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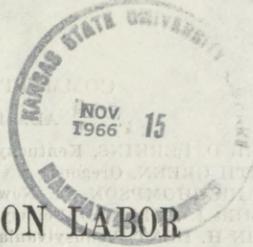
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GOVERNMENT

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HEARINGS
BEFORE THE
SPECIAL SUBCOMMITTEE ON LABOR
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
EIGHTY-NINTH CONGRESS
SECOND SESSION

ON

H.R. 16100

A BILL TO AMEND THE NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE
ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES ACT OF 1965

HEARINGS HELD IN WASHINGTON, D.C., JULY 26, 27; AUGUST 4, 1966

Printed for the use of the Committee on Education and Labor

ADAM C. POWELL, *Chairman*



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CAPITOL ARCHITECTURE AND PLANNING

TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1966

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

The subcommittee met at 9:55 a.m., pursuant to call, in room 2257, Rayburn House Office Building, Hon. Frank Thompson, Jr. (chairman of the subcommittee), presiding.

Present: Representatives Thompson, O'Hara, Scheuer, Andrews, Reid, Guernsey, and Erlenborn.

Also present: Robert E. McCord, subcommittee director; and Michael J. Bernstein, minority counsel for education and labor.

Mr. THOMPSON. The subcommittee will be in order.

I have a brief opening statement. Today we begin consideration of legislation to establish an independent Commission of outstanding individuals recognized by their peers for their expertise in the fields of architecture, landscaping, and in the preservation of historic buildings. The duty of this Commission will be to advise the Congress, and those employees of the Congress charged with providing and maintaining our quarters, on construction projects involving the U.S. Capitol and adjacent areas.

Quite obviously the present impetus for such a Commission grows out of the current controversy over plans to radically alter the west front of the Capitol. We should not, however, consider this proposed legislation solely in the context of this controversy. It is broader and more far-reaching. We would hope that the creation of a permanent commission would minimize future controversies. That is my intent in cosponsoring this legislation, with my colleague from New York, Mr. Scheuer, and others.

We owe it to ourselves and to the people of the United States to have an orderly plan for the development of the physical plant wherein the Congress works. Moreover, we must bear in mind that the Capitol Building is a national shrine as well as a workshop. The various adjuncts—the Library of Congress, the Supreme Court Building, the five office buildings—are primarily workshops. The complex of House Office Buildings is where most of the work is accomplished. This is where we answer the mail from our constituents; this is where our committees function; this is where we have our legislative conferences.

Future development of physical plant must provide an appropriate area for work and research. It seems inevitable that as the Nation grows, the work of Congress will grow, and we shall require more space. The joint committee which just last week made its recommenda-

tions, concerned itself more with enlarging staff than it did with the organization of the Congress.

Many suggest an ombudsman, which obviously would require space and a large staff.

The size of the House and Senate may be increased; new States may be admitted to the Union. If we continue at our present 435 membership, each of us will require more and more staff as his individual constituency grows in size.

There are many reasons why we should plan ahead.

This would be the purpose of the Commission herein proposed. It would provide for the orderly development of the physical plant necessary for future Congresses, and at the same time, preserve the architectural integrity of this great national monument.

If we or a future group of Congressmen find it necessary to make drastic changes, we must be able to tell the people of the United States that we have considered many alternatives; that the one we chose is the only one to meet national requirements.

(Text of H.R. 16100 follows:)

[H.R. 16100, 89th Cong., 2d sess.]

A BILL To amend the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-209) is amended—

(1) by striking out the first section and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

“TITLE I—NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND HUMANITIES

“SHORT TITLE

“SECTION 1. This title may be cited as the ‘National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965.’”;

(2) by striking out “this Act” each place it appears in sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, and 14 and inserting in each such place “this title”; and

(3) by adding after section 14 the following:

“TITLE II—COMMISSION ON ARCHITECTURE AND PLANNING FOR THE CAPITOL

“FINDINGS AND DECLARATION OF PURPOSE

“SEC. 201. (a) The Congress hereby finds and declares that—

“(1) construction projects of the United States on the United States Capitol Grounds and adjacent areas should meet a standard which exemplifies and reflects excellence in architecture and land use, good taste and judgment, and which demonstrates a proper regard for the historic and symbolic importance of our National Capitol; and

“(2) to assure that such projects meet such standards; and the Congress should have the impartial advice and counsel of qualified professionals, eminently established and recognized in their respective fields, to assist it in deciding upon the merits of proposals for such construction projects.

“(b) It is the purpose of this title to establish a Commission on Architecture and Planning for the Capitol, which shall review and give advice on construction projects of the United States on the United States Capitol Grounds and adjacent areas and on any comprehensive plans for use by the United States of such grounds or areas, and the approval of which shall be required before any such construction project may be undertaken.

"ESTABLISHMENT

"SEC. 202. There is established a Commission to be known as the Commission on Architecture and Planning for the Capitol (hereafter referred to as the 'Commission').

"FUNCTIONS OF THE COMMISSION

"SEC. 203. (a) No construction, alteration, or repair of any public building on, or landscaping of, real property comprising the United States Capitol Grounds (as prescribed in the first section of the Act of July 31, 1946 (40 U.S.C. 193a)), or on real property adjacent to, or in the immediate vicinity of, such Grounds, may be undertaken by the United States without the approval of the Commission. The Commission shall by regulation prescribe the procedure for submission of plans for such construction, alteration, landscaping, or repair, and the Commission may make such other regulations concerning submission of such plans as may be necessary for the Commission to carry out its functions under this title.

"(b) The Commission shall upon request advise any officer, agency, instrumentality, or department of the executive or legislative branch of the Federal Government with respect to any plans for such design, construction, alteration, landscaping, or repair and with respect to any comprehensive plans for use by the United States of such Grounds or areas.

"MEMBERSHIP, TERMS, VACANCIES, CHAIRMAN, AND CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

"SEC. 204. (a) The Commission shall be composed of nine members as follows:

"(1) Three appointed by the President from at least twelve architects nominated by the American Institute of Architects.

"(2) One appointed by the President from at least four landscape architects nominated by the American Society of Landscape Architects.

"(3) One appointed by the President from at least four historian-preservationists nominated by the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

"(4) One appointed by the President from at least four artists nominated by the Federal Council on the Arts and Humanities.

"(5) One appointed by the President from at least four sculptors nominated by the Commission of Fine Arts.

"(6) One appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives from among individuals in private life who are significantly interested or experienced in the matters to be considered by the Commission, and one appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate from among such individuals in private life.

"(b) Each member of the Commission shall serve for a term of three years from the expiration date of his predecessor's term; except that the members first appointed shall serve for terms of from one to three years, as designated by the President at the time of appointment in such manner as to insure that the terms of not less than one nor more than three of them will expire in any one year.

"(c) Any vacancy in the Commission shall not affect its powers, but shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment (and for the balance of the unexpired term).

"(d) The Commission shall elect a Chairman from among its members.

"(e) For the purposes of section 208 of title 18, United States Code, a member of the Commission shall be deemed to be an officer of an independent agency of the United States.

"COMPENSATION AND MEETINGS

"SEC. 205. (a) (1) Except as provided in paragraph 2, members of the Commission shall each be entitled to receive \$50 for each day (including traveltime) during which they are engaged in the actual performance of functions vested in the Commission.

"(2) Members of the Commission who are full-time officers or employees of the United States shall receive no additional compensation on account of their service on the Commission.

"(b) While away from their homes or regular places of business in the performance of services for the Commission, members of the Commission shall be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, in the same manner as the expenses authorized by section 5 of the Administrative Expenses

Act of 1946 (5 U.S.C. 73b-2) for persons in the Government service employed intermittently.

"(c) Five members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum. The Commission shall meet at the call of the Chairman or a majority of its members.

"DIRECTOR AND STAFF OF COMMISSION

"SEC. 206. (a) The Commission shall have a director who shall be appointed by the Commission subject to the civil service laws and the Classification Act of 1949.

"(b) The Commission may appoint and fix the compensation of such additional personnel as it deems advisable subject to the civil service laws and the Classification Act of 1949."

(Members who have introduced bills are: James H. Scheuer (H.R. 16262); Ogden R. Reid (H.R. 16470), and Frank J. Horton (H.R. 16548)).

Mr. THOMPSON. Later in the morning I will ask the indulgence of the witness to read what will be, in a sense, a statement of discovery.

Our first witness this morning is our distinguished colleague, Representative Henry Reuss, of Wisconsin.

STATEMENT OF HON. HENRY S. REUSS, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF WISCONSIN

Mr. THOMPSON. Good morning.

Mr. REUSS. Good morning, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, members of the subcommittee, I have a prepared statement, which I would like to submit for the record, and then to proceed briefly.

Mr. THOMPSON. Without objection, your prepared statement will be entered in full at this point.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF HON. HENRY S. REUSS, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF WISCONSIN

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity to appear today in support of legislation to establish a Commission on Architecture and Planning for the Capitol.

The Capitol is America's most important building—an architectural triumph and a living monument linked with much of our history and with all three branches of our government. It is the focus of thousands of visits to Washington of Americans seeking to see and learn about their government.

More than any other building, the Capitol is the very symbol of the United States.

Any change in the building and its setting, therefore, deserves the most careful and thorough consideration by Congress and the best advice that can be given by experts in architecture, arts, and historical preservation.

These hearings are especially needed because the putative authorization for the extension of the west front of the Capitol never received adequate consideration by Congress.

Congress allegedly authorized the extension of the west front in the Legislative Appropriations Act of 1956. But no testimony was taken, no hearings were called, no debate was held on the issues that such an authorization posed.

In fact, I believe no one realized an extension of the west front was being authorized.

The language of the authorization provides for "the extension, reconstruction, and replacement of the central portion of the United States Capitol in substantial accordance with scheme B of the architectural plan" of 1905 "with such modifications and additions, including provisions for restaurant facilities, and such other facilities in the Capitol Grounds, together with utilities, equipment, ap-

proaches, and other appurtenant or necessary items as may be approved by . . . (the) Commission (for the extension of the Capitol)."

Scheme B of 1905 provided for an extension of the *east* front and for the reconstruction of the west front in marble in its present location. In testimony to the House Legislative Appropriations Subcommittee, the Architect of the Capitol indicated that the additions and modifications to be authorized consisted of items such as an underground garage, security vaults, and underground transportation system.

Besides the 1905 plan, which was prepared by consultants to a Joint Commission, there were House hearings in 1935 and Senate hearings and floor consideration in 1935 and 1937. The legislation which was under consideration and which twice won passage in the Senate provided for the reconstruction of the west front in marble, but no other change in that side of the building was even considered.

In short, seldom, if ever, has so important an action been authorized by Congress in so casual and back-handed a fashion.

Thus, it is incumbent on Congress now to take a new look at the west front. If we do so, we will confront three reasons that are being advanced for an extension.

1. The west front is falling down. Undoubtedly the west front is in poor condition but this cannot justify an extension. The wall can and should be reconstructed or restored in its present location.

2. The architecture of the west front needs to be "strengthened."

The Architect of the Capitol and his associates seem to be alone in this desire to try to improve upon the work of Thornton, Latrobe, Bulfinch, Walter and Olmstead. I believe the overwhelming view of members of Congress, of architects, and of the American people is that the west front looks good as it is. Certainly there is no widespread belief that there is an architectural defect on the west front analogous to the apparent lack of support for the dome on the east front which was unattractive to many.

3. It is said that Congress needs more space in the Capitol building.

Congress has needed more space everyday since this nation was founded and began growing. By 1850, it was evident that the original Capitol designed by Thornton was too small. But even then a plan to bulge out the central portion of the building was rejected with President Fillmore strongly opposed.

"It was desirable," President Fillmore said, "not to impair the harmony and beauty of the present building, which, as a specimen of architecture is so universally admired. Keeping these objects in view, I concluded to make the additions by wings detached from the present building, yet connected with it by corridors."

Thus the House and Senate wings were added.

As additional space was needed, the Library of Congress, which had been housed in the Capitol, was moved to a separate building in 1897. The first House and Senate office buildings were occupied in 1908 and 1909, respectively. The Supreme Court moved from the Capitol to its own building in 1935 and four other buildings were put into use—the Longworth House Office Building in 1933, the Library of Congress annex in 1939, the New Senate Office Building in 1958, and the Rayburn House Office Building in 1964.

With the exception of the east front extension, which was justified largely as a correction of the "architectural defect" which made the dome appear to be without support, Congress for more than a century has provided additional space for its activities outside the Capitol.

Yet it is now proposed to add 163,300 square feet of space in the Capitol and for that reason to extend the west front. The alleged need for added space in the Capitol appears to stem from the Report and Recommendation of 1957 by the Architect of the Capitol and his associate architects.

According to this report the "various occupants" were asked, among other things, "what additional space do you anticipate needing within 25 years."

The finding that "139,000 additional square feet of useable space are needed to fulfill the needs of the Capitol for the present and for twenty-five years in the future" was apparently based, in large part on a helpless, mindless projection of the wishes of present occupants. Had such a formula been pursued through the history of the Republic there would be no beauty left in the Capitol today for us to preserve.

Of all the work of Congress, it is floor consideration of legislation which must take place in the Capitol. Committees, like this one, meet for the most part in the various office buildings. Most meetings with constituents take place in congressional offices or in one of the numerous larger rooms in the office buildings.

Some activities are so closely related to floor consideration that they must be physically close to the House and Senate chambers. These activities are the *only* ones that must be in the Capitol.

Other offices can and should be moved out.

What is needed now is a purposeful survey to determine on the basis of function what offices are required to be in the Capitol and the space they will need.

I shall even hazard a guess that such a survey would show that the really necessary offices such as the Speaker's, the party leaders', the whips', the parliamentarians' can easily be accommodated in 16½ acres of the present building.

On the other hand, the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, the Sergeant at Arms' bank, and the Architect of the Capitol's offices, for example, probably can be established elsewhere without interfering with their functions.

In addition, I understand that some additional useable space could be provided in the west terrace without altering the external appearance of the building.

Besides these practical arguments against the extension of the west front for additional space, there is an even more weighty theoretical argument.

The Architect's report speaks of the fulfillment of the project 139,000 square foot need for space as "the next logical increment of growth." This suggests that when 1981 rolls around and the offices again find themselves crowded, that the Capitol should again be enlarged. At that rate, the spread of the building will be limited, only by the Potomac on the west and the Anacostia on the east.

Just in the nine years since the Architect's study the total amount of space to be provided through additions has escalated by more than 60,000 square feet.

In a thoughtful commentary, Washington architect Francis D. Lethbridge pointed out that:

"There is bound to be a limit to the amount of space that can be added to the main body of the Capitol without its becoming a formless and confused mass, and that limit might as well be accepted now as 10 years from now when irreparable damage might already have been committed."

Let us then turn our attention to a program to reallocate space within the Capitol to those that must have it, to provide new quarters for the offices displaced, and to restore or reconstruct the west front where it now stands.

Mr. REUSS. I am under the impression that there are a number of other witnesses, and that brevity would be in order.

