

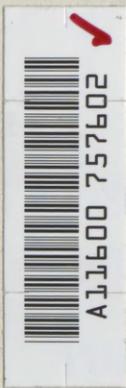
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# JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS

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## HEARINGS BEFORE THE JOINT SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS UNITED STATES SENATE

EIGHTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS  
FIRST SESSION  
ON

### H.J. Res. 828 and S.J. Res. 136

TO PROVIDE FOR RENAMING THE NATIONAL CULTURAL CENTER AS THE JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY MEMORIAL CENTER, AND AUTHORIZING AN APPROPRIATION THEREFOR

### H.J. Res. 871

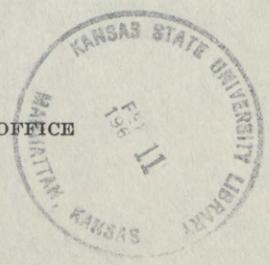
PROVIDING FOR RENAMING THE NATIONAL CULTURAL CENTER AS THE JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS, AUTHORIZING AN APPROPRIATION THEREFOR, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

DECEMBER 12 AND 16, 1963

Printed for the use of the Committees on Public Works



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# JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1963

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
JOINT SESSION OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS AND  
U.S. SENATE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS,  
*Washington, D.C.*

The joint committee met at 10 a.m., pursuant to call, in the caucus room, Cannon Building, Representative Charles A. Buckley (chairman of the House Committee on Public Works) and Senator Pat McNamara (chairman of the Senate Committee on Public Works) presiding.

Chairman McNAMARA. The hearing will be in order.

It gives me great pleasure to welcome you here this morning. I think it is unnecessary to repeat the purpose of the hearing. We are glad to have such a fine turnout of the joint Public Works Committees of the House and Senate and all the rest of you, showing your interest in the proposed memorial.

My part of the program is pretty simple. I just want to say hello, and turn it over to Chairman Buckley of New York. Chairman Buckley heads the committee in the House.

Chairman BUCKLEY. Senator McNamara, Senators, Congressmen, ladies and gentlemen, I am pleased to be here for an unprecedented meeting, the only joint session which has ever been held by the Committees on Public Works of the House and the Senate.

The purpose of our meeting is to engage our two committees in probably the most important joint committee hearing that have ever been held.

Our further purpose here is to pay tribute to our late President John Fitzgerald Kennedy. All Americans insist that we have a proper institution to memorialize his services as our late President. He served with us as Members of the House, he served with us as Members of the Senate. All of us have been afforded his intimacies with his great dedication.

Nothing could please me more than being the chairman of this joint committee to present the bill that we have before us today and to acknowledge the acclaim of people from all the country who join with me in asking for this legislation that is to be considered.

We of the Public Works Committee, I am quite sure, have been afforded a great opportunity in making a public dedication to this institution that will keep alive the name of John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

Now, gentlemen, I am prepared to turn this meeting over to Congressman Robert E. Jones of Alabama. As you know, he is the very able chairman of the Buildings and Grounds Subcommittee.

I feel that I would be remiss, gentlemen, if I did not seize this opportunity to recall a few facts about our colleague, Bob Jones, which appear to have been overlooked in the rush of events here in Washington, indeed around the country itself.

Bob Jones was the prime mover in the writing of the Public Buildings Act of 1959. This was a splendid piece of legislation which brought order and efficiency into our public building program after more than half a century of chaos.

This vision and good legislation by Bob Jones truly has given our American people a new era in public building which in fact has attracted more attention abroad than it has at home.

The American Institute of Architects have told me repeatedly because of the Jones Act our country is acquiring magnificent buildings which most of the time are aiding urban rehabilitation and reviving downtown areas in scores of cities. But at the same time, the fine structures are costing the taxpayers less when compared with Federal buildings of only a few decades ago. Many of the new Federal buildings recently completed here in Washington are there because of Bob Jones. So are a score or more around the Nation.

I am very glad to be able to pay this delayed compliment to Bob Jones, whose work has resulted in better Government buildings and better cities everywhere in the United States.

Mr. Jones, will you take over the chair?

Representative JONES (presiding). There are a number of bills; in all, there are 17 or 18. Therefore, the bills will not be printed in the record at this point but will be included by reference and identified by their respective numbers.

Senate Joint Resolution 136 introduced by Mr. Fulbright, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Bartlett, Mr. Bayh, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Brewster, Mr. Burdick, Mr. Byrd of West Virginia, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Carlson, Mr. Case, Mr. Church, Mr. Clark, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Dodd, Mr. Douglas, Mr. Edmondson, Mr. Engle, Mr. Gruening, Mr. Hart, Mr. Hartke, Mr. Holland, Mr. Humphrey, Mr. Inouye, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Javits, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Keating, Mr. Long of Missouri, Mr. Magnuson, Mr. McCarthy, Mr. McGee, Mr. McGovern, Mr. McIntyre, Mr. Metcalf, Mr. Moss, Mr. Muskie, Mrs. Neuberger, Mr. Pastore, Mr. Pell, Mr. Prouty, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Ribicoff, Mr. Saltonstall, Mr. Scott, Mr. Smathers, Mr. Symington, Mr. Walters, Mr. Williams of New Jersey, Mr. Yarborough, and Mr. Young of Ohio.

Also H.R. 9252 by Mr. Thompson of New Jersey, H.R. 9253 by Mr. Ullman, H.R. 9254 by Mr. Senner, H.R. 9259 by Mr. Boland, H.R. 9269 by Mr. McDowell, H.R. 9271 by Mr. Morse, H.R. 9276 by Mr. Sickles, H.R. 9300 by Mr. Pepper, House Joint Resolution 820 by Mr. Green of Pennsylvania, House Joint Resolution 828 by Mr. Buckley, House Joint Resolution 829 by Mr. Martin of Massachusetts, House Joint Resolution 830 by Mr. Wright, House Joint Resolution 831 by Mr. Thompson of New Jersey, House Joint Resolu-

tion 833 by Mr. Morse, House Joint Resolution 835 by Mr. Halpern, House Joint Resolution 836 by Mr. Jones of Alabama, House Joint Resolution 839 by Mr. Brademas, House Joint Resolution 841 by Mr. Rosenthal, House Joint Resolution 843 by Mr. Fogarty, House Joint Resolution 844 by Mr. Roybal, House Joint Resolution 847 by Mr. Healey, House Joint Resolution 851 by Mr. Widnall, House Joint Resolution 871 (supersedes H.J. Res. 828) by Mr. Buckley, House Joint Resolution 872 by Mr. Auchincloss, House Joint Resolution 873 (supersedes H.J. Res. 836) by Mr. Jones of Alabama, and House Joint Resolution 874 (supersedes H.J. Res. 830) by Mr. Wright.

The record at this point, without objection, will contain the letter addressed to the chairman of the House and Senate committee from the President.

(The letter referred to follows:)

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
December 11, 1963.

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

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I should like to take this opportunity to express my wholehearted support for the joint resolution (S.J. Res. 136 or H.J. Res. 828) presently before the Congress to rename the National Cultural Center in honor of President Kennedy. It seems to me that a center for the performing arts on the beautiful site selected would be one of the most appropriate memorials that a grateful nation could establish to honor a man who had such deep and abiding convictions about the importance of cultural activities in our national life. In this connection, it is my understanding that the Kennedy family would prefer to have the Center named "The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts" in order to indicate more specifically the nature of the memorial to him.

In a speech a month before his death, President Kennedy said, "I see little of more importance to the future of our country and our civilization than full recognition of the place of the artist." He understood that history remembers national societies less for the might of their weapons or for the mass of their wealth, than for the quality of the artistic legacy they bequeath to mankind. By carrying forward the project of a national cultural center, we can all help strengthen the traditions and standards of the arts in American society. And in doing this we carry forward the spirit and concern of John F. Kennedy.

That the Federal Government should participate in this undertaking by providing funds to match the contributions which have already been made, and will be made in the future, by people throughout this Nation and the world is entirely fitting. This action should insure prompt completion of the Center to which President Kennedy gave his full support and which he saw as an embodiment of our Nation's interest in the finest expressions of our cultural activity.

I hope that the Congress will take early action on this resolution.

Sincerely,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

Representative JONES. Also the number of other pieces of correspondence that have been received from the various affected agencies and activities of the Federal Government which I will not identify now but see that they are placed in the record in their proper order.

Of course, there has been great interest manifest in this proposed legislation coming from all quarters of the country, and almost uniform applause from the Members of the House and Senate.

No one has given greater attention and effort to this proposal throughout the years than our first witness today, Senator Fulbright.

Senator, you may proceed.

**STATEMENT OF HON. J. W. FULBRIGHT, A U.S. SENATOR FROM  
THE STATE OF ARKANSAS**

Senator FULBRIGHT. Mr. Chairman, Chairman Buckley, and Senator McNamara, I consider it a great honor indeed to be allowed to be the first witness before this unprecedented joint session of the Committees on Public Works.

I may say that I entirely agree with what has been said about Congressman Jones. He was chairman of the subcommittee that held hearings on the bill back in 1958 which originally authorized the creation of this Center as a great cultural center for the Nation and has followed it with a great deal of interest and, without his help and that of his colleague, Mr. Frank Thompson, who collaborated on the original plans, I am sure we would never have gotten to the point where we are now.

Mr. Chairman, in view of the fact that you have some 20-odd witnesses scheduled, I do not believe I should take the time of the committee to read it. I would like, with your permission, to ask that it be inserted in the record and that I be allowed to summarize it as briefly as I can.

Representative JONES. Thank you, Senator. Without objection, it may be received and printed in the record at this point.

(The statement referred to follows:)

**STATEMENT BY SENATOR J. W. FULBRIGHT ON SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 136, TO  
PROVIDE FOR RENAMING THE NATIONAL CULTURAL CENTER AS THE JOHN FITZGERALD  
KENNEDY MEMORIAL CENTER, AND AUTHORIZING AN APPROPRIATION  
THEREFOR**

Chairman Buckley, Chairman McNamara, and members of the Senate and House Public Works Committees, for me to say it is a privilege and a pleasure to appear before your combined committee is an understatement, for it is much more than that. It is a unique honor to appear before you, because during my 20 years as a Member of the U.S. Congress I do not recall ever having been before a joint meeting of full committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

The uniqueness of this meeting of your two committees, however, is very appropriate because of the nature of the proposal which we are here to consider. I wish to commend and thank Chairman Buckley and Chairman McNamara and each member of the respective committees for their spirit of cooperation in scheduling these hearings during such hectic and trying times when each member has so little time and such heavy responsibilities and obligations.

I appreciate, too, being accorded the honor of being allowed to be the first witness to testify in support of Senate Joint Resolution 136, which I introduced on December 3 for myself and on behalf of 50 of my colleagues in the Senate who have joined as cosponsors of this measure.

This resolution, as all of you know, would redesignate the National Cultural Center as the John Fitzgerald Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts in honor of and in tribute to our late President, and would, in addition, authorize appropriation by the Congress of funds on a 50-50 matching formula to help insure the construction of this great Center.

Before I proceed to discuss the merits of the pending proposal, it would perhaps be helpful for me to give the members of the committees the benefit of a very brief history of the Center.

Back in 1958, Representative Frank Thompson and I had a discussion about the need for a national cultural center. As a result of our conversations, I introduced in the Senate and Congressman Thompson introduced in the House companion bills to establish a National Cultural Center and to set aside certain lands owned by the Government as a site for such a center.

I recall at that time that the now chairman of the Senate Public Works Committee, Senator Pat McNamara, was chairman of the Subcommittee on Public

Buildings, to which my bill was referred. And I recall that Representative Bob Jones of Alabama was chairman of the House subcommittee to which Congressman Thompson's bill was referred.

Through the cooperation of Senator McNamara and his subcommittee, hearings were held in April of 1958 on S. 3335, the bill I introduced, at which time testimony was heard, not only from Members of Congress but from many distinguished Americans who felt that the establishment of a national cultural center was of prime importance.

The bill, after some revisions, was favorably reported to the Senate and was passed unanimously by that body. It then went to the House where Representative Jones held hearings; the bill was then passed by the House and signed by the President.

These companion bills, which Frank Thompson and I cosponsored, resulted in the enactment of Public Law 85-874 of the 85th Congress, which created the National Cultural Center, authorized the establishment of a Board of Trustees, and set aside land for the construction of the Center on the site in an area we know as Foggy Bottom.

The public law authorized the Board of Trustees of the Center to receive private donations for the construction of the Center and set a time limit of 5 years for obtaining the necessary funds to construct it. Last year, because the funds had not been raised, the Congress extended the period for the fund drive for an additional 3 years. Under existing public law, the funds needed to construct this Center must be available by 1966. It is my understanding that through the efforts of those involved in raising the money, the Cultural Center has received from private donations approximately \$13½ million.

This, briefly, is the history of the legislation and the current status of the fundraising program. In this capsulized version of the attempt to construct a national cultural center, I do not wish to minimize the strenuous endeavors of those who have labored so long to bring this project to fruition. The drive has involved the work of many, both in and out of Congress, who have devoted their time, money, and abilities to make a longstanding dream come true.

Perhaps the leading figure in this whole effort—one who envisioned a truly national center for the arts—was our late President John Kennedy. From the time of his inauguration on January 20, 1961, which we can all recall with pride, he devoted his very limited time and his great energies toward bringing this project to completion, and—if I may be permitted a personal comment—on many occasions I discussed with him the dire need for such a center as a symbol and as a showcase of that which evidences the true nature of those facets of the American society which are enduring to this country and its historical background. On each of those occasions, he displayed enthusiasm and understanding of the need for this Center.

President Kennedy had a keen sense of history and of the lasting values of our society. His particular insight was that of a leader who envisioned and championed, not those things which resulted in advantage of a transitory nature, but, rather, one with the foresight to be concerned with that which would result in the establishment of values representative of this Nation with those virtues which would endure throughout man's history.

I would not dwell on the horrible tragedy which has befallen us, nor do I believe President Kennedy would wish us to indulge ourselves in a surfeit of sentimentality. But I can think of no greater or more lasting tribute we could pay to this fine man, and to our memory of him, than to name this Center in his honor.

Senate Joint Resolution 136 has the endorsement of this administration. I understand that the respective chairmen of the Senate and the House Public Works Committees have received, or will receive, a letter from President Johnson indicating his approval of this proposal.

It is also my understanding that Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy and our late President's family endorse the move to name this Center as the Nation's memorial to him.

There has been discussion at some length about the appropriateness of a name for the Center, and I wish to assure the committee members that I certainly am not committed to any particular designation. As a matter of fact, I would suggest for your consideration as an alternative to the designation contained in the resolution, if it meets with the committee's approval, that the resolution be modified to designate the Center as the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts since I believe this is the preference of the Kennedy family and many of those involved most intimately with the Center.

I do not wish to prolong my testimony since there are many present who wish to be heard and who have greater knowledge of the details of the Center than I. I would conclude by saying that I think it is fitting and proper that the Congress authorize the appropriation of funds to match amounts donated to the Center from private sources.

Senator FULBRIGHT. As the chairman knows, this project, as far as the Cultural Center is concerned, is now some 5 years underway and has been, I believe, universally applauded as one of the most important and one of the most needed improvements in the facilities of this great Capital. This is the only great capital of any great nation in the Western World that has not a proper place for the performing arts. So that the argument as to the need of it, I think, is superfluous at this time.

The real questions here are two, as I see it. One is the appropriateness of naming this particular project in honor of our late President, and the other is the provision in the bill, at least as I introduced it in the Senate, and I believe as has been approved by the President in his letter to the chairman, for the proper contribution by the Federal Government.

Originally the proposal back in 1958 was that the Federal Government would contribute the land, we were to raise the construction money privately.

Inasmuch as we now have this new and very important contingency that has arisen, important from many points of view, I think it is quite appropriate that we now authorize a matching fund by the Federal Government to match that which is contributed by the public, the nongovernmental sources, of which, according to the morning paper, there has already been pledged or paid in something over some \$13 million.

Yesterday afternoon there was an announcement of a new, most recent grant of \$500,000.

So that I can only urge the committee with all the persuasion at my command to approve this method of completing the financing of this project. This would enable it to go forward in the immediate future because the plans for it are well underway and subsequent witnesses will discuss the plans.

You have a model here prepared by the architect, Mr. Stevens, who has done so much to promote the raising of the fund in the last 2 years and has done a remarkable job, who will also testify on that aspect of it, and Mr. Becker, who has been attorney for the project for many years.

The Secretary of the Smithsonian, Mr. Carmichael, will testify, so I will not go into that.

I would like to direct my comments primarily to the appropriateness of this particular project being named in honor of President Kennedy. I think it is peculiarly an appropriate memorial to a President who had an immutable capacity for many of the arts. I consider he was a very great artist. His capacity to use the English language was unmatched, I think, by anyone, save perhaps President Lincoln, who only just about a hundred years ago suffered the same fate as President Kennedy.

He had great sensitiveness to all the arts. He himself was an artist in the true sense of the word. He won the Pulitzer Prize for one of his books.

In every one of his public statements, on the very important great inaugural occasion or even on minor occasions, they always evidenced the tremendous sensitiveness to the use of our language.

The performances that he and his gracious wife, Jacqueline Kennedy, sponsored in the White House were of outstanding merit. In personal conversations with him about this project, which I had on numerous occasions, he always evinced the greatest interest. He actually put out a great deal of interest, time, and effort in eliciting the support of people like Mr. Stevens and others to help raise the funds which has resulted in quite a satisfactory beginning.

There is no question in my mind that, if President Kennedy were here today and were to be asked what kind of memorial he would prefer, I think there would be no question but that this would be the most appropriate of any this Government could possibly think of.

So that I submit the Congress and the Nation will commend this Joint Committee if they would see fit to name this memorial after President Kennedy and to approve a participation by the Government. This participation by the Government I regard as perhaps the only feasible way by which all of the citizens of this country can have a part in it.

The direct contributors necessarily will be limited in number. Not everyone can possibly make a direct contribution; but, by sharing the cost on a 50-50 basis, everyone in the United States—everyone does pay some taxes—will have a part in the construction of this great memorial.

So with that, Mr. Chairman, I do hope that the committee will proceed as quickly as possible to action. I do not wish to be in the attitude of rushing you but we have been 5 years in the preparation for it and now the occasion is here and I sincerely hope the committee will take action as quickly as they possibly can.

I thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, for allowing me to come before you.

Representative JONES. Thank you, Senator Fulbright.

Are there any questions?

Senator RANDOLPH. Mr. Chairman.

Representative JONES. Senator Randolph.

#### STATEMENT OF HON. JENNINGS RANDOLPH, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA

Senator RANDOLPH. I have to return to chair the Subcommittee on Public Works of the Senate Public Works Committee and before I go to that hearing I wish to make this very brief statement.

The purpose to be consummated in the passage of the legislation embodied in Senate Joint Resolution 136, introduced by 50 Members of the U.S. Senate with Senator Fulbright the principal sponsor, is altogether timely and proper. I am gratified to have the privilege of joining as one of the sponsors. The House joint resolution was introduced by Chairman Buckley, of New York. Other bills have been introduced in the House.

My sentiment in the immediate matter before us is an enthusiastic endorsement of the proposed National Cultural Center being renamed the John Fitzgerald Kennedy Memorial Center. This will be a most appropriate action to honor our late and great President.

I wish to place in the hearing record, with your permission, Mr. Chairman, the following editorial from the New York Times of December 5, 1963, entitled "Monuments That Endure."

It is my hope, Mr. Cochairman, that we will move forward toward a prompt enactment of this proposal, a really meaningful memorial to John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

Representative JONES. Without objection, the editorial will be received and printed in the record at this point.

(The editorial referred to follows:)

[From the New York Times, Dec. 5, 1963]

#### MONUMENTS THAT ENDURE

The proposals offered in the best of faith to rename various colleges, bridges, airports, and other places after John F. Kennedy must be respected as a measure of the affection held for the late President and his family. All Americans hope that his personal example of devoted duty and the boldness of his goals for the country will never be forgotten. Yet in this moment of sorrow and mourning we must be careful not to debase our grief by attaching the Kennedy name to everything in sight. Surely, no one had a greater sense of the fitting and appropriate gesture than President Kennedy.

In May of 1864 Representative Owen Lovejoy, of Illinois, died. He was a beloved friend of Lincoln, and friends wrote to the President to join them in effort for a marble monument to Lovejoy. The last sentence of Lincoln's letter of response said: "Let him have the marble monument along with the well-assured and more enduring one in the hearts of those who love liberty, unselfishly, for all men." We believe that President Kennedy, who had a noble sense of history, deserves not the emotional but the more enduring monuments of dedication to his aspirations for a better nation and a better world.

Representative JONES. Are there further questions?

Now we have a distinguished and outstanding leader from the State of Massachusetts, the fine and lovable friend of ours over the years, Senator Saltonstall.

#### STATEMENT OF HON. LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS

Senator SALTONSTALL. I thank you, Mr. Chairman, Senator McNamara, Mr. Buckley, and members of the joint committees.

May I add my words of pleasure in having the honor to address a joint committee of the Public Works Committee of the Congress?

Mr. Chairman, I have a very brief statement and I would like to supplement what Senator Fulbright has said as we have discussed this subject together several times. I speak also as a colleague of the late President for 8 years when he was a Member of the Senate where we worked very closely together on matters that concerned our State and even the Nation.

Mr. Chairman, the designation of National Center for the Performing Arts here in Washington as a memorial to President John F. Kennedy is a most fitting and lasting tribute to him. Although the Center had its genesis under the previous administration, President and Mrs. Kennedy took such a strong personal interest in it that the Center began to give promise of realization.

The late President often, with members of the Board of Trustees and the Advisory Committee on the Arts, counseled with them and encouraged them as the project progressed. He called in leaders of the

business community to enlist their support and with Mrs. Kennedy attended the fundraising dinner last fall.

We all know that Mrs. Kennedy designed beautiful Christmas cards this year to benefit the Cultural Center.

Last month's tragedy has taken from us not only our President but a former colleague and friend. He was a man of many interests but one interest which has shown perhaps more brightly than the others because it brought forth something new to Washington official life was his interest in and support of the sciences and performing arts.

What a note of freshness and national pride Robert Frost brought to us all on that cold inaugural day. How many visiting heads of state to the White House have enjoyed the music and drama sponsored by its occupants.

President and Mrs. Kennedy brought to the center of our Government the finest which America has to offer in the performing arts.

This recognition truly sparked the interest of us all and our pride in this country's artistic development.

In dedicating the Robert Frost Memorial Highway at Amherst College in Massachusetts on October 26 of this year, President Kennedy said, and I quote him:

I look forward to an America which will reward achievement in the arts as we laud achievement in business or statecraft. I look forward to an America which will steadily raise the standards of artistic accomplishment and which will steadily enlarge cultural opportunities for all of our citizens. And I look forward to an America which commands respect throughout the world not only for its strength but for its civilization as well.

That was President Kennedy at Amherst.

Mr. Chairman, I join with Senators Fulbright and Clark and other Senators and for the other Senate Members who are trustees of the Center and other Senators in sponsoring this resolution because I believe it is a fitting tribute to our late President.

In its present form, this resolution calls for the Federal Government to match contributions of private individuals to build this memorial Center. Since this resolution was filed, Mr. Chairman, we have had time to give it a little more thoughtful consideration. I personally believe that there should be a time limit set in which the funds are to be raised. This time can well be the termination date of the National Cultural Center Act recently extended by Congress to September 2, 1966. The Federal Government's contribution should also have a top limit. I believe that \$25 million is a reasonable one. This plan makes it possible for the American people to have a personal role in raising this memorial to John F. Kennedy and it accelerates the opportunity for the Capital to have a cultural center.

The children of Washington through their newspaper drive have already provided a meaningful contribution to this campaign. The late President himself approved the present site location. It is one that may be made readily accessible to all residents of Washington and the many visitors to our Capital. The terrace of the Center will be able to look across the Potomac to those slopes on which the beautiful Robert E. Lee home is situated and downstream to the Lincoln Memorial. But this Center must be a living memorial. It must be not only a showcase for the performing arts but must also be a center to which the promising talent from all over this country will come

and from which we will come to know the beauties and accomplishments of our civilization.

Mr. Chairman, I am confident that the public response to this project with the help of Government appropriation will provide a memorial to our late President, John Fitzgerald Kennedy, and be a home for the arts which will embody his vision of the role they play in our national life.

Mr. Chairman, I thank you for this opportunity of being here.

Representative JONES. Thank you, Senator Saltonstall.

Representative CRAMER. Mr. Chairman, I have one question.

Senator, I believe you also are a cosponsor of S. 2347 which establishes a John F. Kennedy Memorial Commission.

I believe there are a number of similar resolutions introduced in the House: House Joint Resolution 840 by our colleague, Mr. Farstein; House Joint Resolution 825 by Mr. Daddario; House Joint Resolution 821 by Mr. Pepper, of Florida; and H.R. 9307 by Mr. Boland.

Now, is this your feeling, being a sponsor of that legislation as well, that this memorial under consideration now, as recommended by the President, is to be the memorial to former President Kennedy and secondly to supplant the Commission proposal which has been the traditional method of handling Presidential memorials?

Senator SALTONSTALL. Congressman Cramer, in answer to your question I will say this: I think this is a memorial apart from those others that a Commission might consider.

When I cosponsored that Commission idea, I had in mind the many recommendations or suggestions that I received, for instance, from Massachusetts, naming of public roads, naming of a research center, and matters of that character.

I think those are different from this resolution that we are considering this morning.

I would say that we could perfectly properly go ahead with this resolution which Senator Fulbright and others have introduced and at the same time support that Commission.

I am sure in Florida, I am sure in many States, you have and I have and Senator Fulbright and all of us in this room have received suggestions. We are not capable of handling those suggestions well.

I think a commission can very well set up standards by which appropriate memorials can be established in the various States of our country.

That is what I had in mind.

Representative CRAMER. Senator, if I understand correctly, it is your position that the Federal Government should provide approximately \$25 million in matching funds for this Cultural Center project—

Senator SALTONSTALL. No, a top limit, Mr. Cramer. This resolution as filed both by Chairman Buckley and by us in the Senate has no top limit. I believe a top limit should be established. I said \$25 million, not \$50 million.

Now, if the private contributions run up to \$25 million, the top limit of the Federal Government, it would provide \$50 million. It is my understanding that the estimates, even with the garage and additional land requirements and everything else, are not up to that figure.

I would rather have Mr. Stevens and others verify it, but I think I am correct in what I have said.

Representative CRAMER. Whatever the dollar value is, it is your position, having introduced both pieces of legislation, that this memorial that is now under consideration should be in addition to whatever a commission should decide should be done in memoriam to President Kennedy.

Senator SALTONSTALL. That is correct. I also suggested a time limit. Now, if my memory is correct or understanding is correct, the whole authorization act for this Center expires on September 2, 1966. Now, that ought to be a termination date for this resolution also, because, if the memorial is going to be established for President Kennedy in the form of this Center, certainly we ought to have it by that time. If we cannot have it by that time, then we have to think again, but I am sure we can.

Representative CRAMER. I am sure the distinguished Senator is familiar with the manner in which memorials were established for past President Washington in 1884, costing \$1,394,000, and for Lincoln in February 1911, with the passage of the Memorial Commission for him and construction was completed in 1922, costing \$3,678,000, and for Jefferson in June 26, 1934, a Memorial Commission was established and a memorial constructed in 1943 costing \$3,405,000.

Now, in all those instances, the commission method was used for the purpose of establishing what would be known as the memorial to the past President.

Now, if this art center—Cultural Center—is known as a Kennedy memorial, what in the world are we going to call the memorial established by a Commission at a future date?

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Cramer, I will say this: I think that this is a fitting memorial in our Capital to President Kennedy. I think if various States want to establish other memorials or change the names, as I understand Idlewild airfield has already changed and the Canaveral area is already changed, that is something for the various States. But this, in my opinion, would be similar to the Lincoln Memorial, will be similar to the Washington Monument and a national memorial of that character.

Representative CRAMER. Maybe I misconstrued what you previously answered. Then it is your understanding that this should be the Kennedy Memorial in Washington, D.C.?

Senator SALTONSTALL. That is why I am here this morning.

Representative CRAMER. And that customarily these commissions, presidential commissions, have been established with, and I think all the legislative proposals that I mentioned do provide for the establishment of a memorial in Washington, D.C. Now, if that is the case, then this memorial will supersede a Commission established for setting up other memorials in Washington, D.C. Is that your understanding?

Senator SALTONSTALL. If I may respectfully say so, that would be my recommendation as a witness before this committee. I think if this distinguished committee, joint committee, should set up a small Commission that they would very quickly reach the same conclusion.

Representative CRAMER. I am not arguing that point at all, Senator. You may be perfectly correct. I would like to ask the same question of Senator Fulbright.

Senator FULBRIGHT. I agree completely with the Senator. I regard this as the memorial. Now, many others of lesser significance I think, such as the Senator mentioned, may be handled and some of them may not be appropriate and perhaps the family or the Commission might wish to attempt to dissuade certain proposals. That I was not interested in so much but I think this should be regarded comparable to the Lincoln Memorial; it is the one and the only one which the Federal Government should be requested to participate in.

Representative CRAMER. In Washington, D.C.?

Senator FULBRIGHT. Yes.

Representative CRAMER. Thank you very much.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

May I say I will be glad to come to Alabama at any time to add to the words of Mr. Buckley but it might be more harmful to you than helpful.

Representative JONES. Senator, I will run that risk.

Senator Cooper?

Senator COOPER. In reference to a Commission which might review various proposals made to memorialize President Kennedy, your idea was that such a Commission consult with members of the family and perhaps other groups to determine whether any proposal was appropriate; is that correct?

Senator SALTONSTALL. Senator Cooper, that is my idea. For instance, take my own personal experience. I have had several recommendations from Massachusetts. I referred them to the proper Federal authorities like the Public Works Commissioner and the Defense Department.

I think if a congressional Commission set up certain standards, then these various agencies could reach decisions under the standards set up by a Commission.

Senator COOPER. Both of you would say in your opinion, I think it is the opinion of all of us, that this proposal is one that should be approved by our committee as wholly appropriate?

Senator SALTONSTALL. I feel that way very strongly. I think it is a very fitting memorial to our late President.

Senator COOPER. I say this because I do not see how we can now determine what future memorials may be established. It seems to me we are passing on this particular one.

Senator SALTONSTALL. That is correct.

Representative WRIGHT. Mr. Chairman.

Representative JONES. Mr. Wright.

Representative WRIGHT. Would the gentleman say, and permit me to direct this question to both of our witnesses, that this is a supremely fitting and superbly appropriate memorial for two reasons: First, because of the need of recognizing the personal interest of our late President and his wife in this particular project, and, secondly, because of the demonstrable need in our Nation's Capital not just for another bit of work in stone but for something which will fill the one deficiency which exists in this great showpiece of American culture to the world? With all our spacious grandeur, our magnificent and unsurpassed libraries, and our superb art centers, we have had this one need for a place for the performing arts. Do you not feel that for these two reasons this is a superbly fitting memorial to our late President?

Senator FULBRIGHT. Speaking for myself, I agree completely with what the Congressman has said. This is especially fitting, it seems to me, the character of it and what is contemplated to be done in this Center.

Also, as he has already pointed out, the personal interest which the President and his wife in their lifetime exhibited in this particular project.

I think he is right. I cannot imagine any other type of memorial being anywhere near as appropriate and fitting as this one is.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I agree entirely with what Senator Fulbright has said. All we have in this Center today that I know of is Constitution Hall. When you see Constitution Hall and compare it with various other cities in this country, it is of a very different character.

I know that the Boston Symphony Orchestra, for instance, under Koussevitsky, would never come down and play because of the acoustics in the hall.

You are going to have, from the plans I have seen, fine acoustics in this hall, where the best of any symphony orchestras can come down here and play to the delight of the people who come to listen.

Representative WRIGHT. It might be observed when George Washington in 1789 commissioned Pierre L'Enfant to plan the Federal City he directed it be planned as a cultural and civic center for the United States.

So in doing this, we might be carrying out the commission of our first President as well as the wishes of our 35th President.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I think that is a very happy thought. I hope the committee headlines that in its report on this subject. Certainly President Washington was nonpartisan and we are, too.

Representative JONES. Are there further questions?

Again thank you, Senators.

Senator FULBRIGHT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Representative JONES. Representative Frank Thompson, Jr., of New Jersey.

Mr. Thompson, the committee is particularly glad to have you with us this morning. No Member has worked as earnestly or more devotedly to the proposition of providing us with a Cultural Center as evidenced by the number of bills which you have introduced and the appearances you have made before the committees assigned to deal with this problem. You have been unrelenting in your efforts, your imagination, and dedication to this fine project.

We are pleased to have you with us today.

#### STATEMENT OF HON. FRANK THOMPSON, JR., A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY

Representative THOMPSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. This is a unique opportunity for me as well since it is my first appearance before these two great committees in joint session. I am very grateful for it. I am grateful particularly to Mr. Jones, whose handling of the earlier bills on this side of the hill has been in large measure the reason for their success.

Before proceeding, Mr. Chairman, since I do not have a prepared statement, I ask unanimous consent that I might revise and extend my remarks.

Representative JONES. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Representative THOMPSON. Mr. Wright mentioned the L'Enfant plan and the hope of the city of Washington and its inhabitants for a cultural center, the hope of the Nation has been frustrated for many, many years. There were attempts in the 1880's. There have been almost innumerable attempts to complete this which is so near completion now.

In 1955, a Commission was established. It ran into difficulties and it expired.

In 1958, the present Commission was established and thanks to the work of Mr. Stevens and the other members, the public trustees, a great deal has been accomplished toward raising the requisite moneys. Thanks also to the enormous interest which the late President and Mrs. Kennedy had it has gotten off the ground really for the first time.

It is singularly appropriate, I think, that at this stage in its development that this proposal by Mr. Buckley, in the House with me and many others as cosponsors, and by Senator Fulbright and Senator Saltonstall in the other body, come before us now. There is little or no doubt that ultimately there would be a memorial to President Kennedy.

If the traditional rule referred to by the gentleman from Florida, Mr. Cramer, were followed, there would be established a Commission. It would need moneys for planning, it would need time, and it very likely would come back to something such as this model sitting behind me now. It might well, however, have the history of earlier Commissions, which have been in being for a number of years and which have yet to succeed in erecting their memorials, most of which are not in any sense living as this one would be.

There is no question in my mind of the need for a Center for the Performing Arts in Washington.

As Senator Fulbright has said, we are the only major nation on earth which does not have one.

It happened as a coincidence with this terrible tragedy, the assassination of President Kennedy, that something which is probably the most perfectly suitable memorial to him had already been designed and many millions of dollars raised for it. It seems to me, then, that it is most appropriate for all of the reasons mentioned earlier that the Government do its part by renaming it either the John F. Kennedy Memorial Center or the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, and that it allows, through its enactment and through its appropriation, participation by all of the people in its completion.

There are other commissions still in existence. I quite agree that a top sum of \$25 million should be entirely appropriate and I doubt that all \$25 million would be needed. This would be considerably less, for instance, than the proposal for the Madison Memorial, which is in excess of \$30 million and which is, as yet, controversial and as yet really undecided in its final form.

I ask, most respectfully, that the committee act favorably on this proposition and that it be done soon so that this great Center can be completed. We are a hundred years late now and I think this is a

unique opportunity at once to memorialize a man with a tremendous, an enormous, interest in the arts, and to fill a national need at the same time.

I can testify—I could testify at great length with respect to President Kennedy's interest in the arts and in cultural affairs. Only last Friday, President Johnson awarded for the first time the Freedom Medal to 31 distinguished civilian Americans. The genesis of this was President Kennedy's interest in it. He had a great interest in these things.

I quite agree with everyone, including his family, that this would be the most appropriate memorial.

Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Representative JONES. Are there any questions?

Representative CRAMER. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask a question if I may in view of his comment on my questions to the Senators.

Do I understand your position, which is a similar question I asked the Senators, that this cultural center memorial should be the memorial for past President Kennedy in Washington?

