics, and fine arts."

The General Federation of Women's Clubs has a department of fine arts with chairmen in every State. This interest in fine arts prompted the clubwomen of Michigan to raise funds to build the Fine Arts Building of the National Music Camp at Interlochen, Mich., in 1948. To mention a few other States that have done outstanding work promoting fine arts—Illinois Federation has a summer art school, Kansas auditions and gives cash awards for outstanding performance in this field. Virginia actively participated in promoting the Art Mobile, of Virginia Museum of Fine Arts; General Federation of Women's Clubs sponsored a fine arts festival in Estes Park, Colo. The president of General Federation of Women's Clubs attends and participates in Chicagoland's music festival every autumn.

General Federation of Women's Clubs was recognized for its work in this field in 1955, when under the provisions of H. R. 1825, General Federation of Women's Clubs was named as one among the national organizations to be represented on

the Federal Commission to formulate plans for the construction in the District of Columbia of a civic auditorium.

In 1956 the General Federation of Women's Clubs passed the following resolution:

"FINE ARTS—CIVIC AUDITORIUM—INAUGURAL HALL OF PRESIDENTS, MUSIC, FINE ARTS, MASS COMMUNICATIONS CENTER (CONVENTION, 1956)

"Whereas the General Federation of Women's Clubs since its inception has been consistently interested in and worked for the development of the cultural life of the United States; has promoted the fine arts in all aspects; and has given encouragement and assistance to many artists; and

"Whereas a District of Columbia Auditorium Commission has been established to prepare plans to erect a civic auditorium including an Inaugural Hall of Presidents, and a Music, Fine Arts, and Mass Communications Center: Therefore,

Resolved, That the General Federation of Women's Clubs shall use its influence in the promotion of the plans for establishment of a civic auditorium in the District of Columbia, which would include an Inaugural Hall of Presidents, and a Music, Fine Arts, and Mass Communications Center in the National Capital."

The General Federation of Women's Clubs certainly commends Congress for passing a bill which created this Commission and the people who have worked long and hard to bring about a Cultural Center in our National Capital which will portray the cultural aspect of American life.

We know the criticisms of those nations that belittle United States culture—we are sure your Members of Congress know all the arguments for and against the construction of a Cultural Center in Washington, D. C. We are sure you do appreciate, as we do, the generosity of those individuals who have and will help to raise the necessary funds.

We can assure you that the members of our organization will renew their efforts to help make this National Cultural Center a reality. The many States that have continued their efforts on a local basis will surely do everything possible to promote plans laid out by Congress to achieve this goal.

We, the women of General Federation of Women's Clubs, with clubs in every State, urge immediate action, so that the Cultural Center in our National Capital will become a reality. It will take time, but let us get started now.

STATEMENT OF MRS. T. DAVID GATES, PRESIDENT, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS, WASHINGTON, D. C., TO COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS, TUESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1958

Mr. Chairman, this is a distinct privilege and pleasure to come before the committee to reaffirm the stand taken by the District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs in regards to the Thompson-Fulbright bill for the Cultural Center in the Nation's Capital.

The Cultural Center is a means of guarding the heritage of this land of ours. To meet the demands of these crucial times how can we overlook or bypass a single opportunity to make us stronger to meet the onslaught of communism from within as well as from without.

Never before has the need been so strongly felt; never before has the very heart of American culture been challenged; never before has Congress had the opportunity to do so little and accomplish so much; never before has the need for exchange of culture of all nations been so evident; never again must we take our own American way of life, nor that of other nations for granted.

No nation is stronger than its local community, no home stronger than each individual member, so we plead with you for the sake of the youth of our land, the future citizens of our country to place within their reach the proper facilities of all the performing arts.

It is a mutual feeling, I am sure, and the sincere conviction of everyone under the sound of my voice and every Representative of all the States that through this medium of the fine arts one may speak to the infinite being.

True democracy cannot be maintained without a spiritual foundation; therefore, it is necessary that we search ourselves and not be found wanting.

The 11 million members of the National and International Federation of Women's Clubs is a force not to be taken lightly. There are 15,000 clubs in the United States—and over 3,000 members in the District of Columbia federation.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, as we pledge our support may we expect the same in return. Delay is dangerous.

Mr. Chairman, I thank you for giving of your time to call this hearing.

STATEMENT BY FRANCIS G. ADDISON, JR., CHAIRMAN, FEDERAL CITY COUNCIL, AT HEARINGS OF HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS, AUGUST 1, 1958

Mr. Chairman and committee members, my name is Francis G. Addison, Jr. I am president and board chairman of Security Bank, and chairman of the Federal City Council. The council is a nonprofit, nonpartisan organization of civic leaders dedicated to promoting the economic, social, and cultural growth of our Capital City. I am submitting a membership list for the use of this committee.

I am here this morning to urge that members of your committee assign a top priority to favorably reporting out S. 3335, in order that this bill can be enacted by Congress before adjournment of the current session.

This legislation, already approved by the Senate, would authorize creation of a National Cultural Center in Foggy Bottom, on a site bounded by New Hampshire Avenue, 26th Street, Rock Creek, and Potomac Parkway and approaches to the new Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Bridge.

We believe that passage of this bill is an absolute must, in order that Washington City may finally acquire the cultural facilities commensurate with its position as Capital City of the free world.

S. 3335 represents the culmination of years of effort toward this goal. It has the unqualified support of every major civic organization in this city. Congress faces a high responsibility to assure its speedy enactment and thereby remove one of the major obstacles remaining to realization of this city's cultural heritage.

To delay the legislation at this point would be a severe blow to the entire Cultural Center effort. It would mean that the legislation would have to be started all over again in the Senate next session. This, in turn, would cause the drive for a performing arts center to lose a great deal of its momentum.

I cannot believe that Congress would be so insensitive to the importance of our Capital City and its cultural needs as to allow this to happen.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, it is our hope that your committee will act immediately to report this bill out favorably, with the recommendation that it be approved by the full House at the earliest possible date.

Thank you.

[The Washington Post and Times Herald, editorial, August 12, 1958]

SPUR AND SAFEGUARD

A House Public Buildings Subcommittee has added a useful new provision in approving the Washington Cultural Center bill, setting in effect a 5-year "deadline" for the project. If within that time sufficient private funds to construct the proposed performing arts center have not been raised, the authority for the project would lapse and any money on hand would go to the Smithsonian Institution for a projected new art gallery previously authorized by Congress. The provision would be a safeguard against the indefinite tieup of the federally owned land in Foggy Bottom designed as a site for the center and also would serve as a spur for the fund raising itself. The full House committee may act on the Senate-approved measure today. The bill has had the personal interest and support of President Eisenhower and is the product of many years of thorough community and congressional study. Congress ought to complete action on it at this session.

[The Evening Star, Washington, D. C., editorial, August 15, 1958]

THE HOUSE'S OPPORTUNITY

The House of Representatives has been given a wonderful chance to make an epochal contribution to the improvement of the National Capital. Thanks to the forward-looking recommendation of a House Public Works Subcommittee, of which Representative Jones of Alabama is chairman, floor consideration of the Cultural Center measure virtually has been assured. Only House ap-

proval is needed to send the legislation to the White House. President Eisenhower already has urged passage of the bill.

The Jones subcommittee amended the Senate version of the bill to quell the fears of some Congressmen that private financing of the center might fail, leading to pleas for the Federal Government to bail out the project. The revised plan provides that unless the fund drive is successful within 5 years, the project will be canceled and all money raised will be turned over to the Smithsonian Institution for improving the proposed art center in the old Patent Office Building. This appears to be a fair restriction, for certainly the success or failure of the fund campaign will be determined within 5 years. And if after 5 years the drive has reached a point auguring eventual success, Congress could extend the campaign period as it sees fit.

It will take a two-thirds vote in the House to approve the bill, under a suspension of the rules to be sought by Representative Jones. Every Member of the House interested in making Washington a greater Capital, comparable in cultural assets to foreign capitals, should vote for this plan to give the District an adequate hall for opera and concerts—at no cost to the Federal Government.

Mr. THOMPSON. I would like to express my deep appreciation, and the appreciation of the thousands of people who are interested in this project, to the chairman and the members of the committee for holding this hearing, especially since it is so close to adjournment. We would like, too, to express our thanks to the President for his splendid letter written to Chairman Buckley of this committee, something which is particularly significant in such busy times.

Mr. MCGREGOR. I ask unanimous consent that the President's letter to the chairman be incorporated in the record immediately following your statement.

Mr. JONES. If the gentleman would withhold his unanimous-consent request, I think we would have a little bit better order. I intend to put the letter of the President at the opening of the hearings, if there is no objection.

Mr. MCGREGOR. I withdraw my request.

(See p. 83.)

Mr. JONES. If there is no objection, the letter from the President to Mr. Buckley will be the first exhibit in the record.

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. Chairman, the President in making his splendid statement has reiterated the stand which he has taken many times in regard to this particular project. I had the honor of serving on the now defunct Auditorium Commission in which the President expressed great interest. The Commission was honored on at least two occasions that I can remember by having audiences with the President on this subject and receiving his enthusiastic endorsement.

The need for a Cultural Center and the interest in one, believe it or not, goes back to 1790, when President Washington said in his first inaugural address that it should be the business of the Congress to promote aids to learning and to the arts. If you recall, he left in his will provisions for the establishment of a national university.

In 1789 President Washington commissioned Major L'Enfant to plan the Federal City as a cultural and civic center of the new United States. Of course, since then it has become the political, military, and economic center of the world.

This measure, which has been sponsored also by Representatives McGregor, Richard Simpson of Pennsylvania, Frances Bolton, James Fulton, Carroll Kearns, Henry Reuss, as well as myself, is by no means new legislation. The other day when we hoped we might be heard, Representative John Vorys was here testifying on another

matter and asked me if I would please include his endorsement of this project in my remarks, and I do so now with thanks to him.

In 1937, Congress began action by creating an Auditorium Commission. This goes back over a period, we can see, since the earliest days of the Republic.

There is only one overriding reason why Congress has to concern itself with the cultural facilities in Washington, and that is simply that Congress has acted as the governing body for this great city. It insists upon doing it. It has had to legislate for the police, the firemen, schools, the streets, and functions of a municipal nature which every other city that I know of handles themselves.

Perhaps some of the trouble with this immediate legislation, there being at least some opposition to it, is that it is too simple and too inexpensive in contrast to the earlier legislation for similar purposes which was defeated last year and which would have cost a considerable amount of money. This has been simplified to eliminate any consideration of a convention hall. It has been simplified to eliminate the consideration of expensive land. It has been simplified in every possible respect.

I am rather intimately acquainted with this. I particularly would like to see it passed this year because it is becoming a career for me. I cannot abandon it, and yet I do not want to have to live with it too many more years. I promise, however, that if in your wisdom you do not recommend this and if it does not become law, as long as I have the honor of serving in the Congress I intend to fight for it. [Applause.]

This is a center which is owned and will be owned by every single person who is a citizen of this great country of ours. They come here by the millions, literally, and they are entitled in their Capital to have a cultural facility just as they are entitled to have great public works projects, roads, and highways, just as they are entitled to have at public expense beaches which do not wash out into the ocean. Those beaches should be protected, the roads should be built, and the other physical matters with which this committee concerns itself are quite legitimately the property of all of the people.

I do not want to impose any more on your time except to say that the need for this is demonstrated and has been demonstrated for many years. It is an increasing need.

We do not have the facilities in this city properly to present the ballet, opera, or other great events. We have to go to private buildings and private sources, and there have been some unhappy experiences over the years in bookings and in the problems of space, and so on.

So once again I should like to thank you very much on behalf of all who are interested for your time in this matter and, if I may, I implore you to consider it favorably.

Thank you.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Kluczynski.

Mr. KLUCZYNSKI. No questions. I just wish to commend the gentleman for the splendid statement he has made this morning. It is a pleasure to have him before the committee.

Mr. JONES. Any questions on my left?

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. Mr. Thompson, I wish to congratulate you as representing the cultural community for coming here trying to pro-

more culture in the District of Columbia. I should like to make my position clear in a brief statement.