Mr. THOMPSON. We would appreciate it.

Mr. REUSS. For that reason, I will summarize what I have to say very briefly. I was heartened yesterday at the reported action of the Appropriations Committee of the other body. In this connection, I want to inform the members of this subcommittee of a letter addressed to me recently by the distinguished chairman of the House of Representatives Committee on Appropriations, the gentleman from Texas, Mr. Mahon, which I will read:

DEAR HENRY: I appreciate the views in your letter of June 23, 1966, about the need for adequate debate and consideration of the proposition to extend the west central front of the Capitol Building. There should, of course, be thorough consideration of the need for any proposition of funds to do the work, and I am certain there will be.

While, as you say, the Committee on Appropriations traditionally does not hold so-called public hearings, it is equally traditional that we grant time to anyone who has something to offer on any pending appropriation matter, and asks to be heard.

Thus we would, of course, be very glad to hear you when the time comes.

Cordially,

GEORGE MAHON, *Chairman.*

This, to me, indicates that our own Appropriations Committee will give study in depth to the problem. However, what we are concerned with here this morning—and I think it is very forward looking of the Education and Labor Committee to entertain it—is a permanent Commission on Architecture and Planning for the Capitol, of which you, Mr. Chairman, have taken the leadership, and Mr. Scheuer and others, and in which I have joined.

This legislation, if enacted, would do, in the authorization field, what I believe needs to be done. As it is now there is a very great ambiguity. It is alleged that Congress, by the Legislative Appropriations Act of 1956, authorized drastic changes in the west front, but in fact, when you read that authorization which was subjected to practically no debate, it simply allows changes "in substantial accordance with scheme B of the 1905 architectural plan"; and when you read scheme B, what that had to do with was the east front, and at most, reconstruction of the west front, in its present location.

Therefore, I think that it is highly important that Congress, through its legislative committees, approach this, and I can't think of a better outcome than to establish a permanent commission with just the membership and just the advisory authority that the chairman's bill has in mind.

Now finally, a word on the merits. There are three points made by the proponents of this drastic, 88-foot change in the west front. First, it is said that it is falling down. Until we get the kind of engineering reports by such a commission as you have in mind, Mr. Chairman, we aren't going to know either the extent of the deterioration of the aqueous sandstone, or what needs to be done in order to shore it up. It is then said that the architecture of the west front needs to be strengthened. It is certainly my personal belief that the work of Thornton, Latrobe, Bulfinch, Walter & Olmstead has produced a west front that looks good as it is, and I can't imagine a commission of prominent architects and landscape architects such as your bill proposes coming to any other conclusion than that the west front does not need architectural strengthening.

Finally, it is said that Congress needs more space in the Capitol Building. The chairman has already alluded to this in his opening statement. May I say that what we really need is a careful management study of who belongs where in the vast complex of activities which take place on Capitol Hill.

I note that this hearing this morning is held perfectly well in one of the House Office Buildings, not in the Capitol, and presents no problem to its members or the public. In that kind of a resurvey, it might well turn out that the Architect of the Capitol could as well or better be housed in one of the off-Capitol office buildings, thus releasing space in the Capitol for more essential purposes.

So I conclude, Mr. Chairman, by applauding what you have done, and hoping that your subcommittee and the Committee on Education and Labor will stay with this one.

Mr. THOMPSON. Thank you very much, Mr. Reuss. I am particularly grateful to you, and to the many others who cosponsored legislation developed by Mr. Scheuer and myself, some of which has been referred to other committees. I, too, am heartened by the action of the Senate Appropriations Committee. I hope that the Senate and House will concur, and in so doing, will give us an opportunity to create such a commission as is suggested here, or to find a more constructive and acceptable alternative.

Thank you very much.

Our next witness is Mr. Charles M. Nes, Jr., president of the American Institute of Architects. Mr. Nes, do you wish your colleagues to sit at the witness table with you, or will they testify separately?

Mr. NES. They will testify, if asked questions, separately, sir. With your permission, if they could sit up there, I would appreciate it.

Mr. THOMPSON. Yes; and if you would introduce them to us, we would appreciate it.

Mr. NES. All right, I shall.

STATEMENT OF CHARLES M. NES, JR., PRESIDENT, AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS; ACCOMPANIED BY FRANCIS D. LETHBRIDGE, CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON LANDMARKS FOR THE NATIONAL CAPITAL; AND DAVID YERKES, A MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS' COMMITTEE ON THE NATIONAL CAPITAL AND REGIONAL DIRECTOR OF THE INSTITUTE

Mr. NES. Mr. Chairman and distinguished committee members, my name is Charles M. Nes, Jr. I am a practicing architect and president of the American Institute of Architects. Accompanying me are Francis D. Lethbridge, chairman of the Joint Committee on Landmarks for the National Capital, and David N. Yerkes, a member of the AIA's Committee on the National Capital and regional director of the institute.

Today it is our privilege to appear before you as representatives of the American Institute of Architects. Our organization is a professional society which represents more than 22,000 licensed architects. For many years the institute, through its Committee on the National Capital, has been actively involved in matters affecting the orderly development of Washington.

We are here to strongly endorse legislation, introduced by several members of this subcommittee and other Congressmen, to establish an interprofessional Commission on Architecture and Planning for the Capitol. The proposed Commission would advise on construction and comprehensive planning for the Capitol Hill area and, in addition, would approve such projects before their implementation.

The Commission proposed by this legislation is not precedent setting, except in terms of its expected impact on development of the Hill area. Planning commissions and architectural review boards are functioning with highly successful results in many cities and towns throughout this country. And similar review procedures are utilized by our major colleges and universities.

Some time ago, Congress recognized that if the Nation's Capital City was to develop in good taste and in an orderly fashion, appropriate reviewing boards would be necessary to assess the merits of building design and physical growth. Both the Fine Arts Commission and the National Capital Planning Commission were established with this thought in mind. That the jurisdiction of these two groups does not extend to the Capitol and its grounds continues to be indicative of the importance Congress ascribes to this area. Congress viewed this focal point of the city—the Capitol and its grounds—as too important to leave to commissions charged with responsibilities which would compete with Capitol Hill for attention.

While no criticism of Congress is intended, the facts remain that no orderly procedures exist to air the merits of Hill projects, that no

master plan has been formulated to govern future development of the area, and that all those directly involved in Capitol Hill construction projects are subjected to a great deal of criticism. The legislation pending before this subcommittee will, we believe, correct these underlying deficiencies and will foster more orderly procedures.

As we see it, the Commission on Architecture and Planning would strengthen congressional authority for Capitol Hill development by rendering impartial, authoritative advice of the highest caliber on the merits of a project or a long-range plan. This would give the congressional committees a solid foundation upon which to decide whether or not to proceed with a new project or approve a long-range plan.

Furthermore, the Commission would fill a void that now exists in Washington planning. Presently, no existing interprofessional body is authorized to review proposals for long-range development of Capitol Hill. While we recognize that the proposed commission would not generate a long-range plan, it would review such a plan and approve one it deemed desirable. Again, Congress, knowing that a long-range master plan had the approval of an impartial professional commission, could act with confidence.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, we of course recognize that the Architect of the Capitol and his advisers are men of ability. We believe, however, that to supplement their expertise by the nationally accepted process of examination and review will further assure the quality of architecture and planning the Capitol Hill area deserves. By approving this legislation, the Congress will guarantee that the finest talent and the most exemplary procedures will influence Capitol Hill construction and development.

If there are any questions, we shall do our best to answer them.

Mr. THOMPSON. Thank you very much. Mr. Nes, in your statement, you say that the jurisdiction of the Fine Arts Commission and the National Capital Planning Commission does not extend to the Capitol and its Grounds. Would you clarify this, please?

Mr. NES. Yes, sir. The National Capital Planning Act of 1952 specifically exempts the U.S. Capitol Grounds from the normal review process which the NCPA conducts for other Federal developments in the District of Columbia. In testimony before the Senate Public Works Committee, Mr. Dutton, Director of NCPA, noted that his group had studied areas surrounding the Capitol Grounds, but there had been no specific proposal by the NCPA for the Capitol Grounds, because the Congress had reserved jurisdiction over the Grounds to itself.

The public law establishing the Fine Arts Commission notes that the Commission's authority does not extend to the Capitol Building and the Library of Congress. However, when requested to do so by any committee of Congress, the Commission shall advise upon all questions of art.

We understand that the Architect of the Capitol has discussed long-range planning with the NCPA, but we know of no agreement between the two offices to develop a master plan on the Capitol.

Mr. THOMPSON. From your testimony, I understand that the AIA believes that there should be a separate commission to review Capitol Hill construction, and not an extension of the duties of the Fine Arts

Commission or the National Capital Planning Commission. Is this correct?

Mr. NES. Yes, we believe Capitol Hill is a unique and important area. It is self-contained in many respects, but its development should be compatible with the future growth of Washington. Because of its importance, it deserves a special attention. The NCPC and the Fine Arts Commission do not have the same professional makeup as the proposed Capitol Commission. A Commission tailored to the special needs of this area is preferable, we believe, to adding responsibilities to existing authorities which are already heavily burdened.

Mr. THOMPSON. How would you expect the Commission to operate on a project like the west front?

Mr. NES. In general, we would expect the Commission to conduct an impartial review of the various alternatives which would remedy the deteriorated condition of the west front. For example, we would expect the Commission to review studies of the cost of restoring the west front, in addition to proposals to extend it. It would then be incumbent upon the Capitol Commission to approve the plan it deemed most appropriate, and to fully document the reasons why.

Thereafter, the Commission would advise those congressional committees with responsibilities for remedying the west front. A decision to proceed would then be based on impartial advice, given with full appreciation of the various alternatives.

Mr. THOMPSON. In the recent weeks, there has been a great deal of indignation voiced in the press and by a tremendous number of people over the proposed extension of the west front of the Capitol. Does the AIA have a position on this proposal?

Mr. NES. Yes, we have, and I would like to read it. It is the institute's belief that the Capitol of the United States is a vitally important symbol of our Nation's Government. As such, it should be preserved. If reconstruction is structurally necessary, it should be carried out in strict accordance with the present design. If the Capitol continues to expand, it will rapidly lose all resemblance to the original building.

The AIA believes that it should be a permanent policy of the Congress that the exterior of the Capitol is to remain unchanged. Today, the west front contains the last remaining external vestiges of the Capitol as it was originally designed and built. It is the only important link with the beginnings of the building. If the west front of the Capitol is extended, we will have buried the last of those walls that date from early years of the Republic, and will have obscured a part of our history that can never be restored.

This was a policy taken by our board on October 13, 1965. In Denver, a resolution was tabled, without discussion of the merits of the west front extension, on the grounds that to approve the resolution would be an affront and criticism of the architects selected to do the work. We meant no criticism of those members then nor are we here today for that purpose. We believe the architects selected for the west front and Mr. Stewart's advisers are highly qualified architects.

Today, we reiterate a policy of opposition to the proposed extension, which was first started in 1963, affirmed in 1965, and again today.

Mr. THOMPSON. In your own estimation or that of your colleagues with you, can the west front be restored?

Mr. NES. Yes, I am certain it can be restored. We can't tell or state the cost of such restoration. A cost estimate could only be arrived at after a thorough study of the existing engineering studies. We would anticipate that a team of professionals, once assembled, could make such an estimate within a relatively short time.

Mr. THOMPSON. That is fine. Thank you very much. Mr. Andrews?

Mr. ANDREWS. No questions; thank you very much.

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. Erlenborn?

Mr. ERLENBORN. No questions.

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. Reid?

Mr. REID. Mr. Chairman, I would just like to compliment Mr. Nes on his statement, and particularly his statements on behalf of the AIA in connection with the west front, and say that I more than fully subscribe to his views, and that I hope that a board of experts such as Chairman Thompson and I and Mr. Scheuer and others have recommended will in fact be approved by the Congress, and I hope we can preserve our heritage, and the architectural design, and I think your statement is a fine one. Thank you.

Mr. THOMPSON. Thank you. Mr. O'Hara?

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Nes, I appreciate your statement, and I share your conviction that the Congress should take action to assure that the development of the Capitol and the buildings on Capitol Hill is done in an orderly manner, and one that preserves the best features of Capitol architecture, and the historic features, but at the same time, permits some flexibility.

I am somewhat encouraged by the fact that the arguments made in favor of the west front extension—to wit, that the west front is falling down, and that more space is needed for the operations of the Congress—duplicate two of the arguments made at the time of the east front extension, but they omit the third argument, which was certainly the most valid of the three in favor of the east front extension. You may recall that the third argument in favor of the east front extension was the dome. We were going to make the Capitol symmetrical. The west front extended farther from the dome and from the wings than did the east front, and one of the great arguments in favor of the east front extension was that by extending the east front, we would place the dome in the center of the building, where it should be, and we would make that portion of the Capitol symmetrical; and I am just a little worried that if we do go ahead and extend the west front, that in a very few years, we will hear that the Capitol is not symmetrical, and something ought to be done to even it up.

Mr. THOMPSON. If the gentleman from Michigan will yield, I said before you arrived that I have an announcement for a little later relating to some future plans, and you will be quite startled when you hear it, I am sure.

Mr. O'HARA. Well, after the Rayburn Building, Mr. Chairman, nothing startles me any more.

But I certainly want to commend you gentlemen for the effort you are making, which is entirely one of selfless public interest. You have no ax to grind in this matter, and I think you and your organization are to be commended, and I hope that you are successful.

Mr. NES. Thank you, sir.

Mr. THOMPSON. Thank you, Mr. O'Hara. Mr. Scheuer.

Mr. SCHEUER. I enjoyed your testimony very much, Mr. Nes. In connection with your specific suggestion, of a long-range master development plan that should be effected, do you have any ideas as to how the architects should be selected for that job? And I only say that because there has been a great deal of controversy about the selection of architects for a whole series of developmental projects on the Capitol, dating back to the east front, the west front, the Madison Memorial Library, the Rayburn Building, where the results of the work, to put it charitably, have not received unanimous acclaim, as representing the finest in American architecture.

Do you have any feeling as to how we can harness the greatest talent in our architectural fraternity to do this job of creating a long-range master plan for the Capitol, and do you feel that there is any particular role that the AIA can play in that?

Mr. NES. Well, I think, sir, that this National Capitol Planning Commission, if set up, might very well, upon the request of Congress or the Capitol Architect, submit to him a list of 10 or 12 or fewer architects, any one of whom the profession and this Commission believes would be a superior and highly qualified man to do a job. I think that they could offer advice. I don't think they individually should select an architect, but I think that they could submit, on request, a number of firms or individuals who, in their estimation, would be qualified to do a skillful and imaginative piece of architecture in today's age.

Mr. SCHEUER. Would it be your recommendation that the Commission, in selecting a firm to do this long-range master development plan under the legislation, would be required—excuse me—do you believe that the Capitol Architect, in selecting an architect, an architectural consultant to do this long-range master plan, should be required under the legislation to request the Commission for a list of perhaps a dozen?

Mr. NES. I think it would be highly beneficial.