Representative THOMPSON. I do indeed and further it should be the Nation's memorial. There is no paucity of suggestions with respect to memorials. People all over the land want to name nearly everything that is being built, it appears, after the late President.

I think this is a wonderful thing, but I do think that many of those suggestions are inappropriate, and this is absolutely appropriate.

Representative CRAMER. Yes. I think it is somewhat ironic that it took from 1865 to 1922 to erect a memorial to the greatest of all Presidents, Abraham Lincoln, and also that, even though a commission was established in 1955 to provide a memorial in Washington to past President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, as yet the Commission has not made a decision nor has action by Congress been taken or a memorial constructed. I do not necessarily concur with that extended length of time when a memorial is fully justified.

I would not want any questions I asked be construed to the contrary.

The point I am trying to make, however, is that there are numerous commission resolutions introduced that customarily go before the House Administration Committee, that by precedent this has been the manner for Congress to act upon memorials to Presidents, past Presidents, in Washington, D.C. We are being asked in this instance to not abide by precedent but to act now on a cultural center. That is the reason I asked the question, Do you feel that this act by Congress should supersede any other memorial in Washington and the commission approach?

Representative THOMPSON. My answer is in the affirmative. Were not this magnificent thing so well along the way, I would be an advocate of the traditional approach. I think, however, that that would be a waste of time, a waste of funds, and indeed a waste of effort. This should be the memorial. It might well be, as Senator Saltonstall suggested, that a commission should be established if only to prevent there being memorials in name without proper authority elsewhere. But with respect to the Nation and with respect to the Capital, I think this is no question but that this should be the only memorial.

Representative CRAMER. Well, the commissions in the past have been enacted by Congress for the purpose of establishing a memorial for a deceased President in Washington. There have been, to my knowledge, no similar commissions set up for the consideration of memorials for past Presidents outside of Washington.

Representative THOMPSON. That, of course, is a matter in Florida for the Floridians and in New Jersey for us. I have no interest, myself, in the establishment of a Kennedy Memorial Commission; I do not think it is necessary. But I do think that the designation of this and the appropriations called for in this bill are entirely appropriate and I hope that favorable action is taken.

Representative CRAMER. I just have one other question. I think it is obvious that a fitting memorial to a past President, and no one was more shocked or grieved at the tragic assassination of President Kennedy than I, that any memorial should be fitting in all respects and I think perhaps that is one of the reasons why the establishment of memorials in the past has taken some period of time subsequent to death to make certain that the planning is such that it symbolizes what the President stood for, what made him a great President, why he is entitled to such memorialization.

Now I ask you this question: Do you feel that this Cultural Center embodies all of those basic standards that have been observed in the past for a memorial?

Representative THOMPSON. I do and without any reservation I think that any study over any length of time would come right back to something like this.

In my view, aside from possibly the Lincoln Memorial and even including the Jefferson Memorial, this is by far the most appropriate yet suggested as a living memorial. There is still argument over Wilson, Theodore Roosevelt, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, and Madison. There need be no such argument here. This is a unique case of something halfway finished nearly, which in design and in concept is just precisely the type of memorial to this man, which is appropriate.

Representative CRAMER. I just have one other question.

I would assume that this is indeed the memorial, that probably some modifications that would actually set forth for all time in the future the hallmarks of the record of past President Kennedy would be necessitated. Now, in the past when commissions were set up, Congress had something to say about what the plan should be because Congressmen were members of the commission.

Now, in this instance, no Members of Congress are members of the trusteeship for the Cultural Center.

Representative THOMPSON. Mr. Cramer, Mr. Wright is, I am, Senator Fulbright, Senator Saltonstall, and others are members or trustees.

Representative CRAMER. That is right.

Let me ask you this question. Being members of this Commission and modifications obviously being proper, would it be the intention of you as a member of the Commission or this trusteeship to report back to Congress what these modifications are so that Congress itself can judge their propriety and whether they properly reflect the record of President Kennedy?

Representative THOMPSON. I believe, Mr. Cramer, that, as the trustees are presently constituted, it is our obligation to report now. I cannot think of any modification needed except the designation by name. It embodies what President Kennedy loved and what he stood for in the minds of so many people in its present form. Perhaps there might be within the structure itself a room designated to show through paintings or through other visual devices some of the great events of his short life. I do not know, but indeed we would report back.

Representative CRAMER. Would you then have any objections to writing such a requirement into the resolution that when proper memorials are determined within the scope of this structure that a report to Congress be made concerning it?

Representative THOMPSON. I would have no objection. As a matter of fact, I would appreciate such a thing because I would not arrogate to myself the talent which might be needed to make any such modifications. That would take very careful thought by persons more trained than I.

Representative CRAMER. Thank you, sir.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Representative JONES. Are there further questions?

Representative WRIGHT. Since so much has been said of the precedents, while I am not sure that always they have been quite the same, would the gentleman not say that since our late President in his life shattered so many precedents it might be quite fitting for us, in the Congress, in memorializing him and paying honor to his memory, to move in a somewhat unprecedented way?

Representative THOMPSON. Yes; I would agree. Further, I have never felt it necessary that each memorial be constructed as a result of the adherence to an old precedent which, in my judgment, has not always produced the best result.

Representative WRIGHT. Thank you.

Representative JONES. Thank you, Mr. Thompson.

Representative THOMPSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Representative JONES. Mr. John E. Fogarty?

Mr. John Kyl, of Iowa?

Mr. Kyl, the committee is pleased to have you today. We know of the interest you have taken in this project. I know you will make a great contribution to our deliberations.

#### STATEMENT OF HON. JOHN KYL, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF IOWA

Representative KYL. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank my distinguished colleagues of the Senate and House for permitting me to testify this morning.

The nature of this project makes several considerations of primary importance. This is to be a memorial for our late beloved President and for this reason we have to guarantee that the procedure we follow be the best possible lest it detract from what we are trying to do in this memorialization. We had better look at these things now or we will certainly worry about them later.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I have mixed feelings. I admit to some confusion about the use of Federal funds in the quantity suggested. I should say here that I have previously introduced legislation which would make a Federal contribution to the Cultural Center under the old consideration.

I am happy that Federal funds are being considered for many reasons, such as the fact that I have worried that the Cultural Center in its old conception was indeed drying up funds for the National Symphony Orchestra. I think perhaps this would be relieved. But there are some other things that we have to be concerned with.

In essence, if we are setting up a joint Federal-private venture realistically, since the Federal Government has a court-determined edict to supervise the Federal funds, this arrangement means in effect supervision of all funds by the Federal Government because these cannot be separated.

One simple indication of this fact is that we are here this morning as Members of the Senate and the House considering changing the name of this institution rather than leaving this matter to Board for the Cultural Center as it is now constituted.

I am certain that we do need better management than we have had in the past.

Only a few weeks ago, we were told that all of the funds which would be necessary for the completion of this project were available in the foreseeable future from contributions. Now, I know that public relations must be optimistic in nature, but I say, quite frankly, I think we have been misled in the past. Most importantly, so far as I am concerned, this should be a national cultural center and this, to me, means that it is more than bricks and mortar. I think we should write into this bill definitely, so that there can be no question, that this institution is a living memorial the purpose of which is the dissemination throughout this land of the American culture and the encouragement of it on a living day-to-day, year-to-year basis. Otherwise, it is no national cultural center. Otherwise we detract from the purpose for which we met this morning, the creation of a memorial to the President on a national basis.

If we do not take this step, as I have said repeatedly before, what we have here is an opera house for the District of Columbia, a municipal affair, not a national affair. If we are going to do that, then the justification for Federal funds would be only that we take these funds from the appropriations to the District of Columbia.

Now, I am not so much concerned with the bricks and mortar of this proposition and I feel that it would be futile at this time to even make much point of it in the face of political reality. There have been mentioned this morning, however, several factors, such as parking garages, and so on, which would add to the cost.

This leads me to believe that the distinguished members of this committee should make sure that we now have this located in the proper place.

Is it possible that if it were relocated at another site, which would not detract, that much of this operation could be handled privately?

We have to remember too, that in the District of Columbia we have a growing problem to get enough funds to operate the District government. It takes businesses to operate that government and there is

some advantage in locating such a mecca closer to those agencies of private enterprise which might flourish a bit more because of this added attraction.

Now, in saying I hope that this will be a cultural center, I say I hope it will be for both visual and performing arts with competition both amateur and professional. I do not want this to be a convention hall, as has been suggested by the press, except as those conventions might fit the cultural field.

I use this word "culture" here; I mean to interpret the word in its cultural and esthetic sense rather than in the sense of national mores and customs and so on.

I think this is the time, too, to make sure that this cultural center is an adjunct to and a promotion for the rest of the entertainment industry of the United States which is operated on a private enterprise basis. It can be that or it can be a detraction. I think this is the time to look at that point.

We have had some comment this morning which gets us a little out of perspective. We have heard throughout all the years the Nation's Capital has not had such a center. This is not important to me whether the Capital of the Nation has this Center. I want the Nation to have this Cultural Center and we will not have it unless its activities are truly national in scope. Such things as this might not be important but I think we should keep our perspective.

We have heard it said this morning that the Boston Symphony Orchestra would not come to Washington, when, as a matter of fact, the Boston Symphony Orchestra has played regularly in Constitution Hall under Koussevitsky and Muench and it still does. As a matter of fact, this hall was opened by a concert by Stokowski and the Philadelphia Orchestra. He has played the hall and the Bell Laboratories have confirmed the fact that we have had adequate facilities.

We want this Cultural Center but at the same time we should not detract from what we already have here.

I want to say again that I think our National Symphony Orchestra is important and it should be included in thorough considerations. We have a fine institution here, a fine symphony orchestra which is worthy of much more support than it gets.

I might add, as a note of personal pride, that the gentleman who directs that symphony orchestra is an Iowan, I suppose proving in some small way that culture does not stop at the Mississippi River, perhaps.

My great request, then, this morning, would be that this legislation should guarantee that this Center is national in scope.

I would agree wholeheartedly that this is a uniquely fitting memorial. Having said that, I also say that I think this process which we are debating this morning will rescue what has not been a good situation.

I think I will stop there, Mr. Chairman. Do you have any questions?

Representative JONES. Thank you.

Are there any questions?

Representative CRAMER. Mr. Kyl, you are a member of the committee, I believe, that would consider the matter if it were handled on the basis of a Presidential commission through the House Administra-

tion Committee and a number of resolutions have been introduced to set up such commissions.

Is it your feeling that if this is the memorial for President Kennedy in Washington that that should supersede the establishment of a commission in addition to that?

Representative KYL. I will answer the gentleman with complete candor. The reason this bill did not come to the House Administration Committee or to the Interior Committee, which is also involved in national monuments to the Presidents and other segments of our history, the reason it did not come to these committees is that this matter has always been considered by the Public Works Committee. Under the general procedure of the House, the Parliamentarian refers continuing action on the same subject matter to the same committee. In other words, I am saying I believe that the Parliamentarian was correct in referring this back to this committee rather than to the House Administration Committee.

Whether we would like to believe it or not, this will not be the end of consideration of memorials for President Kennedy.

We can say all we want to here this morning that this is the memorial. It will not be. This has not been the case in the past.

If you consider the number of bills which we have pending at the present time and the amount of activity there is supporting those various proposals, I think one would have to realistically believe that there will be a continuing desire to establish other memorials and that therefore a commission should, as has been suggested by many Members of the Senate and of the House, find a justifiable position.

I will give you an illustration, Mr. Chairman.

In the Interior Committee we have had a bill which the authors designated as a most fitting tribute, some of the authors said this was the most fitting tribute to the late President, the renaming of the Cape Cod National Seashore as a memorial for the President. The arguments, interestingly enough, presented for that particular project are almost identical to those which we hear this morning. The committee has held hearings on that bill. At the time we heard that bill we had a list, I believe, of 62 bills which had been introduced in the House for memorials to President Kennedy.

For this reason I believe that, in spite of what we might say about the unique nature or the total nature of this memorial, there is still a great need for the establishment of a commission to set priorities and make proper determinations.

Representative CRAMER. Do you direct your answer to memorials outside of Washington or additional memorials within the Capital City?

Representative KYL. I do not believe that at this point I would differentiate. Both are involved.

Representative CRAMER. Then is it possible in the future that it will end up that if this is established as the Kennedy Memorial Center, this national cultural center, that at some future date if a Commission is also established, we will be asked to support an additional memorial to President Kennedy in the Nation's Capital?

Representative KYL. I want to be honest about this thing. You have already noted that there is no partisanship in the comments that I have made. Again, I try to be realistic.

To answer your question, I would have to say that if such memorials are promoted, a great deal in the near future, there is a likelihood that this could happen, because, again realistically, at this moment no Member of the House or Senate feels like objecting to any kind of memorial.

As an illustration, we had a bill in the House in the last week which would take care of some expenses of the funeral of the late great President and also provide some funds for office space, and so on, for the former First Lady. One Member of the House questioned on the floor the language of this bill, saying it could not be properly administered with this kind of language. This Member immediately began receiving phone calls, telegrams, letters from all over the country from people irate to think that anyone would question the establishment of any such funds.

As a matter of fact, then, after this bill went to the House, it went to the Senate where some great changes were made in the bill. Then when it came back, we had to adopt another amendment to implement the proper administration which had been neglected by both Houses.

What I am saying is that in the present atmosphere—I am speaking realistically without any detraction or anything—if these memorial suggestions were made now and promoted now, I think it is entirely possible that we could be asked to create another memorial in Washington or two or three memorials in Washington.

Representative CRAMER. Do you see any likelihood, however, that your committee would act upon any of these bills asking for the establishment of a President Kennedy Memorial Commission knowing that this matter is under consideration and possibly will be acted upon favorably by this committee, the joint committee, and by the Congress?

Representative KYL. I think I might most accurately respond to that inquiry by stating that this morning I got a notification of a full committee meeting, House Administration Committee, for Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock and it is labeled "Final meeting of this year."

The business which is scheduled to come before the committee is the appropriation of funds for the continuing operation of certain committees of the House.

Representative CRAMER. There is no indication that the Kennedy Commission legislation as introduced will be considered at that time.

Representative KYL. To this point there has been no indication whatever in that regard.

Representative CRAMER. Thank you.

Representative JONES. Are there further questions?

Thank you very much, Mr. Kyl.

Representative KYL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Representative JONES. Representative William B. Widnall?

The Chair has a number of statements that have been transmitted to him for the purpose of placing them in the record. They are specifically as follows:

Representative Boland, of Massachusetts; Senator Clark, of Pennsylvania; Senator Clair Engle, of California; Representative Martin, of Massachusetts; Representative Sickles, of Maryland; Representative Fogarty, of Rhode Island; Representative McDowell, of Delaware; and Representative Bradford Morse, of Massachusetts, and the

chairman asks unanimous consent that all Members may insert their statements in the record at this point.

(The statements referred to follow:)

STATEMENT BY CONGRESSMAN EDWARD P. BOLAND, OF MASSACHUSETTS, ON  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS

Mr. Chairman, I first want to take this opportunity to compliment your committee and you for so promptly setting hearings on the many proposals with respect to the National Cultural Center. I have sponsored H.R. 9259 to designate the Center as a memorial to our late beloved President John F. Kennedy. It is good that so many suggestions have been made respecting the National Center for it clearly indicates that this would be the most popular, most useful, most appropriate memorial to our late President that could be placed in the Nation's Capital.

I believe that one of the most cherished hopes of John Fitzgerald Kennedy was that this country might become a wholly great and brilliant civilization. In this fond hope was recognition that the arts are central to a nation's purpose and strength, and a necessity to a mature and advanced society. He understood that it is the arts and artists which fortify the fabric of our national life, which afford it an inward quality, and which infuse it with pride and hope.

The late President Kennedy, striving toward a goal of excellency of our society, sustained and promoted the arts that they might provide new vitality and vision for our land. Key to his efforts was the project of "a great cultural center" which he viewed as a "most important responsibility." Shortly before the 1960 elections he stated, "The National Cultural Center should be erected as speedily as possible." After assuming office, he lent his leadership and succeeded in nourishing the flagging project. He acted to fill vacancies on the National Cultural Center Board of Trustees and appointed a chairman who is conducting a vigorous fundraising campaign for the completion of the project. The President actively promoted legislation supporting the Center. In a letter to leaders of Congress, he wrote, "The National Cultural Center is the most significant cultural undertaking in the history of this city and has enormous importance to the cultural life of the Nation as a whole." Only a year ago he led a national fundraising benefit telecast, saying at that time:

"Behind the storm of daily conflict and crisis, the dramatic confrontations, the tumult of political struggle, the poet, the artist, the musician continues the quiet work of centuries, building bridges of experience between peoples, reminding man of the universality of his feelings and desires and despairs, and reminding him that the forces that unite are deeper than those that divide."

On this occasion he assured fellow patrons of the arts supporting the Cultural Center that our country would one day be known, "not as much for our victories in battles and politics, but for our contributions to the enrichment of the spirit."

Speaking at the recent ground-breaking ceremonies for the Robert Frost Memorial Library at Amherst College, President Kennedy expressed his hopes for America:

"I look forward to a great future for America, a future in which our country will match its military strength with our moral strength, its wealth with our wisdom, its power with our purpose. I look forward to an America which will not be afraid of grace and beauty, which will protect the beauty of our natural environment, which will preserve the great old American houses and squares and parks of our national past, and which will build handsome and balanced cities for our future. I look forward to an America which will reward achievement in business or statecraft. I look forward to an America which will steadily raise the standards of artistic accomplishment and which will steadily enlarge cultural opportunities for all of our citizens. And I look forward to an America which commands respect throughout the world not only for its strength but for its civilization as well."

Because he looked forward to an America which reflected the highest form of civilization, because he fostered the National Cultural Center that the environment for artistic achievement might be benefited, because he felt deeply the significance of arts for society, and because he himself represented the qualities of greatness, the National Cultural Center must be a memorial to John Fitzgerald Kennedy. Through the renaming of this Center, we might with inspiration from his name, fulfill in part his aspiration for our society.

Mr. Chairman, I am confident that all of us who have sponsored bills in this matter want the best proposal. As I have studied them, I have concluded that the bill filed by our colleague and your committee member, Hon. Jim Wright, is the best vehicle to meet the objectives that we all seek.

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STATEMENT OF JOHN E. FOGARTY, REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE SECOND  
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF RHODE ISLAND

Mr. Chairman and members of the committees, I wish at this time to enter in the record a strong plea for the approval of House Joint Resolution 843 which provides for renaming the National Cultural Center as the John Fitzgerald Kennedy Memorial Center. This joint resolution has also been introduced by my distinguished colleague Representative Charles A. Buckley, of New York, and has been introduced in the Senate by the distinguished Senator from Arkansas, William Fulbright, on behalf of himself and numerous senatorial colleagues. A more recent suggestion is to name the Center the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts—a name that would be even more fitting in terms of the purpose of the Center.

I can think of no more fitting or deserved tribute to our late President than naming this proposed Center for the Performing Arts in the Nation's Capital in his honor. Certainly no President made more consistent and creative efforts to elevate the place of the arts and their practitioners than did President Kennedy. In the words of one well-known performing artist who had conferred with the late President on the role of the arts and the artists, "He made the performing artist feel 10 feet tall."

I urge the speedy adoption of this joint resolution for yet another reason. In renaming the National Cultural Center for our late President, we would do honor not only to his name and to his long series of thoughtful and energetic actions in support of the arts, but we would at the same time do honor to his gracious and courageous widow who has so distinguished herself through her generous sharing of her own enthusiasm, knowledge, and cultivated taste in the arts.

It appears to me certain that the action I am proposing would have a most salutary effect upon the completion of plans to make this new Center a reality at the earliest possible time. The authorization to provide Federal funds to match funds made available from private sources is in keeping with the procedure which the Congress has followed in numerous other endeavors and will assure the success of the Center's building program, for which we have already waited too long. Our Nation cannot afford to be satisfied any longer with facilities for the arts in our Capital which are unworthy of the position of eminence for which we are striving so notably in other fields of endeavor.

The Center itself will represent a focal point for excellence in the arts throughout the Nation. And it is to help raise the standard of excellence in the arts among all our people that I have introduced again in the present Congress my bill to establish a National Institute of the Arts and Humanities (H.R. 324). The purposes of this bill are entirely consonant with the aims of the Cultural Center which we propose naming in honor of our late President. Decisive action through legislation to support the arts and their institutions would be a completely appropriate tribute to President Kennedy and to the high standards of artistic excellence for which he stood.

I urge upon each of you the early consideration of this joint resolution as an initial step in tribute to a President who, more than any who preceded him, gave unstintingly of his personal attention and devotion toward enhancing the cultural life of the Nation.

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STATEMENT BY SENATOR CLAIR ENGLE

Mr. Chairman and members of the committees, it is an honor and privilege to be a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 136 to provide for the renaming of the National Cultural Center as the John Fitzgerald Kennedy Memorial Center, and for the authorization of Federal matching funds for construction of the project.

I urge favorable and speedy action on this proposal.

The National Cultural Center was one of President Kennedy's most cherished projects. Without its enthusiastic promotion by President and Mrs. Kennedy, I sincerely believe that it would be many more years before a national cultural center would become a reality in this country. President Kennedy's involvement

in the project went far beyond lipservice. He was an active participant in all its plans. He met with its trustees. He was interested in all the details of its progress.

The arts had no greater friend than John Fitzgerald Kennedy. This is clearly reflected in the following remarks made by President Kennedy only 2 months ago, at the dedication of the Robert Frost Memorial Library at Amherst:

"I look forward to an America which will reward achievement in the arts as we reward achievement in business or statecraft. I look forward to an America which will steadily raise the standard of artistic accomplishment and which will steadily enlarge cultural opportunities for all of our citizens. And I look forward to an America which commands respect throughout the world, not only for its strength, but for its civilization as well."

President Kennedy had a profound understanding of the role that the arts play in our civilization. He recognized the significance of the arts not only as an instrument of global understanding but as an instrument for enriching the lives of the people. President Kennedy cared about the people—and he cared about making their lives richer.

A grateful and grief-stricken nation can pay no greater tribute to John F. Kennedy than to dedicate a center for the performing arts—a living memorial—to him.

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STATEMENT OF HON. JOSEPH W. MARTIN, JR., OF MASSACHUSETTS ON HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 828—NATIONAL CULTURAL CENTER

Mr. Chairman, I am happy to join my colleagues in urging approval of House Joint Resolution 828, which calls for naming the National Cultural Center as the John Fitzgerald Kennedy Memorial Center.

I have filed this bill, Mr. Chairman, believing that of all the present proposals to honor our late President that this is one that would appeal most. This is the one I feel he would appreciate most.

During his dramatic life, the late President Kennedy contributed enormously to the popularity of the arts. He invited Robert Frost to read poetry at his inauguration. Artists and writers were his close friends and White House guests. The White House with the rare good judgment of Mrs. Kennedy was an artistic achievement while they resided there.

But they felt the lack of a cultural center in the Nation Capital, and they worked hard to raise the money to erect the great Center that is now planned.

I hope this beautiful structure can be named in his honor.

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, D.C., December 12, 1963.

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

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I would like to go on record favoring quick action on the legislation pending before your committee which would rename the National Cultural Center after the late President Kennedy and authorize appropriations to complete the Center. As a sponsor of legislation to accomplish this purpose, I wholeheartedly endorse this proposal.

The establishment of a cultural center as a living memorial to our late President is particularly appropriate. It would remind us daily of the vital qualities he possessed. Seldom has a monument had such compatibility with the character of the man which it seeks to memorialize.

As President, he and Mrs. Kennedy enlivened the White House by encouraging the holding of cultural activities which featured all the performing arts.

As President, he enlisted the support of community leaders behind the National Cultural Center project, and personally sought to raise funds to bring it into being. He truly visualized America as a civilization that should be noted for far more than its abundance of material goods.

Being a Congressman representing one political subdivision of the Washington metropolitan area, I feel that the construction of a National Cultural Center in the National Capital region would be welcomed by area residents as well as those who come from all over our Nation, and, indeed, the world to visit our Nation's Capital.

In summary, the proposed Cultural Center is a project that personifies the vibrant qualities of our late President. In life, he lent the Cultural Center project his vitality and enthusiasm. I think he would be pleased to have it bear his name. It would be a proud addition to our Nation's Capital. I wholeheartedly support the move to rename the proposed Center and appropriate the funds needed for its completion.

Very sincerely,

CARLTON R. SICKLES,  
*Member of Congress.*

STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE HARRIS B. McDOWELL, JR., OF DELAWARE, IN SUPPORT OF THE PLAN TO RENAME THE NATIONAL CULTURAL CENTER THE JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY MEMORIAL CENTER

Chairman Buckley, and Chairman McNamara, I wholeheartedly endorse the plan to rename the National Cultural Center as the John Fitzgerald Kennedy Center of the Performing Arts, and have introduced a bill, H.R. 9269, for this purpose. I am especially pleased that the Center's trustees have endorsed the name which I first proposed.

President Lyndon B. Johnson's endorsement of this proposal and for providing for matching contributions has met with enthusiastic support on the part of the American people.

In my eulogy of President Kennedy on December 5, I said:

"John Fitzgerald Kennedy possessed a rare and deep insight into the history of man and of the world, without which there is no recognition of the understanding of the rapture of life. No marble, no gilded monuments of kings and princes shall outlive, no war's quick fire shall burn, the living record of the memory of John Fitzgerald Kennedy."

Both President Kennedy and Mrs. Kennedy were deeply interested in the arts, and envisioned the arts as an important and central part of our lives. This was manifested throughout his administration. Robert Frost read a poem at the inauguration of President Kennedy, quite possibly the first time that the arts had been so honored.

What could be more fitting then, than that a memorial be erected, a living memorial in which the poetry of the Bible, of Shakespeare, of Milton, of Robert Frost, and of other great poets of the world who have espoused the cause of mankind—as President Kennedy himself espoused the cause of mankind—could be read?

Let us in the John Fitzgerald Kennedy Memorial Center encourage the poets, young and old, for President Kennedy always encouraged them. He always had artists around him at the White House where they were given the same marks of recognition previously reserved for captains of industry, the generals and the admirals, and the great leaders of other nations.

The artists were greatly surprised at the interest of President Kennedy, for he made them feel at home, and made the country feel that this was the normal state of affairs at the White House.

Here, then, was a President who was interested in the arts and in artists the year around and not just for a few days prior to the presidential election.

As President Kennedy brought youth and laughter into the White House, he also manifested his interest in young people, and especially in young artists. He wanted to establish an American music and art prize similar to national art prizes in Europe where they are an important part of the cultural life of all leading nations.

President Kennedy spoke often to young artists at the White House about his hopes for presenting young artists at the National Cultural Center.

A distinguished cultural leader from the University of Delaware, Dr. C. Robert Kase, is in charge of a national university theater festival which had the blessing of President Kennedy. The festival will be held in the Nation's Capital in 1964 under the auspices of the National Cultural Center.

Because of President Kennedy's personal interest in the establishment of a national music and art prize, I have provided for such a prize in my bill, H.R. 9269, as part of the John Fitzgerald Kennedy Memorial Center. I have also provided for national competitions in the arts, to be held in the National Cultural Center, since this, too, was something President Kennedy was deeply interested in.

I would hope that these features, competitions and prizes in the arts, will be part of the legislation reported by this committee of the House, and the Senate committee as well, because this would give the John Fitzgerald Kennedy Memorial Center a special identification with President Kennedy in line with his own hopes and dreams and would carry out and implement his own great vision.

I do not think I can say anything nearly so eloquent about the arts and their central part in our lives as President Kennedy himself, and so I quote from his speech dedicating a living memorial, in the form of a library, to Robert Frost:

(Following is an excerpt from the speech of President Kennedy on October 26, 1963, dedicating the Robert Frost Memorial Library at Amherst College, Amherst, Mass. :)

A nation reveals itself not only by the men it produces but also by the men it honors, the men it remembers.

In America our heroes have customarily run to men of large accomplishments. But today this college and country honors a man whose contribution was not to our size but to our spirit; not to our political beliefs but to our insight; not to our self-esteem, but to our self-comprehension.

In honoring Robert Frost we therefore can pay honor to the deepest sources of our national strength. That strength takes many forms and the most obvious forms are not always the most significant.

The men who create power make an indispensable contribution to the Nation's greatness. But the men who question power make a contribution just as indispensable, especially when that questioning is disinterested.

For they determine whether we use power or power uses us. Our national strength matters; but the spirit which informs and controls our strength, matters just as much. This was the special significance of Robert Frost.

He brought an unsparing instinct for reality to bear on the platitudes and pieties of society. His sense of the human tragedy fortified him against self-deception and easy consolation.

"I have been," he wrote, "one acquainted with the night."

#### LAUDS POET'S VISION

And because he knew the midnight as well as the high noon, because he understood the ordeal as well as the triumph of the human spirit, he gave his age strength with which to overcome despair.

At bottom he held a deep faith in the spirit of man. And it's hardly an accident that Robert Frost coupled poetry and power. For he saw poetry as the means of saving power from itself.

When power leads man toward arrogance, poetry reminds him of his limitations. When power narrows the areas of man's concern, poetry reminds him of the richness and diversity of his existence. When power corrupts, poetry cleanses.

For art establishes the basic human truths which must serve as the touchstones of our judgment. The artist, however faithful to his personal vision of reality, becomes the last champion of the individual.

If Robert Frost was much honored during his lifetime, it was because a good many preferred to ignore his darker truths.

Yet, in retrospect, we see how the artist's fidelity has strengthened the fiber of our national life. If sometimes our great artists have been the most critical of our society it is because their sensitivity and their concern for justice, which must motivate any true artist, makes him aware that our Nation falls short of its highest potential.

#### RECOGNITION OF ARTISTS

I see little of more importance to the future of our country and our civilization than full recognition of the place of the artist. If art is to nourish the roots of our culture, society must set the artist free to follow his vision wherever it takes him.

We must never forget that art is not a form of propaganda, it is a form of truth. And as Mr. MacLeish once remarked of poets, "There is nothing worse for our trade than to be in style."

In free society, art is not a weapon and it does not belong to the sphere of polemics and ideology. Artists are not engineers of the soul.

It may be different elsewhere. But democratic society—in it—the highest duty of the writer, the composer, the artist is to remain true to himself and to let the chips fall where they may.

In serving his vision of the truth the artist best serves his nation. And the nation which disdains the mission of art invites the fate of Robert Frost's hired man—"the fate of having nothing to look backward to with pride and nothing to look forward to with hope."

I look forward to a great future for America—a future in which our country will match its military strength with our moral restraint, its wealth with our wisdom, its power with our purpose.

URGES REWARD OF ART

I look forward to an America which will not be afraid of grace and beauty, which will protect the beauty of our natural environment, which will preserve the great old American houses and squares and parks of our national past and which will build handsome and balanced cities for our future.

I look forward to an America which will reward achievement in the arts as we reward achievement in business or statecraft.

I look forward to an America which will steadily raise the standards of artistic accomplishment and which will steadily enlarge cultural opportunities for all of our citizens.

And I look forward to an America which commands respect throughout the world not only for its strength but for its civilization as well.

And I look forward to a world which will be safe not only for democracy and diversity but also for personal distinction.

Robert Frost was often skeptical about projects for human improvement. Yet I do not think he would disdain this hope.

As he wrote during the uncertain days of the Second War :

"Take human nature altogether time began  
And it must be a little more in favor of man,  
Say a fraction of 1 percent at the very least  
Our hold on the planet wouldn't have so increased."

Because of Mr. Frost's life and work, because of the life and work of this college, our hold on this planet has increased.

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STATEMENT OF CONGRESSMAN F. BRADFORD MORSE ON PROPOSALS TO RENAME THE NATIONAL CULTURAL CENTER AS THE JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY MEMORIAL CENTER

Mr. Chairman, the overwhelming approval which has greeted the proposals to rename the National Cultural Center the John Fitzgerald Kennedy Memorial Center testifies to the merit and the rightness of the suggestion. No President ever did more for the dignity of the performing arts in our Nation than John F. Kennedy. The President's respect for excellence extended to the artists and performers he and Mrs. Kennedy brought to the White House. He believed that through his own example others might come to know and love the best of music, books, art, and the theater. As Richard Rovere put it so eloquently, Mr. Kennedy "thought that a President might help a fundamentally good society to become a good, even a brilliant, civilization."

What better way to commemorate the President's dedication to the arts and his service to his country than to create a living memorial where people from all parts of the land he loved can participate together in the vitality of the arts. I hope that the committees will act promptly so that the Center may be rededicated before construction begins.

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STATEMENT OF SENATOR JOSEPH S. CLARK

Subject: House Joint Resolution 828, to provide for renaming the National Cultural Center as the John Fitzgerald Kennedy Memorial Center, and authorizing an appropriation therefor.

The renaming of the National Cultural Center as the John Fitzgerald Kennedy Memorial Center and the authorization of Government funds to match private gifts and contributions for its construction has my full and enthusiastic support. As a trustee of the National Cultural Center, I urge that this committee act promptly.

John Fitzgerald Kennedy spoke these words at Amherst College on October 26, 1963, on the occasion of the ground breaking for the Robert Frost Memorial Library:

"I see little of more importance to the future of our country and our civilization than full recognition of the place of the artist. If art is to nourish the roots of our culture, society must set the artist free to follow his vision wherever it takes him."

And in the same speech, our late President gave this advice to a Nation which would mourn his passing just a few weeks later:

"A nation reveals itself not only by the men it produces but also by the men it honors, the men it remembers."

The arts have lost a good and true friend. What more appropriate gesture by a grief-stricken nation than to make this Center—to which he gave his energy and support—a living memorial on the banks of the Potomac?

Representative AUCHINCLOSS. Mr. Chairman, may I be recognized for just a minute?

Representative JONES. Yes.

Representative AUCHINCLOSS. I think in considering this measure it is important very much to review the history of this matter. It is not new that this project has been before this committee. When it was first conceived this committee passed on it some years ago. Unfortunately, at that time it was not properly organized or properly thought out. So, the sponsors had to come to the committee again and ask for an extension of the time which was finally granted by act of Congress. They reorganized and secured the services, which I understand are gratis, of Mr. Stevens—Roger Stevens—who will appear before us later, I believe, a businessman of experience, successful businessman, and he has taken over the planning and the operation of this proposed project.

I have been fortunate to have had interviews with him to discuss his ideas and I think they are very sound.

Now, I recognize the fact that when this project was first considered and approved by the Congress it was on the basis that it would be at no expense whatever to the Federal Government. But, lo and behold, the country and the world was stricken with a tragedy which cannot be described.

During the lifetime of the late President, during his time of office service, he and the people close to him have been very much interested in this project. They did everything they could to promote it and to stimulate interest in it.

I think it is safe to say that the money which has been raised through the efforts of the sponsors, which I understand is in the neighborhood of \$13 million, was due in no small measure to the interest of the late President and his people.

Therefore, when this tragedy happened to our country, it was perfectly natural, it seems to me, perfectly natural that in order to establish a memorial here in the National Capital, that steps should be taken to implement the interest of the National Government in this Cultural Center which he has sponsored so long and which has had a good response from the people in the country.

I understand that the project plans call for matching funds from the Federal Government to money that may be raised by contribution from the people of the country. That is sound. That is a right way of doing it. That makes it a national memorial.

I believe that under these extraordinary circumstances, which I do not think can be compared with the circumstances surrounding the

memorials of past great American citizens, because of the changed conditions and circumstances, this is a matter which is a natural, right, and progressive thing for the Congress to establish.

I thank you, Mr. Chairman, for this opportunity to speak in an informal way in my imperial English.

Representative JONES. You have always done well, Mr. Auchincloss, and the committee has profited over the years with your wise counsel and your profound observations.

I understand that Mr. Halpern is here now.

Mr. Seymour Halpern, a Representative from the State of New York.

The committee is very pleased to have you.

**STATEMENT OF HON. SEYMOUR HALPERN, A REPRESENTATIVE  
IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF NEW YORK**

Representative HALPERN. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman and distinguished members of the Senate and House Public Works Committee.