I am very much concerned about a promotion of this kind, that it does not become a ward of the Federal Government or the District of Columbia.

I have served on the District of Columbia Committee for 14 years, and I devoted as much time as anyone, I think, to the best interests of this community.

You state and the proponents of this bill state that this will not be a drag and an expense to the Federal Government or to the District of Columbia. You want the Federal Government to donate about \$900,000 worth of land. Of course, that is an expense on the Government.

I have a lot of taxpayers back home who are carrying a pretty heavy load on their neck, and they are interested in reducing the cost of government.

You plan to raise in the neighborhood of \$600,000 or \$700,000 to acquire the additional land. Have you received any promises for that money?

Mr. THOMPSON. Yes, sir; 15 to 25 million dollars is the specific sum. Then, too, the District government has offered to contribute the needed acre of land without any cost to the taxpayers—a most generous offer.

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. I do not ask for names, but I want to know if you have pledges lined up which you can count on for that money, or is it just hopes?

Mr. THOMPSON. I do not have it in my pocket, but I have assurances which satisfy me, sir. Besides, the District government's contribution would match that of the Federal Government, as Mr. Finley explained earlier, without cost to the taxpayers.

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. I am just trying to be a practical Scotchman.

Mr. THOMPSON. I think we can mention one name, because, if my memory serves me correctly, some of the members of this committee received copies of a telegram from Mr. Robert Dowling, the president of ANTA, who has volunteered to raise the money, up to 15 to 25 million dollars, and who in his telegram was so optimistic that I am confident it will be raised within 2 or 3 years.

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. In my book, you have a lot of hopes, but you haven't any definite pledges.

Mr. THOMPSON. Sir, we can hardly present promissory notes on behalf of a project which the Congress has yet to approve. However, I am so confident I would be willing to bet that we will have the money and that this will not be a drag on the Federal Government or the taxpayers.

I might say parenthetically in that connection the legislation is designed so that it will not be, but I feel very, very strongly that even if it were designed so the Federal Government were to pay every nickel of it, it is a project more worthy than many other projects which the Government does pay for. [Applause.]

Mr. JONES. The Chair will have to admonish those in attendance, please do not applaud or make demonstrations. The Chair has indulged you, but let us not have those demonstrations, which will prejudice your case. I presume most of you are here in the interest of this legislation. Let us not invade the province of the jury with

that type of demonstration. It would be quite helpful to your case if you would refrain from that type of demonstration.

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. Chairman, I do not wish to argue with my distinguished colleague from New Jersey. As a matter of fact, I quite agree with his concern. I know of it. I felt, notwithstanding my support of the project as it was constituted in the past, that it was much too expensive to ask the taxpayers to bear. I realize that we do have great financial and fiscal difficulties, and this is certainly the ideal way to do it.

I do not mean at all, Mr. Auchincloss, to indicate that this cannot or should not be done by private subscription, as I am confident it will.

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. If you do not raise \$600,000 to \$700,000, then the project fails; is that correct?

Mr. THOMPSON. I would say at least \$15 million, sir, must be raised to construct the needed buildings.

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. One further question. I want to make clear that I am not questioning the need for such a center. I am trying to get practical financial figures down here in a cold-blooded way. I like to look at figures in a cold-blooded way to find out just where we get off.

Have you or the proponents of this legislation worked out a prospectus about how much the center, the buildings, will cost?

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. Auchincloss, in that connection we would refer back to the extremely comprehensive reports of the now defunct Auditorium Commission. There are several plans available, and they vary in cost from about \$15 million up to about \$25 million for the more elaborate plan.

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. The minimum cost would be \$15 million?

Mr. THOMPSON. I would say so, sir.

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. When was that estimate made?

Mr. THOMPSON. Last year.

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. So it is up to date, more or less.

Mr. THOMPSON. Subject, of course, to the recent increases.

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. But you have no prospectus written out showing just exactly what the cost is for the 2 or 3 different plans?

Mr. THOMPSON. There are several, Mr. Auchincloss. Last year six of the Nation's leading architectural firms volunteered their services and did extremely comprehensive surveys of every possible nature. However, it is impossible to estimate exactly, until we get a site, the architectural plans, and so on. However, the plans are in a stage even now to compare favorably with those of New York's Lincoln Center.

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. Have you any written plan for just how you are to raise that money? It is to come, as I understand it, by public subscription. What evidence of the subscription will you issue? Bonds or notes or stocks?

Mr. THOMPSON. The plans are not that specific. Mr. Dowling, who was chairman of the finance committee of the other Commission, I believe had planned not to issue bonds or notes, but to build this thing by donations. He was and still is, I might say, confident of being able to do so. But I am not in possession of the details.

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. Do you know whether such an issue as that would have to be approved by the Securities and Exchange Commission?

Mr. THOMPSON. I would presume that if there were one, it would likely have to be approved, but I do not anticipate that there would be one, sir.

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. Have you any figures to show what the operating costs of such a center would be, and at the same time showing what your possible or probable receipts might be to meet those costs? Has anything like that been worked out?

Mr. THOMPSON. In the Auditorium Commission report, again, the operating costs and revenues for virtually every facility of this kind in the United States and, indeed, some elsewhere, were worked out and are in that report. With the chairman's permission, it might be valuable if I were to submit a copy of that report for your record.

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. I think it would be well, Mr. Chairman, to place that report in the record of these hearings, because that would give us some idea what the prospectus is.

Mr. THOMPSON. It is extremely comprehensive.

Mr. JONES. Without objection, the report will be made a part of the exhibits and inserted in the record at the conclusion of the statement of the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. Auchincloss, you may proceed.

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. I have no further questions except to thank you very much for your frank answers.

Mr. THOMPSON. I thank you, Mr. Auchincloss. I disagree that you are a poor Yale man without any culture. You have a great deal. You have other assets in the form of your record and your integrity and your—

Mr. JONES. I can see right now the two gentlemen from New Jersey are going to disagree on a very fine point.

Mr. Scudder.

Mr. SCUDDER. The ballyhoo you have with you this morning does not impress me very strongly. I just wonder how many business people are behind this movement, people who will raise the funds to do the job. I am very much in favor of the project. I came here thoroughly convinced it was worthy of our support, but the rules of the committee have been violated by the ballyhoo which is going on to put this bill over.

Before we get too deeply into this proposal, I believe there should be some provision to have your committee report back to this committee or to the Congress whether or not you can meet the obligation.

I believe some restriction should be contained in this type of bill. If you guarantee the committee and the Federal Government that the project will be handled in a businesslike manner, then I think it should be explained to the committee. There has been a publicity buildup the last couple of days and the audience is evidently trying to put over by a big hurrah before the committee to make an impression.

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. Scudder, I know that the applause is in violation of the rules of the committee, but the people who have been applauding are simply enthusiastic.

Mr. SCUDDER. I hope that is true.

Mr. THOMPSON. It is not a claue. I could ask each and every one to identify himself or herself, and I am sure that you would be as persuaded as I am of their interest and of their integrity.

With respect to the center itself, sir, it is virtually impossible for any individual or group to present guaranties of a specific nature relative to a problem such as this. I can assure you that the Auditorium Commission, which is now defunct, and the other body have

thought about this very carefully. If the money is not raised, the building cannot be built. If it cannot be built, the land is still in the ownership of the Federal Government.

Mr. SCUDDER. There will be no obligation on the Federal Government if the attempt fails.

Mr. THOMPSON. There will be no obligation.

Mr. SCUDDER. I accept your statement.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Mack.

Mr. MACK. Mr. Thompson, I am very much in favor of cultural projects of this kind. In the world's greatest capital we should have something of this kind. I think most other members of the committee believe so, too. I am seeking information.

Considering the national debt, we want to know that the Federal Government's taxpayers will not be subject to paying off the debts on this enterprise should it later be in default. I think sometime during the testimony of witnesses we ought to have some information as to how money is to be raised, whether by subscription or by the sale of bonds. We ought to have information as to the probable overall cost of the project in order that the committee may know and recommend to the Congress whether the project is financially feasible or not feasible.

Unless the committee is able to supply to the Members of the House of Representatives more concrete information than we have up to this time, it will be difficult to get legislation enacted in these last days of the Congress.

Mr. THOMPSON. I understand your concern, Mr. Mack, and I think that it is well placed. I might point out with respect to the project that the legislation in no way allows the Government to have this thing draped around its neck. It simply will not happen.

With respect to plans, I have just sent for a copy of the Auditorium Commission report, which I am sure contains many answers of concern to you, my colleague from New Jersey, Mr. Scudder, and others.

Mr. MACK. Mr. Thompson, when the Federal Government gives sponsorship to a project of this kind or any kind, it does become morally bound to meet its obligations. In highway legislation we proposed a bond issue which was to be paid off from gas-tax revenue without the Government being liable. It is proposed that bonds be issued to finance TVA and that the Federal Government shall not be liable for either the principal or the interest. All the witnesses from the Treasury and other departments of Government however testified that, despite those provisions in the bill, the Federal Government will be liable.

I am inclined to be favorable to this project, but I would like to have more information about the proposal than we have presently.

Mr. THOMPSON. Yes, sir. I shall be pleased to present it to you.

I might point out with respect to the fund raising that in New York City plans are underway for a magnificent project called the Lincoln Center. The Federal Government in this case has donated some \$25 million to the acquisition of land. Already, in less than a year, they have had absolutely no difficulty at all in raising \$35 million and that is millions more than this project in the Nation's Capital will cost. The great sum of \$75 million is expected to be raised by New York for its new center.

I am not at liberty, of course, to commit people by name, but we have assurances of contributions of many millions of dollars already, sir.

Mr. MACK. I should think that \$15 million, one of the estimates, was entirely too low. It seems to me if we are to have a real cultural center, it would involve a substantially greater sum than \$15 million.

Mr. THOMPSON. It might, I simply expressed, in response to Mr. Auchincloss, the range, as I remembered it, of from \$15 million to \$25 million. This again would depend upon the acquisition of the site, on the best possible use of the site, and on the architectural plans.

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. I should like to make the observation that I do not think you will have too much trouble raising the \$15 million or \$25 million to build this center. It has been my experience in matters of this kind that that kind of money can be raised among people who are interested.

What concerns me most, however, is the operating expenses of this venture.

Mr. MCGREGORY. Would the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. I would like to see an operating statement, because if a sound operating statement were presented, I would not be averse to agreeing to an appropriation from the Federal Government to help in the operating expenses. I think you must go forward cautiously in the matter or you will get into a lot of trouble.

Mr. THOMPSON. In this connection, Mr. Auchincloss, it is, of course, nearly impossible, since there are not specific architectural plans, to give exact sums for this site, which is as yet really not planned specifically and not in existence.

However, as I shall show you, we have experience tables from other such projects which I think will satisfy the committee in this connection.

Mr. MACK. That is what Mr. Auchincloss and I are asking for.

Mr. THOMPSON. I simply say it would of necessity have to be based on another experience in another place in a similar project.

Mr. MACK. That is what we wish to obtain.

Mr. MCGREGORY. I am of the definite opinion that we are not establishing a precedent by the procedure we are attempting to follow in this legislation. I have a very vivid recollection of the activities relative to the Taft Memorial. That is a concrete example. We do not know the maintenance or upkeep. I think it is impossible for you as a group who are sponsoring this legislation to come in with the exact figures which some members of the committee want.

I am a Scotchman. I do not throw any money away. I certainly believe that we are drawing a red herring across this subject in order to make it difficult to pass at this late date. I think we can go ahead and establish plans for this proposal and submit to this committee the information which is desired—this brochure which evidently some have not read—is one of the more complete because it contains more facts than usually presented to this committee.

I think the record shows there are a number of memorials in the District of Columbia which were started and erected and maintained by popular subscription. I refer as the first one to the Taft Memorial, which is not quite finished.

Mr. DOOLEY. I would like to preface my remarks, Mr. Thompson, by saying that I enthusiastically endorse your legislative measure, but I do have some concern about the fund-raising effort.

I asked the question of a previous witness, Was any preliminary survey made to ascertain the reaction of private enterprise and the public in general toward a thing like this?