Mr. SCHEUER. How has the business of architects' selection worked, in various Federal programs, State programs, municipal programs for development? What have been the procedures by which the Federal Government, the States, and the cities, in their own program of civic improvement and development, have harnessed the greatest architects in America to do their projects?

Mr. NES. I think it is really the caliber of men who ultimately, as a committee, choose the architect. I don't believe there is any fool-proof way of assuring that the architect will be the top man that could be chosen. Whatever attempts you may try to make by law might become too restrictive, and, but I believe that—

Mr. SCHEUER. Excuse me. You would advocate, then, that our legislation would provide flexibility and provide a basic machinery, but that it not be restrictive.

Mr. NES. That is correct. Circumstances may change, and personalities may change.

Mr. SCHEUER. Yes; let me ask this. We are talking about some kind of overall review and master planning for future development of the Capitol. Is this something that is antithetical to the origins of the development of Washington as a city or a Capital, the wellspring of our Government? Going back into our history?

Mr. NES. No, I would say Washington was one of the first cities in this country to develop through a master plan of L'Enfant, and parts of Philadelphia, under Penn, and the city of Savannah also developed under a master plan, and they are still valid today.

Certainly Washington, more than probably any city in this country, is based on an imaginative and rather flexible master plan.

Mr. THOMPSON. L'Enfant also laid out Buffalo, N.Y., I believe.

Mr. NES. That, I didn't know, sir.

Mr. THOMPSON. Which turned out to be a very beautiful design.

Mr. SCHEUER. The Federal Government, as I understand it, in its urban renewal program, which started in 1949 and really got underway in an important way about a decade later, had written into it the requirement that any city to get any Federal funds whatsoever, either by loan or grant or mortgage money, or what have you, must have a comprehensive overall master plan, as an indispensable prerequisite to getting such funds.

To your knowledge, has that worked out badly, anywhere? Has that been a negative condition to the development of our major cities?

Mr. NES. No, I think it is the only possibility that these cities will develop, with all the Federal funds being used in an orderly and decent manner.

Mr. SCHEUER. Can you give any rational explanation as to why, if long-range master development planning is a condition precedent to Federal contribution of any kind toward a city's redevelopment program, and if every major urban center in the United States has developed a long-range master plan, which enables that city to look introspectively into its own heart and soul and design its own future, why, of all the urban space in the United States, should this 131 acres known as Capitol Hill be excluded, and denied the benefits of comprehensive master planning, which Congress in its wisdom and its judgment felt was an indispensable condition to their spending a dime of Federal funds to help any city in the country, outside of this 131 acres, achieve its own future?

Mr. NES. I don't think it should be exempted. In other words, I think that it would be very sensible, and would be a great help to Congress, in being able to look back and depend upon the advice and the recommendations of an impartial planning committee.

Mr. SCHEUER. In other words, you don't feel that a long-range master planning has had negative impact anywhere?

Mr. NES. Oh, it has had positive and beneficial results wherever it has been.

Mr. SCHEUER. One last question. As I understand the Federal urban renewal program, the Federal Government, in its philosophy, started out originally requiring that a city in picking a development would make the price of the land which it could get at auction the determining factor, and that gradually, the Federal Government veered away from land price as the determinant to the quality of the design as the determinant.

And on August 20, a precedent-shattering directive from the Administrator of the Urban Renewal Administration, William Slavton, was administered, LPA letter—that means "Local Public Agency" letter—249, in which they set forth that cities should employ design as a

major determining factor in selecting the type of development and the development plan for an urban renewal area.

I am just going to read two or three sentences :

The attached statement sets forth the URA position that high-quality design is a basic objective of the urban renewal program. I personally urge that each local public agency seize every opportunity to encourage high-quality design in urban renewal. We now have the means for achieving high-quality design in urban renewal. We now have the means for achieving this objective on an unprecedented scale, and the quality of our design will be reflected in urban renewal areas for many years to come.

Now, do you feel that this emphasis of the Federal Government first on long-range development planning, and second, on excellence of architecture and design, has had a positive impact on the quality of the new developments that we have built, or has this been a negative?

Mr. NES. I think it is having a positive one. It has not been in existence long enough to completely prove its case, but every single new development is better than the one in the past that was done by other methods in planning of cities.

Mr. SCHEUER. And couldn't you say that as a result of this leadership on the part of the Federal Government, the urban renewal program has managed to involve several dozen of the greatest architects in America, in the design and planning of our major cities?

Mr. NES. I think it is doing a—

Mr. SCHEUER. To a lesser extent than the Congress has been able to involve the greatest of our architectural talents in the planning and development of our Capitol. Would that be a fair statement?

Mr. NES. Yes, I think so.

Mr. SCHEUER. Thank you very much.

Mr. YERKES. May I add one thing?

Mr. NES. Mr. Scheuer?

Mr. SCHEUER. By all means.

Mr. YERKES. In connection with this question of long-range master planning, there is now before the Public Works Committee of the Senate a bill, Senate Joint Resolution 76, which would provide for a long-range master plan of Capitol Hill. I hope very much that a similar bill will be introduced in the House, and that those will be passed and become law, because the provisions of that bill would fit in very effectively, I think, with the provisions of the bill that we are talking about today. The other bill would provide the master plan, which could then be implemented and supervised under the supervision of this commission which is covered in this bill.

Mr. SCHEUER. I plan to introduce such a bill today.

Mr. YERKES. Good.

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. Gurney.

Mr. GURNEY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. NES, I know that the commission proposed under the legislation here we have before us is nine members, and is made up mostly of technical people. I think that is true, with the exception of two, one of which is appointed, or would be appointed by the Speaker, and another by the President.

Continuing your observations and advice on the composition of such a Commission, do you think it would be advisable, if such a Commission were established, to include a greater representation of non-technical people?

Now let me preface that by making these observations. I found out in some previous experience in public life that very frequently an engineer or technical man will come up with a well-nigh perfect plan, as far as his engineering concepts are concerned, or his technical concept is concerned, and yet it sometimes overlooks other considerations—economic, or political, social—because his interests are not challenged in that direction, or channeled in that direction, but rather, only in the technical direction, and as a matter of fact, I think we could turn in the city of Washington and come up with a very good example.

Here we had a design drawn by, I suppose, one of the outstanding engineer-designers of that time and era, but now it has created a nightmare, as far as Washington is concerned, in its traffic problems. He laid it out from a viewpoint of beauty, but also, a viewpoint of 18th century, if that was the time, defense, you see—these broad avenues that you could aim a cannon down, by day, has proven completely unwise, and I don't say that other people appointed by the President and the Speaker of the House at that time might have been able to resolve that thing, but what I am saying is that there are many considerations other than purely architectural considerations and engineering considerations, and sometimes the viewpoints expressed by the lay members, shall we say, or nontechnical members, bring to life things that perhaps might be considered.

Now with that long-winded preface, drawing from your experience in like commissions for planning, in cities or counties or States, do you think a greater representation would be advisable on this Commission from nontechnical members?

Mr. NES. I don't think this Commission is set up to determine the program or the sociological impact or the economic factors of the planning. I think it is primarily set up to have an orderly plan which would be esthetically pleasing, and would not harm the historical heritage of this part of the Hill. I believe that the sociological studies, or economic studies, or practical factors, would be well represented, and well protected by the two laymen appointed by the head of the House and Senate.

I also believe that the other eight are not merely technical men. An architect, if he is good and broad in his outlook, is no longer a man only interested in the one little building. He is interested in the society around him, and in the social impact of buildings on a city, and I feel the same is definitely true with the landscape architects.

The type of man that we would envisage would be picked for this Commission, so I don't believe you can entirely feel that they are primarily technical men. An architect is a very broadly trained man today, if he is worth his salt, and more and more, he must be involved in the other problems of society, rather than an individual building.

Mr. GURNEY. What you are saying, then, is that our discussion has validity in the broader aspects that we are talking about, but you feel that an architect or other people would have those. Is that it?

Mr. NES. I think the kind of an architect that might be chosen or nominated by our society would not be only technical men. They would be the broadest possible men in our profession. And I would assume that the ones nominated by the other sister professions would be of similar outlook and caliber.

However, I don't think the composition of this Commission is inviolate. I think it could be changed, as the sponsor saw fit, by an

amendment. If you felt, and if you all felt that more laymen on this Commission would be better, but intrinsically, it is set up for the advice it could give on the planning of the structures contemplated on Capitol Hill.

Mr. GURNEY. Thank you. That is all, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. THOMPSON. Thank you very much, gentlemen.

Mr. NES. Thank you.

(The following was subsequently received from Mr. Nes:)

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS,
Washington, D.C., August 5, 1966.

Re amendment to H.R. 16100.

HON. FRANK THOMPSON, JR.,
Chairman, Special Subcommittee on Labor, Committee on Education and Labor,
Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN THOMPSON: In line with several suggestions made by Subcommittee members regarding the selection of architects for future projects on Capitol Hill, we offer the following amendment to H.R. 16100 for your consideration:

"FUNCTIONS OF THE COMMISSION

"Sec. 203. (c) The Commission shall prepare a list of recommended architects for each construction project on the United States Capitol Grounds. The list shall be transmitted by the Commission to the Congressional Committee authorized to select, or to direct the Architect of the Capitol to select, an architect for a specific project."

We believe this or some other similar procedure will insure a choice of the best available architectural talent for Capitol Hill work.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES M. NES, JR., FAIA.

Mr. THOMPSON. Before calling the next witness, I have this little announcement that I would like to read. Of course, it is no secret that I have been opposed to much of the so-called architecture that has been perpetrated in Washington lately. Since the completion of the Rayburn Building, this monumental pile of antiarchitecture, I have had a secret investigation underway to investigate who is responsible. Only recently, just at the time the plan to extend the west front of the Capitol was announced, my spies uncovered the culprits, and now, for the first time anywhere, I can reveal who is really behind the plan. It is a nefarious organization, but their secret plans for some of our other national monuments would boil the blood of even the most cold-hearted of the John Birch Society.

You won't find their name on the Attorney General's list, or in the files of the Un-American Activities Committee. But its subversive nature can't be doubted.

The name of the organization, never before announced, is the Society for the Preservation of Obsolescence in Portland, Maine, better known to the underground as "SPOIL," S-P-O-I-L.

Now their plans for the west front seem harmless enough. They are going to extend it 88 feet, but that is only a first step, and this refers to Mr. O'Hara's earlier statement. The next step is to add two more domes to the Capitol, one over the Senate chamber and one over the House chamber. Now, this will cause the esthetic disharmony that Mr. O'Hara foresees, so "SPOIL" will propose then to remove the old dome, which will be transferred to the District of Columbia Stadium, to be used for an all-weather ball field for the baseball team.

"SPOIL'S plans aren't limited to the Capitol, we have discovered.

Their schemes are nationwide. They are going to convert the Washington Monument into a tall, thin office building by adding windows and fire escapes. Then they propose to put doors on the front of the Lincoln Memorial. By the simple measure of enclosing the front, the unused side portions then can be used as handball courts, without obstructing the view of Lincoln himself.

They are going to improve and preserve landmarks by making them more useful. That is what they say, but their real intent is to subvert everything.

There has been a suggestion that they are going to convert the Statue of Liberty's arms to low-income housing, they are going to put building steps and handrails on Plymouth Rock, to make future landings safer, and someone even suggested that Old Faithful, the geyser, be fitted with pipes and nozzles and converted to a car wash.

It is time now that we organized a counterforce, and I am accepting voluntary applications. My band will be known as the Volunteer Independent Committee to Oppose Remodeling, or "VICTOR." We will hold back the west front. Now to quote the words of our patron saint, Andrew Jackson, "To the victor belong the spoils."

Our next witness this morning is much more serious about this, or serious in a different way, and is our distinguished colleague from New York, Representative Sam Stratton.

STATEMENT OF HON. SAMUEL S. STRATTON, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF NEW YORK

Mr. STRATTON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, members of the committee. I am sure there was no connection between the fact of the statement read by the chairman a moment ago and the fact that I was the next witness.

I appreciate the opportunity to appear on this legislation. I have no prepared statement. I have introduced companion legislation, H.R. 16157, but I fully support the legislation which is pending before this subcommittee, H.R. 16100, by the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, and I want to congratulate him and the members of the subcommittee for calling these hearings this morning on this legislation, so that we could get an opportunity to put officially on the record some of the issues involved in this proposed extension of the west front of the Capitol, and could also have the benefit of the views of the members of the architectural profession.

As the chairman is well aware, this important question of destroying the west front of the Capitol is something which has been considered in great secrecy. There have been no public hearings. There has been no discussion, there has been no official debate, other than some of the efforts of some of us to discuss the matter, and to enlist public support in an effort to block it.

Obviously, this legislation is a very desirable measure, and I fully support it. I think at the same time we are all realistic enough to know, as the gentleman from Wisconsin indicated earlier, that the decision on this could probably be made well before this legislation would ever be enacted into law. We know that the Architect of the Capitol is attempting to get some kind of offhand, slightly surreptitious inclusion of funds into the supplemental appropriation bill for

1967, which would then put the show on the road, and by a kind of salami technique, we would have made the commitment from which there could be no retreat.

So I think, while I fully support this legislation, and joined in introducing it, I think we all recognize that if we really intend to stop this, we are going to have to act a good deal sooner than the chances are that this legislation could be passed by both Houses of Congress enacted into law, and I think that certainly, the introduction of this legislation, and the hearings on it, and particularly the satirical thrust of the chairman in his own inimitable way a moment ago, will go far in that direction.

We, I am sure, were all heartened by the action of the Senate Appropriations Committee, and if that stands up in the full Senate, and what is even more important, if we succeed in keeping it in the conference committee on our side, we will have blocked this, but that, I think, is where the real battle is, and at the moment, and these hearings will help to bring out some of the facts.

Mr. THOMPSON. I might say, if the gentleman will yield, that I think your statement is perfectly accurate. I think that if the appropriations process is delayed as it appears entirely possible, that we then will have time to consider this and a number of other bills introduced by our colleagues elsewhere.

I believe that your bill, which was one of the very earliest ones on the subject, was referred to the Committee on Public Works, was it not?

Mr. STRATTON. That is correct.

Mr. THOMPSON. So that this whole matter will be thrashed out, but I do think that by the construction of a record, and by the appearance of so many distinguished people as we have scheduled, the cause will be dramatized, and thereby, I think, helped.

Mr. STRATTON. I couldn't agree more, Mr. Chairman. And that is why I commend you and the committee for what you have done, and I think this is an excellent thing, and you may well succeed in getting the the No. 1 witness, who is the Architect of the Capitol himself, and perhaps we can have something out in the open on what he is proposing.

Mr. THOMPSON. We have invited him for tomorrow morning.

Mr. STRATTON. I understand that. I wasn't sure whether you had received an acceptance or not.

Mr. THOMPSON. We haven't.

Mr. STRATTON. But I think we ought also to be perfectly well aware of the fact that the action taken by the Senate committee is still a long way from blocking these funds, or blocking any action by the Architect, or there is going to be many a slip between the cup and the lip, and we still have this House to worry about.