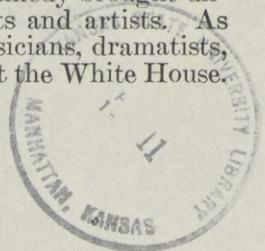
The National Cultural Center, dedicated to and renamed after John Fitzgerald Kennedy, is an idea which won immediate approval in the hearts of Americans across the land. The wide interest, the profound ideas, and the supreme ideals of the late President are at once symbolized in a great national cultural center, a center serving all people with programs keyed to a broad national audience and diverse interests, representing the best in artistic achievement, and contributing to the loftiest aspirations of mankind. Here is also a living, continuing, and dynamic memorial to a vibrant and energetic man whose powerful spirit could never be captured in a cold, empty stone monument.

Not only does a national cultural center symbolize the man, it is a project he considered of deep importance and one which he supported as a candidate and as President. In backing legislation, in appointments to the National Cultural Center Board of Trustees, in leading a national fundraising campaign, the President demonstrated his deep commitment to the project. Most recently, he illustrated the value of the Center to the whole country with his announcement of the formation of a new permanent company of the Metropolitan Opera sponsored jointly by the Met and the National Cultural Center. In describing the twofold objectives of the company, he said:

First, by going into communities which have little or no opera of top quality or no live opera at all, it will fill a long-felt need in our musical life; second, it will give opportunity to the young talent with which this country abounds.

Because the late President was a prime force behind the Cultural Center it should be renamed to honor his efforts.

President Kennedy and his wife, as sponsors of all the arts, gave them new strength and encouragement. Beginning with his inauguration at which time Robert Frost spoke of the "New Augustan Age of Power and Poetry," the President and Mrs. Kennedy brought unprecedented inspiration and recognition to the arts and artists. As champions of the arts they included celebrated musicians, dramatists, writers, painters, and sculptors as honored guests at the White House.



President Kennedy appointed a Special Consultant on the Arts whose comprehensive report on "The Arts and the National Government" will serve as an invaluable guide for future activities. Acting immediately upon the recommendations of the report, he created by Executive order a Special Advisory Council on the Arts. During the recent National Symphony Orchestra contract dispute, he assisted in the resolving of the problems. The White House was turned into a veritable work of art during its occupancy by the Kennedys.

The President's interest in improving the appearance of the Federal City is just one more tribute to his activities on behalf of the artistic well-being of our Nation. A national cultural center bearing his name would be a monument to the deep personal concern with the arts actively demonstrated by the late President.

President John F. Kennedy recognized the place of culture in our civilization. In a letter to the Special Consultant on the Arts he wrote:

I have long believed, as you know, that the quality of America's cultural life is an element of immense importance in the scales by which our worth will be weighed.

At Amherst College in an address honoring Robert Frost just last October, he said:

For art establishes the basic human truths which must serve as the touchstones of our judgment.

He strongly believed that the arts are an indispensable form of strength to the people. A national cultural center renamed in his honor would attest to the values of his ideas.

I was happy to introduce House Joint Resolution 835, to rename the Cultural Center for the late President and authorize the appropriation of funds for this project. As a Republican, I urge bipartisan support for legislation which will accomplish these ends.

In renaming the National Cultural Center, it is necessary, as has been mentioned, to reassess the project in the light of the significance it will have as a memorial expressing the purposes of our late President. Dedicated to a man of excellency it must, in its conception and realization, be excellent in all respects. This site must be the most perfect this city has to offer. The performing arts must be encouraged and stimulated as the late President desired, hoping that the day would come when festivals and competitions for young American artists would be held in the National Cultural Center. The National Cultural Center in its programs should fulfill its purpose of increasing international understanding. The late President had said:

Thus today, as always, art knows no national boundaries. Behind the storm of daily conflict and crisis, the dramatic confrontations, the tumult of political struggle, the poet, the artist, the musician continues the quiet work of centuries, building bridges of experience between peoples, reminding man of the universality of his feelings and desires and despairs, and reminding him that the forces that unite are deeper than those that divide.

As a memorial to President John F. Kennedy the Cultural Center must represent his deepest hopes for our Nation's life of the mind and the spirit.

There appeared a year ago an article in *Look* magazine by John F. Kennedy in which he wrote:

To further the appreciation of culture among all the people, to increase respect for the creative individual, to widen participation by all the processes and fulfillments of art—this is one of the fascinating challenges of these days.

This is our challenge. The building of a great National Cultural Center bearing the name of John Fitzgerald Kennedy is our immediate task.

It is my sincere hope that the National Cultural Center will be dedicated and renamed in respect for and tribute to the late President Kennedy, assigning his interests, ideas, and ideals a dynamic immortality.

Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, for this privilege.

Representative JONES. Thank you.

Are there any questions?

Representative CRAMER. I have one question.

Do you believe that this should be the memorial to past President Kennedy to the exclusion of others in the District of Columbia?

Representative HALPERN. That is not for me to say, Mr. Chairman. I believe this is a most fitting memorial to President Kennedy. There are proposals before both bodies of this Congress to set up a joint Memorial Commission.

I am sure this Commission will weigh all other possible proposals in tribute to our late President.

Representative CRAMER. The point I am making is that if this is to be a memorial to the President of a national nature similar to the Lincoln Memorial and the Washington Monument, should this not be the exclusive memorial in Washington, D.C.?

Representative HALPERN. As I said earlier, this is not for me to say. I would like to see this as a memorial to John Fitzgerald Kennedy. I believe a Commission and other authorities can well pass on a judgment of additional, if any, memorials to him.

Representative JONES. Again we thank you.

Mr. Roger L. Stevens, Chairman of the National Cultural Center. He is to be accompanied by Edward Stone, the architect, and Mr. Ralph E. Becker, General Counsel.

We are pleased to have you, gentlemen.

I would make some comments but we have a time problem and we wish to speed it along.

**STATEMENT OF HON. ROGER L. STEVENS, CHAIRMAN, NATIONAL CULTURAL CENTER; ACCOMPANIED BY EDWARD D. STONE, ARCHITECT; AND RALPH E. BECKER, GENERAL COUNSEL**

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. Chairman, I welcome the opportunity to appear at this hearing which has under discussion the dedication of the presently named National Cultural Center as a living memorial to John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

In presenting my testimony as Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Center, I have furnished each member of the committee with

an up-to-date report marked "Exhibit A." This includes our fund-raising status and our architectural planning as well as lists of the members of our major fundraising committees. This report is part of my statement and I request that it be made a part of the record.

Representative JONES. Without objection, the statement will be received and printed in the record at this point.

(The report referred to follows:)

NATIONAL CULTURAL CENTER, FINANCIAL REPORT, NOVEMBER 30, 1963  
(Daniel W. Bell, treasurer)

SELTZER & ADDABBO,  
Washington, D.C., December 4, 1963.

To the Board of Trustees of the National Cultural Center, Washington, D.C.

GENTLEMEN: We have examined the books and records of the National Cultural Center for the period July 1, 1963, through November 30, 1963, and submit our report herewith as follows:

Exhibit A: Balance sheet as of November 30, 1963.

Exhibit B: Statement of income, expenses, and fund balance for the month of November 1963 and the 5 months ended November 30, 1963.

Exhibit C: Statement of income, expenses, and fund balance for the period from inception, April 1, 1959, through November 30, 1963.

Exhibit D: Analysis of cash in banks for the period from inception, April 1, 1959, through November 30, 1963.

Schedule 1: Schedule of time deposits.

Schedule 2: Public relations and fundraising fees for the period from inception, April 1, 1959, through November 30, 1963.

Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion the accompanying report presents fairly the financial position of the National Cultural Center at November 30, 1963, and the results of its operation for the period then ended in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN J. ADDABBO,  
Certified Public Accountant.

EXHIBIT A

National Cultural Center  
Balance sheet, Nov. 30, 1963

ASSETS

Cash in banks:

General accounts:

National Cultural Center—General account.....	\$1,006,548.96
Time deposits—Schedule 1.....	1,690,321.47

Total.....	<u>2,696,870.43</u>
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Reserve accounts:

National Cultural Center—Reserve account.....	46,156.37
Time deposits—Schedule 1.....	201,678.53

Total cash in banks.....	<u>247,834.90</u>
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Petty cash.....	619.37
Deposit with airlines.....	850.00

	<u>850.00</u>
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## EXHIBIT A—Continued

## National Cultural Center—Continued

## Balance sheet, Nov. 30, 1963—Continued

## ASSETS—continued

## Pledges receivable:

National general account.....	\$5,439,167.00
National tangible property.....	1,168,000.00
National seat reserve account.....	7,500.00
President's Business Committee.....	579,800.01
TV national.....	9,210.00
Washington area building fund:	
General account.....	325,333.46
Reserve account.....	369,683.77
Washington area seat reserve account.....	30,236.24
Washington area Federal employee drive.....	4,335.50
Washington area Federal employee drive seat endowment.....	2,075.00
Washington area tangible property.....	35,000.00
Schoolchildren's reserve fund.....	300.00
Total pledges receivable.....	<u>7,970,640.98</u>

## Fixed assets:

Cost of land.....	146,000.00
Construction costs.....	348,870.57
Furniture and equipment.....	\$6,466.67
Less reserve for depreciation.....	<u>2,131.71</u>
Subtotal.....	<u>4,334.96</u>
Total fixed assets.....	<u>499,205.53</u>

## Other assets:

Videotape—Closed circuit telecast assigned value.....	150,000.00
Deferred charges—Creative America.....	107,000.00
Total other assets.....	<u>257,000.00</u>
Total assets.....	<u>11,673,021.21</u>

## LIABILITIES AND NET WORTH

Payroll taxes accrued.....	<u>\$551.89</u>
Net worth:	
Pledges receivable.....	7,970,640.98
Fund balance.....	3,701,828.34
Total net worth.....	<u>11,672,469.32</u>
Total liabilities and net worth.....	<u>11,673,021.21</u>

NOTE.—Pledges receivable, national general account includes Ford Foundation grant of \$5,000,000 on a 3-to-1 matching basis of nongovernmental fund.

## EXHIBIT B

*National Cultural Center, statement of income, expenses, and fund balance for the month of November 1963 and 5 months ended Nov. 30, 1963*

	November	5 months
INCOME		
Contributions and pledges paid in—		
General accounts:		
National general account.....	\$507,897.66	\$1,531,492.95
President's Business Committee.....	300,233.99	689,149.99
Fine Arts Gifts Committee.....		5,000.00
Closed circuit telecast, net proceeds.....	470.00	908.90
Washington area building fund, general account.....	2,268.90	40,896.07
Washington area Federal employee drive.....	2,159.92	113,444.03
Austrian Embassy benefit, net proceeds.....	(110.88)	11,247.11
Peter Pan benefit.....	3,375.00	3,875.00
Total, general accounts.....	816,294.59	2,396,014.05
Reserve accounts:		
National seat reserve account.....	1,200.00	7,000.00
Washington area building fund, reserve account.....	2,051.69	65,176.92
Washington area seat reserve account.....	1,400.00	7,905.95
Washington area Federal employee drive, seat endowment.....	1,000.00	12,200.00
Schoolchildren's reserve fund.....	457.67	18,840.18
John F. Kennedy memorial fund.....	1,145.00	1,145.00
Total, reserve accounts.....	7,254.36	112,268.05
Total income.....	823,548.95	2,508,282.10
EXPENSES		
Salaries, major.....	3,889.57	24,403.29
Salaries, District of Columbia.....	1,736.18	13,836.75
Extra help.....	79.26	805.41
Depreciation, furniture and equipment.....	52.06	260.30
Equipment, rental and repairs.....	55.75	345.38
Meetings.....		26.00
Office supplies and postage.....	61.90	3,047.84
District of Columbia area expenses, general.....	418.52	4,048.19
College drama festival.....	1,000.00	1,000.00
Band recording.....		(1.25)
Sousa memorial fund.....	58.00	58.00
Seat endowment.....		129.90
Printing and publicity.....	578.93	1,772.52
Promotion.....	1,943.92	13,193.95
Publications.....	159.60	658.63
Telephone and telegraph.....	1,273.88	4,156.84
Travel and maintenance.....	1,300.80	7,894.63
Taxes, payroll and civil service.....	46.82	1,499.41
Unclassified.....	150.00	987.53
Accounting.....		1,200.00
Insurance.....		1,329.45
President's Business Committee.....		25,025.25
Federal employee drive.....		2,012.50
Public relations fees.....	3,000.00	18,000.00
Total expenses.....	15,805.19	125,690.52
Excess of receipts over expenses.....	807,743.76	2,382,591.58
Fund balance, beginning of period.....	2,894,084.58	1,319,236.76
Fund balance Nov. 30, 1963.....	3,701,828.34	3,701,828.34

## EXHIBIT C

*National Cultural Center—Statement of income, expenses, and fund balance for the period from inception, Apr. 1, 1959, through Nov. 30, 1963*

## INCOME

## Contributions and pledges paid in—

## General accounts:

National general account.....	\$1, 778, 157. 44
President's business committee.....	1, 193, 074. 99
Fine arts gifts committee.....	12, 500. 00
Closed circuit telecast, net proceeds.....	362, 205. 44
Washington area building fund, general account.....	1, 147, 526. 59
Washington area Federal employee drive.....	128, 223. 28
Austrian Embassy benefit, net proceeds.....	11, 247. 11
Peter Pan benefit.....	3, 875. 00

Total general accounts..... 4, 636, 809. 85

## Reserve accounts:

National reserve account.....	510. 00
National seat reserve account.....	17, 666. 58
Washington area building fund, reserve account.....	170, 202. 60
Washington area seat reserve account.....	26, 375. 90
Washington area endowment fund.....	894. 64
Washington area Federal employee drive, seat endowment.....	12, 200. 00
School children's reserve fund.....	18, 840. 18
John F. Kennedy memorial fund.....	1, 145. 00

Total reserve accounts..... 247, 834. 90

Total income..... 4, 884, 644. 75

## EXPENSES

Salaries, major.....	\$362, 899. 28
Salaries, District of Columbia.....	78, 187. 14
Salaries, fine arts.....	10, 475. 87
Extra help.....	5, 830. 82
Depreciation, furniture and equipment.....	2, 131. 71
Equipment, rental and repairs.....	4, 047. 61
Meetings.....	2, 213. 71
Office supplies and postage.....	20, 243. 32
District of Columbia area expenses, general.....	9, 912. 49
Fine Arts Gifts Committee.....	9, 057. 88
College drama festival.....	1, 000. 00
Band recording.....	1, 655. 29
Sousa memorial fund.....	58. 00
Seat endowment.....	1, 997. 84
Printing and publicity.....	42, 205. 19
Promotion.....	51, 958. 05
Publications.....	8, 365. 26
Telephone and telegraph.....	36, 191. 94
Travel and maintenance.....	83, 255. 38
Taxes, payroll and civil service.....	14, 728. 45
Unclassified.....	1, 973. 37
Accounting.....	11, 900. 00
Insurance.....	4, 347. 48
Interest.....	5, 088. 89
President's business committee.....	87, 818. 95
Federal employee drive.....	2, 012. 50
Public relations fees, schedule 1.....	320, 009. 99
Miscellaneous fees.....	3, 250. 00

Total expenses..... 1, 182, 816. 41

Excess of receipts over expenses, fund balance..... 3, 701, 828. 34

## EXHIBIT D

*National Cultural Center, analysis of cash in banks for the period from inception, Apr. 1, 1959, through Nov. 30, 1963*

## Cash in banks, general account:

Contributions and pledges paid in to general account, exhibit C	\$4, 636, 809. 85
Payroll taxes withheld	551. 89
Total received	4, 637, 361. 74

## Deduct:

Operating expenses, exhibit C	\$1, 182, 816. 41
Expenditures to acquire assets:	
Petty cash, exhibit A	619. 37
Deposit with airline, exhibit A	850. 00
Fixed assets, exhibit A	499, 205. 53
Other assets, exhibit A	257, 000. 00
	1, 940, 491. 31

Cash in banks, general account 2, 696, 870. 43

Cash in banks, reserve accounts: Contributions and pledges paid in to reserve accounts, exhibit C 247, 834. 90

Cash in banks, reserve accounts 247, 834. 90

## SCHEDULE 1

*National Cultural Center, schedule of time deposits, Nov. 30, 1963*

## Time deposits per exhibit A, balance sheet:

General accounts	\$1, 690, 321. 47
Reserve accounts	201, 678. 53
Total time deposits per balance sheet	1, 892, 000. 00

## SCHEDULE OF TIME DEPOSITS

Depository	Date deposited	Maturity date	Interest rate per annum (percent)	Amount deposited
American Security & Trust Co., Washington, D.C.	Feb. 21, 1963	Feb. 21, 1964	3½	\$40, 000
Do	Mar. 1, 1963	Mar. 1, 1964	3½	100, 000
Do	June 20, 1963	Dec. 20, 1963	3¼	9, 000
Do	Aug. 16, 1963	Feb. 17, 1964	3½	18, 000
Do	do	do	3½	125, 000
Do	Nov. 18, 1963	do	3¼	100, 000
Perpetual Building Association, Washington, D.C.	Nov. 15, 1963	Dec. 15, 1964	4	200, 000
Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co., New York, N.Y.	Nov. 18, 1963	Nov. 18, 1964	3¾	200, 000
Irving Trust Co., New York, N.Y.	do	May 17, 1964	3¼	200, 000
National Bank of Detroit, Detroit, Mich.	do	Nov. 18, 1964	4	200, 000
Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., New York, N.Y.	do	do	3¼	200, 000
Manufacturers National Bank of Detroit, Detroit, Mich.	do	do	3¾	200, 000
Home Savings & Loan Association, Beverly Hills, Calif.	do	do	4. 85	300, 000
Total time deposits				1, 892, 000

## SCHEDULE 2

*National Cultural Center, public relations and fundraising fees for the period from inception, Apr. 1, 1959, through Nov. 30, 1963*

Tamblyn & Brown—April 1959 to January 1960	\$58,250.00
George A. Brakeley & Co.—April 1960 to June 1961	106,000.00
Randolph G. Bishop—April 1959 to June 1961	25,749.99
Carleton Sprague Smith—August 1960 to February 1961	7,860.00
Lobsenz & Co.—December 1961 to August 1962	68,000.00
Ruder & Finn—August 1962 to January 1963	27,150.00
Thomas Deegan & Co.—February 1963 to November 1963	27,000.00
Total	320,009.99

## THE NATIONAL CULTURAL CENTER

(A National Center for the Performing Arts)

## BOARD OF TRUSTEES

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Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower

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of State for Cultural and Educa-  
tional Affairs

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Edgar M. Bronfman

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Dr. Leonard Carmichael, Secretary of  
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L. Quincy Mumford, Librarian of  
CongressMrs. Charlotte T. Reid, Member of  
Congress

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Hon. L. Corrin Strong

Representative Frank Thompson, Mem-  
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Board of Commissioners of the Dis-  
trict of ColumbiaWilliam Walton, Chairman of the Com-  
mission of Fine ArtsWilliam H. Waters, Jr., Chairman of  
the District of Columbia Recreation  
BoardConrad L. Wirth, Director of the Na-  
tional Park ServiceRepresentative Jim Wright, Member of  
Congress*Officers*

Chairman, Roger L. Stevens

Vice Chairman, L. Corrin Strong

Treasurer, Daniel W. Bell

Counsel, Ralph E. Becker

Assistant Secretary, Miss Barbara M.  
BurnsAssistant Secretary, Mrs. James Can-  
trell

Assistant Treasurer, Paul Seltzer

Assistant Treasurer, Kenneth Birgfeld

## ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE ARTS

Chairman : Robert W. Dowling	Miss Katharine Cornell	Mrs. Arthur J. Goldberg
Stanley Adams	Norman Cousins	Leonard H. Goldenson
Reginald Allen	John Campbell Crosby	Miss Martha Graham
Miss Marian Anderson	Miss Jean Dalrymple	Cornelius Haggerty
Mrs. Robert Low Bacon	Lowell Davies	Miss Kay Halle
George Balanchine	Alfred de Liagre, Jr.	R. Philip Hanes, Jr.
Samuel Barber	Miss Agnes deMille	Daniel A. Harris
Hon. William Benton	Mrs. Morton Downey	Huntington Hartford
Leonard Bernstein	Richard Eberhart	The Reverend Gilbert V. Hartke
Mrs. Thomas W. Braden	The Reverend Dr. Edward L. R. Elson	Carl Haverlin
John Brownlee	Paul Hamilton Engle	Miss Helen Hayes
Edmund H. H. Caddy, Jr.	Karl D. Ernst	Patrick Hayes
Huntington Cairns	Henry Fonda	Leland Hayward
Paul Callaway	Richard E. Fuller	Mrs. Edward H. Heller
James B. Carey	Rabbi Norman Gerstenfeld	Sol Hurok
Warren Caro	Mrs. Louis S. Gimbel, Jr.	
Albert Christ-Janer		
Garfield I. Kass	Richard Rodgers	
Mrs. Sylvia Fine Kaye	Samuel R. Rosenbaum	
Gene Kelly	Robert W. Sarnoff	
Raymond Kendall	Robert Saudek	
Herman D. Kenin	The Very Reverend Francis B. Sayre, Jr.	
Lincoln Kirstein	Dr. Carleton Sprague Smith	
Warner Lawson	Hon. David S. Smith	
Erich Leinsdorf	Oliver Smith	
Alan Jay Lerner	Mrs. John V. Spachner	
Howard Lindsay	Harold Spivacke	
Walter Lippmann	Dr. Frank Stanton	
Stuart F. Louchheim	Mrs. Edgar B. Stern	
Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce	Isaac Stern	
Mrs. Herbert A. May	George Szell	
Peter Mennin	Davidson Taylor	
Gian Carlo Menotti	Mrs. Helen M. Thompson	
Dr. Howard Mitchell	Miss Nina Vance	
Robert Montgomery	Gore Vidal	
Earl V. Moore	Jack L. Warner	
Eugene Ormandy	Robert Penn Warren	
William Dudley Patterson	Lawrence A. Weingarten	
Duncan Phillips	Kurt Weinhold	
Mrs. Virginia Pollak	John F. White	
Joseph Prendergast	Thornton Wilder	
Miss Leontyne Price		
Robert M. Richman		

## ASSOCIATED ORGANIZATIONS

The Academy of American Poets, Mrs. Hugh Bullock, president.  
 American Academy of Arts and Letters, Mr. Lewis Mumford, president.  
 American Educational Theatre Association, Inc., Dr. A. S. Gillette, president.  
 American National Theatre and Academy, Miss Peggy Wood, president.  
 American Symphony Orchestra League, Inc., John S. Edwards, president.  
 Music Educators National Conference, Alex Zimmerman, president.  
 National Catholic Theatre Conference, Sister Mary Immaculate Spires, executive secretary.  
 National Federation of Music Clubs, Mrs. Clifton J. Muir, president.  
 National Institute of Arts and Letters, Malcolm Cowley, president.  
 National Music Council, Dr. Howard Hanson, president.  
 National Recreation Association, James H. Evans, chairman of the board.  
 The Poetry Society of America, Gustav Davidson, executive secretary.  
 Theatre Library Association, George Freedley, president.  
 Pierre Bedard, secretary, Advisory Committee.

## PROGRAM ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Reginald Allen  
Leonard Bernstein

Norman Cousins  
Paul Hamilton Engle

R. Philip Hanes, Jr.

Leland Hayward  
Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce  
Robert Montgomery

Carleton Sprague Smith  
Isaac Stern  
Mrs. Helen M. Thompson

## NATIONAL CULTURAL CENTER ACT

Public Law 85-874  
85th Congress, 72 Stat. 1698  
September 2, 1958

Amended September 21, 1959  
Public Law 86-297  
73 Stat. 573

Amended August 19, 1963  
Public Law 88-100  
77 Stat. 128

AN ACT 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,*

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 (hereafter 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 thirty 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 each such trustee shall hold office as a member of the Board for a term of ten years, except that (1) any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed shall be appointed for the remainder of such term, (2) the terms of any members appointed prior to the date of enactment of the National Cultural Center Amendments Act of 1963 shall expire as designated by the President at the time of appointment, and (3) the terms of the first fifteen members appointed to the Board pursuant to the amendments made by the National Cultural Center Amendments Act of 1963 shall expire, as designated by the President at the time of appointment, three on September 1, 1964, three on September 1, 1966, three on September 1, 1968, three on September 1, 1970, and three on September 1, 1972.

(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 twelve 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.

#### TERMINATION

SEC. 7. (a) This Act shall cease to be effective, and all offices created by this Act and all appointments made under this Act shall terminate, if the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution does not find that sufficient funds to construct the National Cultural Center have been received by the Trustees of the National Cultural Center within eight years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) If the offices of Trustees of the National Cultural Center terminate under the provisions of subsection (a), all funds and property (real and personal) accepted by the Trustees of the National Cultural Center under section 5(a), and income therefrom, shall vest in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution and shall be used by the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution to carry out the purposes of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the transfer of the Civil Service Commission Building in the District of Columbia to the Smithsonian Institution to house certain art collections of the Smithsonian Institution," approved March 28, 1958, and for the acquisition of works of art to be housed in the building referred to in such Act; except that such funds or property, and the income therefrom, shall vest in an organization designated by the donor of such funds or property at the time of the making of the donation thereof, if, at such time, such organization is described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 and is exempt under section 501(a) of such Code, and if, at such time, a contribution, bequest, legacy, devise, or transfer to such organization is deductible under section 170, 2055, or 2106 of such Code.

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#### THE NATIONAL SPECIAL GIFTS COMMITTEE

##### THE NATIONAL CULTURAL CENTER

Mr. W. T. Brady, New York, N.Y.	Mr. Fredric R. Mann, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mr. Charles W. Engelhard, Jr., Newark, N.J.	Dr. Jessie Marmorston, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mr. John W. Galbreath, New York, N.Y.	Mrs. John Barry Ryan, New York, N.Y.
Hon. Thomas S. Gates, New York, N.Y.	Mr. Benjamin Strong, New York, N.Y.
Mr. Joyce C. Hall, Kansas City, Mo.	Mr. Meyer Weisgal, New York, N.Y.
Hon. John W. Hanes, Sr., New York, N.Y.	Mr. Robert W. Woodruff, Atlanta, Ga.

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#### THE PRESIDENT'S BUSINESS COMMITTEE FOR THE NATIONAL CULTURAL CENTER

Ernest R. Beech, Chairman (former chairman, Ford Motor Co., director and chairman, Trans World Airlines)

(December 9, 1963)

##### NAME, COMPANY, AND INDUSTRY

Hon. Robert B. Anderson, former Secretary of the Treasury.  
 John Bertrand, executive vice president, McKesson & Robbins, Inc., distillers.  
 Marvin Bower, partner, McKinsey & Co.  
 Walker L. Cislser, president, Detroit Edison Co., public utilities.  
 Paul F. Clark, chairman, John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co., life insurance.  
 Raymond C. Daly, president, George A. Fuller Co., building materials.  
 Justin W. Dart, president, Rexall Drug & Chemical Co., drugs—retail.

Hon. Alfred E. Driscoll, president, Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical Corp., drugs—ethical and proprietary.  
 Lamar M. Fearing, president, International Paper Co., paper.  
 Horace C. Flanigan, former chairman, Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co., commercial banks.  
 Lewis Gruber, former chairman, P. Lorillard Co., tobacco.  
 William A. Hewitt, president, Deere & Co., machinery.  
 John Holbrook, president, Marsh & McLennan, general insurance.  
 Frederick R. Kappel, chairman, American Telephone & Telegraph Co., communication companies.  
 Edward V. Lahey, former president and chairman, U.S. Brewers Association, brewing.  
 Robert Lehman, partner, Lehman Bros., investment bankers.  
 Barry T. Leithead, president, Cluett, Peabody & Co., apparel.  
 J. Preston Levis, chairman, Owens-Illinois Glass Co., glass industry.  
 George H. Love, chairman, Chrysler Corp., automotive.  
 Robert A. Magowan, chairman and president, Safeway Stores, food.  
 Robert J. McKim, chairman, Associated Dry Goods, retail trade.  
 L. A. McQueen, honorary chairman, and executive vice president, General Tire & Rubber Co., rubber.  
 Milton Mumford, president, Lever Bros. Co., soaps and cleansers.  
 Stuart T. Saunders, chairman, Pennsylvania Railroad Co., railroads.  
 Philip Sporn, former chairman, American Electric Power Co.  
 Dr. Charles Allen Thomas, chairman, Monsanto Chemical Co., chemical.  
 Adolph J. Toigo, president, Lennen & Newell, Inc., advertising agencies.  
 Juan T. Trippe, president, Pan American World Airways, Inc., airlines and aircraft.  
 Thomas J. Watson, Jr., chairman, International Business Machines Corp., machinery, office equipment.  
 William K. Whiteford, chairman, Gulf Oil Corp., petroleum.

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BIOGRAPHY OF ROGER L. STEVENS, CHAIRMAN, THE NATIONAL CULTURAL CENTER, NEW YORK

Roger L. Stevens, appointed by President Kennedy on September 2, 1961, to be Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the National Cultural Center, is not only a leading businessman but is also one of America's most successful theatrical producers.

Among the more than 100 plays he has either produced or coproduced are "A Man for All Seasons," "Five Finger Exercise," "West Side Story," "The Caretaker," "A Fair Country," "Mary, Mary," "The Visit," "Best Man," "Pleasure of His Company," "Time Remembered," "Major Barbara," "Cat on a Hot Tin Roof," "Bus Stop," "Bad Seed," "Sabrina Fair," "Tea and Sympathy," "The Fourposter," and many others which have consistently been among the 10 best plays of the year. Currently on Broadway, along with "Mary, Mary," are "A Case of Libel" and "The Private Ear—The Public Eye."

His business activities, largely in real estate, have included some of the Nation's most important projects. He was, for instance, head of the syndicate which purchased the Empire State Building in 1951. He is a director of the City Investing Co. and other corporations, as well as chairman of the Board of University Properties in Seattle. His business activities encompass numerous projects of similar magnitude.

Apart from being one of the country's top producers, his additional activities in the theater include being president of the Producers Theater, president of the Phoenix Theater, past president of the New Dramatists Committee. He is also a member of the executive committee of the American Shakespeare Festival and Academy, treasurer of ANTA, member of the board of the Metropolitan Opera Co., and general administrator of the Actors' Studio Theater.

He was born in Detroit, Mich., on March 12, 1910. After attending school in Ann Arbor, he was graduated from the Choate School in 1928 and attended the University of Michigan. His honorary degrees include doctor of humanities at Wayne State University and doctor of humane letters at Tulane University.

Mr. Stevens, as Chairman of the Board of the National Cultural Center, expresses the philosophy that the Center is a national movement to encourage

the performing arts throughout the Nation. The structures, which will cost \$30 million, will be erected in Washington, D.C.—a symphony hall, a theater, and a hall for opera, ballet, and musical comedy—and will represent the cultural movement throughout the country.

To further this widespread plan there will be, in future years, regional facilities for the discovery and development of local talent in all the performing arts. Many of these new talents will thereafter enjoy the public platform afforded them by the National Cultural Center in the Capital.

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#### RECORD OF PROGRESS OF THE NATIONAL CULTURAL CENTER, DECEMBER 12, 1963

##### ESTABLISHMENT

The National Cultural Center was established by act of Congress during the Eisenhower administration in 1958, as a bureau of the Smithsonian Institution. The passage of the bill received full bipartisan support, and the composition of the Center's Board of Trustees reflects fully the bipartisan spirit in which it will be brought to reality.

Mrs. Kennedy and Mrs. Eisenhower have served as honorary cochairmen.

While Congress designated the land upon which the Center would be built—on the banks of the Potomac River in Washington, D.C.—it stipulated that money for the building must come from the voluntary contributions of the American people. Congress further authorized a nationwide fundraising campaign, the first ever specified for a cultural undertaking.

On August 19, 1963, President Kennedy signed a bill, passed with full bipartisan support, to extend the fundraising period to September 1966.

##### FUNDRAISING

The authorization of the fundraising campaign did not, however, provide the Center with funds for planning and overhead. It was during this early stage of the Center's life that the Honorable L. Corrin Strong, former Ambassador to Norway, who served as Executive Vice Chairman of the Center for several years, made funds available for administrative purposes. Mr. Strong most generously agreed to underwrite these expenses until the fall of 1963.

With the appointment of Roger L. Stevens, well-known theatrical producer and businessman, as Chairman of its Board of Trustees in November 1961, the Center put into operation a number of nationwide fundraising programs.

As of December 11, 1963, pledges and cash received totaled \$13,122,042.46. Of this amount, \$5 million represents a Ford Foundation grant which is a matching grant on a 3-to-1 basis. A financial statement as of November 30 is attached as part of this report.

The Center's major fundraising programs are as follows: The President's Business Committee has been established under the chairmanship of Ernest R. Breech, former chairman of the Ford Motor Co. This committee is composed of prominent industrialists and businessmen each of whom will seek contributions from that area of industry with which they themselves are identified. The goal set for this committee is \$6 million, of which more than \$2 million has been raised to date.

A Seat Endowment Committee, under the chairmanship of Edgar M. Bronfman, president of Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc., launched a program whereby individuals and organizations can endow permanent seats in one of the Center's three halls, with a tax-deductible donation of \$1,000. Each endowment will be marked with a plaque affixed to the back of the seat. The goal for this program is \$6 million.

A Special Gifts Committee is currently being formed to seek substantial donations of cash, materials, and facilities for the Center.

A Greater Washington Area Committee, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss, is seeking funds in the Washington area. Since the Center will be located in the Nation's Capital, this committee has taken as its goal the considerable sum of \$7.5 million, of which approximately \$2.6 has already been raised.

One of the most gratifying contributions made to this particular program was that made by the area's schoolchildren. A drive centered on parochial, private, and public schools realized more than \$19,000.

Earlier this year, recordings went on sale of the music of the four U.S. military bands. The albums were made on an out-of-pocket basis by RCA Victor and all proceeds from their sale are being paid to the Center. This project was made possible by the close cooperation of the American Federation of Musicians, the American Federation of Television and Radio Artists, the Department of Defense, and the White House. In addition, all composers, music publishers, and arrangers waived their fees and royalties in favor of the Center.

Two Christmas cards designed by Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy are making a most significant contribution to the Center's fundraising. They have been reproduced by Hallmark Cards, Inc., who are donating their net profits to the Center.

#### FOUNDATIONS

In addition to these specific fundraising programs, the Center has enlisted the support of several important foundations. We have been fortunate in receiving a grant of \$5 million from the Ford Foundation, payable when \$15 million has been raised by voluntary contributions from the public.

The Rockefeller Foundation has contributed an unconditional grant of \$1 million, and we have recently received a similar unconditional grant of \$500,000 from the Old Dominion Foundation, whose founder and chairman of trustees is Paul Mellon.

#### SPECIAL GIFTS

The Center's fundraising has been greatly stimulated by a gift from the Government of Italy of all the marble needed in the construction of the building. It is estimated that this generous contribution represents over \$1 million.

We have also secured gifts from smaller foundations and we are receiving further consideration from others.

On his recent visit to President Kennedy, the Prime Minister of Ireland, Mr. Sean Lemass offered a gift from his Government of a Waterford chandelier, to be made to our architect's specifications.

I am pleased to inform the committees that other foreign countries are considering substantial gifts to the Center.

#### ARCHITECTURE

In 1959 the distinguished architect, Edward Durell Stone began working on the Cultural Center project as architect-adviser. In March 1963, he was appointed architect by the Board of Trustees.

The presentation of Mr. Stone's final concept—a 2,750-seat symphony hall, a 1,200-seat theater, and a 2,500-seat hall for opera, ballet, and musical theater—was made to President and Mrs. Kennedy and General and Mrs. Eisenhower in September 1962. The presentation later was repeated to the Center's Board of Trustees and Advisory Committee on the Arts, the Commission of Fine Arts, the National Capital Planning Commission, the Cabinet, and the District of Columbia Board of Commissioners. In each instance, the design has met with enthusiastic approval.