Mr. THOMPSON. Absolutely, sir.

Mr. DOOLEY. I am concerned, too, because the Metropolitan Opera, which is one of the large performing arts in New York, was in difficulty and had a great deal of trouble raising funds, even though its devotees were very benevolent and opulent.

Mr. THOMPSON. Absolutely

Mr. DOOLEY. That is one of my concerns.

Mr. THOMPSON. I assure the gentleman that I would not be here with my neck as far out as it is without having done a great deal of work and research on this matter. Although this thing is a vision and a dream, I am absolutely confident that the dream is a practical one and that it will work.

I have just put on the committee table the report of the Auditorium Commission. On page 84 of the report the municipal auditoriums for nine great cities are listed, with their operating revenues, their operating expenses, their profit or their loss. Each and every one of them, to my knowledge, is larger and will not have the amount of use or appeal that this one will have. Yet most of them operate at a profit, although some, of course, do operate at a loss.

You will note on page 85 the costs. For instance, in Atlantic City, N. J., they have a perfectly huge building seating 44,000 people, and it operates at a deficit, that being a great convention city.

Mr. DOOLEY. According to my figures, Atlantic City operates at a deficit.

Mr. THOMPSON. It does—\$50,000.

Mr. DOOLEY. In Buffalo, the Music Hall is the center there. That is a privately endowed operation, as I understand it.

Mr. THOMPSON. It is, and the municipal auditorium there makes a \$100,000-a-year profit, in a city which does not have nearly so many visitors or uses as such a center would have in Washington.

You will note, gentlemen, that this is an extremely comprehensive report. As a matter of fact, it might have been too comprehensive at the time it was done. We now have the use of it and you can see how very carefully this thing has been gone into and how very carefully the plans have been made.

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. I should like to point out to you, Mr. Thompson, that you must have the approval of the Securities and Exchange Commission of these securities, and you will have to give a factual report on operating expenses in the prospectus. I have been through that and have had some experience in it.

I want to say one more thing. I heartily disagree with the statement made by the gentleman from Ohio that any of these questions which have been brought up are a red herring. They are not. They are prompted by a sincere desire to get at the facts and to be helpful to you so you do not get into trouble later on.

Mr. THOMPSON. I recognize that, Mr. Auchincloss, and I appreciate it.

May I call your attention to page 39 of the Auditorium Commission report. Here is a most comprehensive estimated annual gross revenue of the proposed Cultural Center.

In this connection, I might say that although there is a possibility of the issuance of securities, which we discussed earlier, and in that context we discussed whether or not the SEC would have to be consulted, the issuance of securities, to my knowledge, sir, is not contemplated.

The contemplation is, the assurances are, that every nickel of this will be raised by voluntary subscription. Notwithstanding that, on page 39 you will see an extremely comprehensive outline of the estimated costs, expenditures, and so on, which will answer these perfectly legitimate questions being asked by you, Mr. Mack, and the others.

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. No estimate of expenses is submitted in this report, which I have just read casually.

Mr. THOMPSON. They are all on page 39 and pages 84 to 95.

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. Thank you.

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Chairman, I want to commend our colleague, Mr. Thompson, for his display of vision in championing this legislation. When I think of Mr. Thompson I think of the statement of Solomon when he said, "Where there is no vision people perish."

Certainly this is an act of vision, to create here in the National Capital a Cultural Center to preserve and display the best examples of our American cultural heritage. I want to thank our colleague for bringing a cultural breath of fresh air into this staid committee room where we are so accustomed to being preoccupied with the utilitarian considerations of engineering and finance. I think it is a welcome and refreshing change for us.

But quite seriously, I think that alongside this business of vision in the creation of any great undertaking there must be an element of faith. In the building of every great church or every great cathedral, or any great monument, or thing of enduring value there has had to be an element of faith.

I understand that in the erection of the Washington Monument a rather unsavory thing occurred which postponed its completion for a number of years. Yet the idea was not killed. It went ahead to final completion because the American people had the vision, had the faith, and had the cooperative spirit to support it.

I haven't the least question in my mind but that the American people will contribute generously to the erection of this Cultural Center.

I support this conclusion by something that happened this year, at Forth Worth. Forth Worth is a cow town. It has not exactly been noted as a cultural center.

Mr. JONES. You just have money.

Mr. WRIGHT. And not all of us have money, but we erected a Casa Manana down there this year for the performance of the theatrical arts. A lot of people said "This thing will be a drag on the municipality. Nobody will back this Casa Manana. People will not pay money to see theatricals and light operas in Fort Worth."

In the first 2 months of operation they have yielded a \$10,000 profit each month on operations.

I want to ask the gentleman one question. My faith in the public response to this thing is such that my question is this:

In the acquisition of additional land have you contemplated acquisition of sufficient land to accommodate parking for the people who will come to view the center and the performances?

Mr. THOMPSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. WRIGHT. You are satisfied that you have adequate facilities for parking?

Mr. THOMPSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. WRIGHT. I commend the gentleman. I am for it, and I think you are doing a very fine thing.

I think it may even do us some good, as Senator Wiley said, in our international relations. People come here from the capitals of Europe and ask where the opera house is, and we have to hang our heads a little bit when we say we don't have one.

Mr. THOMPSON. I thank you very much, Mr. Wright. I am extremely confident of the success of this project.

So far as culture goes, you know I have been tabbed as a culture vulture. I suppose that is what I am. Sometimes I feel more like a hummingbird. Nevertheless this is great fun.

Mr. JONES. Further questions?

Mr. MACK. Mr. Thompson, this report which you have given us from the Auditorium Commission estimates the cost of that project as \$36,600,000?

Mr. THOMPSON. Yes; but that included something which I considered most undesirable, a great huge convention hall which has no place in a project like this.

Mr. MACK. If this project in its entirety were carried out I assume it would be carried out over a period of years and not all at one time. It will involve several buildings, will it not?

Mr. THOMPSON. It could. There are a variety of plans. The gentleman is quite correct. It would take several years, at least.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Thompson, the committee certainly is indebted to you for the presentation you have made in behalf of the legislation of which you are a sponsor.

I will say to the committee that I do not recall of any Member of Congress coming before this committee who had prepared his case and who was a better advocate of his cause than you, Mr. Thompson. For that we are grateful.

If it were not a violation of the rules of the House I would applaud really loud, but the committee rules are the rules of the House and therefore I am restrained from engaging in that type of demonstration this morning.

However, you have been quite helpful and we are most thankful to you.

We have 55 minutes left. I will remind the committee that it is the hope of the Chair we can hear the witnesses who have requested time.

I hope you will keep that in mind in hearing the other witnesses.

We have next our colleague who is quite enthusiastic and who has a bill pending before the committee. He has been an advocate of this legislation for a long period of time.

We are glad to have Mr. James G. Fulton, Representative from the State of Pennsylvania.

**STATEMENT OF HON. JAMES G. FULTON, MEMBER OF CONGRESS
FROM PENNSYLVANIA**

Mr. FULTON. I am glad to come before this committee because I see so many friends on it, and I am also glad to say to my good friend, Mr. Jim Auchincloss, as a Harvard man I am only sorry he didn't go to Cambridge.

I might say about this bill that Washington and the country need a Cultural Center such as this, and need it strongly.

As a matter of fact, when we look at Russia we find that almost every small town has the equivalent of an opera house, cultural center, and meeting place.

With Washington growing as it is, of course we should have it.

I am a worker in the civic vineyard in the Pittsburgh area, and I hope the committee, when they see this enthusiasm will let it flourish because it is a fine thing for a local town.

When you get people who come out with no thought of personal profit, people not trying to get something for themselves, and people who have a civic pride, to me it is a matter of great personal satisfaction to be around a town like that.

We in our Pittsburgh area are starting out, we have been going several years now on redevelopment. We are redeveloping the whole city.

We have torn out one-third of the downtown area, and we have established a park, took a leaf out of Washington's book so we have a Watergate type of concert area on the riverbank where we have the Pittsburgh Wind Instrument Band playing from 9 to 12 to 17,000 people on Sunday.

In addition we have the Carnegie Music Hall in Pittsburgh, a fine institution given by one of our patrons, Carnegie.

Likewise in Pittsburgh we have the Pittsburgh Opera Board, of which I happen to be a member.

We also have the Pittsburgh Symphony and the Pittsburgh Symphony Board on which many of my friends are members.

We have the Pittsburgh Playhouse Board of which I happen to be a member and a former secretary. Some of us decided there that we needed a theater which would play things that we all would like to see and have our families see.

We started out with one small theater and now we have two large theaters as well as a restaurant, and we have done it in connection with the Associated Artists of Pittsburgh where we exhibit pictures.

In addition to that we have started a school of the drama through this particular board and we now have 900 pupils of the drama.

On top of that we have a third theater that is operating continuously, and that is a theater for the students.

In addition to that we have a fourth theater project, and that is a Saturday morning theater that is a complete 100-percent sellout for the young people up through the teen-agers.

We have that subscribed to in advance, and it sells out more than 100 percent of the seats every year.

We have now built up to where we have a fine institution in Pittsburgh from just the faith of some of us when we first started out operating at a \$37,000-a-year deficit.

In addition to that, of course, I am on the Western Pennsylvania Heart Board, multiple sclerosis board, and so many other boards that I somehow wonder where I get the contributions every year.

We people in Pittsburgh are in about the same type community you are here. We have about 3 million people in our area and during this current year we have paid \$2,250 million in taxes to the Federal Government for 1 year from our people, so we are taxpayers. Each of us pays a good-sized tax.

The question is whether the people in the country in similar type communities as Washington want this. We do, and we are willing to pay our share.

The beautiful thing about Washington is, though, that the land is there. The Government already has it.

In the city of Pittsburgh when we came to our slum-clearance program we were very lucky because the Federal Government has put in most of the cost of our land for our new Pittsburgh Civic Auditorium which we are now building, so we are now breaking ground in the slum area, and it is just a shame that Washington didn't start this in the slums, because if they had they would have gotten the same treatment Pittsburgh is getting from the Federal Government right this very minute as I sit here.

We are spending \$17 million to \$20 million of our own tax money— not donated money—on our own auditorium of a type that will have a roof that will open up, slide back for summer and close for winter performances.

The question came up with us whether we should have a cheaper roof or a more expensive one. Our local authorities of businessmen, labor men, and civic leaders appointed by our government people there decided we would spend \$500,000 more than necessary just this year when we have considerable unemployment in Pittsburgh.

That means this: You have to have some vision. You have to have some foresightedness. We cannot just be saying that these projects of great cultural work will be aimed for death and destruction and high taxes because that has not been the case.

For example, in various other cities we have the same projects and they are successful.

We had an airport development in my district that the fine Federal Government helped me on. They put in quite a few millions of dollars worth of help.

I might say to you that when it was first built it was called the Taj Mahal because it was the biggest airport building in the country.

We are now operating a Greater Pittsburgh Airport at a profit and are now expanding it, much to the disgust of some of the people who felt that it just would not work.

Some days we get, on holidays, as many as 80,000, 90,000 and 100,000 people out there at that airport. It is an airport with a hotel in it, a theater, a fine restaurant and night club; it has a wonderful industrial exhibit, and it is the kind of place that is very attractive.

This will be very attractive because it is active. It will be a cultural center of performing arts where things happen. People will use it as a center.

I say to you, if you look ahead in Washington here for 20 years, if we build this city you will have a city in Washington of 10 million

people. You should prepare for it just as George Washington did when he looked over the swamp area and said: "This will be a wonderful city like Paris."

You say "Jim Fulton, do you have business experience?"

Yes. I have been a partner in the law firm of the First National group of banks in Pittsburgh before World War II. Likewise I publish 5 community newspapers in the city of Pittsburgh, and I meet payrolls for 70 to 80 people every 2 weeks, so I am no visionary on that.

In addition to that I have backed into politics in a way because I was elected in Pittsburgh across party lines without making a speech when I was in the service and I have been elected by one of the largest majorities in Pennsylvania because they feel I am one of a team across party lines that is helping redevelop the area.