Let me just try to be very brief, Mr. Chairman, and comment on several things. First of all, we are talking about the west front of the Capitol, and I think that we ought to be perfectly clear that this is not the east front. As a matter of fact, I found out yesterday that one of the important individuals who had introduced this legislation had never actually seen the west front. I think it is important that people see it, because it is an entirely different situation from the east front, and in fact, one of the frightening things about the proposal of the

Architect of the Capitol is that he wants to make the west front into a somewhat modified east front.

I have here, for example, in my hand, something from, I think it is, I think they are dunning me for dues, as a matter of fact, the AM-VETS, and on their printed announcements, they have a set of pictures of enduring symbols of the country. One of them is the Lincoln Memorial. One of them is the Iwo Jima. One of them is President Kennedy's grave; one of them is the Tomb of the Unknowns; and at the top, we have the west front of the Capitol. It has a somewhat unique structure, and I think it is precisely this thing that we are interested in saving and precisely this thing that has been the special symbol.

Mr. Chairman, there are several reasons for opposing this proposal. First of all, it is unnecessary. It is unnecessary, as the gentleman from Wisconsin has said, to save space. It is unnecessary to provide additional space. We don't need any additional space. We have got all we need here in the Rayburn Building.

I am sure that many of us agree that it is not too attractive outside, but there aren't very many of us who have passed up or would pass up an opportunity to move into its spacious interior. But if we need space, we can provide it here. We still have room on top of the new parking garages, if we need more space; so we don't need space in the Capitol.

And while I am sure we are all concerned about tourists, we don't really need to provide facilities for tourists' education or information or briefing in the Capitol. We have had a proposal for a number of years to set up a tourist information center, and the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. Gray, tried to get the legislation on the floor the other day to provide for using Union Station for that purpose, only two blocks away. We don't need to reconstruct Union Station in the Capitol, even though it might save a couple of minutes' walk.

Second, Mr. Chairman, it is unnecessary. This action is unnecessary to save the Capitol building. The Speaker made something of the fact that a cornice had fallen off of the corner of the west front the other day. Well, as a matter of fact, I have been interested in the west front ever since I came here, and I have always been intrigued with the way in which the west front has been neglected, and I have always shown visitors through the Capitol the comparison of the new, shiny marble east front, and the west front that you can see from in front of the Will Rogers statue.

The paint has been peeling. I don't think it has received a coat of paint in 5 or 6 years. The masonry has not been touched up. In fact, until last year, even the bird droppings had not been removed. All, of course, designed to impress the Members of Congress with how this front was collapsing, and how it needed to be extended and replaced.

Well, obviously, anything will collapse, if you don't take care of it, and I think that has been a very serious neglect.

Secondly, the Fine Arts Commission has had a study made that this building can be restored, and any deterioration can be prevented, without the necessity for extending it, and I think that, and I understand that the committee intends to call before you the individual from the Locraft Co. to expand on his recommendations, that engineeringly and architecturally, we don't need to extend it.

Finally, I would like to point out that the sandstone that is on this building is exactly the same sandstone that went on the Patent Office, and this is a rather historic building over on, what is it, Seventh and E? That is not quite as old as the Capitol, but it is almost as old as the Capitol, and nobody that is worried about that building falling down, or has suggested that that kind of sandstone is inadequate.

Mr. THOMPSON. If I may interrupt, we had a considerable worry about that magnificent building, which was designed by Mills, who did part of the Capitol and the Washington Monument. Some years ago, in the Eisenhower administration, when it was proposed to tear it down for parking space. I had the pleasure of succeeding in passing the bill which saved it, and is going to convert it to its original purpose, a gallery. It is being restored, and you are quite right—there has been no structural work necessary, other than routine maintenance, on the sandstone.

Mr. STRATTON. Thirdly, Mr. Chairman, the proposal is too expensive. The proposal is that we spend \$34 million to extend the west front. We have had no analysis of that cost, but based on what happened to the Rayburn Building and what happened to the east front, I think it is perfectly possible that this could end up closer to \$50 or \$60 or \$68 million, before it is through.

This is being proposed at the very time when even the President of the United States suggested that the modest \$750,000 home that was authorized for the Vice President of the United States should be deferred, because of the impact inflationwise on the national economy, if we went ahead with constructing it. This is being proposed at a time when Secretary McNamara has eliminated several million dollars of military housing projects which he himself testified were urgently needed, and without which we have troops sleeping under canvas in many areas of the country, not exclusively in the South, because of the impact of unnecessary construction on inflationary pressures.

It would be certainly unfortunate if we were to contribute to inflation and to spend this additional amount of money of the taxpayers' money at the very time when we can't even house our own troops during this emergency period.

Fourth, Mr. Chairman, the whole proposal would be harmful as has already been brought out, in terms of defacing a historic building. I have pointed out, myself, the somewhat unique character of the west front. The proposal that is made would eliminate the projection of the west front, which the gentleman from Michigan mentioned a moment ago, which is its unique character, and we would end up with practically a flat blob right across, which would be almost a reproduction of the east front.

What is even worse is the fact that the proposal would eliminate all of the Olmstead terraces. I went out there yesterday to take a look at them again. Nothing wrong with them structurally whatsoever. Perfectly in good shape, a remarkable thing. The fact of the matter is that you could extend the west front by 44 feet in the center, and 88 feet on the sides, without really seriously disrupting these terraces, but because of the fantastic suggestion that we need a couple of auditoriums, and restaurants, and 119 hideaway offices, which are going to go down into that level, the proposal is that even after you extend the front, you are going to have to tear up this beautiful thing that certainly couldn't be duplicated today, and put in a couple of

driveways for the garbage collectors, and then I suppose reproduce the stairs in cast stone somewhat on the order of what we have around the Rayburn Building.

This would be a complete waste, and as you have already pointed out so ably, Mr. Chairman, would ruin one of the really historic architectural treasures of the city and of the community.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, I oppose this action as I know this committee does because of the complete secrecy in which it was carried out. If we are going to get into anything that is as important as this is, the decision should be taken by the Congress itself. This is a decision that is based on an authority which the gentleman from Wisconsin, Mr. Reuss, already pointed out in the record is tenuous at best, legislation, and an appropriation bill.

There has never been any discussion, never been any consideration, never been any debate. The decision to proceed was made by a commission of five members, only three of whom were present at the time, and this is apparently supposed to commit the Congress itself, without any hearings and without any discussion, to a line of action that could have such serious repercussions.

This legislation before you, Mr. Chairman, would bring in some technical views and give us an opportunity to consider some professional opinion.

I might say, incidentally, Mr. Chairman, that in addition to the professional opinion that you have suggested, and that the legislation contains, I think that perhaps we ought also to consult the National Bureau of Standards. We have in the National Bureau of Standards a Building Research Division, an agency of the Government. I am sure this committee could call on them now. Their whole purpose is to analyze building activities. They were consulted, as I understand it, in connection with President Kennedy's Memorial, and determined that some of the marble that was to be made available was inadequate. I think we ought to get them to take a look at this sandstone, and decide whether this sandstone is really as bad as it is alleged to be. Here we have a professional group, right in this field, and nobody, so far as I know, has suggested that this group be consulted.

So I think that for all these reasons, Mr. Chairman, we need to oppose this extension. We need to create the machinery which would provide for orderly consideration of anything this far reaching; and for that reason, I fully support the legislation, and urge its favorable approval.

MR. THOMPSON. Thank you very much for a splendid statement. I would like to express my appreciation to you for your enormous efforts in mobilizing people from outside to take an interest in this matter, and to communicate with their Senators and Representatives.

MR. O'HARA. Do you have anything?

MR. O'HARA. No, thank you. I think it was a very fine statement, and added a great deal to the hearing today.

MR. THOMPSON. Mr. Gurney.

MR. GURNEY. I simply echo the fact that it was a fine statement, and my colleague is to be commended in using so much time and effort in alerting the rest of us to what is going on.

MR. THOMPSON. Thank you, Mr. Stratton.

MR. STRATTON. Thank you.

Mr. THOMPSON. Our next witness for this morning is Mr. Robert L. Williams, the executive director of the American Institute of Planners. Good morning, sir.

**STATEMENT OF ROBERT L. WILLIAMS, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR,
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PLANNERS**

Mr. WILLIAMS. Good morning, sir, and members of the committee. I have a prepared statement I believe is before each member of the subcommittee.

Mr. Chairman and distinguished members of the subcommittee, I am Robert L. Williams, executive director of the American Institute of Planners. Our institute is the Nation's professional society for comprehensive planners. The vast majority of our 4,300 members constitute the professional staffs in county, city, regional, and State planning agencies across the country. Other members of the institute are in private practice and serve as consultants to government and to private enterprise.

The American Institute of Planners strongly endorses the goals and national objectives expressed in H.R. 16100 and H.R. 16262. These identical bills seek to establish an appropriate review mechanism for construction projects and comprehensive plans dealing with the U.S. Capitol Grounds and adjacent areas.

It should be obvious to everyone that when considering the Capitol Hill area, there is more involved than merely the artifacts of civic design or the limitations of historic "city beautiful" principles. On the contrary, we must also be concerned with the need for the U.S. Congress to perform efficiently and effectively its role in National Government and to do this within an important national historic setting.

There is more to be considered than just appearance or an architectural sense of harmony and order. The Capitol Hill area is a "place" where American history has and will continue to be made. Deep-seated national values are involved and, thus, civic design in the Capitol Hill area must reflect a strong relationship to the purpose of Capitol Hill as a principal locale of American civil affairs.

It is because of these broader concerns, these comprehensive considerations of the role and functions of the Capitol Hill area to our Nation that brings our institute before you today to present supporting testimony for these bills.

What is proposed in H.R. 16100 and H.R. 16262 is not new or novel. Many States have established State capitol advisory commissions to assist in the preparation and development of their State capitol areas, and I would give you immediately three examples, to my knowledge: California, Georgia, and Delaware.

We applaud the authors of this legislation for the sensitive manner in which the proposed Commission on Architecture and Planning for the Capitol generally reflects the various professional viewpoints essential to the role being assigned to it.

However, we feel that one essential area of expertise has been unfortunately omitted. The bills make specific reference to the relationships of land uses and to the review of comprehensive plans related to the U.S. Capitol Grounds and adjacent areas. Our institute strongly recommends that comprehensive planners, normally repre-

sentatives of government themselves and trained in the important relationships of land use and comprehensive physical environment, be added to the proposed commission membership. It is the one missing profession in the environmental and design disciplines identified in section 204 of the proposed legislation. Even the proposed name of the commission supports our contention on this point.

We further recommend that the functions of the new commission be broadened to include the evaluation of the fundamental purposes and role of the Capitol Hill area and to assist in the establishment of appropriate criteria and standards for the long-range protection, development, and enhancement of the Capitol Hill area. Implicit in this recommendation is the suggestion that a comprehensive development plan should be prepared, subject to the review of the new commission and adopted as national policy by the appropriate joint committees of Congress.

It is our belief that individual construction projects noted in the bills and other programs related to the development of the Capitol Hill area must be related to some Federal policy framework. We suggest that a comprehensive development plan would provide this necessary framework. The comprehensive development plan should also examine and deal with the immediate environs surrounding the Capitol Hill area. Coordinated planning between the new commission and the established National Capitol Planning Commission is not only desirable, but essential in this regard.

In suggesting a broadened role for the new commission, we recognize that there is a need for clear, clean lines of authority and responsibility. The new commission should not be considered in competition with other established public bodies. Nor, should it be so constituted as to be merely another voice adding to the developmental cacophony already rampant in the National Capitol. On the contrary, the commission should be a focused, important activity dealing with the long-range, comprehensive protection and development of this national treasure.

In effect, the commission will be reviewing policies, programs, and projects for a "city within a city." This has been the approach utilized in the various State capitols of our country, in many foreign national capitols, in "town and gown" programs at major American universities, et cetera. The new commission should be empowered to explore alternatives and to measure these against the criteria and standards established in the comprehensive development plan for the Capitol Hill area.

Obviously, these broadened responsibilities we propose require that our national interest in the Capitol Hill area be fully identified and spelled out. The west front controversy, for example, is only one of a possible series of developmental issues and crises that could emerge within the Capitol Hill area from the lack of articulated goals, criteria, and developmental standards as reflected in a comprehensive development plan for the Capitol Hill area and its environs.

Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, I thank you for this opportunity to express the views of our organization on the merits of this important legislation.

Mr. THOMPSON. Thank you very much. Your suggestions are extremely well taken, and I can assure you that we will give them most careful consideration.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Thank you very much.

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. O'Hara?

Mr. O'HARA. No.

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. Gurney?

Mr. GURNEY. No.

Mr. THOMPSON. Our next witness is our colleague from Michigan, Mr. Todd.

**STATEMENT OF HON. PAUL H. TODD, JR., A REPRESENTATIVE IN
CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MICHIGAN**

Mr. TODD. I endorse the purpose of this legislation. It should have been in existence years ago. It will do two things: Prevent the destruction of beauty and grace and history which still remains on Capitol Hill, and further prevent the addition of battlements ill-suited both to their function and the eye.

The Capitol of the United States is a great shrine. It should meet the physical needs of the Legislature, and at the same time set standards for beauty and grace, rather than moderate them.

The proposed Commission on Architecture and Planning will see that this is done. I commend the committee for giving prompt attention to this legislation.

Mr. THOMPSON. Thank you, Mr. Todd.

Our next witness is our colleague from New York, Mr. Horton, a cosponsor of the bill.

**STATEMENT OF HON. FRANK J. HORTON, A REPRESENTATIVE IN
CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF NEW YORK**

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to have this opportunity to comment on my bill, H.R. 16548, and similar proposals to create a Commission on Architecture and Planning for the Capitol. It is indeed a privilege for me to be a sponsor of the proposed amendment to the Arts and Humanities Act of 1966 to establish a remedial approach to such planned revisions of the Capitol as the extension of the west front. The proposed extension, which has aroused the emotions of many, many Americans, has established the need for legislation such as you and your distinguished colleagues on this subcommittee are studying today.

As I pointed out in my introductory statement for H.R. 16548, the proposal to extend the west front of the Capitol has justifiably disturbed the people of the United States. Although the plan was designed to expand and improve needed tourist facilities, it will mar the greatest attraction of visitors to our Capital City.

It is significant that this legislative proposal is to amend the Arts and Humanities Act of 1965, for certainly the support and development of esthetic interests and values in our country includes the preservation of such monumental contributions to art as our Capitol. It has become necessary for this law to contain standards for projects affecting the Capitol—standards of good taste and judgment, esthetic and architectural values, and historic and symbolic importance.

It is appropriate that a commission, as proposed in this bill, review any plans to alter the Capitol. The qualified professionals who would

comprise this Commission would come from groups which rightfully should review such changes. The American Institute of Architects, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the American Society of Landscape Architects, the Federal Council on Arts and Humanities, and the Commission of Fine Arts as well as representatives of the private citizen would make up the Commission.