The Center recently entered into an agreement with the General Services Administration whereby GSA would serve as the agent for design and construction of the building.

#### PROGRAMING

As laid down in the act creating the Center, the Board of Trustees 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.

The Center will be far more than an entity of bricks and mortar. The programs will be drawn up with the greatest care and with the counsel of experts in the performing arts in order that the Center shall quickly attain national significance and international importance. For the first time in the Nation's Capital we shall provide a setting for the presentation of distinguished performers from abroad, and encourage the performing arts activities at the community level.

Even in advance of the building, two specific programs are now being actively prepared.

On October 12, President Kennedy announced the formation of a permanent national company of the Metropolitan Opera, to be presented jointly by the Metropolitan and the Cultural Center. It is intended to launch the new company on a nationwide tour in the autumn of 1965. Mr. Kennedy pointed out that the tour will include as many colleges and universities as possible in its itinerary. The national company will place emphasis on ensemble perfection rather than on individual stars, and will bring its productions to cities where live opera is not now available. It will also serve as an effective training ground for America's new operatic talent.

In addition, plans have been announced for the Center to join with the American National Theater and Academy and the American Educational Theater Association in presenting a drama festival in which the more than 700 colleges and universities throughout the country will be invited to participate. This will initially be conducted on a regional basis, with the final groups being brought to Washington for presentation. The festival will take place in the spring of 1965.

#### CONCLUSION

In the past 2 years, nationwide interest in the Center has grown to the point where its purposes and goals are now known throughout the country.

Addressing the Center's closed-circuit telecast in November, 1962, President Kennedy said: "\* \* \* I am certain that after the dust of centuries has passed over our cities, we will be remembered not for victories or defeats in battle or in politics, but for our contribution to the human spirit."

It is the mandate of the Congress to the National Cultural Center to be an integral part of this "contribution to the human spirit."

Mr. STEVENS. Shortly after I assumed chairmanship of the Center in November 1961, President Kennedy decided that the plans and concept of the Center were unnecessarily extensive and costly. These plans were consequently reviewed and the concept reduced substantially in size and cost. As I am sure you are aware, the architect, Edward Durell Stone, has now grouped the three halls under a single roof, effecting a significant saving in building and operating costs, with no loss in architectural grandeur.

President Kennedy took a keen personal interest in these changes and, as always, kept a close watch upon our progress.

It was also both his and Mrs. Kennedy's earnest desire that groundbreaking for the Center should take place during 1964, as the fulfillment of one of his most cherished projects during his first term as President of the United States.

The interest and positive support given to the Center by President Kennedy and Mrs. Kennedy were unwavering. This support was there when it was needed, and the knowledge of their intention to continue this interest and support was invaluable to our planning.

A tragedy of dreadful proportions has prevented President Kennedy from seeing the realization of many of his dreams. We all know that a national center for the performing arts, so long overdue, was one of these dreams.

Within hours of his untimely death, however, a spontaneous reaction spread through the country, manifested by letters to the newspapers, to the Center itself, by stories in the national press, with accompanying editorials. All the voices were unanimous in their desire to see the Cultural Center renamed and dedicated as a memorial to John Fitzgerald Kennedy. The suggestion may be summed up in these words of Charles Bartlett, a close friend of President Kennedy's, in

a column written the week following Mr. Kennedy's death; and I quote:

The proposal to construct the National Cultural Center in the name of John F. Kennedy is one answer to the hopes that his death may yield some of the aspirations of his life.

President Johnson lent his enthusiastic support to the proposal. He consulted with President Kennedy's family, and learned that the dedication of the Center was their wish. From all sides came the same response: That the Center was without question the most appropriate memorial—a living memorial and one which would continue to live by its service to all the American people—a memorial to a man who held its aims and ideals so close to his heart.

On December 3, the Center held a meeting of its Executive Committee and passed the following resolution:

That the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of the National Cultural Center endorse the proposals known as House Joint Resolution No. 828 and Senate Joint Resolution No. 136 to rename the National Cultural Center the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts and authorize to be appropriated governmental funds to match funds raised from voluntary contributions. The passage of this legislation will strengthen the Board's efforts to create this national center for the performing arts as soon as possible.

Fully realizing that proposals are coming from all sides to name other undertakings for the late President and that there is an understandable desire to perpetuate his memory the length and breadth of the country, I should like to reiterate my view and that of my Board of Trustees that no more suitable memorial exists than a national center for the performing arts.

Dedicated to the memory of John Kennedy, who, by his positive actions, paid tribute from his high office to America's poets, painters, singers, dancers, and actors, the Center will take on an even greater significance. Its programs will begin even in advance of the building. They will serve this generation and the generations to come by bestowing the much-needed national recognition upon the performing arts of this country that President Kennedy demonstrated to the world he felt to be so important.

A year ago, he said:

Today, as always, art knows no national boundaries. Art and the encouragement of art is political in the most profound sense, not as a weapon in the struggle, but as an instrument of understanding of the futility of struggle between those who share man's faith.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I would like to introduce Edward Stone, who would like to comment on the site.

Representative JONES. Mr. Stone, we are pleased to have you.

MR. STONE. It is an honor for me to appear before this joint meeting of the committee of the House and the Senate. If I may have your forbearance, I would like to speak as an individual and as an architect.

You realize in historically great periods when arts flourished there was peace, stable government, and prosperity. We have had good fortune to enjoy this climate. It remained, however, for President and Mrs. Eisenhower and for President and Mrs. Kennedy to provide the inspiration and leadership. This they did in full measure so that we are in reality in the beginning of a great renaissance in the intellectual and artistic life of this country. As a creative artist, I find consolation

in the statement that all great periods in history were only great because of the art they produced.

We architects especially cherish the memory of President Kennedy and feel that not since Thomas Jefferson has there been a President so interested in architecture. He had a knowledge and an understanding and gave us encouragement. He aspired in this country to a beautiful physical environment.

I had the honor to present this project to both President and Mrs. Kennedy and to President and Mrs. Eisenhower.

I am honored to say that they expressed great enthusiasm both for the building but especially for the site. The site, as you know, was selected by the Congress. It has the blessing not only of President Eisenhower and President Kennedy but the Fine Arts Commission and all of the people concerned, the National Park Service, the District traffic planners; in fact, we have encountered no official obstacles any place en route.

I have had a chance to reflect on this site for some 5 years. Mr. Stevens is a monument to patience. He listened to innumerable proposals for other locations and in acquainting me with them I, too, have inspected all possibilities.

We, following the President's own convictions, are convinced that this is really a poetic situation for a building which should be an inspiring building.

First of all, the tradition of Washington is that of a white building in a parklike setting. This started with Washington, who built a classical house in Mount Vernon. Subsequently, Jefferson did the same thing, as did Lee. The precedent is followed in the White House, its location, its setting and, of course, the Capitol, itself. This site provides this idyllic parklike setting.

The way I envision a park is a green area with trees, grass, water, removed from any other structures. It is actually to the south 2,400 feet to the Lincoln Memorial, to the east it is 600 feet to the nearest structure, and to the north 300 feet.

Of course, our building emphasizes the outlook over the Potomac River and a beautiful island which will always remain in its natural state, dedicated to the memory of Theodore Roosevelt.

The question has been raised about the approaches to the bridge. I find them a blessing in disguise. Actually, the highway is 27 feet below the level of our building. There is 400 feet between our building and this parkway. Of course, that will be beautifully landscaped and will be a park. So that one point is a blessing rather than a handicap, in my humble opinion.

Representative JONES. You are relieving a lot of minds on that point.

Mr. STONE. Mr. Chairman, the people who look at this site in the plan do not visualize the third dimension. We have of course, in our studies, reassured ourselves so that from the Center itself, except the one highway, one road that provides access to our Center, that is the only place that cars will be visible, and it is all in a parklike setting.

I hope that is reassuring because it is a very important point and it has not been made in any of the observations about the so-called bridge approach. There are actually 85 acres of park land on the Washington side of this building measured between the buildings to the south, to

the east, and to the north. Of course, it is traversed by a highway as is Central Park, as is Rock Creek Park, and so on.

In that 20th century you accept that.

Adding to that, and we can fairly think of this, it is 3,000 feet to the nearest building on the Virginia side of the Potomac, and go another 200 acres with the most poetic prospect, I feel, in the city of Washington. So, you have a building in a setting of 280 acres with this overlooking the river and this island.

This is not a large building by Washington standards. It is 630 feet long. The National Gallery, for instance, is 150 feet longer and innumerable departments here have larger buildings. So it is not oversized or out of scale, as we architects say.

Furthermore, as Mr. Stevens pointed out, we would like to emphasize that we have had estimates made on the possibility of three separate auditoriums. Careful estimates demonstrate that this adds 30 percent to the cost. Lincoln Center, which has five buildings, regret that they did not have one building. For instance, the servicing, the stagehand unions have to have separate crews for each of these auditoriums. Here, we can serve the whole Center with one contract with the union and one crew. So, we not only save money but we save the maintenance cost through the years. Transparently one heating system, one cooling system is more economical and extremely practical and economical, the most economical way.

Representative JONES. Thank you.

Mr. Stevens?

Mr. STEVENS. I have finished my remarks. I shall be glad to answer any questions.

Representative JONES. Mr. Becker, do you have any statement for the committee?

Mr. BECKER. No; I am very happy to be here and answer any questions.

Representative GRAY. I would like to commend Mr. Stevens, Mr. Stone, and Mr. Becker for the outstanding job they have done on this Center.

Mr. Stone, how tall is this building going to be?

Mr. STONE. It is 60 feet high. It might be of interest to you that when we presented this building to President Kennedy in Newport, he asked how high it was, as you have, in relation to the Lincoln Memorial. We had already made at the same scale a drawing of the Lincoln Memorial, placing it at its proper distance from this building so that he could visualize it. This building is approximately 18 inches lower than the Lincoln Memorial.

Representative GRAY. You would say the equivalent of a five- or six-story building?

Mr. STONE. This is approximately six stories.

To give you an idea of height, the National Gallery is 90 feet high at the corners. As I say, it is 150 feet longer. So this is a much more modest building.

Representative GRAY. That is a question I am asked quite frequently, how many stories, how high it is going to be. So I appreciate your answer.

One other question, Mr. Stone. Have you determined the seating capacity in the three separate structures?

Mr. STONE. I think it would be better for Mr. Stevens to speak on that subject. As you know, he is a producer and he provided us with the guidance in determining the capacity of the auditorium.

Representative GRAY. Would you be able now, Mr. Stevens, to answer that question?

Mr. STEVENS. Yes, sir. In planning the size of the auditorium, it seemed to me essential that if we were going to build a National Cultural Center the auditorium should be of ideal size from an artistic point of view. By that I mean the size that the performers would find most suitable. We have set the theater at 1,200 seats which, from my experience on Broadway, we feel is the ideal size for doing straight plays. We have set the symphony at 2,750 seats which, from all the information I have been able to gather, is an ideal size for that purpose.

Lincoln Center, as I understand it, has approximately the same size seating.

Now, coming to the opera house, we have decided that 2,500 seats is the right size for this structure, because in the first place we want to use it for ballet, we want to use it for musical comedy, which is a form of creative performing art that our Nation has done the best.

We want to use it for opera, too. Everyone who is familiar with opera realizes that the large opera houses in this country prevent really artistic performances in the sense that they are done in Europe. As I understand it, no well-known opera house in Europe is more than 2,250 seats. So, we hope that we have created the ideal conditions for the performing arts. We planned it with that in mind.

Representative GRAY. Thank you very much for that information.

Representative JONES. Are there further questions?

Senator COOPER. This is a great opportunity to have you gentlemen testify. We know of Mr. Stone's great qualities as an architect.

I would like to ask this and I do not refer in any way to the artistic quality of the Center or building but in your view, Mr. Stone, will it be of adequate size and facility for all the purposes and proposals of this Center looking ahead for a reasonable number of years?

Mr. STONE. Here again I think, Senator Cooper, Mr. Stevens can best speak on that subject.

Mr. STEVENS. Senator, when the original concept of Mr. Stone's was created, it called for a much larger hall and many more auditoriums. Our proposed National Cultural Center at the moment calls for performing auditoriums without a repertory. If we had gone into the repertory aspects of the operation, we would have probably doubled the cost.

At the moment, Lincoln Center in New York has started a repertory program.

To give you the difference in the cost, I happen to be a director of the Metropolitan Opera and have been concerned with the planning of that house for the last 6 years. That house is going to cost us around \$40 million. Roughly two-thirds of that cost goes into the aspect known as repertory, that is, scenery shops, costume shops, storage of sets, office space et cetera.

We never contemplated having at the moment the facilities for repertory either in theater or opera.

Of course, we will need to make proper provision for rehearsal in the case of orchestras. That will not amount to much in the way of cost. But it has been very important to leave out all those very ambitious features which frequently are brought into a center of this kind. I do not see that in the foreseeable future the needs for repertory company facilities.

Senator COOPER. But your Board has made a determination, considering what would be appropriate for a Center of this kind in Washington as a National Center?

Mr. STEVENS. Yes, sir.

Senator COOPER. Your plans are adequate for its purpose?

Mr. STEVENS. We feel that the most important thing we can do for the Center and for the country is to have artistically perfect setting for the performers and for the public.

Senator COOPER. As a matter of record, I do not know that this has been put in the record, what is the estimated cost of the Center?

Mr. STEVENS. We have estimated that the Center superstructure can be built for \$30 million, which includes only the cost of the three halls.

Senator COOPER. Do you know how much has been contributed thus far?

Mr. STEVENS. Yes, sir. To date we approach a bit over \$13 million.

Representative JONES. Mr. Robison.

Representative ROBISON. Were you here when Representative Kyl testified earlier this morning?

Mr. STEVENS. Yes, sir.

Representative ROBISON. I think he expressed the concern, which should be in all our minds, that this structure we are considering should be a National Center for the performing arts and, if it is renamed as a memorial to the late President, that it would also be a proper national memorial, a living memorial. I think he expressed some concern lest the structure and the memorial become, in his words, merely a convention hall or an opera house for the District of Columbia.

What do you say about that, sir?

Mr. STEVENS. Sir, the act that was passed in 1958 and renewed last summer calls upon the Trustees to raise sufficient funds for the Cultural Center. Then, in addition, it specifies the duties of the Board. It also says that unless we have raised sufficient funds for the Cultural Center that the funds will be returned to the Smithsonian Institution and the act will cease to be operative.

Once we have been successful in getting these funds, which seems to be our first duty and the thing on which we have been concentrating, then the act says:

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 in the Cultural Center.

I am sure that the Trustees have these activities very much in mind.

As soon as the first job is done, namely, having raised sufficient funds for the Center to be built, we will then embark on those duties as to which I very much concur with your comment. We have al-

ready done a little bit. We have not completely neglected it. Already we have mentioned the fact that the Metropolitan Opera is cosponsoring with us a National Company, which will bring opera all over the country; it will be called a National Company and will afford opportunities for the first time in our country for young opera singers who always felt they had to go to Europe to become known.

This is in keeping I think with what Congressman Kyl mentioned to me.

Everyone who spoke about this project were enthusiastic that this would be a step in the direction. We certainly all concur that once we have raised the money for the Center, we will be truly national in scope. This is not a local project. It will belong to all our people.

Representative ROBISON. You have led me to the second question which I was going to pose to you, because I also have the duties of the Board as set forth in the basic act before me, and they are as you have read them into the record. It may be too early to ask you this question but do you, at this time, see any need to change the basic act relative to these duties, in the event that this becomes a memorial to the President?

Mr. STEVENS. No, sir. I think the act covers the activities of the Board once the Center is created physically. I feel one of the most important things that a Cultural Center can do is to aid in developing audiences. I feel that one of the reasons that the musicians and actors have so much trouble making sufficient money to live on is that there are not enough audiences to appreciate them.

One of the things we feel about the Center is that the millions of children that come here year after year will be inspired to take an interest in the arts that they might not have at the moment.

Representative ROBISON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Representative JONES. Mr. Schwengel.

Representative SCHWENGEL. Mr. Chairman, I first want to say that I have been one of the friends of the Cultural Center from the very inception. I have tried to be very helpful all along the line. I took a leading role in its extension for 3 years recently so that you would have time to raise the money. I sensed the need for a Cultural Center for the finest capital, the most meaningful capital in this world.

I want to commend you people who have played such important roles and have brought this project along so far. I am sure now we are going to have a Cultural Center. Whether the Government gives you any money or not, the stage is set to get the money. This is going to be less of a problem now than it ever was before.

I am a little worried, though, sir, and I wonder if a word of caution is not in order. I want to say now that I am for some kind of adequate memorial for Mr. Kennedy. He and I were good friends. In a sense in my heart I feel that I have already built a memorial to him in a publication which is coming out soon at some sacrifice.

I am wondering if we are setting a precedent of naming this memorial for President Kennedy without going through the regular procedures which have been recognized in the past for the building of memorials for Presidents and for other prominent public people. I am not one who worries about taking time because I think the record is clear that Lincoln has almost a perfect memorial and that took a lot of time.

The nations of the world should be grateful that we took time to build this kind of memorial. There are thousands, yes, millions of people in America who want to build a memorial to President Kennedy. I am one of those.

Sir, what would be lost by going through a regular Commission procedure which has been recognized in the past?

It just seems to me that we ought to create some kind of situation where the millions who sense this need could have a voice if this is to be indeed a national memorial, and this may be. It seems to me that this is not a perfect memorial.

So, would it not be better, sir, for us to amend your bill and steer this proposition through a Commission like we have in the past? We have not failed in any respect because the Roosevelt's Memorial is late when we get one for him it will be more appropriate. I think Taft's Memorial is too early and therefore not adequate. I think we could have had a more appropriate memorial if we had waited, yet I was one who voted for that, but I voted for that with reservations.

There are people knowledgeable in this area who have said in the past when you build your monuments, when you wait and you ponder and you think of these things, you build your best ones, more adequate ones.

So might not your hand be strengthened in what you want if you allow the Congress or ask the Congress to go through the regular Commission procedure for a national monument? This way you could let other people be heard besides those interested in culture, and I am one who is interested in culture. I think we ought to accent this. I think America has a culture, has a story to reveal through the performing arts.

Mr. STEVENS. Sir, I am here to testify on the administration's proposal as Chairman of the National Cultural Center.

I recognize the wisdom of your words and I can only state my opinion from meetings with the late President as to the Cultural Center. I can say he was very understanding of the problems of raising money for the Center.

I know this is the one thing he wanted more than anything else. I don't think we did a miraculous job of raising money, it is just that he seemed to understand how hard it was to raise this money.

As I said before, he was very understanding and I just feel very strongly that this is the thing that he wanted most. I have heard this from intimate friends of his and while the wisdom of your words is without question, all I can say is, that foremost, I feel certain this is what he would have wanted.

As far as the Board of Trustees is concerned, I am representing them in terms of talking about an administration proposal.

Representative SCHWENDEL. There is no real reason to believe that a Commission might not be as openminded as we are or anybody else who would be in listening to your testimony. You would not want to deny anybody else who has ideas about this the right to be heard which would be guaranteed if we had a Commission?

Mr. STEVENS. Well, certainly the trustees have tried to approach every proposition and suggestion with a very open mind. I do know that we have only got a little over 2 years to go under our act and as

the head of one of the largest foundations in the country told me, he said:

Mr. Stevens, you have the most difficult money-raising job I know of in America. This money does not come easy because it is very hard to put in an emotional appeal for an intellectual need.

Representative JONES. Mr. McLoskey.

Representative McLOSKEY. I want to thank Senator Cooper for bringing into the record the estimated cost of this. I did not quite hear the answer. Was it \$30 or \$31 million, Mr. Stevens?

Mr. STEVENS. Sir, I think at this moment I should go into the cost. From careful estimates after we arrived on the latest conception of Mr. Stone, we felt that \$30 million was sufficient money to build what we call the superstructure. At the subcommittee hearings on the extension of our act, the subject of parking came up.

We all know that we are a nation on wheels. And provisions had to be made for parking. Since the act was renewed in August, we ordered a study of the parking to find out what it would cost and what the trustees' relationship to parking should be.

We never felt we could go to the country and ask for contributions to pay for parking for the people going to the Center. We found that in a survey that parking will produce enough revenue to finance the building of the garage and that the money can be available from Government sources to pay any advance made for parking with interest during a reasonable time. Certainly we all feel very strongly, especially if this is going to be a memorial to John Kennedy, that we should not have cars parked around the perimeter of the building.

I notice that in Los Angeles, where a music center of similar size has been built, the city allowed a bond issue to pay for the parking. I understand that in Lincoln Center, the money was donated to some Government source for parking.

I think parking is a problem we have to face if we are going to build these buildings and we have never felt, since we were seeking funds from private individuals, that we could ask for money to pay for the parking of cars.

Representative McLOSKEY. What do you figure the total cost if we pass this legislation, we have Government participation, including the parking and the fringe cost. Do you have any estimate as to what the overall total will be?

Mr. STEVENS. Yes, sir. For the record I can state that the economic and feasibility report made by the engineers, experts on parking, providing for the plans and preliminary estimate of construction costs for a proposed underground 1,600-car parking facility for the National Cultural Center—

Representative McLOSKEY. Just what is the total?

Mr. STEVENS. The total comes out at \$10,800,000 plus the cost of fees and engineering and supervision.

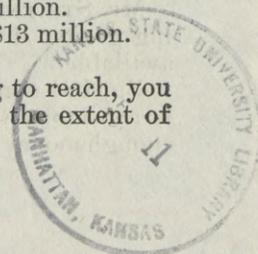
Representative McLOSKEY. So what will that total be, \$50 million?

Mr. STEVENS. No, sir; it will come out about \$44 million.

Representative McLOSKEY. You say you have raised \$13 million.

Mr. STEVENS. That is right.

Representative McLOSKEY. The question I am trying to reach, you comment that the Federal Government participates to the extent of



at least a ceiling of \$25 million. Do you not feel that if we place a ceiling of \$25 million and it is allocated we will be placing a floor and it will deter and detract from voluntary contributions throughout the country?

Mr. STEVENS. Well, we have a long ways to go, sir, from our side of the voluntary contributions.

Representative McLOSKEY. I understand that. I am a little concerned if this is to be a joint public-Federal Government participation that if we raise through law a specific amount that this in reality will be what the Government will spend because the public will say, "Well, the Center does not now need so many contributions."

Mr. STEVENS. I think you have raised a very good point, sir.

Representative CLAUSEN. Mr. Stone, I would like to direct this question to you.

Earlier in the testimony, I recall some comment about one of the rooms being set aside for the late President Kennedy. Do I understand that this is going to be a room simply to provide an area for some of his mementos or did I understand this would be a library?

Mr. BECKER. That is another project that is being planned at Cambridge.

Representative CLAUSEN. The library will not be contained in this building?

Mr. STEVENS. No, sir.

Mr. STONE. If I may make a suggestion, we have not had time to study the possibilities of a room or area in memory of President Kennedy, but there is this possibility.

Lincoln Memorial has the Gettysburg Address.

Maybe in our great entrance halls which will have magnificent spaces—maybe there you would have his inaugural address and other famous addresses of the late President.

It could take so many forms that I would rather not spell it out in detail now until we have had a chance to think about it. Whether it would be a room or one of the great entrance halls, all of these things are subject to architectural study and consultation with the President's own family, and, of course, the Congress.

Representative CLAUSEN. Thank you.

Representative JONES. Are there further questions?

Representative ROBISON. I have one financial question. I want to make sure the record is clear. You say you have roughly \$13 million in pledges and cash so far?

Mr. STEVENS. Yes, sir.

Representative ROBISON. But this figure includes the conditional grant of \$5 million from the Ford Foundation, is that correct?

Mr. STEVENS. That is right. It was in my exhibit.

Representative ROBISON. Unless the Ford Foundation changes the ground rules for that grant, you will not get that \$5 million until you have actually had \$15 million in voluntary contributions.

Mr. STEVENS. As I interpret the grant, the grant is a 3-to-1 matching grant. Unless we raise \$15 million, the \$5 million would not be available.

But I also interpret it that as we go along proportionately the money is available, with the one provision and that is that there must be enough money to finish the building.

I have no reason to feel that the Ford Foundation won't be most cooperative in any way possible.

Representative ROBISON. No, sir; neither do I. But the way I read it, you would first have to have \$15 million of voluntary contributions. Then you would get \$5 million, for sure, from the Ford Foundation, giving you at that point a total of \$20 million toward your original estimate of \$30 million. Is that correct?

Mr. STEVENS. That is right, sir, except I am reasonably certain we are allowed to match these grants, I interpret it, on the way up.

Representative ROBISON. At least, Mr. Chairman, that gives us some further verification, I feel, of a Federal need in the neighborhood of \$10 to \$12.5 million, perhaps, as Senator Saltonstall indicated, outside of the garage facilities, of course.

Mr. STEVENS. Leaving out the garages, we would have to have, assuming we modified the Ford grant, we would have to raise another \$3 to \$5 million, which I think is possible.

Representative CRAMER. On the question of cost, I presume you are familiar with the language in the proposed legislation on page 2, lines 4 and 5:

for payment to the trustees \* \* \* amounts which in the aggregate will equal amounts given, bequeathed, or devised to said trustees pursuant to said section. How will that operate? If in fact this legislation were passed, would you then have a call upon the Congress and make a presentation to the Appropriations Committee for an amount equal at this time to the \$13 million you presently have pledged? Would that be the manner in which you would operate?

Mr. STEVENS. I think this is a little technical. I will let Mr. Becker, our counsel, answer that.

Mr. BECKER. The answer is "Yes" with respect to that question. In other words, if you would raise \$13 million it would be matched by the Government and we would have to go before the Appropriations Committee. This bill is only seeking the authority. This is just an authority bill.

Representative CRAMER. I realize that. But the Appropriations Committee is limited to the authorization?

Mr. BECKER. That is correct.

Representative CRAMER. This is "equal amounts given, bequeathed, or devised"—not pledged.

Mr. BECKER. In discussion with some of the members of this staff, we thought perhaps when we got ready to work out the reports it might include funds, for example, gifts from foreign countries. The Italian Government has given some marble, the Irish have given chandeliers. So we want to have spelled out what "funds" really means in dollars and in kind. Also the word "given" takes care of all gifts.

There may be some changes whereby the legislative counsel and staff can spell out this question, if necessary in the committee report.

Representative CRAMER. It appears to me in the manner in which it is drafted, it would not give you a right to make such a call upon Congress in that much of your funds have been "pledged" rather than given, bequeathed, or devised.

Mr. BECKER. It would be very beneficial if the legislative intent be evidenced of the intention of Government appropriated funds to match the pledges and property that are given to the Center.

Representative CRAMER. How much is there that is pledged as compared to given, bequeathed, or devised, of the \$13 million?

Mr. BECKER. There isn't any money or property in there that is bequeathed and devised. We presume that is the language that was presented in the administration's proposal. We didn't have anything to do with the preparation of either the bill or make any comments thereon. It was prepared by the White House and the President sent this particular bill to the Senate and the House.

Representative CRAMER. How much has been given as compared to pledged, of the \$13 million?

Mr. BECKER. In pledges?

Representative CRAMER. How much has been given and how much has been pledged?

Mr. BECKER. The total pledges represent \$13,122,042.46. The outstanding pledges are \$7,978,851.27. The total cash income is \$4,974,441.19.

Representative CRAMER. Under the present wording the obligation of the Federal Government would only be to the extent of the \$4,974,000?

Mr. BECKER. If your interpretation, Congressman Cramer, would be carried out. It is hoped that the legislative intent will carry out the intention of matching the pledges.

Representative CRAMER. You say you have not been consulted as to draftsmanship. You have an opportunity now to testify. How do you think the act could be improved to accomplish what you conceive is your objective?

Mr. BECKER. I would say in the committee report the legislative intent should spell out the intention. Instead of changing the terminology in the bill that the definition of the word "pledge" be included with the words "given," "devise," and "bequeath," plus the fact that if the word "funds" be used it would appropriately refer to anything in kind, not just plain dollars. In my opinion this would be sufficient. All it needs is legislative intent. We could be more technical and change the terminology which is unnecessary or preferable.

Representative CRAMER. Mr. Stevens, do you concur with the recommendation that the title be changed to the "John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts," rather than, for instance, the "John F. Kennedy National Cultural Center?"

Mr. STEVENS. I feel the suggestion to call it the "John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts" is an excellent one.

I am sure the trustees feel the same as I do on that score.

Representative CRAMER. The House resolution calls it the "John Fitzgerald Kennedy Memorial Center," which is the legislation under consideration. What is your comment concerning that?

Mr. STEVENS. As I understand it, the last title, as I just stated, was the one in compliance with the final wishes of the family and the President.

Representative CRAMER. Now, in your suggestion as to language relating to the funds to be authorized, should the record reflect that it is the intention that the amounts be inclusive of the approximately \$11 million for parking? And I understand there is some additional land, approximately \$3 million, that might be required, bringing the total to around \$44 million.

Now, is it your intention that the Federal maximum should cover the entire \$44 million or should it be limited to the \$30 million building?

Mr. STEVENS. Our intention is that it should be a matching grant to build the superstructure. Recognizing the parking problem which is a problem caused by the fact that we are a nation on wheels today and has nothing to do with the operation of a Center, we must either obtain a grant from the Government for this parking facility or else the authority to borrow the money to build the parking garage.

As I said before, the feasibility schedule shows that this could be a self-liquidating project. It would be very unfair to ask the citizens of this country to raise money for a parking garage.

Representative CRAMER. That is the very point. If there is a maximum provided in the legislation for Federal matching, should it not be limited to \$13 or \$15 million, or say \$15 million, which is the estimated cost of the structure, the building?

Mr. STEVENS. As I understand it, sir, the site was authorized by Congress many years ago. All the land was not acquired. We have never figured that in our cost because there is authority for acquiring the necessary land.

I think we would have to leave it up to the best judgment of the committees whether they felt that the parking facility should be either done by outright Federal grant or by authorizing us to make a self-liquidating loan.

So, as long as the parking is taken care of, \$15 million would do the job for us.

Representative CRAMER. Then, if the maximum is considered at \$15 million relating to the structure and consideration of the parking matter and additional land, how would that be handled if that were the case?

Mr. STEVENS. First, let me say before I turn it over to Mr. Becker that I think it is up to the committee to decide how they want to handle this. Provided adequate arrangements are made for the parking either as an outright grant or as a loan for a self-liquidating project, we feel that we can get along with the original budget that we set up and if the Government supplied us with the matching grant.

As far as the land is concerned, we can only look at that as something that was authorized back in 1958 and that it is a matter which is authorized and taken care of by other branches of the Government.

Now, Mr. Becker may have a comment.

Mr. BECKER. I just want to supplement two things: One is with respect to the land acquisition, Congressman Cramer, the National Capital Planning Commission is the acquiring agency, not the Cultural Center under the act. This agency will acquire land within the designated site.

With respect to the land outside of the designated site, that is needed it will be acquired by the National Capital Planning Commission for the Park Service as a part of the Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway.

We feel this is an obligation of the Government because they designated the site in 1958.

But with respect to the parking facility, that is contemplated to be a 1,600-car underground garage with three levels. This will have

to be constructed first. In other words, you can't build the superstructure without building the garage and parking facility.

As indicated by Mr. Stevens this would be a self-liquidating project.

So, assuming that you use either one of two financing methods; either an outright grant for this purpose or, and there is no objection as Mr. Stevens indicated, a loan of the amount of money to construct this particular parking facility. It will not only serve the Center but will serve the surrounding area as far as the State Department. It will be really a community service in the real sense of the word.

As far as I am concerned, it would make no difference which way it is done, but the parking facility should be excluded from the cost of the superstructure. So, taking your formula and matching the cost of the superstructure, assuming the estimate of \$31 million is correct, it would be \$15.5 million.

Representative CRAMER. \$15.5 million would be the maximum required to match the superstructure cost under this formula "will equal amounts given, bequeathed or devised" or, as you say, "pledged"?

Mr. BECKER. That is right.

Representative CRAMER. The reason I raise the point, it seems obvious either you do not intend to ask for public subscriptions for additional land or parking facilities. Is that not correct?

Mr. BECKER. Mr. Stevens will answer that, Mr. Cramer.

Mr. STEVENS. That we do not intend to ask for additional subscriptions, sir?

Representative CRAMER. Public contributions. I mean above the \$30 million, your share of the \$30 million. I am talking about public contributions to the parking area and the additional land, the \$14 million.

Mr. STEVENS. The land has already been authorized and we have been raising money based on Government authority that the site was available. We certainly are going to make an appeal for public funds which we hope will be sufficient to put us in a position to handle the superstructure.

I might point out that we have been in the unusual position of having no money for planning or promotion or overhead and if it had not been for the generosity of Ambassador Corrin Strong, we would not have been able to even keep the doors open. He even went so far as to pay for a piece of real estate to keep the site intact.

So we will have to raise, in my opinion, a minimum of \$4 or \$5 million and then, as has been pointed out, we strictly have not qualified with the Ford Foundation until we go the whole \$20 million.

I know if we should go over the figure and leaving the parking out of it, I think a number of Congressmen I have talked to would be delighted that we had some reserve in the form of cash so that we will not have to come back and ask Congress for any money. So, if we do not have to take care of the parking and we get a \$15 million matching grant, we feel that we can do the job.

Representative CRAMER. I understand the present law provides for the National Cultural Center and related activities to acquire the land through the National Capital Planning Commission.

We are talking about the parking lot proposal, \$11 million.

You do not plan to ask for public contributions for that, do you?

Mr. STEVENS. No, sir, I do not because I do not see how in fairness to people in other parts of the country it would be a logical part of the National Cultural Center. The Cultural Center with its aims and desires has nothing to do with the parking of cars, in my opinion.

Representative CRAMER. All right. You say that one method that should be accomplished is the self-liquidating parking charge approach.

Mr. STEVENS. From the feasibility statement, sir, it appears that it could be.

Representative CRAMER. So that you are not asking for funds in this legislation to match that \$11 million.

Mr. STEVENS. No, sir. But we are asking for authority to be granted so that we can borrow the money for the parking garage because we could not start our building since the garage is underneath. This matter has to be taken care of first.

Just how the committee would see fit to handle it is not under our control. We do not know if it wishes us to borrow the money. As long as we have the borrowing authority that will be fine or if they wish to make a grant as they frequently do. I understand Lincoln Center got a grant and, as I said before, in Los Angeles the bond issue loan was made to finance parking.

It does not seem as though parking and culture should be going hand in hand, they are something completely different.

Representative CRAMER. But there is nothing in this proposed legislation which deals at all with the question of parking as you describe it in the form of self-liquidating or otherwise, is there?

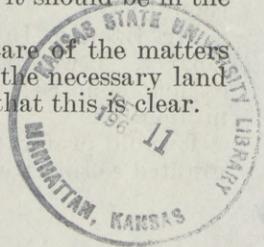
Mr. STEVENS. No, sir. I feel the matter of parking has to be faced and that is the reason we are talking about it now. We know that sufficient arrangements have to be made to have adequate parking for the people attending the performances.

Mr. BECKER. Congressman Cramer, I would like to supplement Mr. Stevens' statement with respect to the question of whether it is in the language of the bill or not. The purpose of the bill is to grant authority so at the time of the hearing we would spell out everything that is necessary to make this center a reality and memorial to the late President. The bill in its form is perfectly proper as far as the authority is concerned and from what develops in the hearing upon the consideration of your committee, to determine what will be the form of the bill. If it is necessary to amend it with particular respect to the authority we need that is up to your committee. This has been discussed with the staff members.

Representative CRAMER. As the legislation was submitted it provided for Federal matching funds that would equal the amounts that are given, bequeathed, devised, or, we will assume, pledged, and your testimony is that it will take about \$15.5 million to match what you expect to raise in contributions and therefore is it not correct to say that if there is a maximum fixed in the legislation it should be in the neighborhood of \$15.5 million?

Mr. BECKER. Provided, Congressman, it takes care of the matters referred to by Mr. Stevens; that is, acquisition of the necessary land and the parking facility. We want to make sure that this is clear.