You say "Jim, what have you done since you have been in Washington?"

Well, I might say this: I was greatly impressed when Andrew W. Mellon, of our city of Pittsburgh, gave the National Gallery not to the city of Pittsburgh but to the city of Washington, and believe you me I think that Congress should live up to that obligation to make this a cultural center.

You see, we gave that up for Pittsburgh so you could have it here, the Federal Government. I don't believe anybody has talked about the cost of running it.

I am sure no member on this committee would even consider closing it if it does cost money, as a deficit, which, of course, it does.

Secondly, you question as to whether a Congressman should come and say it will prove profitable.

I was walking along the corner of Constitution and Pennsylvania Avenues one day, and if you recall there was a long narrow strip of vacant land which stuck out into the traffic, not usable for anything except for a few colored kids to play ball. There wasn't even grass on it.

As I came along there I thought that would be a good place for a fountain for Andrew W. Mellon as a memorial to our fine local citizen and people I have known and been associated with.

I talked to several people up on the Hill, saw Senator Edward Martin, who certainly is a conservative from Pennsylvania, so Ed Martin and I introduced a bill for the Mellon Memorial Fund.

We put it through Congress. It went through unanimously. There was not one person said to me, "Who is going to pay for the upkeep of it?"

I am sure no one in this committee would like to remove that fountain down there which we of the city of Pittsburgh by our own money raised and gave to Washington.

It is all by private contributions from Pittsburgh to the city of Washington. Not 1 cent of Government money is in it other than the land.

I would therefore say to you when we from outside the city will do those things for this town, and like it as a wonderful city that it is, how much more will these civic-minded people of Washington do the same thing?

Surely they will accept their civic responsibility. As a matter of fact, I look at this civic project as rather a challenge that this committee can throw to the citizens of the city of Washington to make

good just the way the citizens of the other cities of the country are doing.

Unless we give them this responsibility and have confidence in them, as the Congress of the United States, it is rather a damning thing that we do not think they have the ability to come up to the city of Pittsburgh, for example, or the city of New York.

May I read this short statement and I am through?

I will submit the statement and read part of it.

The performing arts have assumed great importance in international affairs. I can say that as a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee for 12 years. The young Texas pianist Van Cliburn has been an ambassador of good will.

I would say this very carefully: We in America must give at least equal civic attention to the cultural arts as we do to the ability of strong young men to kick, push, hit, or bat a ball around in which an equal contingent of strong young men work and train hard to prevent the kicking, pushing, hitting, or batting the same ball around by the first group of strong young men.

Maybe there is a lot more to public participation than simply the competition of highly trained young people on some civic arena where there is no real cultural gang, and rather just an emotional outlet.

When we are speaking of cultural games we are talking of matters of lasting effect, and I am sure the Founding Fathers felt that we should be engaging just in such activities as this, and George Washington himself would be surprised if he came around and found that there had been as little done on culture in Washington since his time as we can see here.

I have a statement that has been made by Robert W. Dowling, president of the American National Theater and Academy which I will put in the record outlining the method of raising the money.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT BY ROBERT W. DOWLING, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF THE AMERICAN NATIONAL THEATER AND ACADEMY, AND PRESIDENT OF THE CITY INVESTING COMPANY OF NEW YORK, GIVEN BY HIS WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE, GERALD G. WAGNER

Thank you, Congressman Jones, for the opportunity to be here. I am sorry Mr. Dowling cannot be present himself. However, I talked to him prior to his leaving on a business trip which took him out of the United States, and he said that if there should be a hearing on the Fulbright-Thompson bill, No. 13017, for me to convey his regrets that he cannot appear before you personally and to submit the following statement:

MR. DOWLING'S STATEMENT

"Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, it has been my privilege to make various statements in support of a National Cultural Center for the Nation's Capital. I presented plans for such a cultural center to President Truman in 1951, and have had the honor to serve as Vice Chairman of the District of Columbia Auditorium Commission created by the 84th Congress during President Eisenhower's first administration. I am now grateful for being permitted to make a statement on behalf of the Fulbright-Thompson bill, No. 13017, for a National Cultural Center similar to the Lincoln Square Center in New York. This is a great bill, and I am glad that the Senate has passed the companion measure, bill No. S. 3335, by unanimous vote.

"The important factor is that the Government provide for a property of great prominence and of sufficient size to embrace all performing arts and the necessary schools to supplement them.

"At various times since 1951, I have stated at hearings conducted by the distinguished Members of this body and of the Senate, that the necessary funds could be raised from private sources to build a cultural center in the Nation's Capital worthy of our great country. This I repeated to Senator Pat McNamara, chairman of the Senate Public Buildings Subcommittee, in a telegram on April 22 of this year, when he conducted hearings on the Senate bill No. S. 3335, providing for the establishment of a National Cultural Center.

"On Friday, July 25, 1958, I was advised that House hearings on the Fulbright-Thompson bill might be held up. One of the reasons was the unavailability of funds to purchase 1 acre of land necessary to complete the project as proposed in the Fulbright-Thompson bill. In a telegram to the President of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia on that same date (transmitted herewith), I assured the Commissioner that the money for this 1 acre of land as well as for the Cultural Center could be raised, and that I would enthusiastically take part in any effort to raise such funds.

"I hope that your committee will report favorably on this legislation, so that the 85th Congress may have the high honor and distinction of having passed this great document.

"May I say, again, how much I regret not being able to testify before you in person. Please accept my thanks for permitting Mr. Wagner to make this statement on my behalf.

"ROBERT W. DOWLING,

"Chairman of the Board of the American National Theater and Academy."

Mr. Chairman, thank you for giving me this opportunity to appear before your committee to read Mr. Dowling's statement.

JULY 25, 1958.

HON. ROBERT E. McLAUGHLIN,
*President, Board of Commissioners,
District of Columbia, Washington, D. C.:*

Regarding Fulbright-Thompson bill for National Cultural Center in Washington, D. C., have learned it is necessary to buy 1 acre land from private owners in order to have available 10 acres property required for Cultural Center, according to act passed by Senate June 23, 1958. Also understand passage this bill in House is being held up by unavailability of funds to purchase this 1 acre land.

Have stated at various times since 1951 it would be privilege to help raise funds necessary to build Cultural Center in Nation's Capital worthy of our great country. Now amending this to read I would also enthusiastically take part in any effort to raise funds for purchase of 1 acre land not in Federal ownership.

With best wishes for passage of Fulbright-Thompson bill in House of Representatives, I remain,

Sincerely,

ROBERT W. DOWLING,
Chairman, the American National Theater and Academy.

[From the Sunday Star, Washington, D. C., September 18, 1955]

FUNDS FOR AUDITORIUM AVAILABLE, OFFICIAL SAYS

(By Francis P. Douglas, Star Staff Correspondent)

NEW YORK, September 17.—Robert W. Dowling, member of the Commission being formed to plan a civic auditorium for the Capital, is confident \$15 million can be raised for the project.

This money would be in outright donations. It would make unnecessary planning the financing of the structure on a self-liquidating basis, as directed by Congress.

"If the Federal Government donates the land," he said, "it should do it contingent on the money being raised and it should set a time limit," Mr. Dowling said. "I think there ought to be a 2-year restriction."

He said the money can be raised on a nationwide basis from individuals, the foundations, the theater—"it could raise a great sum through benefit performances"—the moving picture industry, and other groups.

EXPERIENCED FUND RAISER

Mr. Dowling takes time from business—big business—for an enthusiasm for the theater. And he knows about raising money. He is engaged in the real estate and building business in New York. He is president and director of the City Investing Co., and a director of Starrett Bros. & Eken, the largest in their fields. He is director of almost a dozen other companies. His interests control the National Theater, the Playhouse, and the Dupont Theater in Washington.

He is chairman of the American National Theater and Academy (ANTA). This is a nonprofit foundation chartered by Congress in 1935 to promote the American theater. It is in charge of this country's international exchange program which sends American plays like *Porgy* and *Bess* overseas.

When the French Government suggested last summer that the United States stage an American Festival of Arts in Paris, the State Department accepted. But there was no money for the project. Mr. Dowling raised the necessary \$400,000 through private subscriptions. The American program in Paris included the presentation of Thornton Wilder's *Skin of Our Teeth*, with a topnotch cast.

INTEREST LONGSTANDING

Mr. Dowling's interest in an auditorium for the Capital is of a number of years standing. He testified in favor of the bill setting up the Commission to plan a civic auditorium, to include an inaugural hall of the Presidents and a music, fine arts, and mass communications center.

It was natural that the seven members named to the Commission by Speaker Rayburn should include Mr. Dowling. Vice President Nixon named 7 members Friday and announcement of President Eisenhower's 7 appointees is expected shortly.

The law specifies that the Commission shall report by next February 1. Mr. Dowling believes that allows plenty of time.

"There is no mystery involved," he said. "It is not like splitting the atom or launching a satellite. An auditorium can be established using the arts and skills already developed."

He suggested that the auditorium should seat 4,000, but said that is something for the Commission to work out. He mentioned it as a "fair guess," just as he had mentioned \$15 million as "not an exact sum, but a good start."

ACCORDION PLAN FAVORED

Of the auditorium he said:

"I should like to see it built on what I would call the accordion plan—an auditorium seating 4,000 one night and contracting to seat 1,000 the next night, with no vacant seats. It is of enormous importance always to have the room full.

"This accordion plan is entirely practical. It can be accomplished in either of two ways. One is by movable walls. The second is by movable drapes suspended from ceiling tracks.

"In the case of the walls, they could either be raised from the floor or, again, suspended from ceiling tracks.

"The hall should be fitted to the performance. You could have a magnificent chamber-music concert, but in a big hall the three or more players would be like flies on the distant stage. For a full-scale opera or ballet you would want the entire hall."

NOT JUST THEATER

He dismissed the idea that the auditorium should be for the theater alone. He said it could be used for important meetings of state, for international meetings, and to provide a chamber for the inauguration of Presidents, as the law contemplates.

The building, he said, should also provide facilities for schools of music, the drama, and painting, and it could become a great center in those fields. This would help in raising money, he pointed out, because some give more quickly to education than to other purposes.

In the auditorium he would like to see 50 boxes, probably more. He explained there should be a presidential box and suggested a box named for each State in which the Governor of the State or the State's representatives would be welcome.

Discussing the need for the building, he said many factors are obvious but some are not so obvious.

"When we send abroad an exchange program, exchange is a misnomer if we can't receive something here in return. These have been making friends for our country. But then artists, producers, musicians ask when they can come here."

NO THEATER AVAILABLE

"There is no commercial theater you can book them into in midseason. Every New York theater manager hopes to book his house for a whole season. With the exception of the National in Washington, where you might find a couple of weeks in the winter, there is no other place to play. New York is practically closed.

"You just have to have an adequate house, not only for the theater but for ballet, opera, concerts—all the performing arts need it."

As far as Mr. Dowling is concerned, the site is an open question. Asked about a site on the L'Efant Plaza in the projected Zeckendorf development of Southwest Washington, Mr. Dowling said a consideration would be what other buildings—"assets of national importance"—would form the surroundings.

Parking, he said, should be an important consideration in the site selection. "We want this to be a theater of the people," he said, stressing that parking facilities must be available.

Suggestions were made initially that the building should include a big convention hall. Mr. Dowling thought this would be a mistake. It would put Washington in competition with other cities which seek big conventions. He would rather, he explained, keep the building to the "field of culture and artistic achievement."

He saw no hurdle in the way of working out an acceptable manner of control. The building might be under the National Park Service, he suggested. Or it might be administered by a board of trustees similar to the board which administers the National Gallery of Art. Someday, he speculated, there might be an American counterpart to the Ministers of Culture of other countries, and the center would be in his department.

Illustrating Mr. Dowling's longtime interest in such a project here is an incident which occurred more than 5 years ago. He and Belvins Davis, producer of *Porgy and Bess*, came to Washington and proposed a civic auditorium to President Truman.