Because of the importance I feel is connected with the proposal to extend the west front, and the importance of the legislation being considered today, I recently reported to my constituents on the controversy. As I pointed out in that report, the unblemished beauty of the Capitol is a source of pride for all Americans and those who visit it should see the center of the Federal lawmaking processes as it has stood and served this Nation throughout the years, not in a continual state of building and rebuilding. Thus is the need for a commission, such as is proposed, to advise how needed improvements can be made without impairing the values we seek to protect and preserve.

Mr. Chairman, I urge you and your colleagues on this subcommittee to act promptly and positively on this greatly needed proposed legislation. Certainly, no citizen would disagree that the Capitol is part of this country's history and it is entitled to the safekeeping this bill would provide.

Mr. THOMPSON. Thank you, Mr. Horton.

The subcommittee will adjourn until 9:45 a.m. tomorrow.

(Whereupon, at 11:05 a.m. the subcommittee adjourned.)

comparisons the Commission would draw from groups which originally should review such changes. The American Institute of Statistics, the National Bureau of Economic Research, the Federal Reserve Board, the Federal Council on Arts and Humanities, and the Commission of Labor, are well as representatives of the private sector would make up the Commission.

Because of the important role is connected with the proposal to extend the work week, and the importance of the legislation being considered today, I recently reported to my constituents on the committee. As I pointed out in that report, the important benefit of the (part) is a source of funds for all Americans and those who wish it should see the center of the federal banking process, and the state and served the Nation throughout the years, not in a central state of holding and holding. This is the need for a commission, which is proposed to advise how needed improvements can be made with out impairing the rates we seek to protect and preserve.

Mr. Chairman, I give you and your colleagues on the subcommittee to act promptly and positively on this greatly needed proposed legislation. I realize, no given would disagree that the Capital is part of this country's history and it is entitled to the adequate this bill would provide.

Mr. Thompson, Thank you, Mr. Horton.

The subcommittee will adjourn until 9:15 a.m. tomorrow.
(Thompson, at 11:05 a.m. the subcommittee adjourned.)

CAPITOL ARCHITECTURE AND PLANNING

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1966

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

The subcommittee met at 9:55 a.m., pursuant to recess, in room 2257, Rayburn House Office Building, Hon. Frank Thompson, Jr. (chairman of the subcommittee), presiding.

Present: Representatives Thompson, O'Hara, Scheuer, Erlenborn, Reid, Andrews, and Gurney.

Also present: Robert E. McCord, director; Jay H. Foreman, counsel; and Michael J. Bernstein, minority counsel for education and labor.

Mr. THOMPSON. Our colleague, Representative Moorhead of Pennsylvania, is here, so we will proceed with him.

STATEMENT OF HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

Mr. MOORHEAD. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I want to express my appreciation for this opportunity to testify in support of the legislation to establish a commission on architecture and planning for the Capitol. I have introduced a similar bill, similar to the ones that the chairman and Mr. Scheuer have introduced, which was referred to the Public Works Committee.

As one of the original sponsors of the legislation for the arts and humanities, I hadn't anticipated that this legislation would be used as a vehicle for the preservation of the artistic and architectural integrity of the Capitol, but I see no objection to creating this commission by amending the act establishing the actual foundation on the arts and humanities.

Mr. SCHEUER. Will my colleague yield?

Mr. MOORHEAD. Certainly.

Mr. SCHEUER. If you recall, during the debates on the arts and humanities bill, a very clear legislative history was made, that in a definition of arts and humanities, we would include the whole area of the urban plan, the urban environment, and the urban design.

And, therefore, I want to fortify the jurisdiction of this committee over the quality of the Capitol. In effect, that bill, in its legislative history, clearly covered the whole problem of the educational and cultural urban environment in our country.

Mr. MOORHEAD. And architecture is spelled out in the legislation itself.

Mr. SCHEUER. Yes, and in legislative history, we explained the meaning of "architecture" to include the urban environment.

Mr. MOORHEAD. The real purpose for my testifying this morning is to point out a situation in which my bill is different from the other legislation referred to the Public Works Committee, and from the H.R. 16100, which this committee is considering, in the naming of the Commission.

The other legislation provides for a nine-member Commission with seven members being appointed by the President, and only two appointed by the Congress, one by the President pro tempore of the Senate, the other by the Speaker.

My bill shifts the emphasis to the Congress, and provides that seven of the members, or a majority of the Commission, would be named by a board composed of the Speaker, the majority leader and minority leader of the House, and the majority leader and minority leader in the Senate. This keeps the ultimate control in the Congress, where it should be, but preserves the architectural and artistic integrity by having those named be nominated as the other legislation provided.

I think that this would be less likely to arouse the opposition of the leadership of the Congress, and therefore, the bill might be more likely of passage. Therefore, I suggest for the consideration of the committee the substitution of section 4 of H.R. 16094 as a substitute for section 204 of H.R. 16100.

I would also like, Mr. Chairman, to include as part of my testimony an editorial from the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette.

Mr. THOMPSON. Without objection.

(The document referred to follows:)

TESTIMONY OF HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM
THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

Mr. Chairman, let me express my appreciation to you and to the other distinguished members of this Committee for the opportunity to present my views on legislation to establish a Commission on Architecture and Planning for the Capitol.

My bill, H.R. 16094, which has been referred to the Committee on Public Works, would, like the Chairman's bill and that of Congressman Scheuer, create such a Commission. As one of the original sponsors of the arts and humanities legislation I had not anticipated that it would be used as a vehicle for the preservation of the artistic and architectural integrity of the Capitol, however, I see no objection to creating this Commission by amending the act establishing the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities.

However, I would point out that my bill is not identical to these in that the Commission would be oriented more closely to the Congress than to the Executive branch. My bill would retain in the hands of the Congress the naming of a majority of the Commission which would have the authority over construction projects on the United States Capitol grounds and adjacent areas.

I call your attention to Sec. 4 of H.R. 16094 and Sec. 204 of H.R. 16100.

Like the Chairman's bill, my bill provides for a Commission of nine members.

While the Chairman's bill would provide for seven members of the Commission to be appointed by the President, one by the Speaker of the House and one by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, my bill would provide for seven members of the Commission to be appointed by a board composed of the Speaker, the President Pro Tempore, the Majority and Minority leaders of the House and the Majority and Minority leaders of the Senate, and the other two members to be appointed by the President.

I think that the ultimate authority over Capitol Hill construction projects properly belongs with the Congress. My bill would keep this authority here.

For this reason it is less likely to arouse the opposition of the Congressional leadership and therefore would be more likely of passage.

Therefore, may I urge, as an amendment to the Chairman's bill, Sec. 4 of H.R. 16094 as a substitute for Sec. 204 of H.R. 16100.

I ask also that an editorial from the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette of July 9, 1966 be made a part of the record.

TO PROTECT THE CAPITOL

Pittsburgh's Congressman William S. Moorhead had made a sensible suggestion for dealing with the issue of major alterations to the national Capitol in Washington.

To take this issue out of the hands of public officials whose credentials are political rather than esthetic, Mr. Moorhead proposed legislation to create a Commission on Architecture and Planning for the Capital. This nine-member agency would be chosen carefully from professional and artistic groups such as the American Institute of Architects and the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities.

If Congress could rely upon the advice of an agency of such highly qualified professionals, it would be in a better position to avoid purely political decisions and the criticism that accompanies them, and also to avoid costly mistakes of a sort made in the recent past. We refer to the reconstruction of the Capitol's east facade without proper professional advice and to that architectural and financial disaster—the Rayburn House Office Building—which was bulled through by the late Speaker of the House.

Structures like the Capitol and the White House are national monuments in which the public has a strong sentimental interest. Such structures should not be altered at the whim of transient congressmen. They should go under the hammer and saw only after the most careful study and recommendations of professionals whose qualifications are beyond question.

That is what Mr. Moorhead seeks to provide in his proposed bill. We hope that congress of both parties will rally to its support.

Mr. MOORHEAD. That concludes my formal presentation, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. THOMPSON. I might confirm the gentleman in that he says he was one of the original sponsors of the arts and humanities legislation. He was, indeed and without the tremendous amount of effort, particularly in the area of humanities, by our colleague, Mr. Moorhead, I doubt that that legislation would have succeeded as it did.

We are deeply in debt to him.

You are aware, aren't you, that the Architect of the Capitol is a Presidential appointee, not the appointee of the Speaker, or of any other Member of Congress? I haven't examined carefully all of the legislation, particularly that which has been referred to the Committee on Public Works. I have discussed with members of that committee, however, this undertaking, and have their agreement that we should proceed.

Ultimately, I would think that such amendments as the committee here approves of, from whatever source, or from whatever bill, could be included, so we will give careful thought to them.

Thank you very much for appearing this morning.

Mr. MOORHEAD. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and also for your very kind remarks.

STATEMENT OF J. GEORGE STEWART, ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL; ACCOMPANIED BY MARIO E. CAMPIOLI, ASSISTANT ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL; CHARLES HENLOCK, ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER; AND PHILIP L. ROOF, EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

Mr. THOMPSON. Our next witness is the Architect of the Capitol, Mr. J. George Stewart.

Mr. Stewart, you are accompanied by some other gentlemen? Would you like them to sit with you, and if so, we would appreciate it if you would identify them.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. Chairman, I would like to have Mr. Mario Campioli, the architect in our group, sit with me. He may answer some things, and explain some things that would be more in his field than mine, as I am an engineer.

Mr. THOMPSON. You may proceed as you wish, Mr. Stewart.

Mr. STEWART. I have a statement that I would like to read and incorporate in the record.

This bill, if enacted, will affect all projects, buildings, grounds, and activities under the Architect of the Capitol and will subject the committees and commissions of Congress under which the Architect operates to the authority of the commission established by the bill.

This statement is based on the fact that the bill provides that no construction, alteration, or repair of any public building on, or landscaping of, real property comprising the United States Capitol grounds, or on real property adjacent to, or in the immediate vicinity of, such grounds, may be undertaken by the United States without the approval of a nine-man commission created by the bill.

Since the bill includes repairs, it not only covers construction but also extends into the field of annual maintenance of the buildings and grounds under the Architect and would require the approval of the commission even in the work of normal building maintenance.

The bill further provides that this commission shall review and give advice on construction projects of the United States on the Capitol Grounds and adjacent areas and on any comprehensive plans for use by the United States of such grounds or areas, and that the commission's approval shall be required before any construction may be undertaken.

It is noted that the commission is to be composed of seven individuals to be appointed by the President, one by the Speaker, and one by the President pro tempore of the Senate—all to be from outside the Congress.

The bill would include the extension of the Capitol project, now subject by law to the control of the Commission for the Extension of the U.S. Capitol, and all construction, alterations and repair work in and about the Capitol Building; it would include all construction, alteration and repair work in connection with the three House Office Buildings and the Capitol Power Plant, now subject by law to the control of the House Office Building Commission.

It would include all construction, alteration and repair work in connection with the two Senate Office Buildings, now subject by law to the control of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration and the Senate Office Building Commission; it would include such work in connection with the Botanic Garden, now subject to the control of the Joint Committee on the Library.

It would also include such work in connection with the two Library of Congress Buildings, the U.S. Supreme Court Building, the Senate Garage, and the Capitol Grounds.

Presumably, it would also subject the Library of Congress James Madison Memorial Building to the control of the proposed Commission, which project is now subject by law to the control of the Joint

Committee on the Library, the House Office Building Commission, the Senate Office Building Commission, and the James Madison Memorial Commission. With respect to the proposed Library building, a committee of the American Institute of Architects is already being consulted with regard to the building's design, in accordance with the requirements of the authorization act.

I am opposed to this bill since it would subject the Architect of the Capitol and the committees and commissions under whom the Architect operates to a noncongressional commission. In my judgment, adequate supervision by congressional committees and commissions has already been provided by Congress, under existing law, for satisfactory performance of construction and maintenance work by the Architect of the Capitol.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives, chairman of the Commission for the Extension of the United States Capitol and chairman of the House Office Building Commission; Representative Goodell, member of the House Office Building Commission; Senator Dirksen and Representative Gerald R. Ford, members of the Commission for the Extension of the U.S. Capitol, are opposed to the enactment of this bill and have instructed me to so advise your committee.

That is all of my prepared statement.

Mr. THOMPSON. That is a formidable list of opponents.

I would like to point out, Mr. Stewart, that perhaps as we proceed, we might need to clarify this legislation. Mr. Scheuer and I, who developed the original versions of this legislation, at no time had any intent, nor do we now, that this bill affect the housekeeping, the regular housekeeping and maintenance of any of these buildings or grounds.

Our intent—and perhaps it needs to be clarified—is simply that any alteration of them, or modification of them, architecturally or structurally, should be under this commission, and we will certainly clarify this. From my point of view, of course, I think that with all due respect to the members of the House Office Building Commission, that none of them has the training, the background, the technical know-how or the time, indeed, that would be required, really, to do this carefully.

Now, you mention that in the course of your opposition, that adequate supervision by congressional committees and commissions has already been provided by the Congress. Would you tell me, sir, what House committee has had an opportunity to examine your plans for the alteration of the west front?

Mr. STEWART. The Commission for the Extension of the U.S. Capitol. I have had the benefit of—

Mr. THOMPSON. And only that? Has any congressional committee on either side, the Senate or the House, examined these?

Mr. STEWART. Outside of the Commission that is set up for the extension of the Capitol, the only other committee of the Congress has been the Senate Appropriations Committee.

Mr. THOMPSON. Well, obviously, the Appropriations Committee wouldn't be affected by the action which is proposed in this legislation. Has the House Appropriations Committee had a hearing on the subject of your plans?

Mr. STEWART. No; sir. We have had no occasion to go before the House Appropriations Committee since June 17, 1966, when the commission approved scheme 2.

Mr. THOMPSON. We would hardly be trespassing on them very much, would we?

Mr. STEWART. I wouldn't know, sir.

Mr. THOMPSON. All right. I see that you have brought some diagrams along. We will get to them after I give some of the members an opportunity to ask you some questions.

Mr. Andrews.

Mr. ANDREWS. Well, I am very interested in your suggestion, Mr. Stewart, that the new Library, the James Madison Memorial Commission, and whatever they might conceive of in relationship to the additions to the Congressional Library would presumably by the scope of this bill come under the supervision and the permission of this Commission. Is that correct?

Mr. STEWART. Yes, sir.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, would you comment on that?

Mr. THOMPSON. Yes, I will be glad to. I am a member of the Committee on House Administration and a member of the Subcommittee on the Library of Congress, and I feel that none of us are competent or would be competent to, or have the training or the time to supervise or really to understand the structure of a building, the construction of it, any more than we would be in this building.

My office has been here for a year now, and I am just beginning to learn my way around this building.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, if we have not whatever it takes to supervise or understand, what is the necessity of any political control being held on the design of the Capitol?

Mr. THOMPSON. I am glad you asked that question. I see absolutely no necessity, or no desirability in having political control over the design of this or any other building. You will note that in the legislation under which the Madison Memorial is going forward that the committee was very careful to insure that its design and structure would be arrived at as a result of consultation with members of the American Institute of Architects. This is as it should be.