I understand your question.



Representative CRAMER. The way the legislation is written it does not take into consideration those matters. That is the point I am making.

Mr. BECKER. It is just an open end matching grant proposition. What we are trying to do is spell out our needs now and legislation can be drafted to fit our needs.

Representative CRAMER. I beg to differ with you because the President's recommendation states:

That the Federal Government should participate in this undertaking by providing funds to match—

This is the President's letter—

the contributions which have already been made, and will be made in the future, by people throughout this Nation and the world is entirely fitting.

Now, the legislation is drafted in the form of matching these gifts.

Mr. BECKER. That is correct.

Representative CRAMER. These contributions.

Mr. BECKER. That is correct.

Representative CRAMER. That would amount to an aggregate of about \$15,500,000 Federal responsibility. Now we are talking about something over and above that when we talk about a parking lot at \$11 million, are we not?

Mr. BECKER. Yes, sir.

Representative CRAMER. And the \$11 million involved in the parking areas is not within the scope of the President's message or the language in the legislation.

Mr. BECKER. I am sorry to differ with you, Congressman, but it is included and there is a history behind it. I would like to point out the history to you. It might not be in the message but it is based on discussions not only with the staff but others. Also, as far as the President is concerned, he is fully aware of what the needs are in order to make this Center a reality including the parking facility.

Representative CRAMER. I am about as confused as I was when I started. The President's recommendation is to match contributions. Your intention is to raise \$31 million in contributions. That would mean \$15,500,000 Federal matching funds. How do you arrive at a figure in excess of that?

Mr. BECKER. Let me go back a moment. There isn't anything in that bill; there isn't anything in the paper that you have in your hand to indicate \$15,500,000. There isn't any amount in it at all.

Representative CRAMER. That was in reply to my question.

Mr. BECKER. The \$15,500,000 had to do with the superstructure the chairman referred to. The chairman also referred to the parking facilities and the garage for 1,600 cars. That is included in the request for appropriations. In other words, you have to consider the whole package.

Representative CRAMER. What do you think the maximum figure should be?

Mr. BECKER. In my opinion, what Mr. Stevens indicated would be correct. I would say that the cost of the superstructure has been estimated at \$31 million. The parking facility and garage is \$11 million-plus.

I would prefer, for example, that a loan be made, that authority be granted so that we can borrow. It is a self-liquidating project over a

period of 30 years. If that authority is granted, that would solve the problem.

Representative CRAMER. Therefore if a maximum dollar figure were set as to what the Federal grant should be, it would be in the neighborhood of \$15.5 million and giving your trustees the authority to finance a garage, is that correct?

Mr. BECKER. That is right.

Representative CRAMER. We finally understand each other now.

Mr. BECKER. That is correct .

Representative CLAUSEN. For my own personal edification, after this long dissertation, I understand the only commitment the Federal Government will have will be in the amount of \$15.5 million.

Mr. BECKER. Yes. If you follow the pattern or the formula whereby we have the right to borrow the money. With the right to borrow, we can borrow the money on a self-liquidating project. The answer is "Yes."

Representative CLAUSEN. With the authorization to borrow, the only amount that the Federal Government will be responsible for will be \$15.5 million.

Mr. BECKER. Exclusive of the land. You excluded the land, I presume. You see, there is an authority for the acquisition of land. Historically, Congressman, in 1958, the Congress designated a site for the Center. The National Capital Planning Commission has not acquired all the land in the designated site and has to acquire land outside the site for the Park Service.

When Congressman Cramer referred to \$3.3 million that is land that Congress is dutybound to acquire for the Cultural Center.

Representative CLAUSEN. Are you saying we will be asked to match that 3.3 as well?

Mr. BECKER. No, sir, that is a matter which the Government has been obligated to acquire since 1958. It is a separate item and has not anything to do with the facility. It is the responsibility of the National Capital Planning Commission under the law to acquire the land so the Center can be constructed in a parklike setting. It has been that way for 6 years.

Representative CRAMER. Do I understand correctly that the \$31 million includes some underground parking in the structure itself?

Mr. STEVENS. No, sir.

Representative CRAMER. So the \$31 million figure would provide for no parking, is that right?

Mr. BECKER. That is right.

Representative CRAMER. Now, I understand that the proposal in the other body relating to this \$15.5 million is that it will be a loan instead of a grant. What is the reaction to that suggestion being made by some people that the \$15.5 million be a loan to be paid back out of the proceeds?

Mr. STEVENS. You mean the \$15.5 million we have been discussing as the matching grant?

Representative CRAMER. Yes.

Mr. STEVENS. There would be no way to pay it back because there isn't sufficient income to more than operate the house.

Representative CRAMER. You say there will not be more than sufficient income?

Mr. STEVENS. Yes, leaving the parking out.

Representative CRAMER. So there would be no way to repay out of operating expenses the Federal matching money if it were on a loan basis, is that correct?

Mr. STEVENS. That is correct. As I have estimated and put in the record, we feel we can break even. We feel we do not have to be a burden on Congress to give use any predominant funds but it will be impossible to pay back any funds from operating revenues.

Representative CRAMER. Will this legislation obligate the Government in any way for maintenance and operation in the future?

Mr. STEVENS. No, sir. We feel that in our income from rentals we will have enough money for proper maintenance and even going so far as depreciation of equipment.

Representative CRAMER. Let us assume that this legislation were passed and let us assume that the Federal Government obviously then would be obligated to \$15.5 million, approximately. Let us assume also that you were not able to raise your full equal 50-percent share of the amount involved, the \$31 million. What would happen in that event under this legislation as it is drafted?

Mr. STEVENS. As I understand it, according to the act, if this were not done by 1966, September 2, the act would terminate and the entity would not exist anymore. I think that is why Senator Saltonstall suggested that there be a time limit under which we could raise this remaining money.

Representative CRAMER. Then you construe that this legislation being an amendment to the basic act that that time limitation relating to the obligation of the Federal Government up to approximately \$15,500,000 would likewise be limited to the date of September 2, 1966, is that correct?

Mr. STEVENS. Yes, sir.

Representative CRAMER. I just have one more question, Mr. Chairman.

Would you examine again the duties and responsibility referred to in the basic act by Mr. Robison, the distinguished gentleman from New York, and give some further considerations as to whether you do not feel that some modification of those duties would be necessary to operate this not only as a National Cultural Center but as a memorial to President Kennedy as well? It appears to me from reading the language that obviously you would not have the authority to take care of what obviously will be needed to be done in the way of modification and in the way of properly setting forth remembrances of the record for all posterity as a memorial in this same building.

Do you not think you should reconsider your answer to that question and do you not in fact feel those duties are too narrow?

Mr. STEVENS. In reconsideration, my answer to the question—I just read the act of what our duties were in the Board. I would agree with you, I think there are a number of things that would be beneficial to the country as a whole if the Cultural Center was able to handle the memorial financially.

I also feel that once the first aim is accomplished and money is available for the buildings, and the buildings are built, that there will tend to be funds for what we call special projects. We may find, as you say, we are too limited and we may have to come back and say that we do not feel we have sufficient authority to do some of the things

that we feel will be very good for the country if we were able to do them.

Representative CRAMER. I would assume that some natural modifications would be necessary in your present plan if, in fact, this is to be a Presidential memorial in Washington commemorating the record of the deceased President and his contribution to the history of this country.

Now, is that not obvious and, if so, would you not need duties spelled out in the legislation, authority spelled out in the legislation to carry out those duties?

Mr. STEVENS. Well, in the opinion of counsel, that authority is fairly broad. I still think that perhaps we have to do first things first until we have the buildings built. We will not be in operation for a few years. In any new project you have to learn by experience.

I would say if the actual buildings were finished and we did not feel that we had sufficient authority to do things to carry it out, as you say, the memorial to President Kennedy and to carry out some of the things that Congress might feel that the Board should do, we would come back at that time.

Representative CRAMER. For instance, the James Madison Memorial Library proposal which contains a statue of President Madison is a pretty substantial cost proposal. I would assume that one logical and obvious addition to your plan would be an adequate statue and memorial of the President. That is the sort of thing I am talking about. Don't you need broader authority in the duties of the Board to accomplish those objectives and, secondly, would not that increase the cost of the structure, and is there any way of knowing what that amount of money would be at this point?

Mr. STEVENS. We still feel that we can build an adequate structure to carry out the powers of the act for the \$31 million.

As you can see from our records, we have spent a million dollars in overhead which goes with a project of this kind.

I feel that we can do that with this amount of money. I have seen other buildings that have been built in the country for the amount of money that is available.

Representative CRAMER. But this is also a memorial to the President. That is what you appear to be overlooking. As a memorial to the President it obviously will have some additional features compared to the other centers that you are talking about. Should you have the duties to provide them, the power?

Mr. STEVENS. President Kennedy has a great following among the artists of the country. It is also conceivable that a famous sculptor would donate his services for the statue you suggest. I am sure there will be donations of services available for the Center.

Representative CRAMER. I would like to ask you to consider further that suggestion.

That is all, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. STEVENS. I very much would like to consider that section 4 of the act. You are certainly correct. As you say it is a bit limiting. I also would like to see the money available to build the building before we get into discussion of that particular section where we might have to come back and ask the Board's approval for any changes.

Representative GRAY. I realize that there is a rollcall but I would like to ask a quick question.

During the past hour, the gentleman from Florida and you have discussed raising the money. Assuming you do raise the money, how long will it take to build, from the time of ground breaking to actual completion?

Mr. STEVENS. This building is to be built under the supervision of General Services Administration. It is a rather unique building of this kind. It is hard to give a definite answer.

I think I would be safe in saying that within 2½ years after it was put out for bids the building should be finished.

I also think it is fairly safe to say that we would have final plans and specifications within 6 to 8 months. Mr. Stone has been working on them as we have been working on raising money. So it is not starting from the beginning.

Representative GRAY. In 1966 or 1967 you can see a projected completion date?

Mr. STEVENS. Yes, sir.

Representative GRAY. That is all, Mr. Chairman.

Representative JONES. Thank you, gentlemen. It is comforting to know that the case rests in your hands.

Mr. STEVENS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for allowing us to appear.

Representative JONES. We have a rollcall in the House and we will thus be forced to leave.

We have Congressman Widnall, Dr. Carmichael, and Mr. Carr and Mr. Zimmerman as witnesses. The Chair will proceed with you, after we have adjourned today, on Monday next at 9:30 and we hope to continue our joint hearings and have an executive session to commence approximately 10:30.

Representative CRAMER. Mr. Chairman, may I ask a question?

Representative JONES. Yes.

Representative CRAMER. That executive session will not be a joint executive session; will it?

Representative JONES. No.

Representative CRAMER. It will be a session of the House committee?

Representative JONES. We will have concluded and the separate House and Senate committees will then adjourn and go into the executive session.

I appreciate the cooperation that has been given the Chair today.

(Whereupon, at 1 p.m., the joint committees recessed to reconvene at 9:30 a.m., Monday, December 16, 1963.)

# JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS

MONDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1963

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS,  
Washington, D.C.

The committee met at 9:30 a.m., in room 1304, Longworth House Office Building, Hon. Robert E. Jones (acting chairman) presiding. Mr. JONES. The hearing will be in order.

We shall continue with testimony regarding the various bills listed on our agenda in connection with the renaming of the National Cultural Center as the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts. At this time I ask unanimous consent to place in the record House Joint Resolution 871, a revised bill, introduced by the chairman, Mr. Buckley.

(The resolution follows:)

[H.J. Res. 871, 88th Cong., 1st sess.]

JOINT RESOLUTION Providing for renaming the National Cultural Center as the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, authorizing an appropriation therefor, and for other purposes.

Whereas the late John Fitzgerald Kennedy served with distinction as President of the United States, and as a Member of the Senate and House of Representatives; and

Whereas the late John Fitzgerald Kennedy dedicated his life to the advancement of the welfare of mankind; and

Whereas the late John Fitzgerald Kennedy was particularly devoted to the advancement of the performing arts within the United States; and

Whereas by his untimely death this Nation and the world has suffered a great loss; and

Whereas it is the sense of the Congress that it is only fitting and proper that a suitable monument be dedicated to the memory of this great leader; and

Whereas the living memorial to be named in his honor by this joint resolution shall be the sole national monument to his memory within the city of Washington and its environs: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the National Cultural Center Act (Public Law 85-874; 72 Stat. 1698) is amended as follows:

(1) In section 1 by striking out "National Cultural Center Act" and inserting in lieu thereof "John F. Kennedy Center Act";

(2) By striking out "National Cultural Center" each place that it appears in such Act (including the title of such Act but excluding clauses (2) and (3) of subsection (b) of section 2 of such Act) and inserting in lieu thereof at each such place the following: "John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts";

(3) In section 4—

(A) by striking out "and" at the end of paragraph (3),

(B) by striking out "Cultural Center." in paragraph (4) of section 4 of such Act and inserting in lieu thereof "John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts," and

(C) by adding at the end thereof the following :

"(5) provide within the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts a suitable memorial in honor of the late President."

(4) In subsection (c) of section 6 of such Act by inserting immediately after "Smithsonian Institution" the following: "and to Congress";

(5) By adding at the end of section 6 of the following new subsection :

"(d) The Board shall transmit to Congress a detailed report of any memorial which it proposes to provide within the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts under authority of paragraph (5) of section 4 of this Act, and no such memorial shall be provided until the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution shall have approved such memorial." ; and

(6) By adding at the end thereof the following new sections :

#### "APPROPRIATIONS

"SEC. 8. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Board for use in accordance with this Act, amounts which in the aggregate will equal gifts, bequests, and devises of money, securities, and other property, held by the Board under this Act, except that not to exceed \$15,500,000 shall be appropriated pursuant to this section.

#### "BORROWING AUTHORITY

"SEC. 9. To finance necessary parking facilities for the Center, the Board may issue revenue bonds to the Secretary of the Treasury payable from revenues accruing to the Board. The total face value of all bonds so issued shall not be greater than \$15,400,000. The interest payments on such bonds may be deferred with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury but any interest payments so deferred shall themselves bear interest after June 30, 1972. Deferred interest may not be charged against the debt limitation of \$15,400,000. Such obligations shall have maturities agreed upon by the Board and the Secretary of the Treasury but not in excess of fifty years. Such obligations may be redeemable at the option of the Board before maturity in such manner as may be stipulated in such obligations, but the obligations thus redeemed shall not be refinanced by the Board. Each such obligation shall bear interest at a rate determined by the Secretary of the Treasury taking into consideration the current average rate on current marketable obligations of the United States of comparable maturities as of the last day of the month preceding the issuance of the obligations of the Board. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to purchase any obligations of the Board to be issued under this section and for such purpose the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to use as a public debt transaction the proceeds from the sale of any securities issued under the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, and the purposes for which securities may be issued under the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, are extended to include any purchases of the Board's obligations under this section.

#### "GIFTS TO UNITED STATES

"SEC. 10. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to accept on behalf of the United States any gift to the United States which he finds has been contributed in honor of or in memory of the later President John F. Kennedy and to pay the money to such appropriation or other accounts, including the appropriation accounts established pursuant to appropriations authorized by this Act, as in his judgment will best effectuate the intent of the donor.

#### "NATIONAL MEMORIAL

"SEC. 11. The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, designated by this Act, shall be the sole national memorial to the late John Fitzgerald Kennedy within the city of Washington and its environs."

SEC. 2. In addition to the amendments made by the first section of this Act, any designation or reference to the National Cultural Center in any other law, map, regulation, document, record, or other paper of the United States shall be held to designate or refer to such Center as the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.

MR. JONES. Our first witness will be our colleague from New Jersey, Mr. William B. Widnall.

Proceed, Mr. Widnall.

STATEMENT OF HON. WILLIAM B. WIDNALL, REPRESENTATIVE  
IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY

Mr. WIDNALL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen.

The creation of an appropriate memorial to a President of the United States is one of the solemn duties of Congress which, fortunately, can be undertaken with serious study, competent research, careful consideration of the views and needs of our constituents throughout the Nation, and a thorough appraisal of the suitability of the memorial plan for the distant future as well as the immediate future. The wisdom of a deliberate approach where there is no emergency—and in the matter of a memorial for the ages there can hardly be even a hint of an emergency—is well demonstrated by the three presidential memorials which we now enjoy in our National Capital. Each of these has its own and immensely satisfactory quality for the greatest number of citizens of our country and of the world. Each has become a symbolic shrine and a source of inspiration for, by now, billions of people.

It is noteworthy—indeed it is of essential interest at this moment that each of our three fine presidential memorial monuments was brought to successful completion under a special commission created by the Congress, responsible to the Congress and supervised by the Congress. The excellent results that we have achieved through the use of this logical and orderly method in the past would certainly be among the many strong arguments to continue to use this proper parliamentary procedure now, especially in the light of the revolutionary nature of the proposed Kennedy Memorial and of the unprecedented, large financial commitments that are involved for a presidential monument.

I, therefore, wish to propose that Congress create a Kennedy Memorial Commission which can take responsibility for the highly recommended transformation of the proposed National Cultural Center into the Kennedy Memorial Center and which can undertake the necessary studies that will lead to the correction of the many shortcomings of the present, hasty approach. In making this recommendation to the Congress, I realize that I am being critical of my own Kennedy Center bill (H.J. Res. 851) to the extent that it contains no mention of a congressional commission. All I can say is that, like the other related bills before this committee, mine was hastily drawn and has some of the defects that often arise from inconsiderate and unnecessary haste.

The risks of trying to move too fast with the legislative process are right now very much a part of the business that is being so urgently put before this committee. Today's meeting continues from a meeting last Thursday morning which was called to consider primarily a bill which had the backing of President Johnson and many distinguished witnesses. The times being what they are, this bill, too, was hastily put together. This became all too apparent when a few forthright and constructive questions from the distinguished gentleman from Florida, who sits on the committee, led to the admission by several witnesses that the bill was defective in a number of respects. The counsel for the Cultural Center stated that the White House and the eminent Members of Congress who introduced the proposed legislation had not

consulted officials of the Cultural Center. Counsel testified to this committee:

We didn't have anything to do with the preparation of either bill or make any comments thereon.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Widnall, in this whole proposition of the Cultural Center, it has been with Congress since 1958.

The question which has arisen is whether or not this enterprise shall bear the name of John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

Do you think that is the only question pending before the committee? Certainly, it is not one borne out of haste.

I will have to call your attention to the fact that when the Taft Memorial was considered it was presented to the Congress, never referred to a committee. It was received on the floor on July 22, 1955, and the House passed it on July 25.

It seems to me that the Taft Commission was able to get a very suitable memorial, and I see no reason why the same thing could not be accomplished under this bill with all the safeguards we have, such as reports to Congress.

Mr. WIDNALL. I would like to point this out, Mr. Chairman: This is not a question of naming a place or a project in memory to a President. This involves something very unusual so far as a memorial is concerned because this will be truly a living memorial. It involves many, many other things than just the designation of a place and the running of a Center.

In the case of other memorials—I believe in the case of the Taft Memorial you mentioned—all of the funds were raised by voluntary contributions.

Mr. JONES. That is correct.

Mr. WIDNALL. That is the way the Cultural Center started out.

Mr. JONES. That is right; and the land was owned by the Government. Certainly of the some 10,000 people who served in the House and Senate of the United States, it was the first time land was contributed by the Government for a memorial to a former Member of the House and Senate.

Mr. WIDNALL. At the risk of being misunderstood, let us say this: I was a great admirer of Senator Taft, but I do think there was haste in the approval of that project, and I do not think it is a wise precedent when you try to memorialize people who have been outstanding in our national life.

Certainly, Senator Taft was a Senator. He was not President of the United States.

President Kennedy was an outstanding President, and I am sure that every Member of the Congress wants to be sure that if we have a memorial, and I believe in this new bill presented there is a clause in there which says this will be the memorial in Washington for President Kennedy, that every consideration should be given as to how it is financed, how it will be operated, what are going to be the contributions as far as Congress is concerned when we are appropriating taxpayer funds.

Are we going to continue to seek voluntary contributions, for instance? Will there then be additional matching dollars for the additional voluntary contributions?

I was frankly very, very surprised at the testimony that I heard toward the end of Thursday before the committee.

I had understood from studying the project earlier that there was to be \$30 million spent, including parking facilities. This was in the original release from the Cultural Center authorities, at the time the project was unveiled in Newport.

The statement was made there in connection with the publicity, including the parking facilities.

I find now in testimony they will ask over \$15 million for parking in addition.

Frankly, if we are going into this—

Mr. JONES. I don't recall that testimony in either 1958 or July of this year. I do not recall inclusion of parking facilities in that amount.

Mr. WIDNALL. I would like to submit releases issued by the Cultural Center itself in which they say "Including parking facilities." This is a matter of record, and of their own records in connection with it.

I am not quarreling over whether or not there should be parking. I am not quarreling with the idea of the Cultural Center being used as a permanent and lasting memorial. I think we should understand far more about program policy, and if we are now going in on this from the congressional side providing what will be far more money by way of taxpayer contribution than will be obtained by voluntary contribution, when it seems as though the cost already has gone from \$30 to \$50 million, that we have to take a hard look at how this will be managed, whether or not it will be the same type of management, will there be an audit by the Congress, and by the Comptroller General in connection with the funds? I would like to make those recommendations.

As far as operations are concerned I think there are certain things that should be done. I believe also it will be necessary to pass further enabling legislation if they are going to acquire additional property, and it seems they have that in mind.

I believe in the testimony given by the architect and others they talked about—

Mr. JONES. There is no authority in this bill for the trustees to acquire any more property, Mr. Widnall.

Mr. WIDNALL. They are talking about acquiring another 4 acres.

Mr. JONES. Not under this authority. There is no provision made for additional money to acquire property under this pending resolution.

Mr. WIDNALL. I also believe there has not really been sufficient consultation with those within the performing arts as to the uses and purposes of this building. I think it will be very, very wise if this is going to become a permanent national monument, operated by the Government as an Art Center and a Cultural Center, that an opportunity be given by the committee for representatives of labor of the performing arts to come before the committee and give their views about the center.

It does seem to me that you should have to give consideration to the parking problem, too.

Mr. JONES. We do not want to exclude those people. I understand Mr. Jack Kaufman, president of local 161, American Federation of Musicians, is to testify this morning. Certainly it seems we have in Mr. Stevens one of the most knowledgeable men in the business that we can get. He certainly was impressive before the committee in presenting the facts and figures and calculations on what would be expected of the project. His testimony was very satisfactory. He was the most outstanding authority we could employ.

Mr. WIDNALL. May I point up these questions? Has the National Symphony actually been consulted? Is it satisfied for the plans for the symphony hall?

Is the Washington Opera Society happy about the opera house? Have the most experienced concert managers, such as Patrick Hayes, been pleased about it? Have their recommendations been made? These are people who will be vitally concerned with the living part of this memorial.

It seems to me this is extremely important.

Mr. JONES. The National Symphony is opposed to this bill?

Mr. WIDNALL. I am not saying that.

Mr. JONES. That inference is being left.

Mr. WIDNALL. Have they been asked to testify?

Mr. JONES. No, I don't know that there was any need. I thought this was a building which would afford them an opportunity to perform. We have been living with this thing since 1958 and certainly if objection was being raised from that quarter we should have heard about it before now.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Does our distinguished colleague have information that any of these groups he has named have sought to testify and been denied the opportunity?

Mr. WIDNALL. No, I do not have that information, but I do know they are vitally interested, and I know it should be a place where they are going to have the opportunity to perform in the future, and I think it has been most important that there be full contact with these people.

I am under the impression there has not been as complete a contact as there should be.

I just wish there was not quite the sense of urgency in connection with this so that there would be a real opportunity for all to express themselves.

As you know, the hearings were called quickly. I wholeheartedly support trying to do something as best we can for President Kennedy, but I do feel this is an extremely important matter, and that what is going to be spent here is only the beginning of something that I venture to say will cost some \$70 to \$80 million.

I do not think you can go ahead with the same form of administration that you had before when there were no taxpayer dollars involved. Certainly it is good advice to say that the advisory group should be enlarged and the method of handling the operation should be changed because of the fact that Government is going to be more than a partner, a majority partner in this.

Mr. BALDWIN. You raised a question about the various groups who would be using the facilities of the Center.

This committee on each occasion has had hearings, both when the Center was first authorized and then when we granted an extension of time for the raising of funds, and then we issued a public announcement to anyone interested to testify.

Certainly it seems if any of these groups were opposed to any of the plans so far formulated we would have heard from them and they would have requested to testify. We have not heard from them.

Mr. WIDNALL. I think frankly they are in an unfortunate position in connection with this. That is particularly so right now when we are all so anxious to see that a proper and fitting memorial be prepared and provided here in Washington for President Kennedy.

My serious question about this is why should we not take a little more time to analyze what is going to be needed here? Will this legislation be broad enough to do the job that has to be done by way of administering this?

In the legislation are we going to provide what will be necessary for maintenance?

I have never heard of a cultural center yet that pays and can operate without a deficit. I think it is absolutely clear there will be a deficit here. There will be annual maintenance, provision for guards and the like, just as in other places.

I just hope—I am not crying wolf or anything like that—that we will take a real good look at this, and it will be understood that it is in the best interest of having the finest cultural center you can provide here in Washington.

Mr. BALDWIN. I would say this bill does not provide Federal financial assistance for maintenance, so automatically that means the Board of Directors at the Center would have to make other plans, either through charges they make for individual performances or by voluntary subscriptions, which is the traditional method of assisting cultural centers all over the United States for raising additional funds that might be required year after year to make the operation balance out.

Mr. WIDNALL. I would prefer as one Member of Congress, if you talk about a loan of \$15 million for a parking garage now, if we face up to the facts right away and provide the money now for the parking facility rather than on a loan, I frankly think it would be far better. It would be terrible to have a memorial to President Kennedy and have a loan hanging over your head on whether or not you can pay it, pay the principal and interest on that loan, and get it refunded. It is a question coming up year after year. What do you do if there is a default on a loan?

I think it is something that deserves serious consideration on our part. I do not think we should get involved in that type of financial transaction. I think we should face the facts honestly, see what it will cost, and provide the funds.

If we are going to do it on a Federal basis let us do it and do it right, and now.

Mr. McLOSKEY. Congressman Baldwin, you raised a question there. I understood you to say this bill does not provide for maintenance.

Mr. BALDWIN. No Federal funds for maintenance.

Mr. McLOSKEY. Yes, so you are assuming that the committee had had this in mind and think they can take care of this.

The question which occurs to me is simply this: In the event they do not, because this will be a national memorial, then is it not reasonable to assume automatically we will have to assume this responsibility?

I think the point Congressman Widnall is trying to make is this: He is suggesting we should go into all of these avenues regarding possibilities that might occur and be sure that before we finally arrive at a definite conclusion we should cover all these emergencies which might come about.

Mr. BALDWIN. The point I was making is that the original legislation passed by this committee several years ago, and earlier this year, simply authorized the construction of a memorial to be financed entirely by subscription and to be operated in the same way.

The only change this bill makes is: One, to designate a specific name; two, to provide specifically for a Federal contribution toward the construction of the memorial. These are the only changes.

The other provisions remain the same. This means that the board of directors would have to take the steps necessary to finance it as far as its current operation is concerned year after year unless Congress at some future time makes a further decision to enter into that arrangement, which this bill would not do.

Mr. McLOSKEY. I agree with that

I am convinced in my own mind they will not be able to maintain it. This is a matter of personal opinion.

I am inclined to agree with Congressman Widnall that we should face these facts now.

Mr. WIDNALL. It seems to me we are trying to rush this through like we pass emergency flood legislation or something like that.

We are talking about something for all time, something we hope will be one of the hallowed and treasured places in Washington and not just something that will be a temporary affair.

There was no similar matching fund arrangement in the memorials of any other President that I know of, not for Franklin Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson, or any of the others I know of.

If this is going to be the case, and they will still solicit voluntary participation in this, are we then going to pay dollar for dollar the promotional costs for the voluntary participation, for the salaries involved in connection with that voluntary participation?

Where does the dollar for dollar end on the matching arrangement?

If we are going to be providing millions and millions of dollars of Federal funds in connection with that, don't you really feel that we should have an annual audit by the Comptroller General of the United States, or these funds just to be dispensed by check with no accounting to the Congress in connection with it?

As it is set up now there is no accounting as far as Congress is concerned.

I think these things truly deserve full consideration by the committee and by Congress.

I am honestly not doing this to try to kill a project. I haven't that in mind.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Do you refer at this point to the gifts to the United States to be used in memory of the President or does he refer to funds appropriated now when he speaks of no accounting?

Mr. WIDNALL. I refer to funds appropriated, funds which would be appropriated to go into the Center to provide for the construction of the Center and funds that will be going into it otherwise in the way of maintenance and to take care of an operating deficit.

There will be an increased demand for this because this is to be a National Cultural Center. It is not just a New York Philharmonic Hall, or a Chicago Symphony Building.

Mr. EDMONDSON. I would share the hope of the gentleman, and see nothing to prohibit in this bill some auditing of expenditures, or some followup of Federal contributions.

It seems to me that would be a fairly axiomatic commitment in a commitment of this size. There would be a followup by GAO on use of the funds.

Mr. WIDNALL. I think it should be spelled out.

Mr. EDMONDSON. If the gentleman thinks we need specific language for it, my judgment would be that in a commitment of funds of this size there automatically would be some followup by GAO on expenditures.

Mr. JONES. I would like to refer you to page 3 of the bill before us, line 7.

The reports to Congress are a general accounting of their activities along with any fiscal response on how the money is spent.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Would those reports automatically be subject to a review and audit by GAO to see whether they conform to the facts?

Mr. JONES. It would certainly be up to Congress to find out if the money was being properly spent.

The whole theme of this bill is based on the assumption the figures submitted to the committee in justification of this are correct and there will be sufficient income to take care of operating costs. That is the reason we put in the safeguards, to see there was proper administration. We included the Smithsonian and the Congress in the present pending resolution.

Mr. WIDNALL. I believe you referred to page 3:

No such memorial shall be provided until the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian shall have approved such memorial.

Mr. JONES. Yes.

Mr. WIDNALL. Is that what you are saying is the limiting factor?

Mr. JONES. The trustees are required to submit a report to the Smithsonian and to the Congress.

Mr. WIDNALL. I believe they had to do that during the first 5-year period and during the present 3-year period, the 3-year extension.

Mr. JONES. The question is on the question you have raised regarding the operation of it. We are not going into that.

We are providing that the report will be made to Congress during the life of this act, that is to 1966.

Once it became operative I would think that would be a continuing responsibility of the Smithsonian and the operating trustees.

Mr. WIDNALL. Has there been a full disclosure to the Members of Congress regarding the exact financial position of the Cultural Center at this time?

Mr. JONES. You mean since these hearings were commenced?

Mr. WIDNALL. Yes.

Mr. JONES. The committee went through this very carefully. I believe it was in July of this year and in 1958.

We were reasonably satisfied on the figures that Mr. Stevens submitted to the committee that there would be no further need for Congress to authorize further money for its operation.

Mr. WIDNALL. As I recall they anticipated they will have all the money raised by December 31 of this year by voluntary participation.

The point I am trying to make now is this: We are changing the formula completely when we say we will match dollar for dollar the amounts that have been raised by voluntary participation.

Do we actually know how much has been raised? I think Mr. Cramer the other day raised the question of whether pledges would be considered the same as cash.

Will the Government match pledges? If they reneged on the pledges then on the commitments made for the Center is there provision the Government will pick up the unpaid pledges?

I think there are many things that are fairly complicated in the financing of this Center with the change in direction.

I hope we honestly face up to it now before we have a problem later on. The last thing in the world I want to see, and I think other members want to see, is to have a memorial to a great President and several years from now get involved in some kind of a financial hassle over the thing. We don't want anything like that.

Mr. JONES. Nor do we.

Mr. WIDNALL. We want full disclosure so we know where we are going.

Mr. JONES. It is almost impossible to anticipate every question that might arise in people's minds, but since we have been dealing with this since 1958 I think we can be reasonably assured that the estimate has been presented and we are dealing with a subject that is new to many, certainly to me. I know nothing about performing arts. I think in 3 years I will not know any more than I know at the present time, so we will have to rely on the best judgments we can possibly get.

Mr. WIDNALL. The type of cost item I think about is this—and I don't think we can picture true costs as to what this will be:

I believe the architect kept referring to the superstructure of the building.

Does that mean that in addition there will be expenditures for the furnishings, for the equipment inside that will be extra and apart? I don't think that has been pinned down in connection with this.

I think it is very important to know what we will do, and do it honestly and wisely and provide as well as we can now so we do not complicate this with problems in the future.

I raise this point because we are changing completely the original concept with respect to a national cultural center before it was a memorial.

I want to see this made a fine memorial and not complicated later on.

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. I would like to say something about this because I was very critical of this matter when it first came up.

I spoke on the floor against the first bill. I pointed out why it was wrong. If I do say it myself, every point I made came true, because later on the Cultural Center people reorganized their program, and hired a fellow named Roger Stevens. I got to know him.

Mr. Stevens is a very able man. He is working for free. If I do say it myself, I have had a little experience in promotions in my time, and I had quite a heart-to-heart talk with Mr. Stevens about the Cultural Center.

He and I saw eye to eye.

About 2 weeks ago he came up to my office and we discussed this matter very carefully.

I say without any hesitancy, the plans as now worked out under the leadership of Mr. Stevens are sound. I do not think for one moment there will be any comeback on the Federal Government in any way, shape, or form.

I think this thing is a sound proposition and, based on the prospectus that Mr. Stevens has worked out, I would go around and sell securities on it because I think it is a sound investment.

That is the way I feel about it. I think in drafting this bill which I suggested to my colleague perhaps he has not seen what was introduced on Friday. I got a copy of it only this morning.

In this joint resolution worked up, with the help of both sides of the aisle and members of the Center, I think the interests of the country, of the Government, and others have been well taken care of.

Congress will receive reports. The Smithsonian Institution will keep an eye on this, and Mr. Stevens, in whom I put a great deal of trust, will be active in its operation.

Furthermore, you will notice a clause in here in section 11 that the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts designated by this act shall be the sole national memorial to the late John Fitzgerald Kennedy within the city of Washington and its environs.

It is the only one the Federal Government will back, and I think it is very apropos and a very suitable memorial to the President who was killed in such a tragic way.

Mr. WIDNALL. May I say I have great respect for my distinguished colleague from New Jersey. I like to listen to your views and get your advice at all times.

I am merely emphasizing this: I believe the same as you, that this is a very fitting memorial, and it would be a wise choice as a program.

In view of the nature of the participation now of the Federal Government in connection with it I think there should be due deliberation about all the facets with regard to constructing this memorial, and whether or not there will be changes in direction, in programing, in size, and these things should be considered because we are going to be participating where we were not before, and it was on a voluntary basis.

This is all separate and apart from being named for and in memoriam to President Kennedy. These are things that I know you would study and everyone else would study, the facts and figures regarding a \$15-million garage; that is \$10,000 per space for the garage. I don't think you would build one like that any place in the country.

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

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Chairman.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Schwengel.

Mr. SCHWENGEL. I would like to ask a question or two and make an observation, if I may.

I appreciate having our colleague here and having the opportunity to listen to his viewpoint. I want to say to him and to the committee

that I share some of his apprehensions and I agree that we ought to have some understanding now on some of the points that he raised.

I want to make this observation, too: First I want to say that I am in agreement that we should have a memorial for John F. Kennedy. I believe this so strongly that I have introduced a bill to create a commission to give this matter serious and thorough consideration which I believe it is not going to get if we act on this question now in this Congress.

For those who are friends of the Cultural Center, let me say you could not have a better friend for a cultural center. I have been with you and fighting for this from the very beginning. I certainly believe that we ought to have a cultural center here in Washington, D.C., where we can have the chance to display some of the heart and the culture of America, but for us who are interested in culture for all time, that John F. Kennedy's prime interest as President of these United States was the promotion of cultural interests might be a mistake.