Mr. FULTON. In closing might I say to you that when the Congress of the United States had confidence enough in one Congressman from the city of Pittsburgh to give the land at the corner of the main intersection of this city, at Pennsylvania and Constitution Avenues, and gave us 5 years within which to raise the money out of town, certainly when these people have shown the evidence that they are willing and ready to go and have a team, and many subscriptions, they are much further along than I was when it was given to me, so I recommend strong action by this committee to give these people a pat on the back and Godspeed to them.

I have a letter from Mrs. Robert Low Bacon which I ask to have inserted in the record at this time.

Mr. JONES. Without objection it may be placed in the record at this point.

(The letter referred to follows:)

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 5, 1958.

HON. ROBERT E. JONES, JR.,

*Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Buildings and Grounds,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I strongly favor the objective of the establishment of a National Capital Center of the Performing Arts at the Foggy Bottom location.

I was a member of the District of Columbia Auditorium Commission established pursuant to Public Law 128, 84th Congress, which submitted to the President on January 31, 1957, its report and recommendations for a National Civic Auditorium and Cultural Center. The Commission, after considering numerous proposed locations strongly urged the adoption of the Foggy Bottom location as the site for the Cultural Center. As a member of this Commission I had occasion to discuss with many leading citizens of the Nation and of the

District of Columbia the need in the Nation's Capital for an appropriate facility for the performing arts. The desirability of a cultural center is not to my knowledge questioned by anyone.

The site is most suitable for the National Capital Center of the Performing Arts. It is located in an area with good surroundings and the size is adequate. It does not increase the congestion of Washington traffic, yet is convenient to residential and business areas, and public transportation is nearby. Hotels and stores nearby will profit by this location. This area also has esthetic advantages in its visibility, outlook, and surroundings.

This site is close to hotels and the chief residential areas of the city. It is about a thousand yards from the White House, one of Washington's main tourist attractions. It is even closer to the Lincoln Memorial and to two regular concert sites, Constitution Hall, and the Watergate.

The size of the site is ideal for the facilities proposed and would provide sufficient area for beautiful landscaping and excellent parking facilities. Additional acres located on E Street could be utilized to supplement the parking facilities.

In this location, the parking area of the center, when not fully utilized by its patrons during daytime hours, could be of great service to the new State Department and other permanent public buildings, existing or to be constructed, in the vicinity. This would also bring in regular revenue to the center.

I strongly urge the passage of legislation for the National Capital Center of the Performing Arts.

Very truly yours,

MRS. ROBERT LOW BACON.

Mr. JONES. Thank you very much, Mr. Fulton. It has been a pleasure to have you.

Mr. THOMPSON. The next witness in the absence of Commissioner McLaughlin is the Assistant Engineer Commissioner for the District of Columbia, Col. Thomas B. Hunter.

Mr. JONES. We are glad to have you this morning.

STATEMENT OF COL. THOMAS B. HUNTER, ASSISTANT ENGINEER COMMISSIONER, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Colonel HUNTER. Mr. Chairman, distinguished members of the committee, I am Lt. Col. Thomas B. Hunter, Assistant Engineer Commissioner for the District of Columbia.

I appear here this morning in behalf of the Board of Commissioners of the District.

I bring to you Commissioner McLaughlin's regrets, Mr. Chairman, that he could not be with you. Unfortunately one of the members of the Board of Commissioners is leaving shortly on a prolonged vacation. They had quite a bit of backlog of work which had to be taken care of.

He asked me to convey to you his regrets and tell you that if you feel it necessary for him to come that he will cease operations where he is and come here and appear before you.

Mr. JONES. The Commissioner is for this bill, is he not?

Colonel HUNTER. Definitely, sir.

Mr. JONES. Without objection the chairman of the subcommittee will accept the statement from Commissioner McLaughlin showing his approval of this resolution.

Colonel HUNTER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. JONES. Questions?

Colonel HUNTER. I would like to say that we definitely do favor this bill and we recommend favorable action on it. It is a beautiful site overlooking the Potomac River. The Board of Commissioners has given its consent to the purchase of the remaining portion of the site,

and we hope that through this means the Nation's Capital may eventually take its place among the capitals of the other great countries of the world and come forth with a Cultural Center of which it will be proud.

I have a letter here from Commissioner McLaughlin which I ask to have inserted in the record at this point, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. JONES. Without objection, it may be placed in the record at this point.

(The letter referred to follows:)

JULY 3, 1958.

HON. CHARLES A. BUCKLEY,
*Chairman, Committee on Public Works,
 United States House of Representatives,
 Washington, D. C.*

DEAR MR. BUCKLEY: The Commissioners of the District of Columbia have for report S. 3335, 85th Congress, a bill to provide for a National Capital Center of the Performing Arts which will be constructed, with funds raised by voluntary contributions, on part of the land in the District of Columbia made available for the Smithsonian Gallery of Art.

As passed by the Senate, S. 3335 would authorize the construction of a National Cultural Center on a site in the District of Columbia bounded by the Inner Loop Freeway on the east, the Theodore Roosevelt Bridge approaches on the south, Rock Creek Parkway on the west, New Hampshire Avenue and F Street on the north, which shall be selected for such purpose by the National Capital Planning Commission.

On April 29, 1958, the Commissioners reported favorably on H. R. 9848, which would have authorized the construction of a Cultural Center on the Mall site. Subsequently, the Commissioners learned that due to a building restriction line imposed by the Planning Commission the Mall site was considerably less than the 11 acres which they thought was available. The Mall site now appears limited to about 5½ acres.

Subsequently, at a meeting with representatives of the National Capital Planning Commission, there was presented to the Commissioners an analysis of the Capper-Cramton project and funds and a schematic layout of the river site (i. e., the site referred to in S. 3335) showing possible building arrangements, parking, and egress and ingress areas, including streets and highways adjacent thereto. The Commissioners thereupon agreed to recommend approval of the river site.

The Commissioners, therefore, recommended favorable action on S. 3335.

Time does not permit securing the views of the Bureau of the Budget as to the relationship of this report to the program of the President.

Yours very sincerely,

ROBERT E. McLAUGHLIN,
President, Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia.

Mr. JONES. Thank you very much, Colonel Hunter.

Mr. THOMPSON. The next witness is Mr. Irving Bryan, of the Corporation Counsel's Office, District of Columbia.

STATEMENT OF IRVING BRYAN, CORPORATION COUNSEL'S OFFICE, DISTRICT GOVERNMENT

Mr. BRYAN. There is nothing more I can add to what Colonel Hunter already has said.

Mr. JONES. If you have a statement we will insert it in the record.

Mr. BRYAN. No, sir. I concur thoroughly with what Colonel Hunter said in behalf of the Board of Commissioners. I will be glad to answer any questions the committee might have.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Bryan is an old hand in the business of appearing before legislative committees. He is a lawyer and I am quite sure he can answer any legal questions you might have regarding this legislation.

Are there any questions?

Mr. MACK. The bill carries no provision for raising funds to finance this?

Mr. BRYAN. It does not.

Mr. JONES. What will be the duration of the organization established by this bill in the event that the project were not constructed?

Mr. BRYAN. The organization to which you refer, Mr. Chairman, I suppose is the Board of Trustees, which would be the agency—

Mr. JONES. To administer the affairs of this.

Mr. BRYAN. An agency within the Smithsonian Institution.

Mr. JONES. How long would that exist?

Mr. BRYAN. There is nothing in the bill, as I recall reading it, sir, which puts any limitation on the existence of that Board of Trustees.

Mr. JONES. Will there be some limitation placed on the trustees either to erect the building or cease their operations?

Mr. BRYAN. Mr. Chairman, I have no suggestion to make along that line. That would be a matter strictly within the province of the committee as a matter of policy.

I have not given it any particular thought. I will be glad to assist in drafting any such limitation if the committee wishes.

Mr. SCUDDER. This Board would be a subsidiary of the Smithsonian Institution, would it not? It would be under the supervision of the Smithsonian?

Mr. BRYAN. That is the way I read this legislation, Mr. Scudder.

Mr. SCUDDER. In reading over the bill it would seem to me that the Directors of the Smithsonian Institution would be in large part responsible for the actions of this Commission and they would be compelled to make a report to the Smithsonian Institution.

Mr. BRYAN. That is correct.

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. If securities were sold to raise this money, would it be sold in the name of the Smithsonian Institution?

Mr. BRYAN. I see nothing in this bill that is before this committee which even mentions the word "securities." I do not visualize any authority in this bill to sell securities.

Mr. THOMPSON. The only mention of securities in the legislation would authorize the trustees to accept securities given in connection with the gifts. There is no authorization, sir, for the issuance of securities.

Mr. BRYAN. I agree. There is authority to accept as a gift money or evidence of debt. In that sense there would be a security received as a gift. However, the sale of securities is not mentioned in this legislation.

Mr. DOOLEY. Where would title rest when this building is erected?

Mr. BRYAN. The land is either already owned by the United States or the additional lands to be acquired will be taken in the name of the United States. It would be my view that when the building is built, the building as well as the land would belong to the United States under the control of the Smithsonian Institution.

Mr. JONES. Thank you very much, Mr. Bryan.

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. Chairman, the next witness is Mr. Herbert P. Leaman in behalf of Mr. Benjamin McKelway, editor of the Evening Star.

STATEMENT OF HERBERT P. LEEMAN IN BEHALF OF BENJAMIN
McKELWAY

Mr. LEEMAN. Mr. Chairman, Mr. McKelway was here, but he had a very important engagement, and he had to leave. He has a short statement which he requested me to insert in the record.

Mr. JONES. He placed it in good hands. Proceed.

Mr. LEEMAN (reading) :

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, my name is Benjamin M. McKelway. I am editor of the Washington Evening Star. I am not connected with any of the committees or commissions, public or private, which are advocating this legislation. I appear in support of it because of my connection with a newspaper which for more than 100 years has sought to serve what it has regarded as the best interests of this city; and because of our belief at the Star that the approval by Congress of this legislation would represent a most valuable and significant step in the development of Washington as the great Capital of a great Nation.

I believe it was Mr. Herbert Hoover, as President of the United States, who spoke of Washington as the symbol of the aspirations of the American people. That symbol is imperfect; the aspirations it represents are not yet realized. But Congress and the American people have every reason to take pride in what has been accomplished toward making this city a worthy Capital of a great Nation. And it should be the hope of every citizen that no opportunity will be neglected by Congress to continue the development toward ultimate perfection of this seat of government.

In this pending legislation, Congress is committed to no great responsibility. Most of the land is available by reason of its ownership by Government for a site. If the use of funds already authorized is permitted by Congress for the purchase, the remaining two acres or so needed to acquire the site will be purchased with Capper-Cramton funds, the major portion of which will be repaid from local tax revenues.

If private contributors can raise the construction funds, we shall have an appropriate building for display of the performing arts; if the money is not forthcoming, the Government still has the land for other uses and has lost nothing.

It has been frequently mentioned that almost every capital city in Europe and South America, and many great cities around the world, have facilities for opera, orchestra, and other concerts, ballet, and drama. The lack of such facilities in the United States Capital is indeed a singular one.

I was in Stockholm earlier this spring, and one of the big attractions there was the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra. It gave its concerts in a beautiful opera house crowded to capacity. And I could not help but think of the fact that when this same great orchestra visits Washington, the United States Capital, it must perform in an auditorium which, as beautiful as it may be, was never designed for such uses.

In closing, may I comment on one point regarding the site of the proposed Cultural Center. It has been approved by such agencies as the Commission of Fine Arts, the National Capital Planning Commission, the Board of District Commissioners, the Bureau of the Budget, and the Washington Board of Trade. Gentlemen, such unanimity is rare in Washington. It represents nothing less than a miracle. We should not lose the opportunity to capitalize this phenomenon of complete agreement—and take the legislative steps necessary to make possible, at least, the completion of this project.

Mr. JONES. I would like to make a statement to you, sir, in order that you will know what type of committee you appear before this morning.

Under the Reorganization Act of 1946, the Public Buildings and Grounds Committee was made part of the Committee on Public Works.

Since that time, Mr. Leeman, I don't know of any committee which has been as generous and as careful in its planning in trying to develop a well-rounded program in the construction of Federal buildings in the District of Columbia.