Mr. ANDREWS. Well, Mr. Chairman, as a member of the Madison Memorial Commission, and having sat on several of the meetings that are going on in regard to the James Madison Memorial, I would say that at this point, if the latitude that has already been given us is taken away, and we are put in the hands of a brandnew commission to start all over again with this thing, that the service of art or originality of ideas is going to be encompassed by this legislation, it seems to me.

Mr. THOMPSON. I would hardly think that there would be any danger of that. I might say to my colleague, the fact of the consultation with the AIA, by completely able and competent architects, I think would no doubt satisfy any commission created under this legislation.

Mr. ANDREWS. Well, Mr. Chairman, is the purpose of this thing to get entirely away from responsibility for the art, or throw it in somebody else's hands to get entirely away from it, or to what extent are we going to keep any—

Mr. THOMPSON. The principal purpose is to keep it—the principal purpose is to put it in competent hands.

Mr. ANDREWS. Well, that is all a matter of—

Mr. THOMPSON. With all respect to you and your colleagues on the Madison Commission.

Mr. ANDREWS. Well, that "competent hands" is all right; but suppose among these seven were some that weren't too competent about really visualizing the times and translating it into an architectural thing at this particular time.

Mr. THOMPSON. It is entirely possible that of the seven there might be one or two who aren't completely competent. That is more desirable than all being incompetent, as they are on some boards now. You will note that the selection procedure is very carefully set forth here.

Mr. ANDREWS. Well, Mr. Chairman, it is just my observation generally that a board of 6 or 7 or 8 or 12 is incapable of any architectural genius, really.

Mr. THOMPSON. How many members are there on the Madison Memorial Board?

Mr. ANDREWS. But we are not planning the thing. We are simply—we are turning it over to a proper group to do it, and now this is being interrupted, and you are taking another group in, that is going to be a static group, to remain with the thing, ad infinitum. I don't know how long. Is this body going to be self-perpetuating? How often will it be reappointed?

Mr. THOMPSON. The terms are 3 years. It would be permanent.

Mr. ANDREWS. I see. A permanent group to take care of our architecture from here on out. Is that right?

Mr. THOMPSON. Yes; we really should have done this in the 18th century.

Mr. ANDREWS. This would really stifle imagination, it seems to me, Mr. Chairman. It really would.

Mr. SCHEUER. Will my colleague yield?

Mr. ANDREWS. Yes.

Mr. SCHEUER. Let me say that having an architectural board of review is not a precedent-shattering procedure by any means, Mr. Andrews, but is the way that most Government agencies function in the construction of Government-assisted projects. State Department has a board of architectural review. The GSA, the General Services Administration, which is doing beautiful architecture these days, has a board of architectural review. Virtually every city in the United States that has engaged in an urban renewal program has a board of architectural review that has helped it select developers and select architects for its various development projects. That is how architects get selected for, I would say, upward of 90 percent of Federal, State, and local large-scale development projects.

So what we would be doing by creating what is in effect a board of architectural review in this commission, for architecture and design for the Capitol, is bringing development on the Capitol Grounds, on this 131 acres, into conformity with the best thinking and the most enlightened procedures for large-scale development that takes place in every one of the other urban areas in the United States.

We are not growing away from precedent, or departing from the best and most thoughtful procedures that have been elaborated for large-scale Government development. We are finally coming into conformity with the ideas that have been developed over the last several decades as to how excellence and long-term planning and how excel-

lence in architecture and design can be brought into Government projects, and at long last, after many lost decades, and many dismal fits and starts, and efforts which, to put it at its most charitably, have not been distinguished by their architectural excellence, we are now finally coming into the 20th century, and applying proven and tested procedures and methods that have been used throughout the Federal Establishment, and in State and local governments throughout the country, successfully.

Mr. THOMPSON. Gentlemen, the Chair wants to give everyone an opportunity to comment and criticize, to question, but I think perhaps I made a mistake myself by opening with comments, because I note that Mr. Stewart's colleague has yet to make his presentation. They have some charts and no doubt will explain to us, on the basis of those charts and so on, what plans they have with respect to the west front; perhaps we will learn something about the cost, and be able to question more intelligently following his presentation.

Would you like to complete your presentation, Mr. Stewart?

Mr. STEWART. Yes, Mr. Chairman. At this point, I would like to have permission to insert in the record three letters that we have received from three different independent engineering groups, as to the condition of the west front, and something on the qualifications of these groups.

Mr. THOMPSON. Without objection, it will be included at this point. (The documents referred to follow:)

NEW YORK, N.Y., July 26, 1966.

HON. J. GEORGE STEWART,
Architect of the Capitol,
Capitol Building, Washington, D.C.:

We have given careful consideration to the various documents pertaining to this proposed project. As your structural consultants we are particularly concerned with the elements that involve safety and practicality and offer our comments as follows: One, it is obvious that the addition would protect the present walls from the elements. It would also furnish the opportunity of providing added lateral stability wherever this would be considered of importance. These factors would result in the minimum amount of repair to and maintenance of these walls. Two, the safety of the brick arches that constitute the floor construction is largely dependent upon resistance to lateral thrusts at their supports. They are also very sensitive to any movement of the supports, since these arches are not open to inspection we are not in a position to determine their structural soundness. However we can state categorically that their safety is enhanced very materially by the external buttressing effect that the addition would provide. Three, any removal of part of the present walls is a hazardous operation since as mentioned above the brick arches are dependent for safety upon the lateral resistance offered by their supports.

SEVERUD, PERRONE, FISCHER, STURM, CONLIN & BANDEL,
FRED N. SEVERUD.

NEW YORK, N.Y., July 22, 1966.

HON. J. GEORGE STEWART,
Architect of the Capitol,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: We have your note enclosing a copy of the Congressional Record pages 13757 to 13761 inclusive, in which is presented a copy of a report presumed to have been rendered by Bernard F. Locraft under date of February 4, 1966 reviewing and commenting on a previous report prepared by The Thompson & Lichtner Co., dated November 1, 1964 all having to do with the condition of the west central portion of the United States Capitol.

Mr. Locraft, who died several years ago, was a highly respected professional land surveyor in the City of Washington. Apparently, someone else has taken over his firm and prepared this report. As far as the Congressional Record is

concerned there is no indication as to who actually prepared this report so that the qualifications of the person rendering such report cannot be evaluated.

In reviewing the presentation incorporated into the Congressional Record we find practically no disagreement between the so-called Locraft report and that rendered by The Thompson & Lichtner Co., Inc. except as to the conclusion in the Locraft report itself, which states, "We conclude based on our study of the report that the restoration of the existing West Front of the Capitol is not infeasible. Cost, hazard and interference with occupancy will depend on the extent of the restoration undertaken."

As you know, several years ago we made an investigation of the Capitol, primarily concerning its foundations, and from what we learned at that time we concur one hundred percent with the conclusions drawn in The Thompson & Lichtner Co., Inc. report. We do not consider the program suggested by the Locraft report in its conclusion as being practical nor will the result produce the esthetic effects which the architects and others are complaining about as we understand from the newspapers. Our experiences indicate that almost anything can be discovered in the condition of the Capitol's walls and the refacing of the West Front's existing wall, in our opinion, is not practical and nothing short of its *complete replacement* from foundation to roof would be acceptable, which would mean a complete new facade. Furthermore, the reconstruction of this wall means a vacation of all space at least one bay back from the wall and the tying back of the floor arch construction for several bays, involving a long period of time with a consequent loss of space, inconvenience and inefficiency to the occupants.

The recent falling of a 40-lb. piece of cornice is indicative of the character of the Capitol's veneer. It is not possible to predict when a recurrence of this accident might take place; it could be tomorrow.

While we agree with the Locraft report that anything having to do with construction is feasible, it takes time and money.

From our standpoint as foundation engineers, we think it is highly desirable to strengthen and reinforce the foundations of the Capitol as was done on the East Front by relieving the existing footings of any possible loads and providing buttresses to resist possible lateral movement of the structure itself, which in itself encourages and dictates the desirability for an addition along the West Front.

Very truly yours,

MUESER, RUTLEDGE, WENTWORTH & JOHNSTON,
By WILLIAM H. MUESER.

ABOUT THE FIRM

Partners

William H. Mueser
Philip C. Rutledge

Paul M. Wentworth
Robert C. Johnston

Associates

James D. Parsons
Theodore M. Kuss
Stanley J. Johnson
James P. Gould

Salvatore V. DeSimone
Nicholas W. Koziakin
Elmer A. Richards

The firm of Mueser, Rutledge, Wentworth & Johnston, founded in 1910, is largely specialized in difficult and unusual problems in the fields of foundation and subsurface work, soils engineering, waterfront structures, and other marine and heavy construction projects. Much of its work is done for an established clientele of organizations who regularly use MRW&J's specialized skills to supplement the work of their own engineering staffs.

Because of the difficult and specialized nature of its work, the firm consistently carries its tasks beyond the usual limits of engineering practice. For most projects complete construction procedures are worked out. Engineering jobs, small or large, are generally preceded by exhaustive soil tests, planned individually with a view to the particular structure contemplated, and carried out in the firm's own laboratory by engineers with graduate training in soil mechanics.

The firm was the first to apply practical soil testing to problems in foundation design, doing so even before the establishment of soil laboratories in American universities in 1925. MRW&J has also pioneered in the development of soil exploration and the improvement of sampling methods. These led to such practical

developments as sand drains patented by Daniel E. Moran and assigned to the firm.

Services and clients

MRW&J's services include general consulting, design, drawings and specifications, field supervision, soil investigation, and preparation of reports. Much of the firm's practice consists of complete design and field supervision.

In over five decades of specialized work, the firm has developed numerous unusual techniques and procedures, and has built up a fund of subsoil and foundation data for the United States and many other parts of the Western hemisphere. All of this knowledge and experience, plus a staff of experienced engineers adept at integrating themselves into each project, are available to help clients find direct, economical solutions for foundation design and construction problems.

The firm's chief client groups are: architects, other engineering firms, engineering divisions of corporations and government agencies, the engineering or realty departments of banks, and insurance companies, and contractors engaged in heavy construction.

Professional registration

Partners and associates are registered as professional engineers in the National Bureau of Engineering Registration, and in the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin and in the District of Columbia.

Volume and size of projects

Some of the firm's most important assignments are limited to consultation, but many include partial or complete design and supervision. Exclusive of pure consultation jobs, the annual volume of the firm's design work since 1950 has averaged about \$50,000,000 worth of foundation construction, supporting structures to the value of about \$700,000,000. During the same period, the number of projects per year has averaged 150. Several design and supervision jobs within the past five years involved foundations costing over \$20,000,000.

Firm history

Originally founded by Daniel E. Moran under his name, the firm has repeatedly changed its name to reflect changes in membership, but there has been continuity of personnel throughout. The firm names have been:

- 1910-1920 Daniel E. Moran.
- 1920-1929 Moran, Maurice & Proctor.
- 1929-1936 Moran & Proctor.
- 1936-1939 Moran, Proctor & Freeman.
- 1939-1951 Moran, Proctor, Freeman & Mueser.
- 1951-1963 Moran, Proctor, Mueser & Rutledge.
- 1963-date Mueser, Rutledge, Wentworth & Johnston.

Mr. Moran, who was noted as the originator of many new methods in foundation design and construction, took a leading part in the firm's activities until his death in 1937.

Charles F. Maurice was with the firm from 1912 until his death in 1927, and George T. Gilman was active as an engineer and partner from 1927 until his death in 1948.

George L. Freeman joined the firm in 1929, after many years of experience in heavy construction. He retired from the partnership in 1951 and has since acted as a consultant to the firm.

Carlton S. Proctor joined the firm in 1919, and became a partner in 1920. He retired from the partnership in March 1963.

Affiliations

In addition to the usual collaboration with other firms, MRW&J and its predecessor firms have on occasion formed special joint organizations with others. These affiliations and the projects for which they were created are:

- 1941. A joint venture with Holabird & Root (Chicago): U.S. Government air bases in the British West Indies.
- 1941. *Dry Dock Engineers*, a joint venture with Frederic R. Harris, Inc. (New York); Parsons, Brinckerhoff, Hogan & Macdonald (New York); and Fay, Spofford & Thorndike (Boston): Graving docks and facilities at South

Boston, Brooklyn, Bayonne, Philadelphia, Portsmouth, Charleston, and San Diego.

1944. *Pardo, Proctor, Freeman & Mueser*, a partnership with Dr. Edgar Pardo Stolk: University City, Caracas, and other projects in Venezuela.

1954. *R-M-B- Engineers*; a joint venture with Richardson, Morehouse, Ramsey & Fisher (Pittsburgh) and Harry A. Balke (Cincinnati): Indiana Toll Road.

1954. A joint venture with Anderson, Nichols & Company (Boston): Five offshore radar platforms for the U.S. Navy.

1955. A joint venture with Carey & Kramer (Seattle): Major ship graving dock, Puget Sound Naval Shipyard.

1957. A joint venture with J. E. Griener Company (Baltimore): Federal Aid Interstate Highway, Delaware.

1959. EHMPSS, a joint venture with Eggers & Higgins, Hazen & Sawyer, Praeger-Kavanagh and Syska & Hennessy, Inc. (New York): Design criteria manual for U.S. Navy.

1961. A joint venture with Ebasco Services Incorporated and Eggers & Higgins (New York): Economic, study of the Port of New York, physical survey and recommended development of North River Manhattan Waterfront.

1962. URSAM, a joint venture with The Office of Max O. Urbahn, Roberts & Schaefer Co., Inc., Seelye, Stevenson, Value & Knecht, Inc. (New York): Design for Vertical Assembly Building and related facilities for Apollo Projects at Merritt Island Launch Area, Florida.

THE THOMPSON & LICHTNER CO., INC.,

July 22, 1966.

Mr. MARIO E. CAMPIOLI,
*Assistant Architect of The Capitol,
Capitol Building, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CAMPIOLI: Thank you for your memos of July 1 and July 13, 1966 relative to the Report to The Commission of Fine Arts by the firm of Bernard F. Locraft of February 14, 1966 on our Report of the Structural Condition of the West Central Portion of the United States Capitol as printed in the Congressional Record—Senate of June 27, 1966. We see nothing in this material that causes us to change the findings of our report.

Relative to your telephone inquiry in regard to the cost of restoration of the existing West Front, we believe that it is impossible to make a reasonably accurate determination because of the type of construction and the multiple changes made during construction and since.

Procedures and structural details will need to be constantly changed as actual conditions are determined. The cost of the work of adequate restoration, in our opinion, could range from a minimum of ten million dollars to two or three times that figure. The overall cost, if the construction of adequate temporary housing for displaced Senators and Representatives is included, could easily exceed the sum you have requested for the proposed new construction.

There would be required from five to ten years to complete the work, during which time not only much of the office and work areas of the West Half of the Capitol would not be available for use, but also the public areas would have to be closed.

Sincerely,

MILES N. CLAIR, *President.*

PERSONNEL OF THE THOMPSON & LICHTNER CO., INC.