I knew John F. Kennedy as well as any Republican knew him, I think, and I knew him as a historian and he made his contributions in this regard and as president of the Historic Society I asked the printing presses that were running off our recent book on the Capitol to hold the presses until we could do something about getting this tragedy recognized so in a sense I have had a part in building a permanent image of this great man.

Any time that we build a memorial that doesn't reflect Kennedy's interest in civil rights, that doesn't reflect his honest feelings on the foreign front, and his beliefs in the basic freedoms, that doesn't reflect a lot of other things he stood for, we are making a mistake.

So, Mr. Chairman, I want to say to you that I am very much of the feeling now that I shall want to vote against this bill until we give further consideration to this question. If we cannot have hearings extend over to another Congress and if we cannot have a commission that gives other people who are interested in Kennedy also an opportunity to be heard, we may be making a very sad mistake so I again issue the warning of caution in this, that we might be sorry for having acted so hastily and might find that we have indeed built an inappropriate and inadequate monument to President Kennedy. I suggest that we go slowly in this and give this a lot more thorough consideration than we are going to be able to give this if we act on it now.

Mr. WIDNALL. Mr. Chairman, in closing, may I have permission to insert in the record some reference material on points that I have made before the committee?

Mr. JONES. Without objection, it will be received and made a part of the record.

(Supplemental remarks by Congressman Widnall follow:)

Because of my deep interest in legislation in behalf of the arts, I have studied the various bills relating to the National Cultural Center very closely during the past 6 years. Despite defects in all of these bills, I have voted favorably on all of them because it seemed to me that, with the assurance that further Federal funds would not be invested, the possible gain to the general public outweighed the obvious risks.

However, when the project is changed in a way that calls for an immediate investment of some \$35 million in Federal funds and an uncertain financial future, and when all of this is proposed as a memorial to a beloved and mourned American President, then I believe that Members of Congress owe their constit-

uents careful study and analysis of the plan, House Joint Resolution 871, to provide it. For this reason I shall go into this matter at some length at this time in order to bring to your attention a number of questions, some of them alarming, for which Congress must seek satisfactory answers before it can properly pass legislation, such as House Joint Resolution 871, dedicated to a deceased President and calling for an unprecedented large sum of Federal money.

I urge you to prepare yourself for the House consideration of this matter. Perhaps the presentation I submit at this time will stimulate you to do your own research on this proposal.

Here are some of the troublesome problems that raise inevitable doubts, and demonstrate the need for legislative caution:

First. Is the memorial concept a "face-saver" for an otherwise faltering project?

Second. Why are Federal funds needed now when Congress has been repeatedly told, again as recently as last August 5, that the project could be realized through public contributions?

Third. How can a building designed for a 13-acre tract be fitted into the 9 acres authorized by Congress?

Fourth. How can Congress, in good conscience, authorize a \$15.4 million loan on a parking garage to applicants who candidly admit that they do not anticipate enough revenue to pay the annual interest, let alone the operating costs and reduction of principal?

Fifth. Should a Presidential memorial be built with borrowed money—in effect, should it be subject to a first mortgage?

Sixth. Is there a proven need for the project in its present form, aside from the memorial aspects, that justifies such major Federal participation?

Seventh. Should the administration of a Presidential memorial be governed largely outside the control of Congress by a largely self-perpetuating board of lay citizens appointed by the President without review by Congress?

Eighth. What happens to congressional responsibility, the taxpayers of the future, and the memory of President Kennedy, if the Center is a financial failure?

Ninth. Is the site a desirable one for the intended use in spite of severe criticism by leading architects and other qualified experts?

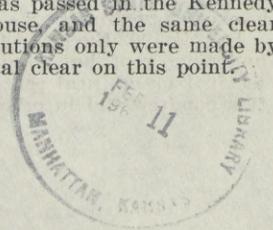
Tenth. Is this "sole" memorial in fact the most suitable one for the mourned President it would commemorate? Should Congress ignore other worthy memorial proposals that have been submitted to it? The Senate-passed companion measure drops the word "sole." Should we insist on its retention.

I do not pretend to have the answers to all of these questions, but I am certain that they should be developed by a suitable commission of Congress. I hope that my colleagues, Democratic and Republican, will join me in this appeal to reason and dignity. Certainly a memorial based on culture, of all memorials, should arise from a thoughtful approach, calling on all the skills of our vast Nation before the position of Congress is irrevocably decided.

Yesterday's plan for a national theater, no matter how attractive, should not be hastily improvised into a monument for the ages. To do so is not worthy of Congress, of the people of the United States nor of President Kennedy.

The National Cultural Center has been before Congress as a legislative matter three times; once in the summer of 1958, when the original bill was passed, again in 1960, when the act was amended in certain technical respects, and again during the summer of 1963, when the act was extended for 3 years due to the failure of the fundraising campaign to make its goal within the 5-year limitation originally set by Congress. Each time that this legislation has been before Congress, it has been brought to the floor with a severe limit on debate. Thus, Congress has never had a chance to consider as thoroughly as it should the defects as well as the virtues of the act and the project.

The act, as well as its first amendment, were passed during the Eisenhower administration with the backing of President Eisenhower. It was made clear to Congress in 1958 and in 1960 that the President favored the project only on the basis that the obligation of the Federal Government was to provide a site of about 9 acres and that all other capital and operating funds would be raised by public subscription. The extension of the act was passed in the Kennedy administration with the backing of the White House, and the same clear representations as to funding through public contributions only were made by the proponents of the extension. The record is crystal clear on this point.



House Joint Resolution 871, which proposes to change the name of the National Cultural Center to the John F. Kennedy Center of the Performing Arts, and to provide up to \$15.5 million of Federal funds as capital, and to lend another \$15.4 million in Federal funds for construction of a parking garage, and to designate the proposed Center as the sole national memorial to the late President in the National Capital area, evolved from a very simple amendment which was sent to Congress with the recommendation of President Johnson. House Joint Resolution 871, with its concept of borrowing authority and other unique provisions, is substantially different from the amendment first recommended by the White House. It is of some significance that House Joint Resolution 871 was prepared within 24 hours after penetrating questions were asked during committee hearings by Representative Cramer, of Florida, and this joint resolution appears to have been drawn in an attempt to answer most of the questions he raised.

Even so, it appears to be full of defects, and it certainly raises many questions which Congress should face and resolve before taking final action on the present problems. For the first time, there is an opportunity for extended debate which is more important than ever in view of the suddenness and brevity of the recent committee hearings and the fact that the only public witness who appeared during these hearings, the president of the District of Columbia Federation of Musicians, AFL-CIO, expressed grave concern about many aspects of House Joint Resolution 871, and the project as it is currently organized.

In order for Congress to deliberate and legislate intelligently in the public interest, it is necessary to consider the theater and art concepts of this memorial to President Kennedy. These components of the legislation are especially important, because of the fact that the project has been in existence for more than 5 years and therefore the proposed memorial, like a business corporation, becomes subject to the liabilities as well as the assets that have been acquired during its 5-year, nonmemorial, history. Congress must consider a point that has been raised by a number of thoughtful Members, including Senator Ellender, of Louisiana, Representative Brown, of Ohio, and Representative Cramer, of Florida. This is that the trustees of the National Cultural Center see the conversion of the Center to a memorial as a means of rescuing a project that might not otherwise have succeeded.

#### FIRST. THE QUESTION OF MAGNITUDE AND NEED

Other than in the matter of acreage, the original legislation set no limit on the nature of the building or buildings to be erected nor their cost. The hearings produced testimony from the American Institute of Architects under which it recognized the national importance of the project and recommended that the design be chosen through a nationwide competition which the institute agreed to administer free of charge as a public service. The trustees never availed themselves of this generous offer, and appointed as sole architect, Edward D. Stone. The first plan he developed called for three theaters and two small auditoriums under one roof with underground parking facilities at an estimated cost of \$75 million.

Many proponents of the original legislation were surprised and shocked, since they had believed that the project should be started with a single theater suitable for opera and ballet and, perhaps, symphony concerts. Based on figures from other cities, it was assumed that this could be accomplished for about \$10 million. The gentleman from New Jersey, Mr. Thompson, one of the authors of the original bill, had this to say as late as 1961:

"When I backed the proposal I had in mind the construction of a comparatively modest multipurpose auditorium here in Washington which could serve as a showplace for the performing arts, related traveling painting and sculpture exhibitions, and so on. The Center, under present plans, is far larger than the population of the metropolitan area of the Nation's Capital can reasonably or realistically be expected to use. The Congress gave the Center a site almost as large as that of the Lincoln Center in New York City on which six major buildings will be located. I do not believe the additional land called for in two bills before the Congress is needed, or that the powers of the Congress should be exerted to obtain it."

During 1962 the project was redesigned, retaining the concept of three theaters under one roof, but eliminating working space which would have made the project a true cultural center equivalent to cultural centers in other big cities in this country and in other nations. The cost of the revised structure was an-

nounced as \$30 million. It now appears that the trustees also eliminated the parking facilities from their cost estimates. It was not made publicly clear until the present hearings that the parking facilities (to be discussed below) were not included in the \$30 million estimate. Indeed, publicity material issued by the trustees states that the parking garage is an integral part of the project and the \$30 million cost estimate. The information developed at the hearings, therefore, came as a surprise to the Congress, the public, and, doubtless, to most donors.

There appear to have been no adequate studies that would indicate a need at present or in the immediate future, for the three theaters that are presently proposed. Roger L. Stevens, the chairman of the board of trustees, stated at the recent hearings grave doubts that there is enough audience available at present for the structure that is being planned. He said that it was the hope of himself and his colleagues that the existence of the three new theaters would encourage the growth of audiences.

Washington is already graced by Constitution Hall in which symphony concerts by the resident National Symphony Orchestra and by visiting orchestras from the United States and abroad have flourished for many years. It has been made available by its owners, the Daughters of the American Revolution, at very low rentals so that it appears that there is no urgent need for another symphony hall in Washington. In respect to an opera house, it is widely acknowledged that there is no suitable auditorium in Washington for grand opera, and great ballet groups. It follows, that a genuine need does exist in this field, but there appears to have been no adequate market study as to the number of days in each year that such an opera house would be economically useful. In respect to the proposed theater, judging by the rest of the country, the so-called legitimate theater appears to be diminishing in holding the interest of audiences. The National Theater in downtown Washington is not occupied in each of the 52 weeks of the year and, with rare exceptions, it does not attract audiences to the limit of its seating capacity. Could the National Theater survive as the legitimate business enterprise of its owners if it were faced with the competition of a tax-exempt theater on Federal property? One of the corporations owned in part by Roger L. Stevens is lessee of the National Theater.

Related to the question of need is the attitude of the potentially largest users of a cultural center. The two most active performing arts organizations in Washington, the National Symphony, which has been operating for 32 years, and the Washington Opera Society, which is now in its 7th year, have both been quoted in the press as expressing concern that vigorous fundraising for the National Cultural Center was creating difficulties for them in their own essential fundraising activities. In this connection I call your attention to an article in the Wall Street Journal of September 6, 1963. This same concern has been voiced by the managements of America's major symphony orchestras, who presumably would be the most frequent users of the Center after the Washington organizations. At a conference of the 25 major orchestra managers in San Francisco on June 23, the National Cultural Center was discussed and the consensus was that active fundraising for the Center was in "direct conflict" with the fundraising needs of the orchestras in their own communities. This would indicate that the national efforts to raise contributions would be at least privately resisted, if not publicly opposed, by the very performing arts organizations who the Center's trustees count on to be the core of support for the National Cultural Center. Since these existing cultural organizations are widely scattered among the constituencies of Congress, it follows that Congress should take time to inform itself thoroughly regarding the impact of the proposed legislation on existing cultural activities throughout the United States.

#### SECOND. THE QUESTION OF SITE

During the hearings leading to the original legislation, the proponents were virtually unanimous in recommending a site on the Mall close to downtown. They lost out to the Air Museum of the Smithsonian Institution and the present site along the river was hurriedly designated as a substitute in the closing days of the 85th Congress. Most thoughtful critics continue to be opposed to the present site despite its acknowledged scenic splendor. It has been widely characterized as "an island in the midst of a spaghetti-maze of arterial highways." It was pointed out during the hearings that successful theaters are almost invariably located in downtown areas and that those that have been located off the beaten track are often doomed to be failures. The Washington Audi-

torium, which is now being demolished, and which was out of the downtown area in its day, was cited as an example. Officials close to President Kennedy who were active on the Planning Commission for Pennsylvania Avenue had recommended to him that the Cultural Center project be broken up into its three components and that these be built one at a time as part of the rehabilitation of Pennsylvania Avenue between the White House and the Capitol.

The Advisory Committee on Pennsylvania Avenue was critical of the present plans and site on these grounds: First, the site is so far from the center of the Nation's Capital that it could do little to enrich the city's cultural life; second, the present location is not served by major public transportation facilities; third, housing all performing arts stages in a single building might result in a structure so large as to be out of proportion to the rest of the city.

The New York Times on December 11, 1963, said that the National Cultural Center "seems doomed to be a well-landscaped traffic island in the midst of free-ways; culture over a giant car park. Pedestrians will undoubtedly be able to borrow over or under the automotive obstacle race, but this is peculiarly bad planning. As it stands now, the National Cultural Center is a well-intentioned gesture, dubiously sited, promising prettiness but shortchanging the possibility of architectural greatness—a backhanded tribute to culture and Mr. Kennedy."

The most experienced, independent, concert manager in Washington, Patrick Hayes, has been frequently critical of the large size of the Cultural Center project and of the site. After the memorial legislation was introduced, Mr. Hayes in two broadcasts—December 1 and 15, 1963—urged caution and deliberation by Congress and continued to raise serious questions regarding the site.

Congress should certainly have a chance to review the question of site, especially if the Cultural Center is to be a memorial to President Kennedy, since no American would want a Presidential memorial to risk failure as a business enterprise, a risk which now must be considered by the Congress because of the unique nature of this proposal as developed in House Joint Resolution 871.

Another serious question relating to the site is its size. The original act authorized only 9 acres. The plan for the National Cultural Center developed by Edward D. Stone, architect, as well as publicity issued by the trustees of the Center, calls for 13 acres. When this discrepancy was brought up by me on the floor of this House on August 5, 1963, I was assured by the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. Jones] that no additional land involving Federal funds would be acquired for the National Cultural Center. In spite of these assurances, officials of the National Cultural Center testified at the hearings on this legislation on December 12, 1963, that 4 additional acres would have to be acquired by the Federal Government through the National Capital Planning Commission at a cost of some \$3.3 million to be appropriated by Congress. Congress has not authorized this extension of the acreage for the National Cultural Center, nor has it authorized such an appropriation, but it appears that the presently planned building cannot be erected on the present 9 acres, according to the trustees of the Center, who say it is the "obligation" of the Federal Government to buy the additional land.

### THIRD. THE QUESTION OF PARKING

The business risks of the memorial come into sharp focus in relation to recently uncovered facts about the parking garage which is essential to the operation of the Center. In order to justify the omission of the cost of the parking garage from the publicized cost of the Center, Mr. Stevens, the Center's chairman, testified that he considered parking to be noncultural and therefore that it would be improper to ask for public contributions to pay for the construction of it. Presumably the same standard has not been applied to the funds needed for construction of restaurants, checkrooms, and other noncultural activities within the Center. It was at the time of that testimony on December 12, 1963, that Congress first heard of the proposal to borrow funds to construct the parking garage. It is noteworthy that the originally proposed memorial bill did not include such borrowing authority so that it is certain that Congress would have been faced with this request later on if it had passed the bill as originally proposed.

At the time of his testimony, Center Chairman Roger Stevens stated that construction costs of the garage would be \$10,800,000. In House Joint Resolution 871, which emerged a day later, borrowing authority is asked for \$15.4 million. Three days later Mr. Stevens testified that the additional \$4.2 million was needed because of architects' fees, engineers' fees, and allowance for increases in construction costs.

This astounding proposal would put a first mortgage on a Presidential memorial for the first time in our history. Moreover, according to the testimony of its own proponents, this mortgage is certain to default. The proposed parking garage with spaces for about 1,600 cars is to be built at the unprecedented high cost of \$10,000 per parking space. According to the testimony of Mr. Stevens, the best anticipated revenues from the use of this parking will not be enough to pay the annual interest charges, let alone the annual operating costs, and any reduction whatsoever of the principal of the 30-year loan that is sought. It is clear that the end result will not be a loan, but a further \$15.4 million contribution from the Federal Treasury.

Mr. Stevens testified that it was proposed to operate the parking garage at a dollar a car on an in-and-out basis regardless of time. Because of its isolated position, most tourists would be able to approach the proposed Kennedy memorial conveniently only by private automobile. Those tourists who merely want to view the building—and it is unclear whether they may ever enter free—rather than attend one of the spectacles to be presented there, would thus have to pay \$1 for the privilege of parking. The other Presidential memorials provide free parking conveniently near and, of course, free admission. Might not this affect the attitude of tourists toward the memory of President Kennedy?

It is also to be questioned whether enough parking and adequate entrance and exit facilities have been planned. The present seating capacities of all of the Center's facilities add up to more than 12,000. For this, 1,600 parking places underground, and no surface parking, are being planned. By comparison, the Federal Government's Carter Barron Amphitheater has a seating capacity of 4,000 and adjacent parking lots for more than 1,100 cars. The Carter Barron Amphitheater is also served by regularly scheduled D.C. Transit routes. Yet, at the times when it plays to large audiences, the Carter Barron parking lots are quickly filled and the parking spills over to adjacent streets for many blocks around. According to the architect, Mr. Stone, there will be only one access road from the surrounding highways to the Cultural Center. This would tend to raise a serious problem, both in entrance and exit, for 1,600 cars at a time when there is intensive activity in the theaters, especially when audiences are leaving at one time.

Here it shall be noted that the parking problem appears to be greatly aggravated by the difficult site that has been chosen. If the Cultural Center project were to be located in downtown Washington, existing and future commercial parking facilities could take care of all of the needs at no expense to the Federal Government.

#### FOURTH. THE QUESTION OF MATCHING FUNDS

President Eisenhower and President Kennedy both laid great emphasis on the fact that no Federal money would go into the construction of the Center. Senator Ellender, of Louisiana, spoke on this subject just this past December 18, saying:

"President Kennedy was aware that if the Cultural Center could be constructed entirely through private contributions, it would have much more meaning for the people all over the country. \* \* \* President Kennedy realized this, and attached great significance to the raising of private funds. \* \* \* He made it the subject of White House messages."

Chairman Stevens of the Center has himself laid great emphasis on this aspect of the plan for the Center. Writing in the *American Music Teacher* for September-October 1962, he stated:

"When Congress sets aside a 13-acre tract [sic] on the Potomac for the National Cultural Center it also stipulated—in conformity with the American tradition—that the funds for erecting the Center should be raised by popular subscription. In other words, Congress hoped that the people of our country would indicate their enthusiasm for this program by a kind of referendum, in which their votes would be cast in the form of voluntary contributions, both large and small."

Yet, it is now proposed that a memorial to President Kennedy be erected in a way that is not in conformity with a long-established and successful American tradition. This tradition and precedent have not been violated in the case of the congressionally authorized memorial to Franklin Delano Roosevelt which is yet to be built and which, when it is built, is to be constructed from funds made available entirely by public subscription.

## FIFTH. THE QUESTION OF ADMINISTRATION

All existing Presidential memorials in Washington (including those authorized but not yet constructed) have been developed under the direct control of Congress through congressional commissions. Congress is now being asked to consider a Presidential memorial of unprecedented magnitude and of unprecedented usage and cost with unprecedented haste—and also is being asked to waive the commission approach which has resulted in the great memorials to Washington, Lincoln, and Jefferson. Congress is being asked to surrender fiscal control and administrative control to a board dominated by lay citizens appointed by the President without the advice and consent of Congress. It is being asked to do this in the face of a proposal for a Presidential memorial which is simultaneously being presented to Congress as a “business proposition” which is supposed to pay its own way. It would appear that because of the grave risks in the unchartered course set for the proposed project that the thoughtful commission approach is more necessary than ever before.

## SIXTH. THE QUESTION OF FINANCIAL RISK

For the first time in our history, Congress is being asked to authorize and pay the major cost of a Presidential memorial which, once it is built, must be maintained as a business. This injects the problem of calculated risk into a memorial monument, something which Congress has never had to deal with before. During various committee hearings, Congress has relied on the testimony of one witness, Mr. Stevens, for assurances, unsupported by figures, that the project would pay for itself once it is built and would not be a future burden to the taxpayers. Although the statements of Mr. Stevens, whose investments are primarily in the theater and in real estate, should be carefully considered, his opinion runs counter to all actual experience in this field. Comparable cultural centers erected, or being erected in other big American cities, have assumed that they would need annual operating funds in addition to those coming from operating revenues. Lincoln Center in New York found that its construction costs just about doubled in the course of construction, and it still has not raised all of the capital that it needs. Lincoln Center has also found that its annual operating costs are greater than those assumed in the planning estimates. In the other nations of the world, opera houses and cultural centers all receive large annual subsidies from their governments. They cannot and do not exist from operating revenues alone.

It thus becomes virtually certain that Congress will have to provide annual operating funds to keep such a gigantic enterprise solvent. Comparison has been made with the National Gallery of Art, which was constructed entirely through private means and given to the Government. Yet, the National Gallery requires and receives from Congress an appropriation of more than \$2 million a year which it needs in order to operate. A complex cultural center of the performing arts will undoubtedly require even more in annual subsidies in order to operate.

Congress has been given rosy predictions in regard to other so-called self-liquidating projects, the most recent and notable of which is the District of Columbia Stadium. Congress now knows that even the most careful business predictions by experts cannot be considered negotiable. This is an especial problem for enterprises which depend upon paying audiences in order to remain solvent. For example, far from paying for itself, the District of Columbia Stadium cannot pay the interest on its Government-guaranteed bonds and the Government has had to step in in order to make the interest payments.

It is true that Congress has already authorized the undertaking of such necessary financial risks in connection with the construction of the theaters of the National Cultural Center. However, the circumstances under which Congress approved the plan were much different from those that are now being proposed. The original plan called for a project which, except for the grant of land, would be capitalized and supported entirely through private contributions. The project at that time was not a memorial project and therefore there was no implied obligation to rescue it, if it should fail. Now Congress is confronted with a plan under which a major Federal investment of at least \$35 million is to be made immediately. This plan for a presidential memorial can hardly be allowed to fail, once it has been built, regardless of the future cost to the Federal Treasury.

A presidential memorial that, in the future, found itself in financial trouble would not be a graceful tribute to the man to whom it is dedicated.

Congress is also being asked to pass in House Joint Resolution 871 a measure which would supersede more than 40 conflicting memorial proposals on which hearings have never been held, and whose virtues will never be known if, for the first time in our Nation's history, a presidential memorial is authorized under emergency conditions. Precedent and prudence appear to require the commission approach. Congress, for example, should have a completely detailed fiscal report of the Center's operations to date including a complete listing of all donations made, the names of the donors and the conditions attached to the gifts. Congress should have this information because it is the Congress and, also, because it is being asked to authorize Federal funds that must match, among other items, substantially more than \$1 million which have been spent already on purely administrative and promotional activities. The commission approach would also give Congress the needed opportunity to consider, in less chaotic circumstances, whether or not the Cultural Center, attractive as the idea may sound at the moment, is in fact the most suitable memorial to President Kennedy. Representative Schwengel, of Iowa, has appropriately pointed out that although the late President's interest in the performing arts was a matter of record, it was not the dominant interest in his life.

It would be wise to consider whether a Cultural Center memorial is the type of memorial that would appeal to most Americans in connection with their late President. It is apparent that the greatest value of the Cultural Center memorial will be to those who are able to afford the admission prices to the attractions that it will present. It follows that the Center will be of more value to the residents of Washington than to its visitors. Many millions of Americans who visit Washington will be excluded from the fullest enjoyment of a memorial such as House Joint Resolution 871 will provide. Everyone, regardless of economic circumstances or cultural interests, can enjoy the free and simple magnificence of the Lincoln Memorial.

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#### THE JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS—PROBLEMS AND PORTENTS

Construction of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, as well as its operation and maintenance has already created major problems for the Congress, and the Board of Trustees of the Center, and will create more in the months and years ahead.

The Sunday Star of Washington, D.C., reported on January 12, 1964, that:

"At the time of Mr. Kennedy's death, about \$13 million had been collected in cash and pledges. Congress agreed to provide \$15.5 million to match, on a dollar-for-dollar basis, money contributed by the public."

Then, according to the Sunday Star, the Congress also:

"Agreed to a Treasury loan of up to \$15.4 million to build a 1,600-car garage which will also provide the foundation for the Center's superstructure."

The fact is, as made clear by House Report No. 1050, 88th Congress, 1st session, accompanying House Joint Resolution 871:

"The estimated cost for the construction of the superstructure based on preliminary architectural plans is \$31 million and the estimated cost of the construction of the parking facilities, which also serves as the substructure, is approximately \$14 million. This parking facility is a 3-level facility for approximately 1,600 cars and includes the foundation, loads of the structure above, the vertical circulation, and space for mechanical services of the structure above."

It is clear from this report that the so-called parking garage, to be built with an uncollectible loan of \$15.4 million, includes the foundations of the three theaters to be erected above it.

In other words, the \$30 million building that was so dramatically unveiled among distinguished company at Newport, R.I., in September 1962, and which was promoted alike to donors, foundations, and the Congress, could never have been built, and was not intended to be built, for \$30 million.

Was this revealed by the Center's witnesses during the hearings held by the House Public Works Committee on December 12 and December 16, 1963? It was not. This vital information was withheld, just as the true facts about the essential parking were withheld from mid-1962 until set forth in the House report accompanying House Joint Resolution 871. No attention was called

to this vital matter in the House debate by the managers of the bill, nor was any explanation offered as to how the \$15.4 million mortgage will be amortized when the garage is combined in this way with the substructure.

"The foundation, loads of the structure above, the vertical circulation, and space for mechanical services of the structure above."

I tried to win a majority of my colleagues to the side of dignity and reason in connection with the proposed memorial. I am proud of those Members of Congress who spoke similar views, and I am pleased to note that the sentiment for restraint was strong, as the closeness of the vote shows. I have the unhappy impression that politics, rather than the public welfare, or concern for the memory of our martyred President carried the day.

My concern is intensified by the extraordinary fact that the defects in the hastily contrived and passed legislation are already becoming apparent.

Mr. Stevens failed to keep the Congress fully informed, for no mention was ever made of the need for additional funds for a garage over and above the \$30 million until the hearings on December 12, 1963. In fact, from the beginning, the impression was given in publicity issued by the Board of Trustees of the National Cultural Center that the \$30 million figure covered the entire cost of the proposed building.

I do not believe that the present site is the most desirable one for the memorial, especially if an underground garage is to be built, and I think that the Board of Trustees, and President Johnson himself, before he signs this bill into law, or when he does, should provide for an engineering study as to the feasibility of the present site for a garage.

If water is found a few feet down, would not this render the garage impractical? Certainly, the fact that the Center's site is filled ground alongside the Potomac would suggest that water would probably be found, and that the feasibility of the Center's location is open to question. The Center's site has been flooded in the past. In comparison, the Lincoln Memorial is located on land 30 feet above the Potomac, and no flood will ever reach it. Certainly, greater consideration must now be given to the location of this Memorial to President Kennedy in order to make certain that a memorial designed for the ages is not irresponsibly located on a site which can be endangered by a spring thaw. Our colleague, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. Cramer) proposed that an engineering study be made, but in their eagerness to get this legislation adopted without any perfecting amendments the congressional proponents may have been placed in an untenable position by the Center's Trustees.

It has been reported that a 1,500-space garage is to be built in the same general area under private auspices for \$4,289,392. This would indicate that what the Board of Trustees has been telling the Congress was a \$31 million cultural center is actually a \$41 million cultural center.

The Washington Post reported on January 12, 1964, that Edward Durell Stone, architect for the Center, has predicted that work on the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts could start in 3 months. The increasing evidence of poor site selection is obviously one reason why the Center's start is now being pushed to prevent reconsideration.

I do not believe that any start can be made legally until funds have been completely raised to pay for the Cultural Center. Otherwise, the Federal Government will undoubtedly be called upon to pay further large sums for completion of the Center should the private fund drive again fail.

Our colleague, the gentleman from New York, Mr. Lindsay, pointed out the dangers of Federal Government control of the Cultural Center's program unless there is a major private contribution of private funds to the Center and its programs.

The Washington Post declared, in an editorial on January 10, 1964, that the independence of the Cultural Center would depend upon the raising of sufficient non-Government support to insulate it from Government pressures.

Certainly, the problem of raising the funds necessary to give the Cultural Center the needed measure of independence it must have to become a worthy center for the performing arts is not helped, in fact, it is actually hindered, when the American people have no clear idea of the kind of memorial which will be provided to our mourned President. The Sunday Star article is most instructive regarding the utter failure of Center Chairman Roger Stevens to cope with this aspect of the problem:

"One of the most difficult jobs that lie ahead of Mr. Stevens and his fellow members of the Board is the task of determining what type of memorial to Mr.

Kennedy should be contained in the Center. Congress gave the Trustees that task—but also provided that their decision should be reviewed both by the Board of Trustees of the Smithsonian Institution and by Congress.

“Should there be a statue of Mr. Kennedy? Some other piece of sculpture? A tablet engraved with his writings? A painting?”

“Mr. Stevens said yesterday that he hadn’t even had time to think how the Board would go about making its decision.

“I assume we’ll establish a committee to consider the question but frankly, I haven’t even begun to think of who should be on such a committee.”

Other memorials to President Kennedy outside of the Nation’s Capital may well attract funds which would go to the Center if proper, and not hasty improvisation by Mr. Stevens and his colleagues had been the rule in this vital matter. This entire problem could have been avoided if the Center’s trustees had been more patient and farseeing.

We now have been given additional evidence that the Center’s Trustees have yet to present to the Congress a fair accounting of fundraising activities and the actual needs of the Cultural Center.

The \$15.5 million matching grant provided in the House-passed measure was agreed to by the Congress on the assumptions that only \$31 million would be necessary, and that only \$15.5 million would be raised through voluntary contributions. No need was ever developed and presented by Mr. Stevens and his colleagues for more than the \$31 million.

Now, according to the Sunday Star article to which I have been referring, Mr. Stevens hopes to raise an additional \$7 million, which will bring the voluntary contributions to \$20 million and the total cost of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts to \$35.5 million.

Mr. Stevens has left the impression that the additional money will be used for a cultural endowment fund. The fact is that Mr. Stevens needs this money to bring the actual voluntary contributions on hand to \$15 million in order to qualify for a \$5 million Ford Foundation grant which he has insisted on including in his \$13 million figure of funds on hand. One can only hazard a guess as to why he insisted on such faulty presentation of the matter, but the probable reason is that it made his fund drive appear to be a tremendous success.

However, since Mr. Stevens knew he needed the additional \$7 million he now speaks of in order to qualify for the Ford Foundation grant, and knew that the total would then be \$20 million, he should have requested only \$11.5 million in matching funds from the American taxpayers, or he should have explained to the Congress what he planned to do with the excess amount. It is surprising to me to find Mr. Stevens so concerned with an endowment fund when he completely ignored my suggestion for an annual appropriation to cover maintenance and operation, similar to the annual appropriation provided for the National Gallery of Art, to keep this Memorial Center for the Performing Arts from becoming a white elephant.

To sum up, then, it is clear, from the words of Center Architect Edward Durell Stone, reported by the Washington Post, that the trustees of the Center propose to build their giant car park starting immediately, long before they have the money in hand to build the “cultural” superstructure, for Roger Stevens assured Congress that parking is not cultural and hence should be built under a mortgage guaranteed by the Federal Government. The entire substructure including “the foundation, loads of the structure above, the vertical circulation, and space for mechanical services of the structure above,” it now appears, are also not “cultural,” if Mr. Stevens is to be believed.

Congress has set no qualifications nor restraints on this parking garage loan, and it follows that the Center’s Board of Trustees can demand that the U.S. Treasury buy its bonds forthwith.

There is a possible catch in the fact that the House-passed measure was so hastily drawn by its proponents, that the section authorizing the \$15.4 million loan for the parking garage was so drawn as “to finance necessary parking facilities for the Center.”

No mention is made in the legislation about foundations for a complex of theaters. Whether this is enough to deter those in charge remains to be seen. In any event, if challenged, it is doubtful that a court would sustain the view that the legislation passed by the Congress actually provides for the \$15.4 million loan to cover such important and central portions of the Cultural Center as its very foundations.

This would certainly seem to be something which President Johnson himself should look into.

The President should also satisfy himself that the Board of Trustees can go ahead now to build the garage and the foundation before they have any way of knowing if they will have enough funds to build the theaters.

I very much doubt that this \$7 million which Roger Stevens now admits he needs will be raised in 3 months when the construction of the garage and foundations is predicted to start.

It is only too clear that the Board of Trustees is planning to get a loan from the U.S. Treasury, dig a hole in the ground, install a parking garage, and the foundations of the Cultural Center, and then come right back to the Congress with an accomplished fact, and a demand for more Federal funds to cover this parking garage with its cultural "superstructure." The New York Times commented editorially that "Congress can hardly allow a Presidential memorial to go bankrupt."

I include as part of my remarks the newspaper articles to which I have referred in these remarks.

[From the Washington (D.C.) Post, Jan. 12, 1964]

#### CENTER START IN 3 MONTHS IS PREDICTED

(By Susanna McBee)

Architect Edward Durell Stone made an admittedly optimistic prediction yesterday that work on the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts could start in 3 months.

Stone, interviewed in his New York office by telephone, added that he expects construction to be finished in 2½ to 3 years.

He gave a "rough timetable subject to further refinement" for completion of the national memorial to the late President which Congress approved last week.

The Center's Board of Trustees will meet here Monday. Robert L. Stevens, Board Chairman, has scheduled a press conference at 1:30 p.m., before the meeting. Stevens has indicated construction could start by mid-1964 and be finished in 2 years.

#### IN WORKS 5 YEARS

Stone, who began working on the project 5 years ago, said his staff is now working with specialists on such technical problems as seating, acoustics, and staging.

The congressional joint resolution authorizes up to \$15.5 million in Federal funds to match private donations and \$15.4 million in borrowing authority to build a three-tiered underground parking garage.

As of last month, private funds in pledges and cash totaled \$13.1 million, the Center's trustees reported.

Stone said the project "could be contracted for in stages." The General Services Administration will act as the agent for inviting design and construction bids for the Center, which will be built in Foggy Bottom on the Potomac.

"If they let the contract for the garage before letting the contract for the superstructure, it would save a considerable amount of time," Stone said.

#### HOPES FOR EARLY START

Stone said he hopes site preparation—grading, excavation, and installing the footings on which the superstructure will rest—can be started in 3 months.

"We could then start garage construction in 6 to 8 months, and by the time that is finished, let's say in 8 months or longer, we could have all the final drawings for the superstructure ready," he said.

The superstructure would take another year to 14 months, he estimated. It will combine 3 halls under a single roof—a 2,700-seat symphony hall, a 2,500-seat auditorium for opera, ballet, and musical theater and a 1,200-seat theater.

Presumably the Center's Trustees can start construction without waiting for a congressional appropriation since the garage borrowing authority has been approved.

[From the Washington (D.C.) Sunday Star, Jan. 12, 1964]

### CULTURAL CENTER IS ASSURED; TRUSTEES' PROBLEMS GROW

(By Orr Kelly)

Construction of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts is now assured and those responsible for building and operating it are beginning to think of the enormity of the problems that still lie ahead.

Both the House and the Senate agreed last week to a bill naming the National Cultural Center for Mr. Kennedy and putting up enough Federal funds, in loans and grants, to assure an early start on construction. President Johnson is expected to sign it in the next few days.

The fact that the Center is now designated as the sole memorial to Mr. Kennedy in the Washington area has, in a way, eased the job of the Center's Board of Trustees. But it has also given them, in another sense, a much greater responsibility.

#### PLAN FOR FUND

There seems little doubt that it will be easier to collect money from the public for a memorial to an assassinated President than it was to collect it for something as nebulous as a cultural center.