Our chairman, Mr. Auchincloss, back in the 84th Congress, authorized, while the committee was under his guidance, and passed the urban redevelopment works which are now being carried forward in southwest Washington.

We have now through the generosity of this Committee on Public Works more Federal buildings under construction than at any time in the history of our country.

I want to assure you, sir, we are mindful of the great interest that all of you have in the orderly development of our Nation's Capital. We are sympathetic with the problem, and more than being sympathetic we are doing something about it.

I wanted you to know those facts before you left.

Mr. LEEMAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. As a native-born Washingtonian I have observed the work of this committee and I can assure you that our people appreciate what you are doing.

Mr. Chairman, for myself, I was authorized to represent the Dupont Circle Citizens Association and the Mount Pleasant Citizens Association. I will submit a statement.

Mr. JONES. Without objection both statements will be made part of the record.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF HERBERT P. LEEMAN, REPRESENTING THE MOUNT PLEASANT CITIZENS ASSOCIATION AND THE DUPONT CIRCLE CITIZENS ASSOCIATION IN FAVOR OF H. R. 13017

My name is Herbert P. Leeman. I am a native-born resident of the District of Columbia, and I reside at 1609 Hobart Street NW., Washington, D. C. I am a member of the Democratic Central Committee of the District of Columbia; a past president of the Federation of Citizens Associations of the District of Columbia; a past president of the Society of Natives of the District of Columbia; a past chairman and member of the Commissioner's Civil Defense Advisory Council; chairman of District of Columbia Local Draft Board No. 3; a member of the bar of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia; a member of the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States, and I am authorized to represent the Mount Pleasant Citizens Association and the Dupont Circle Citizens Association. Both of these associations have unanimously endorsed Senate bill No. 3335 which is identical with House of Representatives bill No. 13017.

The time is ripe for us to secure for our Nation's Capital a privately financed National Capital Cultural Center for the Performing Arts. If this bill is enacted a Cultural Center can be obtained without the expenditure of tax money.

It is well known that colleges and universities throughout the country are encouraging and endeavoring to preserve the dramatic arts, and a cultural center in the Nation's Capital where students from the various colleges and universities can stage performances will attract the interest of the entire Nation. This of course is only one important use which could be made of such a center. Concerts of classical and contemporary music from this and other countries, programs for children and for other age groups designed specifically for their education and recreation, lectures and civil activities could be staged in such a center. The United States has a wealth of creative talent and cultural resources, and without further delay we should have in the Capital of our Nation a suitable building for the performances of opera, symphonic music, ballet, and drama. Practically all the capitals of European and South American countries have opera houses, and I am informed that some of these buildings have been erected since the war with the assistance of money provided by the United States. The very least we have a right to expect of this Congress is that it will make possible the provision of a site for a center of the performing arts for our National Capital.

In conclusion I want to say that I have discussed this proposed center with many of our outstanding citizens and all of them wholeheartedly support this proposed center.

MR. LEEMAN. To facilitate things might I say I am a member of the Democratic Central Committee of the District of Columbia and Mr. Al Wheeler, the chairman of the committee, is here this morning. He at this time can tell you of the endorsement of this project unanimously by the Democratic Central Committee.

MR. JONES. What is his name?

MR. LEEMAN. Al Wheeler, chairman of the Democratic Central Committee.

MR. JONES. This has the endorsement of the Central Democratic Committee of the District of Columbia?

MR. WHEELER. It has the unanimous endorsement of that group.

MR. JONES. Thank you very much.

MR. THOMPSON. The next witness is Mr. John Richards, president of the American Institute of Architects.

STATEMENT OF JOHN N. RICHARDS, PRESIDENT, AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

MR. RICHARDS. Mr. Chairman and distinguished members of the subcommittee, I have a short statement in favor of this bill which I should like to read. It is in behalf of the American Institute of Architects.

My name is John Noble Richards. I am a practicing architect with offices at 1600 Madison Avenue, Toledo, Ohio. I am president of the American Institute of Architects and appear here today as its representative to urge prompt and favorable action on the Fulbright-Thompson bill to establish a National Cultural Center in the Nation's Capital.

The American Institute of Architects is the national organization of the architectural profession in the United States. Its 128 chapters and 11 State organizations are located in every State. With a membership of nearly 13,000 registered architects, the institute represents the majority of practicing architects in the Nation.

We have followed closely the devoted efforts of Members of Congress and leading citizens who have worked unceasingly to make possible this much-needed facility for the proper presentation of opera, music, and other performing arts in Washington. In May 1957, Mrs. Eugene Meyer appeared at our centennial convention in Washington to outline the proposal for the Cultural Center then being advanced by the special Commission of which she was Chairman.

Great interest and support was expressed and the convention passed a resolution urging that a national competition be held to select the architect for this very important project. As a public service the American Institute of Architects would gladly name a special architectural advisory committee to assist in the setting up of procedures for such a competition.

As the organization representing the Nation's architects we have long felt a deep responsibility for the Nation's Capital and have demonstrated this concern over the century of our existence. During the centennial convention a resolution was passed unanimously, reaffirming our members' deep conviction that the Capital City is the heritage, not only of those who dwell in or about the District of Columbia, but the heritage of all the people of this country as well. We therefore fully support all proposals that will in any way enhance the city of Washington.

There is no question but that the proposed Cultural Center would greatly benefit the Capital City. More importantly, it would serve as a symbol to all Americans, as well as to peoples overseas, of our Nation's interest in and support of cultural activities.

My distinguished predecessor, Leon Chatelain, Jr., of Washington, appeared before a congressional committee in February 1957 to express the institute's support at that time. He urged that the proposed Cultural Center be located in the Foggy Bottom area. We are gratified that an adequate site there can be made available, provided Congress takes the appropriate action.

To take full advantage of the broad public enthusiasm that exists and the substantial financial support that has been pledged, we earnestly request your subcommittee to take favorable action at once in order that final approval of the Cultural Center may be given prior to adjournment.

Mr. JONES. Thank you very much, Mr. Richards.

Mr. McGregor?

Mr. MCGREGOR. I see one of my constituents from Ohio and his good wife back in the room. I refer to Col. and Mrs. Curt Schiffeler.

I ask unanimous consent that I may insert at this point in the record Colonel Schiffeler's statement. They have been noted for their civic activities, not only in Washington but back in good old Licking County, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Schiffeler, it is a pleasure to have you with us.

(The statement of Curt Schiffeler follows:)

My name is Curt Schiffeler. I am president of the National Opera Guild of Washington, D. C., which was incorporated on February 12, 1952, for the purpose of cultivating and fostering a wide public interest in opera and its allied arts and to contribute to their support, to further musical education and appreciation, to sponsor and give assistance to operatic, musical, and cultural programs and activities of an educational character. The guild is organized as a nonstock, nonprofit organization under the laws of the District of Columbia.

For the past 6 years the guild has sponsored the presentations of Metropolitan Opera performances, which had been absent from our city for 21 years, due to lack of a suitable auditorium in which to present the magnitude of such high-class performances as are required by the world-renowned standards of the Metropolitan Opera Co.

Since the return of the Metropolitan Opera to our city, the only place that can be utilized is the Capitol Theater. There performances are handicapped by the inadequate size of the stage, the lack of dressing rooms, and difficulty of moving stage equipment. For that reason it is impossible to present more frequent opera performances, as stage equipment has to be unloaded from truck to stage and vice versa.

Other activities of the guild have included providing tickets at half price to high-school students of our community interested in opera.

Our main interest, however, is to assist in the creation of a national auditorium for the performing arts. By previous testimony it has been stated again and again the necessity for such an auditorium, and we commend heartily valiant efforts on behalf of distinguished Members of the Senate and Congress and high-minded and dedicated citizens of our community and the Nation.

The bill sponsored by Congressman Thompson and a similar bill by Senator Fulbright receives our highest praise and support. The testimony given by many distinguished citizens in favor of the bill is most encouraging. The location of the auditorium as stated in the bills is, indeed, a magnificent one.

The National Opera Guild will continue its sincere efforts, by every means possible, to assist in the creation of such an auditorium, which is so sadly needed in our glorious Capital.

Mr. THOMPSON. Unfortunately, it is impossible for all of the witnesses to read their testimony. At this point I would ask unanimous consent that I may introduce each one of them, ask them to identify

himself or herself, and put their statements in the record without reading them.

Mr. JONES. You may proceed, and their statements will be made part of the record.

Let me call your attention to one fact, Mr. Thompson.

Earlier you asked that the plans be made part of the record.

In reviewing the plans I find they are not subject to insertion in the hearing.

Therefore I will instruct the clerk, if you will supply sufficient copies for him to distribute them, to give them to all of the members of the subcommittee.

Mr. MCGREGOR. I hope you give the members of the committee these plans because I have been a member of this committee for 20 years, and I have never seen a project that is presented before us for our consideration which has been so explicit in facts we have asked for as the plans you submitted to us this morning.

Mr. THOMPSON. Thank you, sir.

Miss Sally Butler, legislative consultant, General Federation of Women's Clubs.

Miss BUTLER. We are submitting a statement of our president in favor of this legislation. The women of our organization have had vision, as Mr. Wright said, and we will certainly back up anything that is passed in this Congress on this measure.

Mr. JONES. Thank you very much.

Mr. THOMPSON. Mrs. Ernest W. Howard, chairman of the legislative committee of the District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs.

Mrs. HOWARD. Our president is here today, and I would like her to make a short statement. Mrs. Gates.

STATEMENT OF MRS. T. DAVID GATES, PRESIDENT OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

Mrs. GATES. Mr. Chairman, this is a distinctive privilege and a pleasure to come before this congressional committee and to reaffirm the stand taken by the District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs regarding this Thompson-Fulbright bill on the Cultural Center.

The Cultural Center is a means of guarding the freedom and the heritage of this land of ours to meet the demands of these crucial times. How can we overlook or even bypass a single opportunity to make us stronger to meet the onslaught of communism from within as well as from without?

Never before has the need been so strongly felt and never before has Congress had the opportunity to do so little and accomplish so much.

Never before has the very heart of our American culture been challenged, and never before has the need for exchange of culture of all nations and never again must we take our own American way of life nor that of other nations of the world for granted.

No nation is stronger than its local community, no home stronger than each individual member, so we plead with you for the sake of the youth of our land, the future citizens of our country, to place within their reach the proper facilities of all the performing arts.

It is a mutual feeling, I am sure, and an honest and sincere conviction of everyone within the sound of my voice, and every representative of every State in the Union, that through this medium of the fine arts one may speak to the Infinite Being.

True democracy cannot be maintained without a spiritual foundation. Therefore it is necessary that we search ourselves and not be found wanting.

Eleven million women of the National and International Federation of Women's Clubs is a great force. There are 15,000 clubs in the United States alone and over 3,000 members in the District Federation of Women's Clubs.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, as we pledge our support to you, may we expect the same in return. Delay is dangerous.

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. Chairman, next is Mr. Francis Addison, chairman of the Federal City Council.

STATEMENT OF FRANCIS G. ADDISON, JR., CHAIRMAN, FEDERAL CITY COUNCIL

Mr. ADDISON. I am appearing as chairman of the Federal City Council strongly urging your favorable consideration and request that this bill be reported favorably.

Might I file my statement in lieu of reading it, sir?

Mr. JONES. Yes, it will be made part of the record if you will give it to the reporter.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT BY FRANCIS G. ADDISON, JR., CHAIRMAN, FEDERAL CITY COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman and committee members, my name is Francis G. Addison, Jr., president and board chairman of Security Bank. I am appearing this morning as chairman of the Federal City Council. The council is a nonprofit, nonpartisan organization of 75 civic leaders dedicated to promoting the economic, social, and cultural growth of our Capital City. I am submitting a membership list for the use of this committee.

Our members have requested me to urge that your committee assign a top priority to favorably reporting our S. 3335, in order that this bill can be enacted by Congress before adjournment of the current session.

This legislation, already approved by the Senate, would authorize creation of a National Cultural Center in Foggy Bottom, on a site bounded by New Hampshire Avenue, 26th Street, Rock Creek, and Potomac Parkway and approaches to the new Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Bridge.