Miles N. Clair, President, The Thompson & Lichtner Co., Inc.

Drexel Institute of Technology, B.S. in Engineering, Doctor of Engineering.
Massachusetts Institute of Technology, S.M. in Civil Engineering, Registered Professional Engineer in many States.

Experience includes design and supervision of all types of engineering construction, consultations tests and research in structural and industrial materials, including cement, concrete, aggregates, steel, brick, wood and miscellaneous; soil analysis, process development, design and installation of plant equipment, investigation of structural difficulties, airports, highways, sewers, tunnels and subaqueous construction.

Member American Concrete Institute (Past Director), Advisory Committee, Standards Committee, General Chairman Specification Committee, Vibration Committee, Building Code Committee, Life Member American Society of Civil Engineers (Past President New England Section ASCE), Joint Committee on concrete and Reinforced Concrete, Member Boston Society of Civil Engineers (Past President) various committees; Vice President American Standards Association, Inc. (Construction Standards Board), Committee on Reinforced Gypsum, Past President American Society for Testing and Materials (Director and Past Chairman New England District ASTM), Committee C-9 Concrete, C-1 Cement, D-18 Soils, Member Building Code Committee of Boston, Massachusetts, Committee Subsoils of Boston, Clemens Herschel Award.

Author of numerous technical articles on design, materials and construction. Author of sections in Marks Mechanical Engineers Handbook on Concrete, Masonry and Reinforced Concrete Construction and Concrete Plain and Reinforced by Taylor & Thompson & Smulski.

For other data on Miles N. Clair see—Who's Who, Who's Who in Science, Who's Who in Engineering, Who's Who in Commerce and Industry, Who's Who in New England, Who's Who in Massachusetts, etc.

Richard F. Battles, Vice President in Charge of Engineering.

B.S. in Civil Engineering, Northeastern University 1946.

Registered Professional Engineer in Massachusetts.

Member of Boston Society of Civil Engineers.

Broad experience in airport design including supervision of testing on Spanish Bases between 1954 and 1957.

Benjamin A. Lekesky, Vice President in Charge of Inspection and Testing:

B.S. in Civil Engineering, University of New Hampshire.

Registered Professional Engineer in Massachusetts.

Broad experience on construction with Metropolitan District Water Supply Commission and Bethlehem Steel Company.

Member of Boston Society of Civil Engineers.

Staff of Engineers and Specialists in design, testing, inspection and construction supervision.

Present staff: One hundred, includes civil, electrical, mechanical, architectural and chemical engineers.

Mr. STEWART. One of them, if I may read who they are from?

Mr. THOMPSON. Yes.

Mr. STEWART. Severud, Perrone, Fischer, Sturm, Conlin & Bandel of New York. One of the outstanding structural engineering firms in building construction.

Mr. THOMPSON. We haven't seen this. What are its conclusions?

Mr. STEWART. Well, if I may read it; it is short.

We have given careful consideration to the various documents pertaining to the proposed project. As your structural consultants, we are particularly concerned with the elements that involve safety and practicality and offer our comments as follows: One, it is obvious that the addition would protect the present walls from the elements. It would also furnish the opportunity of providing added lateral stability wherever this would be considered of importance. These factors would result in the minimum amount of repair to and maintenance of these walls. Two, safety of the brick arches that constitute the floor construction is largely dependent upon resistance to lateral thrusts at their supports. They are also very sensitive to any movement of the supports. Since these arches are not open to inspection we are not in a position to determine their structural soundness. However we can state categorically that their safety is enhanced very materially by the external buttressing effect that the addition would provide. Three, any removal of part of the present walls is a hazardous operation since as mentioned above the brick arches are dependent for safety upon the lateral resistance offered by their supports.

That is their statement. I have another one here from the Mueser—

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. Stewart, these are valuable, and I do wish you to put them in the record. But, I might point out that no one has said that the addition of 88 feet to part of the west front is going to endanger the building structurally.

Mr. STEWART. I am sorry, I didn't hear your comment.

Mr. THOMPSON. I say no one here is claiming that the addition is going to weaken the structure.

Mr. STEWART. Well, the primary purpose of placing these letters in the record is the fact of the operation that is needed, because these are the only three architectural firms to our knowledge that have thoroughly studied the Capitol and taken advantage of our cores.

Mr. THOMPSON. Were they asked to examine the present structure?

Mr. STEWART. Yes, sir.

Mr. THOMPSON. And their opinion as to whether or not it could be repaired, in its present state?

Mr. STEWART. That is right.

Mr. THOMPSON. And they all concluded that it can't?

Mr. STEWART. In effect, that it should not be, due to the dangers to the building and interference to occupancy and use by Congress and the public.

Mr. THOMPSON. Thank you.

Mr. STEWART. If I may, I will submit their letters for the record.

Mr. THOMPSON. Please do.

Mr. STEWART. At this time, if it is the pleasure of the committee, I would like to have Mr. Mario Campioli, who is a registered architect, who has a very good reputation among architects for this type of architecture, especially, since he was for 8 years in charge of the restoration and the renovation of the buildings at Williamsburg, together with several large projects throughout New York State, I would like him to carry on, then, with the architectural analysis and to develop any of the details of the architecture that you may be interested in on the west front project.

Mr. THOMPSON. Thank you, Mr. Stewart. You are indeed welcome this morning, Mr. Campioli.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Chairman, I have a prepared statement which I would like to read in part. It is rather long. For that reason, I would like to brief it.

Mr. THOMPSON. Without objection, the entire statement will be put in the record at this point, and you may summarize it.

(The document referred to follows:)

JUNE 24, 1966.

EXTENSION OF THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL

Legislative history—West central front

Public Law 242, 84th Congress, amended by Public Law 406, 84th Congress, and Public Law 84-14, 87th Congress, read (prior to amendment by Public Law 88-248) as follows:

"Extension of the Capitol: The Architect of the Capitol is hereby authorized, under the direction of a Commission for Extension of the United States Capitol, to be composed of the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the minority leader of the Senate, the minority leader of the House of Representatives, and the Architect of the Capitol, to provide for the extension, reconstruction, and replacement of the central portion of the United States Capitol in substantial accordance with scheme B of the architectural plan submitted by a joint commission of Congress and reported to Congress on March 3, 1905 (House Document numbered 385, Fifty-eighth Congress), but with such modification and additions, including provisions for restaurant facilities, and such other facilities in the Capitol Grounds, together with utilities, equipment, approaches, and other appurtenant or necessary items, as may be approved by said Commission, and for such purposes there is hereby appropriated \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended, and there are hereby authorized to be appropriated such additional sums as may be determined by said Commission to be required for the purposes hereof: *Provided*, That the Architect of the

Capitol under the direction of said Commission and without regard to the provision of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, is authorized to enter into contracts and to make such other expenditures, including expenditures for personal and other services, as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act and to obligate the additional sums herein authorized prior to the actual appropriation thereof."

Public Law 84-14 made the appropriations available for furniture and furnishings.

During consideration of the Legislative Branch Appropriation Bill, 1964, by the Subcommittee on Legislative Appropriations, Senate Committee on Appropriations, in answer to a question from the Chairman of the Subcommittee, the Architect stated that authorization of the extension of the west front was included in Public Law 242, as amended.

Senate Report on this bill, No. 313, states in part as follows:

"The committee does not believe that there was any intention on the part of the Congress to proceed with the west front project when the Congress voted the authority and funds for the extension of the east-central part of the Capitol. The committee therefore has included language in the bill which will repeal the authority to enter into any contract in advance of an appropriation. It is believed that before any steps are taken to extend the west front of the Capitol further engineering surveys by qualified outside engineers should be undertaken and that, in any event, the matter should be placed before the Congress for a definitive determination. The language to accomplish this purpose, which is proposed by the committee, reads as follows:

"Provided, That the proviso to the paragraph entitled 'Extension of the Capitol' in the Legislative Appropriation Act, 1956, as amended, is amended by striking out 'and to obligate the additional sums herein authorized prior to the actual appropriation thereof.'"

In conference, this proviso was stricken from the bill and the following was inserted in lieu thereof:

"Provided, That the proviso to the paragraph entitled 'Extension of the Capitol' in the Legislative Appropriation Act, 1956, as amended, is amended by striking out 'and to obligate the additional sums herein authorized prior to the actual appropriation thereof', and by substituting in lieu thereof 'and, prior to any appropriations being provided for extension, reconstruction, and replacement of the west central portion of the United States Capitol, to obligate such sums as may be necessary for the employment of non-governmental engineering and other necessary services and for test borings and other necessary incidental items required to make a survey, study and examination of the structural condition of such west central portion, to make reports of findings, and to make recommendations with respect to such remedial measures as may be deemed necessary including the feasibility of corrective measures in conjunction with the extension of such west central portion.'"

The conference report (H. Report No. 896) reads in part as follows:

"The Senate proposed to strike from the basic law (Public Law 242, 84th Cong., as amended by Public Law 406, 84th Cong.) the authority to enter into contracts in advance of appropriations by which has been prosecuted, under direction of the special commission in charge, the extension of the east central portion, the rewiring and illumination, repair of the dome, construction of a subway terminal, cleaning the exterior of the two wings, furniture and furnishings, and miscellaneous other works. The Senate's objective is to prohibit the special commission from authorizing any contracts for extending the west central portion without a further separate affirmative determination by the Congress on the question. But the Senate committee did express the belief that further engineering surveys of the condition of the west central portion should be undertaken by qualified outside engineers.

"The motion to be offered will permit the special commission to engage non-governmental engineering and other necessary services, in line with the Senate expression, but will also, as the Senate proposed, require subsequent appropriation action by the Congress before any remedial measures can be undertaken."

The proviso as proposed by the conferees was later agreed to by both the Senate and House and became law effective December 30, 1963 (Public Law 88-248).

Engineering study

Subsequently, the Architect of the Capitol was directed by the Commission for Extension of the United States Capitol, to enter into a contract with The Thompson and Lichtner Co., Inc. of Brookline, Massachusetts, for a fresh en-

gineering survey of the conditions of the West Central Front, an outstanding firm with no previous connection with the Capitol Project. This action was in line with the belief of the Senate that further engineering surveys of the condition of the west central portion be undertaken by qualified outside engineers.

The contract was entered into March 13, 1964 with The Thompson and Lichtner Co., Inc. as directed. Their report was received in November, 1964. It comprised five volumes which were made available to the Commission early in 1965 after the convening of Congress.

Speaker John W. McCormack, as Chairman of the Commission, called a public hearing on this report June 24, 1965. A transcript of the hearings was printed and furnished to every Member of the Senate and House by Speaker McCormack with memorandum of July 13, 1965.

The Thompson and Lichtner report on the structural condition of the West Central Front was to include all their findings and their recommendations on:

- (1) Whether the existing wall, if found deficient, can be repaired in its present condition.
- (2) Whether the existing wall can be refaced with marble in its present location.
- (3) Whether remedial action requires extension of the west central front and its reconstruction in marble, or
- (4) Whether any other means of preservation are deemed feasible and advisable.

The key recommendations in their report are:

(a) Retention and repair of the existing walls as corrective action is not recommended as it would require the hazardous removal of much of the facing so as to allow installation of ties to the backup wall, or the installation of ties through the face joints with resulting disfiguration of the structure. There would still be walls and foundations of structurally inferior construction with the walls requiring continuing protective treatment.

(b) Facing of the existing walls as corrective action with durable marble and granite, leaving the sandstone in place, is not recommended because it would require additions to the present foundations and there would still remain walls and foundations of structurally inferior construction without preserving the historic architecture.

(c) Removal of the sandstone completely and replacement by high quality marble and granite as corrective action is not recommended because it would be a very costly and hazardous operation and there would still remain walls and foundations of structurally inferior construction.

(d) Removal of the entire wall and foundation and replacement by reinforced concrete with a facing of high quality granite for the courses at grade and high quality marble above for the face stone is not recommended because of the hazard, cost and interference with occupancy.

(e) Retention of the wall as an interior wall of an extended building is recommended as the least hazardous and as causing the least interference with the occupancy of the present structure. A properly designed and constructed extension would also provide desirable lateral support for the West Central Portion of the Capitol.

Hearing on Engineering Survey

In testifying in the public hearing before the Commission on June 24, 1965, Dr. Miles N. Clair, President of The Thompson and Lichtner Co., Inc. stated as follows with respect to the dangerous conditions which he found requiring immediate action and the plan for permanent corrective work:

"Speaker McCORMACK. Are there any dangerous conditions which require immediate attention? If so, what would be involved?"

"Dr. CLAIR. Well, just to work backward on this model. To correct the condition of the foundations at the retaining walls of the terrace, they would have to be underpinned.

"Speaker McCORMACK. Underpinned?"

"Dr. CLAIR. Yes. You would have to provide a deeper foundation. The entablature area would have to be removed and rebuilt. The walls at the terrace level would have to be removed and rebuilt.

"Speaker McCORMACK. Would it be advisable to do that without doing a complete job?"

"Dr. CLAIR. This must be done. Something must be done on this immediately, sir.

"Speaker McCORMACK. What do you mean by 'immediately'?"

"Dr. CLAIR. Next week. I am not kidding. I think it is so serious something should be done at once.

"Mr. FORD. Would there be any difference of opinion between you and some other person equally knowledgeable and experienced?

"Dr. CLAIR. There can always be a difference of opinion, sir. I am talking about responsibility. If you have the responsibility for a structure which is in this condition and portions of it which are in this condition, you must put yourself on record that you believe this or you believe that. This is what I believe.

"Speaker McCORMACK. Would these stopgap measures, assuming they were carried out, be economical and a satisfactory solution over a long period of time?

"Dr. CLAIR. No. What is needed here, sir, is to correct this whole condition. The condition you have of a wall here that is not in a good condition and is deteriorating and all these stopgap things that you do, of course, simply put off the day when you have to do the whole job. What is needed here is to, in my opinion protect this whole wall, enclose it just as you did on the east side by another structure. Then you stop the weather action on it. You no longer will have the weather acting on it. The weather is acting on this wall because no matter how you maintain it by painting, water gets into it, freezing occurs, and you have further deterioration.

"You have got to realize the condition of this wall, these walls, to see why this is necessary and why this is necessary (pointing) and why this is serious. These walls have on them a face of sandstone, local sandstone, which is quite inferior for use when exposed to the weather.

"I am answering your question. To give you an idea of the quality of that sandstone, there is a picture of the same material which was not protected. That is an old bullfinch stone-gate standard there. That is how the sandstone has gone to pieces without the help of paint to protect it.

* * * * *

"Mr. FORD. You have indicated that in your judgment this is a critical serious situation. I asked whether you knew of any knowledgeable, experienced opinion that might be contrary to yours.

"Dr. CLAIR. I would doubt it. I would doubt that anyone would come up—the only question would be the degree which they would apply to it.

"Mr. FORD. Degree of seriousness?

"Dr. CLAIR. That is right. The time in which this would have to be done. I do not think any competent structural analyst or person experienced in this field would come to any other conclusion. They might say it might last; you might not have to worry about it for 25 years. I say that if you start it now you could not possibly have the plans drawn and the construction completed for less than 5 years. I think that is what you should do.