While the efforts to obtain contributions from large donors will continue, Roger L. Stevens, Chairman of the Center's Board of Trustees, said a new plan is being devised to make and appeal for broad national support for the Center. But fundraising on such a scale is a different, and in some ways a much more complex, thing than raising large sums from large donors.

Sometime this week, he said, he hopes to be able to announce plans for the memorial fund drive.

At the time of Mr. Kennedy's death, about \$13 million had been collected in cash and pledges. Congress agreed to provide \$15.5 million to match, on a dollar-for-dollar basis, money contributed by the public. In addition, it agreed to a Treasury loan of up to \$15.4 million to build a 1,600-car garage which will also provide the foundation for the Center's superstructure.

#### SEEKS ADDITIONAL MONEY

Mr. Stevens hopes to raise an additional \$7 million, to bring the public contributions to about \$20 million. This will provide more than the \$31 million it will cost to build the Center superstructure (including about \$1 million already spent for fundraising and administration).

Enough will be left over, it is hoped, to provide at least the beginnings of an endowment to bring the best in the performing arts to the Center.

One of the most difficult jobs that lie ahead of Mr. Stevens and his fellow members of the Board is the task of determining what type of memorial to Mr. Kennedy should be contained in the Center. Congress gave the Trustees that task—but also provided that their decision should be reviewed both by the Board of Trustees of the Smithsonian Institution and by Congress.

Should there be a statue of Mr. Kennedy? Some other piece of sculpture? A tablet engraved with his writings? A painting?

Mr. Stevens said yesterday that he hadn't even had time to think how the Board would go about making its decision.

"I assume we'll establish a committee to consider the question," he said, "but frankly, I haven't even begun to think of who should be on such a committee."

#### WORDING OF ACT

The action by Congress last week assured the construction of what the act referred to as the "superstructure" of the Center. This word was used to distinguish the Center itself from the garage and basement below and does not mean, as the word might imply, that the Center will be an empty shell.

But even though the Center will be complete with seats and lights and chandeliers and drinking fountains, it will still, in a sense, be an empty shell until it comes alive as a showplace of American culture.

This, perhaps, will be the Trustees' most difficult task—one that has probably been complicated at least a little by the large Federal contribution that has now been promised.

Although it is planned that the Center will be self-supporting and that there will be no need for annual Federal appropriations, it would be naive not to assume that at least some Members of Congress would take a lively interest in what goes on at the Kennedy Center.

#### PRESSURE FEARED

Representative Lindsay, Republican, of New York, raised this question briefly during House debate on the bill last week and asked if the Center would not be subject to the same pressures as the cultural exchange program.

Representative Schwengel, Republican, of Iowa, said he looked forward to hearing the music of Meredith Wilson played at the Center. Certainly, no member of the Center's Trustees can look forward to explaining to any Member of Congress why he can't hear the music he likes or see the drama of his State at the Kennedy Center.

As the Nation's first living memorial to a President, the Kennedy Center undoubtedly will arouse questions of what is appropriate in a Presidential memorial. The Bolshoi Ballet might well perform at a national cultural center, but someone is sure to ask if Russian Communists should perform in a center erected to the memory of an assassinated President.

Tomorrow, the Center's Trustees will hold their annual organizational meeting at 2 p.m. at 1701 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., followed by a meeting with the Center's Advisory Board at the State Department.

Mr. Stevens said he expected the meeting to be routine, but it was apparent that he and his colleagues had already begun to grapple with the problems that lie in the next 2½ years of construction and beyond.

Mr. WIDNALL. I am not sure whether Mr. Kaufman is here today or not.

Mr. KAUFMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. WIDNALL. Would you care to make a statement?

Mr. KAUFMAN. Very brief.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Kaufman, do you wish to testify or present a statement for the record?

Mr. KAUFMAN. I have no prepared statement, just a present interest in this matter.

Mr. JONES. Give your full name to the reporter and the interests that you represent.

#### STATEMENT OF SAM JACK KAUFMAN, PRESIDENT, LOCAL 161, AMERICAN FEDERATION OF MUSICIANS

Mr. KAUFMAN. I am Sam Jack Kaufman, president of the District of Columbia Federation of Musicians, a resident of our town for 25 years.

I am very much interested in the Cultural Center. Personally, I dream and think, sometimes impractically, but like you gentlemen I dream and think. I have had the benefit of 4 or 5 hours of the thinking of the very able Congressmen and Senators and I, too, have qualms such as they do.

I think that the Cultural Center can be made to be reflective of the fine moods and traits of our dear departed President. I know no finer way to have his memory live, perhaps not incorporating all of the things the gentlemen wanted in one piece of marble or statute, or building, but what better describes, after all, the moods, the thinking of a great man than the gamut of drama, ballet, opera, symphonic music? Its basic ingredients, the thoughts of the composers, the choreography are depicting life, so I say that this can be a living memorial to the memory of John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

I made some notes. I can't write speeches. May I just refer to them.

Somebody is worried about whether there are too many bridges. If there are too many bridges, we cannot move the bridges, so let's move the building. Lately there has been a lot of talk about the expense. I have privately had differences of opinion as to the necessity for two halls. I think with our modern imagination that one multipurpose hall would suffice for both symphony and opera and ballet. This can be done. It might save some money so that we could have the other things that we so sorely need. It is just a thought that comes to my mind.

I have been thinking about the capacity of the hall. I don't like 2,750 seats. I would like 3,400 seats. I think this should be open to the masses and the words "carriage trade" have been bandied about in some of the statements that I have read. This could very well be true. The many tourists who visit our town haven't a lot of money. If we have a little more seating capacity so that we could sell some seats for \$1 or \$1.50, I think they could afford that, rather than making it a privilege, a financial consideration to enjoy the great attractions that will, I am sure, take place at the Center.

I am very much in favor of some of the remarks made by our esteemed and good friend, Congressman Widnall. I feel that many of the remarks contained in the Congressional Record of December 9 should be before you at all times. His concern for maintaining this beautiful edifice is a great concern and something we should meet at this time and now for my selfish privilege I do think that this money is necessary not only to maintain and avoid deficits but also to make possible for one of the Nation's great orchestras, not only to exist, but also to be there when needed to play these attractions.

Gentlemen, just like you need a corps of stagehands and ushers and ticket takers and sellers, you also need a qualified resident orchestra, ready at all times, able to play the accompaniments for all of these fine attractions.

After you leave the Metropolitan you have to look around. Not all of these touring operas will carry with them their own orchestras. The same for ballets. They do not. They may, as we say in the trade, carry a couple of keymen, but the bulk of the accompaniment is done by a resident orchestra. It would be a shame if after we got this building up that we found that we did not have a resident orchestra here.

This is a great possibility. We need support for our orchestra. It should be ready, just like the stagehands and the ushers, et cetera, are ready, so I ask you again to heed the remarks of Congressman Widnall. They are sound, they are practical. He did not put it in the words that I did, but remember a resident orchestra is necessary. We cannot keep these musicians here unless they can live and the National Cultural Center will not live without live music.

Thank you very much.

Mr. JONES. Thank you, Mr. Kaufman.

Are there any questions?

Mr. SCHWENDEL. Yes. Mr. Kaufman, would you see anything wrong with referring this whole matter to a Presidential Commission and letting them have a chance to study more some of points that you raised?

Mr. KAUFMAN. I would have no objection to anything that would get the desired results. The method, sir, I don't know.

Mr. SCHWENGEL. You raise a very valid point, and that is the question of the masses.

Mr. KAUFMAN. I am interested in them.

Mr. SCHWENGEL. I am, too. I am interested in some masses right here in the District of Columbia, and I wondered while we were considering this if it might not be well to consider building a school here. The schools here are about as bad as you can find anyplace in the world.

Mr. KAUFMAN. Is that a music school?

Mr. SCHWENGEL. I will amend that to say America. You cannot have culture without good education; can you?

Mr. KAUFMAN. We have the basis for it. We have some fine school systems, a new music department at George Washington University, Catholic University, American University.

Mr. SCHWENGEL. I am talking about the public school system. You are aware we are \$200.6 million behind in our public school system for boys and girls in the District?

Mr. KAUFMAN. That is another problem.

Mr. SCHWENGEL. But it is related. You are interested in that, too.

Mr. KAUFMAN. Yes, and we have tried to help.

Mr. SCHWENGEL. It is kind of a paradox that we spend \$15 million here for culture and such a small amount for schools, and I am not sure Kennedy would like this if he were living, either.

Mr. KAUFMAN. I imagine he would like something like this.

Mr. SCHWENGEL. He would like to have us do something about schools, too.

Mr. KAUFMAN. About everything that is needed, sure.

Mr. JONES. Are there further questions?

Mr. Cramer?

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Kaufman, did I gather by your testimony that you feel that this would offer some sort of competition with the Washington Symphony Orchestra, the efforts to get it on a permanent basis and properly financed?

Mr. KAUFMAN. I feel that the problem is tied in with that. I have tried to show the need for retaining in our city qualified musicians so that this edifice will live. There are more things that go into production than that which is seen. Somebody has got to turn the lights on, someone must pull the fly, somebody must take the tickets, somebody must sweep the hall, and somebody must play the music; and if they aren't here, if they can't make their living, if it is difficult for them to exist in the city of Washington, here is one little thing that must not be overlooked. Call it subsidy, if you will, call it whatever you will, there is a need. There is a need for retaining our National Symphony Orchestra, and this should be one of the concerns of this committee. I honestly feel so.

Mr. CRAMER. How do you feel about what part the National Symphony Orchestra should play in this thing, if any?

Mr. KAUFMAN. I feel for one thing as the resident orchestra that it should be the home of the National Symphony. We would not expect in going to Berlin to find the Budapest Orchestra as the resident orchestra any more than we would come to Washington and find some orchestra from some other part of the country. We need a resident

orchestra. This does not mean it is going to usurp all of the time, get all the preferences, but it just means that it is there when we need it and it would be there.

Mr. CRAMER. Do you feel the National Orchestra should be housed in the Center?

Mr. KAUFMAN. We have a fine home, that is to the DAR, but I think this would be better. It is very difficult to operate at Constitution Hall. There are conflicts of dates that make the smooth running of our symphony very, very difficult. It never comes to light, but in practicality, in actuality, there are many problems that arise. All I visualize is that this beautiful building will house fairly and equitably our National Symphony Orchestra.

Mr. CRAMER. What is your position with the symphony, Mr. Kaufman?

Mr. KAUFMAN. I am president of the—excuse the word—"union." I have no direct connection, but a tremendous interest in the maintenance of 100 employed musicians.

Mr. CRAMER. Has this matter been taken up with the trustees of the Center?

Mr. KAUFMAN. I don't believe I have had occasion to speak to these gentlemen. I do not think this is a new thought, but all along we have been hoping that any committee or any group of men would realize this necessity, just as much as they might realize that we need dressing rooms, too, and this is not facetious, because one of our biggest theaters here originally was put up without dressing rooms. Then they had to knock off a lot of office space to provide it.

I just wouldn't want this beautiful building to come up and everything taken care of and the basis of all things cultural forgotten about—live music.

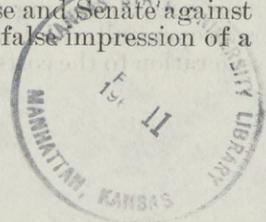
Mr. BALDWIN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAMER. I yield.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. Kaufman, we have a problem in this respect. We started out 5 years ago simply authorizing a volunteer group to raise funds to construct a cultural center, to which the Federal Government was going to contribute the land. We had somewhat of a problem earlier this year to put a bill through the House to extend the time to raise the funds. There were some who objected to the original bill and some objected to the extension, still on a volunteer basis.

There is a widespread sentiment in Congress at the present time that this would be a suitable memorial to the late President Kennedy, and I share that view, and those of us who are interested in passing such a bill would like, of course, to try to get as much unity in the Congress and as much support and as overwhelming a vote for it as possible to show that this is the desire of the Congress.

We already have one problem complicating this bill and that is the means of financing, and particularly the question of financing parking facilities and the question of a bond issue. The question of maintenance and the question of a contribution year by year toward a portion of the salaries of any particular group that use this would be a second extremely serious complication and might cause a considerable number of additional votes in both the House and Senate against the bill. Therefore, we might give a completely false impression of a



division in Congress as to whether we should erect a memorial to the late President Kennedy. In other words, I don't think we should show such a split. I think we should designate and pass a bill to designate the Cultural Center as a memorial to the late President Kennedy, but I think we should try to reduce the conflicts within the bill to the very minimum.

It may well be that at some future time we will have to meet the kind of problem that you propose but I think it would be a mistake to try to meet it at this time and to cause the possibility of a considerable additional group in the House and Senate to oppose it because they don't think the Federal Government at this time should enter into the field of maintenance. Some of them do not even believe we should enter into the field of construction, let alone maintenance, and I think for the House and the Senate to encourage a serious split in a vote on the question of designating a memorial to the late President Kennedy would be a great mistake and would give a false impression to the country. I think this committee has an obligation to avoid showing such a split.

Mr. KAUFMAN. Your point is well taken. It comes back to our city of Washington being an orphan. In anything that we attempt to do here and do well, well, we get into a matter of politics and sectional thinking. I, for one, if there was something worth while in California or Texas or Oklahoma, or anyplace, I would vote for it as long as I knew that I was voting and doing a great job and a complete job, not a job that is satisfactory to people under certain circumstances. However, let's not get into that.

Mr. CRAMER. I can assure the gentleman that there is no politics or sectional thinking in this matter so far as I am concerned. I do not think there is really any politics or sectional thinking in it so far as the Congress is concerned. I think that it is pretty well conceded that a proper memorial to President Kennedy should be established in Washington. And it does not mean simply because of certain questions that I asked the other day, the Washington Star suggests, that I am trying to oppose this project. I asked questions as to how it is going to be financed, how much it is going to cost, and whether the Federal Government or the Congress should have anything to say about the nature of the memorial to be built, when in fact in the past a Presidential Commission has always been the method, and Congress has always had a right to review those phases of the project involving memorials and the questions of maintenance and operation, and if Congress is going to be expected to pay the cost of that in the future?

I read the Washington Star on Friday, and—I don't know where the reporter got the information—but the suggestion was that the trustees were seeking financing of the construction plus operation and maintenance funds from the Federal Government. That is the first time I ever heard that they were trying to get those funds and as a matter of fact, they specifically testified they were not trying to get such funds. Who is confused? Is it any wonder that perhaps some of the members of this committee and some of the Members of Congress might be a little bit confused if the news reports of that nature are out. Disclaimers are made by the proponents of the legislation and yet you, yourself, now are suggesting that probably in the future in order to make it a proper cultural center, the Government will have to give some consideration to the costs of operation. Is that your judgment that some-

time in the future Congress is going to have to look at this operation and maintenance question?

Mr. KAUFMAN. I do not believe, sir, that any project of this kind, any more than the District of Columbia Stadium, can be self-supporting. The costs of the performing arts unfortunately entail many people. We speak in terms of 50, 100, 60, 80, and this is not a profit-making business. It never will be. It needs help. Where can the help come from?

Mr. CRAMER. Well, I call your attention to the fact that when we had this bill up for consideration on August 1 of 1963, a report was issued out of this committee, when it was supposed to be financed by private contributions without any Federal money, and this is contained in the report. [Reading:]

Testimony received by the committee indicated that those responsible for the operation of the National Cultural Center are formulating plans under which, both by investments of funds received by the Center and by rentals, revenue would be made available to the Center to maintain and operate the National Cultural Center once it is built.

Do you know of any change in plans relating to that?

Mr. KAUFMAN. This is the first time I have heard the statement and I wouldn't be in position to prognosticate the financial position or condition of the operation. I threw out my thoughts to you, sir, just because I honestly believe them. I believe they are necessary and in any general consideration of building a building and for the purposes desired that music plays a very important part and some means must be found to perpetuate living music. It is as simple as that—an old cry through the ages that now repeats itself.

Mr. CRAMER. I will just terminate my questioning with a comment that, despite the fact that some are caustically critical of the gentleman from Florida for asking questions at the last hearing, I note that most of the subject matter of my questioning has now been incorporated in a new draft of the bill.

Mr. JONES. Yes. I want to say that the observation of the gentleman from Florida is worthwhile and certainly his questions in my opinion went to the principles involved. I am certainly pleased to say that the members of the committee took due notice of the problems that you raised and I think we have got a better bill on account of it.

Mr. CRAMER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. JONES. Thank you, Mr. Kaufman.

Mr. KAUFMAN. Thank you, gentlemen.

Mr. JONES. Dr. Leonard Carmichael, Secretary, Smithsonian Institution, accompanied by James Bradley.

Dr. Carmichael, our good and trusted friend who has been with us on many occasions and certainly it is always a great pleasure to have you before the Public Works Committee. We welcome you today, sir.

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

Dr. CARMICHAEL. Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, thank you very much indeed, Mr. Chairman. We at the Smithsonian are very grateful to you and to the members of this committee for your consideration of the problems of the Smithsonian through the years.

I am deeply grateful, gentlemen, for this opportunity to speak briefly concerning the pending legislation to rename the National Cultural Center in honor of the late President John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

The National Cultural Center was established as a bureau in the Smithsonian Institution by the act of September 2, 1958. The same act provided for a Board of Trustees for the Center and that the actions of the Board shall not be subject to review by any agency other than a court of law. The act also provides, however, that the Board shall submit an annual report on its operations to the Smithsonian Institution. And, as amended, it further provides that the authorization shall cease to be effective if the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution does not find that sufficient funds to construct the Center have been received within 8 years after the date of enactment, namely on September 2, 1966.

The Board of Trustees of the Center include among others: Senator J. William Fulbright, Senator Leverett Saltonstall, and the Honorable John Nicholas Brown, who are also Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, as members.

The Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution is also one of the ex officio trustees.

Senate Joint Resolution 136, identical to House Joint Resolution 828, was introduced by Senator Fulbright for himself, Senator Anderson who is a Regent of the Smithsonian, Senator Saltonstall, and a number of other sponsors. The three named Senators are thus all Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

We are informed that the resolution has the support of the administration and the Board of Trustees of the National Cultural Center. As a member ex officio of the Board of Trustees, I personally most strongly favor the proposal to name the Center for the late President John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

Inquiry has been addressed to the members of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution for their views prior to the next meeting of the Board. I shall be honored to submit their views to the committee if I am authorized to do so by the individual members of the Board and if all replies are received before a meeting of the Board.

It has been an honor for me to have been allowed to present this brief testimony. The matter under consideration is of high importance for the welfare of all the performing arts in our Nation. When the Center is complete, it will provide a brilliant and appropriate showcase in which America and the rest of the world can properly admire our country's esthetic achievements in the arts that are recognized as basic in every civilization that can be called great.

Mr. JONES. Thank you very much, Dr. Carmichael. Are there questions?

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. I have just one question.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Auchincloss.

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. Dr. Carmichael, do you have any reason to believe that the members of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian will have any objection to this memorial?

Dr. CARMICHAEL. I do not have any reason to believe that any of them will have any objection.

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. Thank you.

Mr. CRAMER. Let me ask, Mr. Carmichael, what do you mean then by your statement on page 2:

Inquiry has been addressed to the members of the Board of Regents for their views.

What did you ask their views on?

Dr. CARMICHAEL. On the resolution. I felt that I am after all the Secretary of the Institution but since the Board of Regents contains three Members of the Senate, three Members of the House of Representatives, as well as certain distinguished citizens, it seemed very inappropriate for me to assume that I knew what they would think without asking the question.

Mr. CRAMER. Who are the members of the Board of Regents?

Dr. CARMICHAEL. I will be glad to give you the names: The Board of Regents; the Vice President ex officio; the Chief Justice; the Honorable Clinton Anderson, Member of the Senate; the Honorable J. William Fulbright, Member of the Senate; the Honorable Leverett Saltonstall, Member of the Senate; the Honorable Clarence Cannon, Member of the House; the Honorable Michael Kirwan, Member of the House; and the Honorable Frank T. Bow, Member of the House. The citizens are Messrs. John Nicholas Brown, Robert V. Fleming, Crawford H. Greenewalt, Caryl P. Haskins, Jerome C. Hunsaker, and William A. N. Burden.

Mr. CRAMER. Have you made any effort to find out the views of the Regents with regards to the new Resolution 871?

Dr. CARMICHAEL. No, sir.

Mr. CRAMER. Which places specific responsibility on the Regents?

Dr. CARMICHAEL. No, sir. This information did not come to me or was not in my hand before this meeting.

Mr. CRAMER. Section 5(d), page 3 provides that:

The Board shall transmit to Congress a detailed report of any memorial which it proposes to provide within the John F. Kennedy Center for the performing arts under authority of paragraph 5, section 4 of this Act—

which is the authority extended to the Trustees to establish such a memorial—

and no such memorial shall be provided until the Board of Regents of Smithsonian Institute shall have approved such memorial.

This gives the Board of Regents, as I understand it, specific authority to determine the nature of the memorial to be included in the Center and to give specific approval thereof after a report to Congress is made relating to it.

Do you have any thoughts about the Board of Regents exercising this authority?

Dr. CARMICHAEL. Sir, I believe that the Board of Regents will do as directed by any act of Congress.

Mr. CRAMER. To me it is most important that as the gentleman from Iowa has expressed that whatever memorial is established within the Cultural Center that it be a fitting memorial. I think that the weakness of the presentations to date has been on this question of the fact that there is a group that wants to build a Cultural Center, and that is laudable; the Congress wants to establish a memorial to President Kennedy; that is laudable.

The question is, How do you wed the two? As of up to now the two have been living together out of wedlock you might say, under the proposal of House Joint Resolution 828. I want to see the two married, wedded, and the two properly functioning together in the future, in harmony, and carrying out both objectives.

In keeping with that the Board of Regents thus will have the responsibility of the principal interest of Congress in this matter, and that is a memorial to President Kennedy. Do you have any ideas on what such a memorial should be, Mr. Carmichael?

Dr. CARMICHAEL. I do not have any ideas at this time to express, but I am confident that the Board of Regents, if this obligation is given to them, would perform this obligation in a way that would, I believe, be very satisfactory. I have deep respect for my employers, called the Board of Regents.

Mr. CRAMER. Yes. Do you see any difficulty in working together with the Trustees for the Cultural Center in accomplishing this?

Dr. CARMICHAEL. I do not. You will notice, sir, that there is a considerable overlap between the Board of Regents and the Trustees of the Cultural Center. I think this itself would guarantee a cooperation toward the great end that is under consideration.

Mr. CRAMER. Do you foresee that any additional cost above the \$31 million requested for the structure itself will be involved in evolving a proper memorial to be included in the Cultural Center?

Dr. CARMICHAEL. Sir, I think it would be inappropriate for me to make any comment on costs at this time. We all know that sculpture, we all know that other memorial objects do cost something, but in general the expenditure, even for a good portrait statue, or for appropriate wall tablets, memorializing the characteristics of the life and achievements of the great President, we all know that these are relatively small costs as compared with the great costs of the structure itself.

Mr. CRAMER. You do not foresee at this time any need for any substantial additional funds above the \$31 million for cost of construction that has been requested and for which Congress is proposing a \$15½ million matching fund?

Dr. CARMICHAEL. As an individual, and without facts before me, I agree that I do not at this time see any problem, sir.

Mr. CRAMER. Do you have any comment on the borrowing authority proposal in section 9?

Dr. CARMICHAEL. I do not have any comment.

Mr. CRAMER. Are you familiar with the estimates for the cost of constructing the garage and parking areas?

Dr. CARMICHAEL. I am only familiar as I am an ex officio Trustee but I would much prefer to have the President, Mr. Stevens, comment on this, because he has studied and has the facts, really, and much greater knowledge about these facts than I have.

Mr. CRAMER. I was interested in it because as I recall on Friday Mr. Stevens testified that it would take \$11 million to build the parking area and the garage. The borrowing authority is \$15.4 million. I wondered if you had any information on that.

Dr. CARMICHAEL. I have no information on that. I believe Mr. Stevens is in this room.

Mr. CRAMER. Could Mr. Stevens clarify that point as to why \$15.4 million for the record? The record shows the cost of the garage is \$11 million. Is Mr. Stevens here?

Mr. STEVENS. Yes, sir.

**STATEMENT OF ROGER L. STEVENS, CHAIRMAN, NATIONAL CULTURAL CENTER—Resumed**

Mr. STEVENS. As I recall I said that the cost of the garage as estimated by the engineers was \$11 million, plus the fees—

Mr. CRAMER. Plus what?

Mr. STEVENS. Plus architectural and fees of GSA supervision, plus a contingency reserve. I think the difference in the figure comes from the fact that they felt sufficient reserves should be available in case the garage would cost more.

Mr. CRAMER. \$4.4 million is a pretty big contingency reserve on an \$11 million project, is it not? It is nearly 50 percent.

Mr. STEVENS. I wouldn't say it is that much, sir. Most builders tell me that a 20-percent reserve is adequate and if you added the architectural fees and GSA onto the \$11 million you would have pretty close to 12- and a 20-percent reserve would take you to approximately \$15 million. I haven't been over those figures.

Mr. CRAMER. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. SCHWENGEL. How many cars will the parking lot that we will spend \$15 million for hold?

Mr. STEVENS. 1,600 at the present time.

Mr. SCHWENGEL. How much does that come to per car?

Mr. STEVENS. If you have to use the full reserve—

Mr. SCHWENGEL. It would be about \$10,000.

Mr. STEVENS. About \$9,000 a car. On the other hand, I had occasion since I was here on Friday to check up on the Lincoln Center parking and I find that when you are mixed up with a number of structures above parking and a number of other related buildings that parking does cost a great deal more and that this is in line with what the Lincoln Center parking is costing.

Mr. SCHWENGEL. How about the comparable use? How often do you think this parking lot will be used?

Mr. STEVENS. According to the estimates of Myras Bros., who called for the feasibility study, they figured there would be a great deal of use by State Department and other buildings. This would not only just be for the Cultural Center. This garage could be used during the day for Government employees and for people in the neighborhood.

Mr. SCHWENGEL. It would become, in a sense, a public parking place.

Mr. STEVENS. This is a public parking facility, sir, and it would be of great use. For example, they recommend running a shuttle service from the Center up to the State Department. They went into—I cannot quote it from memory, but there are a number of other recommendations they made at this time to indicate this was not just a garage for the Cultural Center. There would be a number of other uses for the citizens of Washington.

Mr. CRAMER. I have one other question.

Mr. Stevens, you testified the other day that there was about \$4.9 million collected other than pledges by the trustees. How much of that remains? How much cash is left and how much has been expended?

Mr. STEVENS. Well, I really ought to have the figures with me. As I recall the day that we came here, according to my memory anyway, I was going to say that we have collected pledges and cash to date of \$13,122,000, and we have spent—

Mr. CRAMER. How much cash is that? How much have you actually collected?

Mr. STEVENS. We have collected \$4,947,000 in cash, we have outstanding pledges of \$7,978,000, which includes the Ford Foundation grant of \$5 million, which I do not think anyone questions. Most of the other pledges are from large corporations who have made gifts over a period of time. I am personally familiar with most of these pledges and I would say that if there is a 1-percent loss on them, I would be surprised. We do not put pledges on the books unless we regard them as being possible to collect.

We have also spent money for fees. We acquired a piece of property. When I say "for fees," I mean for architectural fees. We have been progressing with the architectural work so money has been spent in that respect.

Mr. CRAMER. How much has been spent and for what?

Mr. STEVENS. I would say according to these figures of our audit, \$1,183,000 has been spent over the 6-year period for office overhead and promotion. As I mentioned, this was a rather unusual situation, to start a project without any funds of any kind whatsoever, for planning or for overhead. Most projects do not start that way, so it has been necessary to carry this project with funds that we have collected. That is the actual. I would say the cash and pledges are without question there and I do not think that anyone needs to be concerned about the goodness of these pledges.

Mr. CRAMER. I was not questioning them. I am asking, \$1,183,000 was spent for office and promotion overhead; what else has been spent out of the \$4.9 million?

Mr. EDMONDSON. Architect's fees.

Mr. STEVENS. I thought I just stated it was \$600,000, \$499,000 for architectural work and surveys and \$107,000, I think, was the cost of a piece of land that was acquired.

Mr. CRAMER. What does that mean? How much is left in cash?

Mr. STEVENS. Very quickly, I would say approximately \$3,200,000, in round figures, in cash. The money we are spending on architect fees is money which has to be spent.

Mr. CRAMER. I am not arguing with it. I am just asking.

Mr. STEVENS. It is just as much as if it were in cash.

Mr. CRAMER. I am not arguing about it. I am just asking how much is left in the bank, because you are asking the Federal Government to match enough to put the building up. Did you include the costs already expended in the \$31 million figure testified to the other day that the Government was supposed to match? Did you include the \$1,183,000 already spent in your estimate as the total cost of construction?

Mr. STEVENS. I believe I testified that \$30 million was the estimated cost of the construction, based on figures from our architect. I think the other million dollars comes in due to the fact that there has been the cost of operation for the last 6 years. In other words, I have not changed from the \$30 million plus \$1 million. As money comes in, fortunately it is drawing interest from the banks and it will not be necessary for us to dip into the capital from now on.

Mr. CRAMER. Does the \$31 million that you testified to, which you are asking Congress to match, include the \$1,183,000 that you have already spent?

Mr. STEVENS. As I recall, I testified it would take \$30 million to build the structure. There is no reason to change that figure.

Mr. CRAMER. I understand that. You still have not answered my question. Does the \$31 million include the \$1,183,000 already spent?

Mr. STEVENS. It would, yes. I mean if we are getting \$31 million and it cost \$30 million to build the structure, we would have \$1 million surplus unless we had spent money for operations. Since we have spent \$1 million for operations, that would be included in the \$31 million.

I am just representing the Board of Trustees and commenting as far as the trustees are concerned in their relation to this act, and I am saying we subscribe to the act and agree with it and are trying to make the information available. In other words, I do not feel it is my duty or the trustees' duty to comment as to how Congress appropriates money. We can give our opinion, and that is the best we can do. We are in agreement with the act.

Mr. CRAMER. My question does not suggest any kind of defensive answer. I was just trying to get the facts and figures. Then, you are asking the Congress to match with 50 percent Federal money the \$1,183,000 already spent by the trustees?

Mr. STEVENS. That is right. In other words, the \$30 million does the job for the building which we expect. We have spent somewhat over a million dollars for expenses to date. Then the \$31 million would appear to be adequate to do the job.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Stevens, are you continuing your solicitations and are gifts and devises continuing to come in?

Mr. STEVENS. Yes, sir. They are coming in daily. Hardly a day goes by that I do not make individually myself several calls on foundations, corporations, and individuals to solicit funds.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Those gifts and devises will continue into the indefinite future so far as the trustees are concerned, will they not?

Mr. STEVENS. Yes, sir. We have a very active businessmen's committee and special gifts committee, all of whom are working hard to secure these gifts. As was brought out in the testimony last week, technically our Ford Foundation grant does not come into play until we have raised \$20 million. It would be advisable for us to try to raise more than the matching grants so we can have reserves.

Mr. EDMONDSON. So, the \$1 million-plus that you have had to spend has been absolutely indispensable to establish the continuous giving process that you have going on at the present time.

Mr. STEVENS. That is right, sir.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Thank you.

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Stevens, have you any reservations about the cost of operation and maintenance requirements having to be met in the future by the Federal Government?

Mr. STEVENS. In July we had an estimate of the proposed income and expenses which made it appear that we could operate the building without a deficit. I have had no information since to change that opinion.

I must point out to members of the committee that we do not engage in any operations here. At least, our present plan is to rent the hall to organizations that wish to use it. We feel there is a great demand for this hall or halls, and there should be sufficient rentals to cover the cost. After all, a great number of theaters are operated in the country that have to pay interest and principal and real estate taxes. We get an indirect subsidy because we do not have to pay real estate taxes. I would be very much surprised if we did not break even, if not earn a surplus.

Certainly, if private individuals can own theaters and make money out of them, with the property completely paid for and without a real estate tax burden there is no reason why this cannot break even.

Mr. CRAMER. Are the trustees to administer this building after it is finished?

Mr. STEVENS. We certainly would. That is our duty. We have been appointed by the President of the United States to carry out the provisions of the act.

Mr. CRAMER. What would happen if you do get into a deficit of operating expenses?

Mr. STEVENS. I think that would be a problem which had to be faced at that time. I do not think any businessman starts off hoping for a deficit operation. If that happens, then at that time you figure out what to do. There is no reason at this moment to anticipate it.

Mr. CRAMER. You very likely would come to Congress and ask for some help if that happened, would you not?

Mr. STEVENS. As I say, if and when that problem arises, we will have to face it then. I do not like to contemplate being in trouble before we start. I like to think we are going to be all right.

Mr. SCHWENGEL. I would like to ask a question about the parking lot. You think it would cost about \$10,000 per space. Will you tell this committee what kind of fees you will have to charge to pay off that debt and pay the interest?

Mr. STEVENS. I would quote from the development study. They estimate revenue of \$760,000, and they expect to require a dollar per car for parking.

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Per day?

Mr. STEVENS. On an in-and-out basis. The reason is that by charging an even amount they could get the cars in and out of the garage much faster. Then, of course, there would be monthly rentals for people who were using it during the day.

Mr. SCHWENGEL. What kind of monthly rental would be charged?

Mr. STEVENS. Their estimate was \$20 a month.

Mr. SCHWENGEL. \$20 a month would not even pay the interest on one space.

Mr. STEVENS. They show estimated rentals of \$766,000, and expenses of roughly \$167,000. Roughly speaking, there would be \$600,000 available.

Mr. SCHWENDEL. What would be the interest per year on money you had to borrow?

Mr. STEVENS. I do not know what the rate is. I am not familiar with the rate.

Mr. SCHWENDEL. About 4 percent. At the rate you are charging, that would be considerably over the figure that you are estimating as income, and you would not have any money to pay off the principal at all. In fact, you would not even have enough to pay the interest. Is that not true?

Mr. STEVENS. I think mathematically, if you take 4 percent of \$15 million, you pay \$600,000. If you deduct the full \$15 million, it would not carry the interest.

Mr. SCHWENDEL. This would assume that you rented every space 100 percent, which is something you would not be able to guarantee the committee at this time.

Mr. STEVENS. I am not an expert on parking. These people are regarded as experts.

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. A point of order. The witness before us is Dr. Carmichael. If there are no more questions for him, he should be excused and we can continue with Mr. Stevens at a later time.

Mr. JONES. Have you a further question?

Mr. SCHWENDEL. I wish to express what the chairman has already expressed about the gentleman before us. Dr. Carmichael. I have known him ever since he has been here. I think the Smithsonian is a great institution under his leadership. We are glad to have him before us.

I have one question. Dr. Carmichael, do you think this should be the only memorial or will be the only memorial ever built and will it adequately reflect the interests and ambitions of our deceased President forever?

Dr. CARMICHAEL. Mr. Chairman and Mr. Schwengel: In answering your question, I am answering as an individual. I am not in any way expressing the views of the Smithsonian Institution, because I do not know what their views are on this question.

It seems to me that this will be a great memorial to President Kennedy. It is certain that he was interested in this building. I may also add that many other people have been interested in this building. I do want to say in terms of some of the funds that we have spoken of, late Ambassador Corrin Strong has been most generous in carrying this building during a number of years. This building was of great interest to President Kennedy, and it was my understanding, if this building is made as a memorial, there will be at a suitable place in the building a specific memorial to President Kennedy in which some of the other aspects of his greatness that you have spoken about will be memorialized. Your great interest in history and his great interest in history will, of course, not be forgotten.

I cannot resist saying how wonderful, it seems to me, is the new book, "We, the People," which has been brought out under the sponsorship of the Capital Historical Society. All of these things were of great interest to the late President, and I do feel this building, the whole building, the great concept, possibly the greatest thing of its kind in the world, will be a wonderful memorial to President Kennedy, and inside it would be appropriate to have, in specific ways, references to these other facets of his greatness.

You asked whether this will be the only memorial. I am not competent to make a decision about a matter of this sort.