We believe that passage of this bill is an absolute "must," in order that Washington City may finally acquire the cultural facilities commensurate with its position as Capital City of the free world. The citizens of every State visit this city and would appreciate such facilities.

S. 3335 represents the culmination of years of effort toward this goal. It has the unqualified support of every major civic organization in this city. Congress faces a high responsibility to assure its speedy enactment and thereby remove one of the major obstacles remaining to realization of this city's cultural heritage.

To delay the legislation at this point would be a severe blow to the entire cultural center effort. It would mean that the legislation would have to be started all over again in the Senate next session. This, in turn, would cause the drive for a performing arts center to lose a great deal of its momentum.

I cannot believe that Congress would be so insensitive to the importance of our Capital City and its cultural needs, as to allow this to happen.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, it is our hope that your committee will act immediately to report this bill out favorably, with the recommendation that it be approved by the full House at the earliest possible date.

Thank you.

FEDERAL CITY COUNCIL, 1404 NEW YORK AVENUE NW., WASHINGTON, D. C.

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 Allan Spalding, assistant to the director.
 Helen Patton, secretary.

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. Carl Shipley, secretary, Republican State Committee of the District of Columbia.

STATEMENT OF CARL SHIPLEY, SECRETARY, REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. SHIPLEY. In behalf of our group I want to say we are thankful to Congressman Thompson for the tremendous effort and energy he has given to all of us here in the District of Columbia in connection with this project.

Our remarks are contained in the statement which I am filing.
 (The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF CARL L. SHIPLEY RE H. R. 13017

My name is Carl L. Shipley, 3253 Worthington Street NW., Washington, D. C. I am secretary of the Republican State Committee for the District of Columbia and vice chairman of its finance committee. While time has not permitted a formal meeting on pending legislation to provide a cultural center for the performing arts, an informal poll indicates almost unanimous approval of the proposed law. George L. Hart, Jr., chairman of our committee, has asked me to advise you that he wholeheartedly endorses the Cultural Center bill. Our views are succinctly reflected in the Washington Evening Star editorial All Win—Nobody Loses, which we attach to and make a part of our statement here. No capital in the world has such limited facilities for presenting grand opera, ballet, symphony, and drama programs. This inadequate attention to the performing arts cannot but cost us prestige in the international community. We owe it to ourselves and to our country to make Washington the hub of the world. It can never be that without an appropriate auditorium for the performing arts. We urge favorable action on this bill.

[The Evening Star, August 4, 1958]

ALL WIN—NOBODY LOSES

In expressing his hopes that Congress will complete action on legislation making possible construction of a great cultural center in Washington, President Eisenhower has spoken for many citizens, here and throughout the country. There have been attempts in the past to supply such facilities for the Capital. But we have never been so close to success as now; there has never been such an opportunity for Congress to do so little, and accomplish so much, as offered by the pending legislation.

In brief, the legislation—approved in the Senate without dissent—authorizes purchase from locally derived revenues of less than 2 acres of land. Added to Government-owned land already available, a site—now generally approved—would be provided for construction of an appropriate edifice for the performing arts. Money for such construction is anticipated from private sources. There are indications that it would be forthcoming. If not, the Government would have lost not a penny—for the land would be there for other uses.

Hundreds of thousands of American citizens this summer, in a record year of travel abroad, have been visiting the capitals and other cities in foreign lands, almost all of which are supplied with splendid buildings for the performance of opera, orchestra concerts, ballet and other artistic enterprises reflecting cultural

attainment. The singular lack of such facilities in this Capital of the richest Nation on earth is a reproach—an indictment which should be wiped from the record.

We commend Representative Jones of Alabama, chairman of the Public Buildings Subcommittee of the House Public Works Committee, for his willingness to hold hearings tomorrow and his own sympathy toward the project. We believe there will be evidence aplenty at the hearing in its support. The authorization sought represents so small an obligation by the Federal Government, leaving the success of the undertaking in the hands of private contributors, that there is everything to be gained and nothing to be lost.

House approval of this legislation would mean something for people everywhere, not merely those who live in Washington. It would represent a great forward step in completing the development of this Federal city, the city of all Americans.

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. Ralph Becker, appearing for the Cultural Development Committee, Washington Board of Trade.

Mr. Becker requests that he be given a minute or so.

STATEMENT OF RALPH BECKER, CHAIRMAN, CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE, WASHINGTON BOARD OF TRADE

Mr. BECKER. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I am speaking as the official spokesman for the Washington Board of Trade. Might I ask at this time that I be permitted to file the statement in full? I will refer to the statement and perhaps answer a question which may be of importance.

Mr. JONES. Without objection the statement will be made part of the record at this point.

(Mr. Becker's statement follows:)

STATEMENT OF RALPH E. BECKER, CHAIRMAN, CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE, WASHINGTON BOARD OF TRADE

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I am Ralph E. Becker, a practicing attorney of the city, residing at 2916 32d Street NW., and chairman of the cultural development committee of the Washington Board of Trade. I have a statement to make expressing the views of the Washington Board of Trade with respect to the bill to provide for a National Capital Center of the Performing Arts. The policy which I will express has been approved by the board of directors of the Washington Board of Trade, and I have been authorized to appear here and present it.

Before going any further I wish to note my personal interest in and support for the National Capital Center of the Performing Arts. I wish to associate myself with the remarks of the distinguished Members of Congress who have appeared before this committee and those Members of Congress who have encouraged and struggled for this legislation, namely, Senator Fulbright, Senator Wiley, Congressman Thompson, Congressman McGregor, Congressman Simpson, Congressman Kearns, Congressman James Fulton, and others.

There is no doubt that the lack of an adequate center in our Capital for the performing arts detracts from our international prestige. I share the belief that we suffer in the eyes of the world, culturally speaking, in any comparison between our Capital and the capitals of the other great western democracies, and in particular, with Moscow.

Events in recent years, including the establishment of the international cultural exchange program and the emphasis on culture at the Brussels Fair, demonstrate a growing official acceptance of the thesis that in any cold war competition, we cannot afford to let the Soviets outdo us in the cultural field any more than we can in ballistic missiles.

In my humble opinion, the inadequacy of cultural facilities in Washington is the one major area of emphasis on the arts that has been neglected in our efforts to match the Communists. As appears likely, our cultural exchange with Russia will continue to increase in magnitude and we must be prepared to afford the great Soviet and other foreign attractions a highly suitable place for their performances in our Nation's Capital.

I was delighted to read that none other than the President of the United States found time in these critical days to address a letter to the distinguished chairman of this committee advocating passage of the legislation you now have under consideration. The President is entirely correct in noting the inadequacies of cultural facilities in our Nation's Capital and I trust that this committee will act to meet these pressing needs of our fair city.

As stated at the beginning of my remarks, I am here as an official spokesman of the Washington Board of Trade and we take pride in the fact that the board of trade took the lead in urging the selection of the site which is provided for in the bill you are considering. We arrived at the selection of this site after long and thoughtful attention to every facet of the problem and only after complete consultation and cooperation with officials of the District of Columbia government. Not only does this site afford the Cultural Center many advantages but placing the Cultural Center on this site would not infringe on any other planned project.

As regards the advantages of this site, they include accessibility, esthetic beauty, proximity to residential, business, and hotel areas, good public transportation, and excellent restaurants and parking facilities. Certainly from every vantage point this site meets the needs of the center and promises to be a magnificent addition to the beauty of Washington.

As regards the necessary funds, there is no doubt in the minds of the officials of the board of trade that the necessary fund raising will meet with complete success. I am sure the committee is aware that a leading financier, Mr. Robert Dowling, has already promised to raise whatever funds are necessary for the purchase of the land itself. As to any expenses which the Government may be called upon to meet for operating costs, it is the opinion of the board of trade that such costs will be relatively minor for, unlike the National Art Gallery, this center will put on productions for which there will be normal admission charges, thereby assuring funds for operating purposes.

In conclusion, I trust that this committee, recognizing the necessity for an adequate center for the performing arts and realizing the great benefits to be derived from the passage of this bill, will act on the measure most favorably and encouraging its passage by the full House.

Personally, and on behalf of the members of the Washington Board of Trade, I wish to thank the committee for the opportunity of presenting these views.

Mr. BECKER. The policy I have referred to has been decided by the board of directors of the Washington Board of Trade. As you all know, insofar as the Washington business interests and economic interests are concerned, they have over the years stood by and encouraged progress made in the Nation's Capital. When it refers to the question of what businessmen in the Washington area are interested, our membership, which is over 7,000, is enthusiastically in favor of this project.

The most important thing I can say is that prior to the hearings in the Senate subcommittee there was a question of site. That was the most important thing.

If that is not decided at this session, it might be impossible to obtain this particular site.

With respect to the future promotion that will take place, I am confident, and I speak in behalf of the Washington Board of Trade, there will be no problem in raising the funds.

If you want to put a time restriction on the bill that is one thing. I do not think you will go into the question of operational costs or anything else, because a great portion of that will be done by commissions, and I do not think plans have been set as to the types of structures on this property.

It is urgent that the selection of this site take place at this session of Congress.

Mr. DOOLEY. I would like to commend the witness, Mr. Becker, an old friend of mine and resident of my constituency. While there he

demonstrated he was a citizen of great capability and unusual integrity.

I appreciate your testimony.

Mr. MACK. You suggested a time limitation might be in order. Do you think 5 years would be a reasonable limitation?

Mr. BECKER. Yes, sir. That is unless there is an emergency of some kind.

Mr. MACK. I know limitations are not very effective if you did not raise the money at the end of 5 years the time might be extended. It might be helpful in raising the money to place a limitation there.

Mr. BECKER. There is no question in my mind if you put a limit of 5 years it is a reasonable one. I am confident the money can be raised for this project.

Mr. THOMPSON. Edward Burling, Chairman of the Citizens Advisory Council to the Board of Commissioners of the District.

STATEMENT OF EDWARD BURLING, CHAIRMAN, CITIZENS ADVISORY COUNCIL TO THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. BURLING. Mr. Chairman, I do not have any written statement to file but I would like to state for the record in behalf of the Citizens Advisory Council that we enthusiastically favor and support this bill.

Mr. JONES. Thank you, sir.

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. Gerson Nordlinger, vice president of the National Symphony Orchestra Association, chairman of the board of trustees of the Washington Ballet Guild, and a trustee of the Opera Society of Washington.

STATEMENT OF GERSON NORDLINGER, JR., VICE PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA ASSOCIATION, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE WASHINGTON BALLET GUILD, AND TRUSTEE OF THE OPERA SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. NORDLINGER. Mr. Chairman, I am vice president of the National Symphony Orchestra Association and also chairman of the board of trustees of the Washington Ballet Guild and a trustee of the Washington Opera Society.

All three of these leading cultural institutions in Washington endorse wholeheartedly the legislation before you.

Mrs. James Douglas will say a word in behalf of the Opera Society in a moment.

The Ballet Guild has previously submitted a letter supporting this and I would like to request that that letter be made part of the record.

I also would like to insert in the record this statement in behalf of the National Symphony Orchestra which contains one point which I do not think has been touched upon today, and that is that the Cultural Center we are speaking about is not something for the people of Washington alone. This is a National Cultural Center

which will have national significance in the same way the National Gallery of Arts is for the entire Nation.

This is not something you gentlemen are considering for the people of Washington alone but you are considering this for your own constituents and the Nation as a whole.

Mr. JONES. Thank you.

Without objection those statements will be made part of the record at this point.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF GERSON NORDLINGER, JR., VICE PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA ASSOCIATION, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE WASHINGTON BALLET GUILD, AND A TRUSTEE OF THE OPERA SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

Mr. Chairman, members of the subcommittee, this committee has read and heard a great deal about the shocking inadequacy of facilities for the performing arts here in the Nation's Capital. I think that the unfavorable national and international implications of the situation have been explored so thoroughly that it would be a waste of the committee's time for me to elaborate on the subject.

There are, however, a few things that you, as elected representatives of the American people, should have in mind in considering S. 3335 and the House bills of identical language.