Mr. SCHWENDEL. I would like to ask now if it might not be well to refer our interest here to a special Presidential Commission so we can guarantee that these other things, in which I think President Kennedy had a great interest—I admit his interest in culture, and I certainly know about his interest in history—would be reflected.

Dr. CARMICHAEL. This is a technical question and, with your permission, I would like not to make any observation on it, sir.

Mr. JONES. Thank you very much, Dr. Carmichael.

I might point out that several years ago Dr. Carmichael presented a request for an authorization to construct a new Smithsonian Building. That request was for \$36 million. Dr. Carmichael and the Board of Regents made a careful analysis of the cost of that building, and I am happy to tell you that that building has been constructed for \$36 million. So, your calculations were good then, and your estimate of cost here today is of equal value to what you presented to the committee several years ago.

Dr. CARMICHAEL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. JONES. Without objection, the statement of the Secretary of the Interior will be received and printed in the record at this time.

Without objection, the statement of T. Sutton Jett, Department of the Interior, will be received and made a part of the record.

A statement from Senator Claiborne Pell will be received and made a part of the record.

A statement of Frank L. Dennis, president of Historic Figures, Inc., will also be received and made a part of the record.

(The statements and letters referred to follow:)

STATEMENT OF SENATOR CLAIBORNE PELL IN SUPPORT OF SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 136 AND HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 828

In these hours when we search our minds and hearts for some suitable commemoration for our late President, John F. Kennedy, I endorse the concept that a fitting memorial for President Kennedy would be to name the National Cultural Center here in Washington the John Fitzgerald Kennedy Memorial Center, and congratulate Senators Fulbright, Saltonstall, Humphrey, and Clark on their initiative in this matter. As chairman of the special Senate Subcommittee on the Arts, I am happy to lend my full support to their efforts.

As we know, construction of the Center has not yet begun; yet our former President's thoughts were directed toward the ideal of its growth as a symbol of our Nation's cultural vitality.

But, this would be an empty and vain gesture if adequate provision was not made to pay for it. My own view is that a considerable portion of the cost should be appropriated as a memorial.

During his administration President Kennedy and his First Lady devoted an important part of their energies and their aspirations to the development of the arts, to the enhancement of our cultural resources. Together they looked upon the arts as having a deeply significant, a central meaning to our national life. Together they gave distinction and high purpose and grace to this definition; together they themselves created a new environment for artistic achievement in the United States.

Great art speaks in a universal language. The great poet, or painter, or sculptor, or musician—the fine artist, no matter what his medium of expression—goes beyond narrow limits of time and place. He uplifts us. He shows us the harmonies which our world can possess and did possess generations, or even centuries ago.

He gives us a sense of continuity, of mankind's always renewing inspiration. He creates a work of abiding value. He illuminates our vision, so that we can better understand each other and better comprehend the goals we seek.

In this sense, I believe President Kennedy was a true artist—not alone in the words he used to motivate us, but in the impulses which motivated him. And, therefore, I think it would be appropriate that our National Cultural Center—as it is contemplated, as it is planned, as it emerges to reality—should bear his name.

I am further struck by the proposed location of the John Fitzgerald Kennedy Memorial Center. Its site is wonderfully close by the Lincoln Memorial, on the edge of the historic flow of the Potomac River and across whose waters our late President is buried.

The Memorial Center would be more than just a stone monument. In accord with the highest ideals of our Nation, it would be a living tribute to all creative talent.

As our first President, George Washington, wrote in 1788: "The arts \* \* \* are essential to the prosperity of the State and to the ornament and happiness of human life. They have a primary claim to the encouragement of every lover of his country and of mankind."

Two months ago, in an address before the United Nations, President Kennedy said: "Let us complete what we have started." And 2 weeks ago, President Johnson said of the Kennedy program: "Let us continue." These words seem particularly applicable to this memorial. It would be a wonderful flowering of the zest and intellectual spark that President Kennedy gave our country during the past 3 years.

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STATEMENT OF T. SUTTON JETT, REGIONAL DIRECTOR, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
CONCERNING SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 136 AND HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 828

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, the statement of the Under Secretary of the Interior on December 12 concerning Senate Joint Resolution 136 and House Joint Resolution 828 was concerned primarily with renaming the National Cultural Center to honor our late President. This morning I wish to supplement that earlier statement with an explanation of the Department of the Interior's efforts to facilitate the accomplishment of the most significant cultural undertaking in the history of the Nation's Capital. I will also outline its role in making land available for the Center.

As long ago as the initiation of site studies upon the engagement of Edward D. Stone, an architect for the Center, the Director of the National Park Service, designated a trustee in the act of September 2, 1958, offered to accommodate the adjoining park development to enhance the beauty of the Center.

As the concept of the building developed, the limitations of the site became apparent. We have assisted the architects in developing site plans. This endeavor has evolved a plan for use of approximately 7.8 acres of the adjacent Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway, administered by this Department, for a small part of the newly designed building and a cantilevered promenade. The site plan provides for access to and exit from the building, relocation of the roadway in Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway, and coordinated landscaping.

This Department administers several parcels of park land, totaling 2.38 acres within the boundary prescribed by the act of September 2, 1958, designating a site for the Center and authorizing the National Capital Planning Commission to acquire the lands necessary for the Center and related facilities. These park areas will be made available.

The Department of the Interior is eager to continue its cooperation with the Board of Trustees and the National Capital Planning Commission in every way possible to assure that an adequate site as well as the park lands involved will be available to bring to fruition this most worthy undertaking.

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STATEMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR STEWART L. UDALL CONCERNING  
HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 136 AND HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 828, DECEMBER 12,  
1963

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committees, it is a privilege to speak for the Department of the Interior on the resolution before you today and add our voice to President Johnson's enthusiastic support for this proposal.

The Department of the Interior has the responsibility for administering much of the land that is necessary if the Center is to become a reality.

"A nation reveals itself not only by the men it produces but also by the men it honors, the men it remembers."

Mr. Chairman, today we have an opportunity to honor and to remember the man who made that statement only a month and a half ago.

President Kennedy was then referring to his poet friend when he made that statement in dedicating the Robert Frost Library at Amherst College last October. In reading that statement today, one cannot but think of its application to the man who said it.

He went on to say:

"I see little of more importance to the future of our country and our civilization than full recognition of the place of an artist. \* \* \* I look forward to an America which will steadily raise the standards of artistic accomplishment and which will steadily enlarge cultural opportunities for all of our citizens."

Such was the importance of this subject you are considering in the eyes of a man who let no pressure of State business prevent him from lending ear, voice, and hand to the cause of culture in America and to his hope for its especial manifestation in the Nation's Capital through a National Cultural Center.

In this project Government has joined hands with private citizenry, Republican with Democrat, businessman with artist to give unprecedented encouragement to cultural excellence that matches our great leadership in other fields.

Initiated in a bipartisan act enthusiastically approved by President Eisenhower, carried on by the First Ladies of the past two administrations, who have invited Mrs. Johnson to join them as honorary cochairmen, the National Cultural Center has become an ever-brightening prospect, as Congress provided a site for it and as private moneys came in to finance it.

Now the man who gave most of all to this concept in terms of leadership and support, lending the full weight of his office, his energy, his personality, and his sensitivity to the needs of the Nation, is gone from us. Our very presence here today, however, makes clear that his spirit and intention are not gone, but continue, stronger than ever, in an almost universal desire for accomplishment. That desire is to bring the National Cultural Center to fruition, to have it stand as a reality, and thereby to honor the man who typified the purposes for which it stands.

None recognized more clearly than did President Kennedy the great deficiency of a beautiful Capital City that yet lacks a place where the cultural dimension of our life can be adequately expressed through the performing arts. He sought to rectify this by making the White House itself a lively cultural center.

Only a fortnight before the President's death the bagpipers of the famed Black Watch Regiment gave a concert on the White House lawn, pipers who marched so soon again in his funeral cortege. Earlier, when a national company of the Metropolitan Opera was formed to take opera performances across the Nation, the President made it a White House announcement. There are numerous examples of his personal interest.

He recognized that here in a country where more people attend concerts than go to baseball games and where more than one-half of the total of the symphony orchestras in the world are located, we have no national stage on which exceptional talents can be recognized and encouraged. We have no national hall to which we can invite the artistry of other lands and in which we can show our distinguished visitors the talent that is ours. Even with the wonderful methods of communication now at our command, we have no national wellspring from which the entire population of the United States can experience the cultural expression of fellow Americans or visiting friends.

Perhaps that is one of the reasons which caused the world famous contralto, Marian Anderson, to exclaim, "By the very name that it bears, the National Cultural Center means so much before it is even built. The Center has a purpose which is bright, noble, and good."

If this National Cultural Center can bear the name of our late President, it will mean even more as a place where our hearts can be uplifted and our minds refreshed through the performing arts.

For thus it will constantly reflect the intellect that saw the tremendous advantages such a Center can bring to America and it will reflect the life and vigor which pressed for its realization, that superb intellect and matchless vigor characterized John F. Kennedy.

President Kennedy told a closed-circuit television audience on behalf of the Center just a year ago:

"Art and the encouragement of art is political in the most profound sense, not as a weapon in the struggle but as an instrument of understanding."

Few men have lived who saw more clearly than John F. Kennedy the need for understanding if peace is to prevail in the world. How fitting that this hopeful, new instrument of understanding, the National Cultural Center, be named in his honor.

STATEMENT OF FRANK L. DENNIS, PRESIDENT OF HISTORIC FIGURES, INC., IN RE HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 828; SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 136; RENAMING THE NATIONAL CULTURAL CENTER

When the Subcommittee on Public Buildings and Grounds of the Committee on Public Works submitted its report to accompany the National Cultural Center bill in 1958 (H.R. 2623, 85th Cong., 2d sess.) it said on page 3 of its report:

"The committee believes it would be advantageous to the Government if the present lessees of the private property to be acquired are permitted to continue their tenancies until such time as plans have been approved and funds are made available for the actual construction of the National Cultural Center."

At the time the said bill was debated on the floor of the Senate, as reported in the Congressional Record for Friday, August 22, 1958, page 17749, the following exchange between Senators McNamara and Monroney occurred:

Mr. McNAMARA. The Senator from Oklahoma is absolutely correct about the 5-year period. However, I wish to point out that the Commission now has enough money on hand to purchase the slightly more than 1 acre which is privately held. The remainder of the property already belongs to the Government. Therefore the purchase may be made at any time.

"Mr. MONRONEY. The point about which I was asking the Senator was whether the tenants having small businesses—I have reference to the historic gallery, the waxworks—will be permitted to continue in that location as a lessor from the Government until such time as the property is actually needed for the construction of the Cultural Arts Center.

"Mr. McNAMARA. As I understand the action of the committee, it was that the tenants until such time as the property was actually needed; and, of course, that would involve, as the Senator from Oklahoma points out, raising the necessary funds to proceed with the project. However, I would not encourage the tenants to rely too much on that, because there is an indication that the money will be raised rapidly.

"But there is no reason in the world why the tenants should not remain there. They might become tenants of the U.S. Government and continue as such on a month-to-month basis.

"Mr. MONRONEY. Until the contractors are ready to go to work, and the land is needed for the actual construction, the tenants would prefer to remain there, if the property were to remain idle, until such time as construction begins. If it is the opinion of the Senator from Michigan that that will be permitted under the bill. I deeply appreciate his courtesy in extending this information to me at this later time.

"Mr. McNAMARA. That is definitely my understanding. I am sure the situation will continue in the manner in which the Senator has outlined."

The purpose of this statement is to ask that a similar statement of intent be made part of the legislative history of House Joint Resolution 828 and Senate Joint Resolution 136 which is presently before your committee for consideration.

The National Cultural Center Act of September 2, 1958, authorized the National Capital Planning Commission to acquire and turn over to the Board of Trustees of the National Cultural Center said lands. As yet there is certain property still to be acquired for the National Cultural Center. A number of businesses employing many heads of families occupy the real estate which is still to be acquired by the NCP. Among these businesses is the National Historical Wax Museum, of which I am the founder and president.

From 1958 through 1962 the National Historical Wax Museum paid \$115,864.21 Federal income taxes, \$14,175.41 in District of Columbia taxes, and other taxes which bring the total, in taxes, up to \$146,008.05. It is estimated that in 1963 some \$53,900 in Federal income taxes, \$6,064 in District of Columbia income taxes, \$4,175 in miscellaneous taxes, the total an estimated \$64,139 in taxes to be paid. Thus, over \$210,000 in taxes will be paid by us in 6 years. This, of course, does not include taxes paid by our employees.

Our weekly payroll of 21 to 25 persons has amounted to more than \$300,000 since 1958. In addition, some 2,100,000 persons have passed through our doors in the past 5½ years with almost 500,000 seeing the museum so far in 1963. The

National Historical Wax Museum has become one of the major sightseeing attractions in the District of Columbia and has a useful place in the business and cultural life of the community.

In view of the above, we believe that the National Historical Wax Museum and the other small businesses adjacent to it should not be displaced until necessary because of the problem of relocation and reorientation of visitors and customers to a new site.

We are earnestly seeking a new location. We have expected to be relocated in the Southwest redevelopment area, and have been acknowledged to have a secondary priority there as an entity which is being dispossessed by Federal action. However, our efforts for many years to obtain a site in the Southwest development have been frustrated by inability of the various participating agencies to finalize their plans, and to this day we have no certainty of being relocated there.

In these circumstances, we believe it reasonable for the legislative record of House Joint Resolution 828 and Senate Joint Resolution 136 to reiterate the view quoted above; namely, that present tenants of the Cultural Center site should not be evicted until construction operations require it.

We are strongly in favor of the renaming of the National Cultural Center as the John Fitzgerald Kennedy Center and expect to contribute financially to this memorial to our martyred President.

Mr. JONES. The Chair asks unanimous consent that other statements received by him may be made a part of the record prior to the printing of the hearings.

(Additional material follows:)

STATEMENT OF SENATOR JACOB K. JAVITS ON LEGISLATION TO RENAME THE NATIONAL CULTURAL CENTER AS THE JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY MEMORIAL CENTER, DECEMBER 12, 1963

Mr. Chairman, I am pleased and honored to be a cosponsor with so many of my colleagues of Senate Joint Resolution 136 which would authorize changing the name of the National Cultural Center to the John Fitzgerald Kennedy Memorial Center and would provide for Federal participation in its construction.

I feel that this would be a particularly appropriate tribute to a man enthusiastically interested in the arts during his lifetime, and who, with his charming and talented wife, was an articulate patron of the arts during his tragically short tenure as President.

President Kennedy believed in the participation of all Americans in all national endeavors. This resolution would allow and foster such participation. It would authorize the Federal Government to match private contributions to speed construction of this Center of the performing arts for Washington and for the entire country.

Just this morning, newspapers reported that the Old Dominion Foundation had decided to contribute \$500,000 to this cause—bringing the total amount of contributions in pledges and cash to \$13 million—certainly a sign of the interest being shown for this project.

It has also been reported that the Kennedy family prefers one suggested name for this memorial over another. I am sure this will cause no problem whatsoever, and that this distinguished joint meeting, representing both Houses of Congress, will be able to resolve this matter.

I feel particularly obligated to indicate my support of this proposal, not only because I am the sponsor of a bill urging a National Foundation of the Arts and cosponsor of similar measures to extend the influence of the arts in this country, but because I have joined with Senator Humphrey in sponsoring legislation to create a commission to screen all proposed memorials to the late President. I feel that this is necessary to insure that only the most fitting memorials are raised.

Today I want to make clear my support of this particular proposal as being especially fitting and entirely appropriate. The Kennedy Center for years to come, will be a living memorial to a man who possessed a joy for life. It will give pleasure to all segments of our population, but will, I am sure, give opportunities to youngsters dedicated to careers in the arts, and it will do so in the name of a man who impressed the world with his youthful dedication to his own career, as Chief Executive of the United States.

STATEMENT BY SENATOR GEORGE MCGOVERN OF SOUTH DAKOTA, RE SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 136 AND HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 828, TO PROVIDE FOR RENAMING THE NATIONAL CULTURAL CENTER AS THE JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY MEMORIAL CENTER, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1963

Honorable chairmen and committee members, I have joined with many Members of the Senate and with the spontaneous support of Americans across the land in sponsoring the proposal to rename the National Cultural Center as a living monument to our beloved President, John F. Kennedy.

Whether the Center shall be entitled the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts or the Kennedy Memorial Center, it seems to me, is not so important as the dedication of this Center to the man who gave it new force.

All of the arts had a place in the life of John F. Kennedy and his First Lady. They, together, led a renaissance of culture in the United States, inspiring Americans with a new love of learning and appreciation for the arts. They shared with us their love and appreciation of the cultural world. Indeed, not since the time of Thomas Jefferson has any President so vigorously personified enjoyment of the arts.

With the insight and vigor that characterized John F. Kennedy's administration, he gave energy to the National Cultural Center plans. He appointed new trustees, talked and wrote about it, and used his high office to activate the proposal. We can thank John Kennedy and his wife for the imminent realization of this Center so desperately needed in our country.

We need also to continue the stimulus that John Kennedy provided in quickening our appreciation for our cultural heritage. His honored name on this Center will help to accomplish that.

The Federal Government can do no less than provide funds on a matching basis as authorized in this legislation.

I urge its immediate approval.

Thank you.

STATEMENT OF HON. BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL ON HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 841, DECEMBER 12, 1963

Mr. Chairman, I want to take this opportunity to thank you and the members of the Committee on Public Works for permitting me to appear before you in behalf of the legislation which provides for renaming the National Cultural Center as the John Fitzgerald Kennedy Memorial Center.

I was privileged to cosponsor this resolution, and I most certainly urge you to take prompt action in reporting this matter favorably so that we may act on it without undue delay.

The legislation was White House drafted and has the vigorous support of President Lyndon B. Johnson.

It is fitting that this bill be passed as a special mark of respect to the late President Kennedy, and to his lovely wife, who had done so much in such a short span of time to promote and encourage the arts in this country.

The late President had taken a particular interest in the development of the Cultural Center, and it was through his personal endorsement and patronage that the project gained impetus and was brought to a point where future construction was an actual reality.

The site for the Center is perfect—on the banks of the Potomac River, in the city John F. Kennedy loved, and across from where he is now at rest in Arlington National Cemetery—and I am hopeful that with the Federal matching funds for the \$13 million in private contributions we can now move forward toward the completion of this project in his memory.

STATEMENT OF CONGRESSMAN JAMES C. HEALEY (NEW YORK) ON HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 828 AND RELATED BILLS TO PROVIDE FOR THE RENAMING OF THE NATIONAL CULTURAL CENTER AS THE JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY MEMORIAL CENTER, AND AUTHORIZING AN APPROPRIATION THEREFOR

Chairman Buckley and members of the committee, I want to speak briefly in favor of the bill under consideration here, to rename the National Cultural Center as the John Fitzgerald Kennedy Memorial Center and to authorize an appropriation for building the Center.

I am one of the sponsors of this bill, and I strongly feel this great Center of the performing arts located in Washington, our Nation's Capital, would be a most fitting memorial to our beloved late President. He and Mrs. Kennedy gave personal leadership in the fields of music, drama, art, and poetry. The White House was a place of welcome for musicians, painters, writers, and dancers while it was their home. They brought a new glow and a new meaning to the life of official Washington by their support and encouragement of the arts.

The present law provides that funds for the Center be provided through public contributions. A large amount has been raised from public contributions and I think that Federal participation will encourage greater participation by the public. By renaming it the John F. Kennedy Memorial Center, the American people will want to share to an even greater extent in the building of this Center in memory of their late President. I have received many letters from my constituents expressing interest and urging approval of this bill.

President Kennedy had said: "I am certain that after the dust of centuries has passed over our cities, we will be remembered not for victories or defeats in battle, or in politics, but for our contribution to the human spirit." He and Mrs. Kennedy took personal interest in the plans for the Center and both worked hard to accomplish it. They knew that such a magnificent Center was needed and would bring dignity and pride to the city of Washington. Millions of Americans who visit Washington, and visitors from all over the world, will share in the joy of it. It will house a symphony hall, a theater, and a hall for opera, ballet, and musical comedy. There is proposed a garden terrace with a retractable ceiling. It would be used in all weather for band concerts, art exhibits, festivals, and a children's theater. Our late President once told a group of supporters of the Cultural Center: "Art, and encouragement of art, is political in the most profound sense, not as a weapon in the struggle, but as an instrument of understanding."

I urge the committee and the Congress to give speedy approval of this bill so that construction might begin as soon as possible. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for permitting me to appear and give this statement before your committee.

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RESOLUTION OF POST 226, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA DEPARTMENT OF CATHOLIC  
WAR VETERANS

Subject: Living memorial to the late President John F. Kennedy.

Whereas the late President John F. Kennedy and Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy were patrons and promoters of the arts; and

Whereas the National Cultural Center would be a fitting memorial to the late President: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That Post 226 of the District of Columbia Department of the Catholic War Veterans assembled at its regular meeting on December 2, 1963, in St. Francis Xavier Parish Hall does hereby advocate that the National Cultural Center be rededicated and be known as the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts and that Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy be designated as a permanent member on the Board of Directors of said Center.

The executive committee of the District of Columbia Department, Catholic War Veterans meeting on Saturday, December 14, 1963, voted unanimously to adopt the above resolution of Cockrean Post 226 as an action of the District of Columbia Department, Catholic War Veterans.

LADISLAUS J. ESUNAS,  
*Third Vice Commander.*

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RESOLUTION

DECEMBER 16, 1963.

Whereas the late President of the United States gave time and effort to the recognition and advancement of the performing arts, was a member of the National Symphony Orchestra Association, and personally helped in the fund raising efforts of the trustees and committees of the National Cultural Center,

the association supports the recommendation that the name of the National Cultural Center be changed to the John Fitzgerald Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.

The National Symphony Orchestra Association also indorses the House and Senate committees proposals that matching funds be appropriated by the Government.

Transmitted by :

Mrs. JOUETT SHOUSE,  
*Vice President, National Symphony Orchestra Association, Trustee, National Cultural Center.*

THE METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON BOARD OF TRADE,  
 Washington, D.C., December 10, 1963.

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

DEAR MR. BUCKLEY: In view of the scheduled hearings by the Public Works Committees of the Senate and House you will probably be interested in the attached resolution.

Adopted by the board of directors of the Metropolitan Washington Board of Trade on December 2, 1963, the resolution in memoriam to President Kennedy urges the National Cultural Center be named in his honor as an everlasting memorial.

We therefore take this means of endorsing Senate Joint Resolution 136 and House Joint Resolution 828, the bills under consideration by the Public Works Committee.

Sincerely,

EVERETT J. BOOTHBY, *President.*

IN MEMORIAM

Whereas our Nation and the world has been stunned by the death of our late President, John Fitzgerald Kennedy who was struck down by an assassin; and

Whereas President Kennedy's death brings into focus for every American the importance and the responsibilities of the Presidency; and

Whereas while we as a Nation mourn a great loss, it can in no way approach the grief of a gallant wife who has lost her husband or the little boy and girl who have lost their father in the service of his country; and

Whereas our late President was struck down in the full vigor of his adulthood thus robbing our Nation of many, many years of devoted public service far beyond the span of the Presidency; and

Whereas it has often been remarked that President Kennedy's interest in the beautification of the National Capital and the improvement of its cultural life was of paramount concern to him and his First Lady; and

Whereas this interest far exceeded mere perfunctory endorsements of worthwhile projects but was translated into action as witness the interior decoration of the White House and the preservation of the buildings bordering Lafayette Square; and

Whereas his interest in the proposed Cultural Center breathed new life into a tremendous project for the entire Nation: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That in this time of great national sorrow over the untimely passing of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, the Metropolitan Washington Board of Trade conveys to Mrs. Kennedy and her two children its condolences on their grievous loss: and be it further

*Resolved*, That we recommend that the Cultural Center which was a major artistic goal of the late President for Washington be named in his honor as an everlasting memorial to him as a patron of the arts.

DUPONT CIRCLE CITIZENS ASSOCIATION,  
Washington, D.C., December 4, 1963.

Re National Cultural Center.

CHAIRMAN, PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE,  
*House of Representatives,*  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: At the regular meeting of our association on December 2, 1963, it was voted unanimously to support President Lyndon B. Johnson's proposal to change the name of the National Cultural Center to the John F. Kennedy Memorial Center.

A copy of this resolution as passed is enclosed.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN R. IMMER, *President.*

JOHN F. KENNEDY MEMORIAL CENTER

Whereas President Lyndon B. Johnson has proposed to Congress that the National Cultural Center be redesignated the John F. Kennedy Memorial Center; and

Whereas this would be a most fitting memorial to the memory of our late President: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Dupont Circle Citizens Association at its regular meeting on December 2, 1963,* That it supports wholeheartedly the above proposal of President Johnson and resolves that letters indicating this support be sent to him, to the Chairman of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, the Fine Arts Commission, National Capital Planning Commission, National Cultural Center, and to the chairmen of the appropriate committees of Congress.

JOHN R. IMMER,  
*President, Dupont Circle Citizens Association.*

ECONOMIC AND FEASIBILITY REPORT FOR PLANS AND PRELIMINARY ESTIMATE OF CONSTRUCTION COST FOR PROPOSED 1,600-CAR PARKING FACILITY, NATIONAL CULTURAL CENTER SITE, WASHINGTON, D.C.

(Edward Durell Stone, architect; Severud-Elstad-Krueger Associates, consulting engineers; Moran-Proctor-Mueser & Rutledge, consulting engineers; Syska & Hennessy, mechanical engineers; Meyers Bros. Parking System & Parking Plan, Inc.)

SECTION I. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

The proposed parking facility of 1,600 cars will be located on the National Cultural Center site, bounded on the east and south by the ramps D and G of the new inner loop highway, on the west by the relocated Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway and the Potomac River, and on the north by F Street. The site was authorized by the U.S. Government when the National Cultural Center was created by act of Congress in September 1958.

The parking facility will serve patrons of the National Cultural Center and its three auditoriums and transient parkers in the surrounding area. Parking areas are on three levels, below the proposed center building, with entrances and exits to access roads on two levels. Principal ingress and egress to the facility will be New Hampshire Avenue and Rock Creek Potomac Parkway.

The estimated project cost of \$13,866,238 is based upon new access roads and site work required, and the construction of the facility up to level +38. It will be a reinforced concrete and steel structure. The building cost includes parking space for 1,600 cars, construction of all areas eventually to be used by the Center below level +38, and all structural elements; that is, foundations, columns, transfer beams, and mechanical services that are necessary for the future Cultural Center building above level +38.

Based upon the construction cost only (see sec. III: cost summary of building), the cost of the building on a square-foot basis is approximately \$11.30 per square foot and on a car basis \$6,675 per car.

## SECTION II. ECONOMIC AND FEASIBILITY REPORT

*The projected operating costs*

This operating expense estimate assumes a 7-day weekly operating schedule. The garage operating hours would be 6:30 a.m. to 2 a.m. or later, depending on the time the last show concludes.

"Labor" includes a garage manager, an assistant manager and 10 full- and part-time cashiers, and 5 floormen or "floaters" as they are called who control traffic on the different levels. This force may be augmented or diminished according to need.

"Special services" includes a regular bookkeeping service, surveillance, and a provision for an annual audit of the books.

Estimates for insurance, utilities, housekeeping and maintenance and other expenses are based on unit costs or per-stall costs experienced with comparable parking garage operations.

We have assumed that there will be no real estate or property taxes charged against this operation. The concessionaire, of course, will be responsible for the normal licensing and business taxes that would be ordinary to the garaging business.

We have also assumed that the elevators will be maintained and operated by the building proper.

We recommend that this garage be operated by a professional parking concern under a management basis. Under this type of arrangement, all the receipts from parking would belong to the Center (or to whomever owns the garage). From the receipts taken in, the professional operator would pay all the expenses of the operation and also deduct a fee for such management. In this case we have estimated a fee of 6 percent.

Under maintenance and repair, we have allocated a sum of \$25,000 per annum which we feel will be more than adequate to cover normal wear and tear and any emergencies which might arise. There should be an annual surplus in this category, which moneys could be accumulated toward a sinking fund.

*National Cultural Center Garage: Operating expense estimate*

Labor:	
Manager—1, at \$600 per months.....	\$7,200
Assistant manager—1, at \$500 per month.....	6,000
Cashiers—10 full and part time, at \$1.50 per hour.....	22,500
Floorman—5, at \$5,000 per year.....	25,000
Total.....	60,700
Special services:	
Bookkeeping services.....	1,500
Audit.....	750
Total.....	2,250
Insurance.....	6,000
Utilities:	
Power and light (ventilation).....	12,000
Water.....	250
Telephone.....	500
Total.....	12,750
Maintenance and repair.....	25,000
Other expenses:	
Bus transportation.....	10,400
Advertising (for day parking).....	1,000
Office supplies and tickets.....	1,500
Uniforms and laundry.....	1,500
Miscellaneous.....	1,000
Total.....	15,400
Management fee (6 percent of gross parking receipts), approximate.....	45,000
Total operating expense.....	167,100

## PROJECTED INCOME

The parking revenue is estimated on 3 functions a day (as we have been informed) for a 365-day year, with a daily average attendance of 5,000 people. We are also including additional revenue from a percentage of transients and monthly parkers now using open lots in the immediate area who will be displaced by the new Watergate and Columbia Plaza projects. This income will be projected on a rate schedule obtainable as of 1965. It is more than likely that the trend toward increased parking and business activity through the years will produce an upward spiral in parking rates resulting in greatly increased revenue.

This projection of estimated income is based on the second year of business, beginning no sooner than the Cultural Center is in full operation, bus transportation to the State Department buildings is provided for the daytime parking customers, and most, if not all of the open lot parking areas have been replaced (presently accommodating about 1,400 on- and off-street stalls).

*Parking revenue estimates (second year of operation)*

	Number	Days	Rate	Revenue
Monthlies.....	250		\$20.00	\$60,000
Transients:				
Non-Center.....	300	250	1.00	75,000
Non-Center (Saturdays).....	100	50	1.00	5,000
Center (weekdays).....	300	250	1.00	75,000
Center (Saturdays).....	750	52	1.00	39,000
Center (Sundays and holidays).....	600	63	1.00	37,800
Center (nights).....	1,300	365	1.00	474,500
Total.....				766,300

## NOTES

"Center" parkers are defined as those who come to the garage specifically to attend functions, tour the Center's facilities or to transact some specific business within the confines of the Center.

"Non-Center" parkers are those who do not fall within the above-noted definition such as occupants of nearby buildings who would park at the Center and walk to or be shuttled to work.

*Street traffic flow*

Virginia and New Hampshire Avenues will be main traffic arteries carrying over 60 percent of all traffic into the Cultural Center from south, west, and downtown Washington. In the area surrounding the intersection of these two avenues, there will be a great volume of traffic generated by the projected Watergate and Columbia Plaza projects.

Completion of these projects will include parking for at least 2,500 cars, and the problem of traffic jams on Virginia and New Hampshire Avenues is inevitable. We believe the way to eliminate this situation is to stagger the starting time of events in the 3 halls over a 45-minute to 1-hour period. This is strictly a problem of street traffic and will not affect the interior flow within the garage.

*Interior garage traffic flow*

Through past experience, we have found that one car can pass by a machine every 10 seconds. With four machines (two at each entrance) it is possible to fill half of the garage in one-half hour and the entire garage in a little over 1 hour. Exiting, however, involves the reading of every ticket for correct charges and the collection of moneys. This time will be cut to a minimum by our suggested flat rate charge of \$1 per 12-hour period or any part thereof.

With this system in mind, exiting is cut to 30 seconds per car. We suggest two exits with three cashiers at each (or a total of six cashiers) during peak exiting periods. This will provide for a total of 720 cars exiting in 1 hour.

Use of differential counters at the entrances and exits will act to control capacity at overflow events. When this occurs, traffic will have to be diverted to the nearby garage at the Watergate project, which will have ample room to accommodate Center cars.

We feel that these overflow events will be of a minimum number and that the projected number of stalls (1,600) is sufficient to handle 95 percent of the events.

*Shuttle bus*

To make parking at the Center during daytime hours attractive for State Department employees, and others in nearby Government office buildings, we suggest a shuttle bus service. The driver of a car would ride free while his passengers pay a 20-cent or 25-cent round-trip fare. The charges paid by these passengers should pay for the cost of the bus, which is about \$40 per day.

HON. CHARLES A. BUCKLEY,  
*U.S. House of Representatives,  
Washington, D.C.*

DECEMBER 16, 1963.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN BUCKLEY: The National Cultural Center was endorsed by the Federal City Council at the time it was officially proposed in 1958, and has been supported by this organization since that time. Today, the council's executive committee unanimously approved the enclosed resolution which we hope will be helpful. I thought it would be of interest to you.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM P. ROGERS, *President.*

## FEDERAL CITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION

Whereas the Federal City Council endorsed the concept of a national cultural center upon its inception, and has continuously followed developments with special interest since that time; and

Whereas widespread public support has been evidenced for creating it as a memorial to the late President of the United States who had personally given impetus and inspiration to efforts underway to build such a center in the Nation's Capital: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Federal City Council respectfully suggests that the Center be named "The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts," which it understands to be the preference of the Kennedy family; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the Federal City Council urges that building of the Center begin as expeditiously as possible, and herewith reaffirms its support for the venture, including President Lyndon B. Johnson's request that the Congress provide funds on a matching basis with those raised by public subscription.

Adopted December 16, 1963.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
*Washington, D.C., December 16, 1963.*

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

DEAR CHAIRMAN BUCKLEY: Americans from every section of our great Nation are justifiably concerned that the memory of our beloved President John Fitzgerald Kennedy be honored in the most fitting manner. From the copper mining towns of my own district to the metropolitan centers of the east coast, few Americans were left untouched by the cultural richness of our society which the late President consistently recognized and brought to the footlights of our country's life.

Who can forget the vigorous efforts which our late President lent to the Cultural Center? Indeed, President Kennedy sought a platform where America's performing artists could adequately exhibit their contributions to our young Nation. American artists, such as the Orpheus Chorus from my own State, and many other individuals and groups with artistic functions should have a stage where their fellow Americans can both enjoy and praise the beauties of our country's performing arts.

President Kennedy's call for helping American appreciation of the arts should be heeded. On November 27, 1963, I introduced H.R. 9254 to authorize a sufficient appropriation to match funds of private contributors, and to designate the National Cultural Center as the John F. Kennedy Memorial Center. I believe the memory and wishes of our departed President can best be served by passage of legislation which will both appropriate adequate funds and inscribe

his name to the Cultural Center of the Performing Arts. I will support such a bill. I would appreciate your placing this letter in the record of hearings on this legislation.

With best wishes, I remain,  
Sincerely,

GEORGE F. SENNER, Jr.

THE AMERICAN LIGHT OPERA COMPANY,  
Washington, D.C., January 21, 1964.

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

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am writing you on behalf of the American Light Opera Company, a nonprofit organization, located in the District of Columbia, dedicated to providing an opportunity for any interested individual to participate in the presentation of musical events and devoted to bringing to the local community stage presentations of a professional caliber performed by Washington area residents.

The American Light Opera Company wholeheartedly endorses House Joint Resolution 828, and similar resolutions, to rename the National Cultural Center in honor of the late President Kennedy, authorize an appropriation therefor, and for other purposes.

The renaming of the Center in honor of a President vitally concerned with the welfare of the performing arts and one who actively worked for a national showcase center for the arts is most appropriate. The provision for Federal funds to match private contributions will, in our opinion, provide an even greater incentive for private support and insure early completion of the Center.

The inadequacies of this city's facilities for the performing arts is well known. The many exciting things which are happening in the arts, both here and abroad, are missed by the Nation's Capital for this reason. The Center will provide not only the physical facilities for performances, but also a focal point and an inspiration for the best in our cultural life.

Sincerely yours,

ALBERT E. BULLOCK,  
Chairman, Board of Trustees.

MR. JONES. The committee will now go into executive session.  
(Whereupon, at 11:15 a.m., the committee proceeded in executive session.)