First and foremost, you are not dealing with a local matter. Although the Cultural Center, for which these bills pave the way, is to be physically located in the District of Columbia, it will have national status comparable to that enjoyed by the National Gallery of Art. As you realize, the bills now before you were modeled on the legislation which so skillfully and successfully established the course that has led the National Gallery of Art to its present position of preeminence.

We hear rumblings from some Members of Congress who feel that they have performed the full extent of their duty to the District of Columbia in voting for the stadium, provision for which recently passed Congress. The comparison between the two projects is most inappropriate. The stadium is primarily a local facility for which the Federal Government guarantees the bonds. The Cultural Center is both local and national. It did not originate nor was it handled as District of Columbia business. No congressional appropriation or contingent financial liability is involved. Furthermore, support for the Cultural Center has been national in scope. The many nationally known cultural leaders and national organizations that have lent strong endorsement to these bills did not conceive of the Cultural Center as solely a District of Columbia facility.

Another point that you gentlemen would do well to consider is whether an interest in classical music, ballet, theater, and the other performing arts reflects a truly American attitude. Unfortunately the impression still exists in some quarters that these are specialized interests enjoyed by only a tiny fraction of our people, and that the vast majority of red-blooded Americans wouldn't be caught dead at a symphony concert, for example. This is not true at all. It may come as a surprise to you to hear that the attendance at symphony concerts exceeds substantially the combined attendance at all major league baseball games. Classical records are selling as never before, and there are more good opera and ballet companies in existence. The point to remember is that the performing arts have become popular art forms in this country. They find wide and ready acceptance wherever the general public is exposed to them. The facilities for these arts are needed and appreciated by the many—not just the few.

My final point is a very simple one. What does this legislation ask of the Federal Government? Essentially, the setting aside of a tract of land that is already owned by the Government and its dedication as a site for a cultural center to be built entirely with private funds. Surely this is about as innocuous as any bill could possibly be. It does not involve Government subsidy of the arts. It does not leave the Government with a white elephant to maintain at the taxpayers' expense. In fact, it would be difficult to imagine anything that the Government might do for cultural objectives involving less risk and expense.

Gentlemen, you have seldom, if ever, had before you a bill for which there was such strong and unanimously affirmative sentiment. I have not heard of one

individual or organization expressing a negative view. It is my sincere hope that such an attitude will also prevail within this committee, and that S. 3335 and its companion bills will be reported upon speedily and without crippling amendments.

Mr. JONES. The Chair asks unanimous consent to have witnesses revise the extension of their remarks so there will be a semblance of order in the record, and they may include all other letters and extraneous matter submitted to the Chair in connection with the hearings on this bill.

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. Gerald Wagner representing Mr. Robert W. Dowling, chairman of the board of the American National Theater and Academy.

Mr. WAGNER. I have a statement in behalf of Mr. Dowling which I can submit or read.

(The statement referred to will be found on p. 123.)

Mr. THOMPSON. Mrs. James Douglas, Opera Society of Washington. Mrs. Douglas.

STATEMENT OF MRS. JAMES DOUGLAS, OPERA SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON, INC.

Mrs. DOUGLAS. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I serve as secretary of the Opera Society of Washington.

I have submitted a statement and would like to say one thing, and that is that I live quite close to the Air Force budget, and I would like to say that I think it is tremendously important in this particular age to have a check on humanity and to encourage culture in every branch possible.

I have obtained signatures of about 40 of our members in favor of this.

Mr. JONES. Thank you very much, Mrs. Douglas.

Mr. Thompson, before you proceed, we have a witness who is in opposition to the legislation. He is here now, and certainly I would like to give him an opportunity to be heard. Mr. Esunas.

Evidently the request you made did not come in in time.

STATEMENT OF LADISLAUS J. ESUNAS

Mr. ESUNAS. Mr. Chairman, my name is Ladislaus J. Esunas.

In a brief explanation of my capacity, I wish to state that the members of Andrews Air Force Base, Local 10, American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees, AFL-CIO, decided through a recommendation of its executive board and by a vote taken by its members at its regular meeting on July 27, 1958, to disaffiliate from the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees and apply for membership in the National Federation of Federal Employees.

We had a representative of the organization present to whom we applied for membership and elected our officers. Yesterday we applied and paid for our charter and were accepted into the membership of the NFFE.

I appear therefore as financial secretary and a legislative representative of the new group.

I wish to state that our stand remains the same in opposition to the museum on the Mall and for the National Cultural Center to be

located there on a site bounded by Independence Avenue SW., and Adams Drive, Fourth and Seventh Streets SW., and the facilities on C Street SW. between Fourth and Seventh Streets SW., the ground which bounds the train tracks.

I had the opportunity to discuss our stand over the telephone with Mr. Wilson, secretary of the Foreign Offices Commission, and found out he was impressed with this.

He stated that the matter was out of the Commission's hands and was now a legislative matter, and suggested that I get Members of Congress interested in this. This is just what I have done.

I have a map which I would like to present to the committee. It shows the location of the Cultural Center sites in relation to the other public buildings and the proposed redevelopment area in the Southwest.

We contend there is sufficient width for a Cultural Center on the Mall site and it is less controversial than the Foggy Bottom site where the Cultural Center will be placed in the lowest part of the area with a pronounced river stench at nights.

It also places it in the direct approach of a bridge and an expressway. Besides it is confronted with traffic and parking problems.

Why all this obsession about a river when people could step out on a wide magnificent Mall and enjoy the majestic unimpeded view of the United States Capitol and the Washington Monument?

Might I remind you, Mr. Chairman, that H. R. 4813, on which a conference report was tacked, for the General Services Administration to acquire land in Foggy Bottom, was overwhelmingly defeated by House vote of 284 to 215. This is a fact which should be considered along with other factors to transfer funds under the Capper-Crampton Act to acquire additional acreage in that area. Let us not kid ourselves that we would have an Air Museum in the near future although the Mall site was reserved for it.

In a report accompanying S. 1985 it is stated that the building for the National Air Museum should be only large enough to show the great forces of aviation and technical and scientific devices that have advanced the art of aviation which has had its greatest flowering in the United States.

We believe if favorable action can be taken in this session of Congress, support should be given to Congressman Hyde's bill to place the Air Museum at Fifth and G NW. in the old Pension Building with a saving of over \$30 million or \$40 million to the taxpayers and it would be convenient for tourists sightseeing in the Nation's Capital, visiting the Art Gallery and the Smithsonian Institution which eventually will be in the Civil Service Building at Seventh Street.

We oppose the so-called package deal whereby the location of the Air Museum prevails on the Mall site and gives those on the Auditorium Commission a convenient excuse to change the substance of a bill for the Cultural Center and shift the site to Foggy Bottom after testimony already had been presented.

We consider this to be bad legislation, a lack of economic foresight to expend unnecessarily \$30 million or \$40 million to erect an Air Museum on the Mall and place the Cultural Center and Air Museum at illogical locations.

I believe this point is well taken in a letter addressed to me by Senator John F. Kennedy, dated June 25, 1958, which I now read:

DEAR MR. ESUNAS: Many thanks for sending me a copy of your letter to the editor of the Washington Star setting forth your views on S. 3335 and H. R. 9848, which confirmed your call to my office a few weeks ago.

As you know, the amended bill passed the Senate on June 20 and is now before the House Public Works Committee.

I very much appreciate your interest in outlining to me your views on the legislation, which is, indeed, an extremely vexed issue.

With every good wish,
Sincerely,

JOHN F. KENNEDY.

On behalf of Mr. John F. Frederick, president of our local, I wish to voice our objection to the harassing telephone calls and various implications which were made by staff members of House proponents of the Foggy Bottom site bill.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order. The site bill is not before us for our consideration and, in my opinion, it has no part in this record.

Mr. JONES. It is not part of the duty of this committee to go into those facts. I think if you would confine yourself to testimony concerning the bill pending before the committee now it would expedite the hearing. Have you any further statement you would like to make in connection with this bill?

Mr. ESUNAS. I would like also to point out to this committee that the solicited petitions from Jelleff's store were really handled in Congressman Frank Thompson's office. I have before me a letter addressed to—

Mr. THOMPSON. That is a part-time job.

Mr. ESUNAS. And a petition for the support of the Foggy Bottom site bill which was to be forwarded on with the others to you.

Mr. MCGREGOR. I make the point of order that the Foggy Bottom site bill is not before this committee for consideration.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Esunas, the committee cannot take time to deal with extraneous matters. If you will discuss the bill before this committee, we would be glad to receive your testimony, but not statements as to any transaction between you and other people. So you will confine yourself to the bill and not go into *res inter alios acta*.

Mr. ESUNAS. I will end, then, with this statement. It is my honest belief—

Mr. AUCHINLOSS. A point of order, Mr. Chairman. It is 12 o'clock. This committee has no right, under the House rules, to sit any further. As I understand it, permission has been given to anybody to extend his remarks in the record.

Mr. JONES. That is correct. The hour is past 12, so the committee will have to end its session on the consideration of this bill.

I wish to thank the members of the committee, Mr. Thompson and your associates, who have presented the bill to the committee, and the witnesses who have appeared before the committee and made their presentation. You have been quite helpful. It has been a pleasure for me to have heard you this morning.

Mr. ESUNAS. May I enter this statement, and that will be all.

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir.

Mr. ESUNAS. In conclusion, I wish to make this statement. It is my honest belief that if the committee supports the bill on the Air Museum in the old Pension Building at Fifth and G NW., and the Mall site for the National Cultural Center, then I believe—

Mr. AUCHINLOSS. I insist on my point of order. The committee has no right to listen to any more testimony.

Mr. JONES. The committee stands adjourned.

(Whereupon, at 12:05 p. m., the subcommittee adjourned.)

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF MUSIC CLUBS,
Washington, D. C., August 5, 1958.

Hon. CHARLES A. BUCKLEY,
*Chairman, Committee on Public Works,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR MR. BUCKLEY: Many thanks for notifying me of the meeting of the Subcommittee on Public Buildings and Grounds held this date. Because I have been out of town for several days and just returned to my office today, it was not possible for me to appear before the subcommittee as I had before the Senate subcommittee last April 23 on behalf of the National Federation of Music Clubs, whose membership totals more than 600,000, and includes musicians, teachers, composers, concert artists, students, choral and symphonic societies, and clubs throughout the entire United States, in full support of S. 3335 and H. R. 13017 for a National Cultural Center in Washington, D. C.

For many years the National Federation of Music Clubs has been intensely interested and has supported various legislative proposals introduced in the House and Senate for a National Cultural Center in the Nation's Capital. Of all such legislative proposals, however, the National Federation of Music Clubs considers the Fulbright-Thompson proposal the most sound and generally practical.

A National Cultural Center, though located in Washington, D. C., should not be construed only as a local or community project, but rather as a national project of international significance, urgently needed at this critical period in our country's development—a project for which every State and every citizen in the Nation should at the appropriate time be invited to contribute financially.

Americans are proud, and justly so, of their beautiful National Capital with its art galleries, libraries, museums, and the like. The addition of a National Cultural Center which would further beautify the National Capital and enhance American prestige throughout the world would, indeed, be cause for greater pride and more jubilation on the part of the American people.

The entire membership of the National Federation of Music Clubs is elated and deeply appreciative of the positive action taken by the Senate on June 20, 1958, when it passed unanimously the Fulbright-Thompson proposal for a National Cultural Center in the Nation's Capital, and now is urging and is counting on the members of the House Subcommittee on Public Buildings and Grounds, the members of the House Public Works Committee, and the members of the House of Representatives to pass toward enactment into law the Fulbright-Thompson proposal without amendment—without delay—so that by the time of adjournment of the 85th Congress another truly momentous occasion may be recorded in the pages of American history—the first National Cultural Center in the 182-year existence of the United States of America.

Incorporation of this letter in the record of the hearings held this date by the House Subcommittee on Public Buildings and Grounds, chaired by Representative Robert E. Jones, will be greatly appreciated.

Respectfully,

MARIE A. HURLEY,
National Legislation Chairman.

X