"Someone might say you should do it in 10 years. I do not think they would be much beyond that."

Action of Commission

At the close of the hearing, the Commission Members voted unanimously that the Architect of the Capitol be authorized and directed to submit to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees request for funds for the preparation of a new set of preliminary plans and estimates of cost for the extension in marble, of the west central front of the Capitol, based on the findings in The Thompson & Lichtner Co. report.

Thereafter the full report of The Thomson and Lichtner Co., Inc. was furnished to the Senate and House Appropriations Committees and to other committees and Members requesting it. It was made available to the press at the meeting and later in the Architect's Office.

Funds for Preliminary Plans

Pursuant to action taken by the Commission at meetings of June 24, 1965, the Architect of the Capitol appeared before the Subcommittee on Legislative Appropriations, House Committee on Appropriations, September 8, 1965, and presented a request for \$300,000 for preparation of preliminary plans and estimates of cost, including a model, and incidental expenses. The full hearings are contained on pages 334 through 363 of Part I of the printed hearings on the Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1966.

The appropriation of \$300,000 was included by the House of Representatives in H.R. 11588 as passed October 14, 1965.

The Architect appeared before the Subcommittee of the Legislative Branch of the Senate Committee on Appropriations on October 12, 1965 and requested the \$300,000 for the same purpose as indicated to the House subcommittee. Full

discussions are carried on pages 379 to 404 of the printed Senate hearings on the Supplemental Appropriations for 1966. The amount was deleted by the Senate in passing H.R. 11588.

The item was added back in conference between the Senate and House conferees and the following statement appears in the conference report (House Report No. 1198) :

"Amendment No. 61 : Restores language of the House providing the appropriation of \$300,000 for plans in connection with the extension of the west central front of the Capitol. The conferees reiterate the statement carried in the House report on this item which reads as follows :

"* * * there is no authority to proceed with construction contracts, or even detailed plans and specifications until the Commission approves the plan, a further estimate of cost is available, and the Congress appropriates the money for the work in a future bill."

The \$300,000 was included in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1966, as approved October 31, 1965. That these funds were appropriated by the Congress last year for "preliminary plans and estimates of cost for the extension, in marble, of the west central front" is beyond doubt. The purpose of the appropriation was made explicit throughout the hearings before both the House and Senate Appropriations Subcommittees and on the floor of both houses. Chairman Pastore in presenting the conference report on the Senate Floor October 21, 1965 stated :

"In chapter VII, providing for legislative items, the Senate conferees have accepted the provision of \$300,000 for the extension of the west central front of the Capitol."

Directions to architects to proceed

Subsequently the Commission directed the Architect of the Capitol to direct Roscoe DeWitt, Fred L. Hardison, Alfred Easton Poor, Albert Homer Swanke, and Jesse M. Shelton, the architects for the extension of the Capitol project, to proceed with the preparation of new preliminary plans and estimates of cost for the Extension of West Central Section of the Capitol, such extension to be in marble. This order was carried out by the Architect of the Capitol in December, 1965. The amount to be paid the architects for these plans is \$240,000.

The architects completed the first stage of their study and submitted a progress report and study model in May, 1966.

Meeting of Commission

The Commission for Extension of the United States Capitol, held a meeting June 17, 1966 in Room EF-100 in the Capitol, for the purpose of considering the report of the Associate and Advisory Architects in connection with the West Front Extension and determining which of the several schemes was to be developed further.

Speaker John W. McCormack, Chairman of the Commission, announced the meeting and indicated that a press conference would be held at the close of the meeting to convey any actions taken to the public.

At this meeting the architects reviewed with the Commission the basic historic, architectural, and engineering information relating to the West Central Front of the Capitol, and demonstrated three basic schemes by use of a study model and drawings.

Brief description of schemes

The three schemes are outlined here briefly :

Scheme 1: This scheme contemplates the reconstruction and substantial architectural reproduction of the present West Central Front, including the connections to the Senate and House Wings, extended to satisfy the requirements of the program, but with virtually no changes in the exterior appearance of the affected elements (similar to the changes on the East Central Front 1958-1961).

Scheme 2: This scheme accomplishes substantially the same program as Scheme 1, so the difference in the schemes is primarily concerned with architectural improvement of the West Central Front. Scheme 2 contemplates the widening and strengthening of the West Central Portico, the addition of a central pediment to give direction to the Capitol on the East-West axis, to accentuate the dome, to interrupt the long straight line of the existing roof balustrade, and to strengthen the central element by the introduction of the circular openings and an arcade at the ground floor level.

Scheme 3: This scheme is essentially the same as Scheme 1, but would result in about 12 feet less projection of the central front. It would satisfy generally the requirements of the program in reduced form, but it would not take full ad-

vantage of the architectural opportunities of the extension, and it would restrict the use of the offices in the West Front to "en suite" use. It is less flexible than the other schemes in the utilization of space.

Summary of areas provided

	<i>Gross area Square feet</i>	<i>Net area Square feet</i>
Scheme 1-----	248,300	163,500
Scheme 2-----	246,290	163,300
Scheme 3-----	215,100	141,000

Distance of extensions

Schemes 1 and 2:

	<i>Feet</i>
Center portion-----	44
Old Senate and House Wings-----	88
Connecting corridors-----	56

Scheme 3:

Center portion-----	32
Old Senate and House Wings-----	76
Connecting corridors-----	56

Summary of costs

	<i>Building cost</i>	<i>Total cost</i>
Scheme 1-----	\$26,000,000	\$33,000,000
Scheme 2-----	27,000,000	34,000,000
Scheme 3-----	25,000,000	31,000,000

NOTE.—These total cost figures include a 10% contingency and are rounded to the nearest million. These totals cover all costs including furniture and furnishings, architect-engineering fees, and administrative costs.

Action of the Commission

The Commission, after full exploration of the various alternatives and careful consideration of all facts involved in the undertaking, unanimously approved Scheme 2 and directed that this scheme be completed and perfected; that the final scale model be prepared for exhibition to Members of Congress and the public; and the Commission also agreed unanimously that the Architect of the Capitol be directed to seek necessary funds through the Committees on Appropriations in the final supplemental appropriation bill this session.

Press conference

At the close of the meeting, a press conference was held with Speaker McCormack and Senator Dirksen explaining to the members of the press, the decisions which had been reached and the reasons for such decisions. The preliminary drawings, study model, and other material used in the meeting were made available to the press and the Architect of the Capitol and his assistants answered questions put to them by representatives of the news media.

Summary of accommodations provided under scheme 2

For the first time in history, a service roadway and entrance will be provided on the west side with underground loading and unloading facilities for materials, food, etc. to be brought into the Capitol and the garbage and trash to be removed. No longer will it be necessary for the American public to endure the disgrace of delivery and trash trucks being parked on the East Front in full view, loading and unloading their materials or refuse at the sidewalk. We hear much these days of beautification of the Capitol and the Capitol Grounds. This project is a worthy step in that direction.

For the first time in the history of the Building, two auditoriums seating about 400 persons each can be provided for use of the American people and foreign visitors who visit the Capitol, now around 7 million strong, and expect to be told something of the history of the building and the meaning of the various shrine and working areas they will see in the Capitol. Such a small briefing center would not be in competition with any city-wide visitors' center which is urgently needed.

For the first time in history, all visitors to the Capitol may eat in the restaurants located within the famous Olmsted terrace overlooking the mall

to the west. This is one of the most inspiring views in the city, with the Washington Monument and Lincoln Memorial in full view and the Lee Mansion as a distant backdrop. There are many Members of the Congress who are dedicated to the proposition that this opportunity should no longer be denied the millions who visit the Capitol each year.

For the first time, adequate committee facilities can be provided in the Capitol for the Committees on Appropriations to supplement that already available. The House Appropriations Committee urgently needs a room large enough to accommodate its full committee near the House Chamber. At present, full committee meetings must be held in an inside room which is wholly inadequate for the purpose. This same room must be used almost continuously for about three months each session for the Defense Subcommittee hearings. When the full committee uses it, the furniture must be rearranged and even then some Members must sit with their backs to other Members.

Prime space on the First, Second, and Third Floors, across the entire front, will be provided for the essential operations of the Congress which must be continually accomplished near the legislative chambers.

Above all else, Scheme 2 will provide a permanent solution to the now deteriorated and dangerous conditions which exist on the West Front. This scheme is a lasting and elegant completion of the West Front, not just a "shoring up" job recommended by some in the name of "restoration." A shore is a prop. Are the Congress and the American people willing to prop up the West Front as a solution? Indeed, the most serious and obvious weaknesses are even now propped up with wood shoring.

A summary of rooms, spaces and other facilities provided by Scheme 2 follows :

Sub-sub-basement :

Storage areas -----	2
Service elevators -----	2
Stairs -----	5

Subbasement :

Visitors' auditorium (400 seats each) -----	2
Information and exhibition lobby -----	1
Storage areas -----	6
Service docks -----	2
Public lobby -----	1
Mechanical equipment rooms -----	2
Service elevators -----	4
Stairs -----	7
Escalator -----	1

Basement :

Cafeterias (300 seats each) -----	2
Foyers -----	2
Dining rooms (270 seats each side) -----	2
Kitchens (with pantry) -----	2
Storage rooms -----	2
Offices -----	10
Mechanical equipment rooms -----	2
Women's toilets -----	2
Men's toilets -----	2
Passenger elevators -----	4
Service elevators -----	4
Stairs -----	2
Private dining rooms -----	2

First floor :

Committee room -----	1
Conference room -----	1
Offices -----	25
Stairs -----	2
Storage rooms -----	6
Women's toilets -----	2
Men's toilets -----	2
Private toilets -----	7
Passenger elevators -----	4
Service elevators -----	2

Principal floor :	
Subcommittee room	1
Offices	27
Storage room	1
Women's toilets	2
Men's toilets	2
Private toilets	12
Passenger elevators	4
Service elevators	2
Stairs	2
Gallery floor :	
Subcommittee room	1
Joint conference room	1
Offices	27
Women's toilets	2
Men's toilets	2
Private toilets	2
Passenger elevators	4
Service elevators	2
Stairs	2
Document room	1
Attic floor :	
Document room	1
Offices	26
Mechanical equipment rooms	3
Women's toilets	2
Men's toilets	2
Storage rooms	2
Passenger elevators	2
Service elevators	2
Stairs	2
Electrical machine rooms	2

Attached is detailed information relating to the Advisory and Associate Architects retained for the Extension of the Capitol Project.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Legislative history of the west central front: Public Law 242, 84th Congress, as amended, provided for the extension and reconstruction and replacement of the central portion of the U.S. Capitol, in substantial accordance with scheme B of the architectural plans submitted by a joint commission of the Congress and reported to Congress on March 3, 1905, House Document No. 385, 58th Congress, but with such modifications and additions, including provisions for a restaurant facilities, and such other facilities in the Capitol grounds, together with utilities, equipment, approaches, and other appurtenant or necessary items as may be approved by the Commission for Extension of the Capitol.

During consideration of the legislative branch appropriations bill 1964 by the Subcommittee on Legislative Appropriations, Senate Committee on Appropriations, in answer to a question from the chairman of the subcommittee, the Architect stated that authorization of the extension of the west front was included in Public Law 242, as amended.

The Senate report on this bill, No. 313, states in part as follows:

It is believed that before any steps are taken to extend the west front of the Capitol further engineering surveys by qualified outside engineers should be undertaken and that, in any event, the matter should be placed before the Congress for a definitive determination.

In conference on the bill the provision was stricken and the following inserted:

* * * prior to any appropriations being provided for extension, reconstruction, and replacement of the west central portion of the United States Capitol, to

obligate such sums as may be necessary for the employment of nongovernmental engineering and other necessary services and for test borings and other necessary incidental items required to make a survey, study and examination of the structural condition of such west central portion, to make reports of findings, and to make recommendations with respect to such remedial measures as may be deemed necessary including the feasibility of corrective measures in conjunction with the extension of such west central portion.

The conference report, House Report No. 896, reads in part as follows:

The motion to be offered will permit the special commission to engage nongovernmental engineering and other necessary services, in line with the Senate expression, but will also, as the Senate proposed, require subsequent appropriation action by the Congress before any remedial measures can be undertaken.

The proviso as proposed by the conferees was later agreed to by both the Senate and House and became law effective December 30, 1963, Public Law 88-248.

Subsequently, the Architect of the Capitol was directed by the Commission for Extension of the U.S. Capitol, to enter into a contract with the Thompson & Lichtner Co., Inc., of Brookline, Mass., for a fresh engineering survey of the conditions of the west central front, an outstanding firm with no previous connection with the Capitol project. In the connection, we have a copy here of their résumé and background, which will be inserted. This action was in line with the belief of the Senate that further engineering surveys of the condition of the west central portion be undertaken by qualified outside engineers.

The contract was entered into March 13, 1964, with the Thompson & Lichtner Co., Inc., as directed. Their report was received in November 1964. It comprised five volumes which were made available to the Commission early in 1965 after the convening of Congress.

Speaker John W. McCormack, as Chairman of the Commission, called a public hearing on this report June 24, 1965. A transcript of the hearings was printed and furnished to every Member of the Senate and House by Speaker McCormack with memorandum of July 13, 1965.

The Thompson & Lichtner report on the structural condition of the west central front was to include all their findings and their recommendations on:

- (1) Whether the existing wall, if found deficient, can be repaired in its present condition.
- (2) Whether the existing wall can be refaced with marble in its present location.
- (3) Whether remedial action requires extension of the west central front and its reconstruction in marble, or
- (4) Whether any other means of preservation are deemed feasible and advisable.

The key recommendations in their report are:

- (a) Retention and repair of the existing walls as corrective action is not recommended as it would require the hazardous removal of much of the facing so as to allow installation of ties to the backup wall, or the installation of ties through the face joints with resulting disfiguration of the structure. There would still be walls and foundations of structurally inferior construction with the walls requiring continuing protective treatment.

(b) Facing of the existing walls as corrective action with durable marble and granite, leaving the sandstone in place, is not recommended because it would require additions to the present foundations and there would still remain walls and foundations of structurally inferior construction without preserving the historic architecture.

(c) Removal of the sandstone completely and replacement by high quality marble and granite as corrective action is not recommended because it would be a very costly and hazardous operation and there would still remain walls and foundations of structurally inferior construction.

(d) Removal of the entire wall and foundation and replacement by reinforced concrete with a facing of high quality granite for the courses at grade and high quality marble above for the face stone is not recommended because of the hazard, cost, and interference with occupancy.

(e) Retention of the wall as an interior wall of an extended building is recommended as the least hazardous and as causing the least interference with the occupancy of the present structure. A properly designed and constructed extension would also provide desirable lateral support for the west central portion of the Capitol.

At the close of the hearing, the Commission members voted unanimously that the Architect of the Capitol be authorized and directed to submit to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees a request for funds for the preparation of a new set of preliminary plans and estimates of cost for the extension in marble, of the west central front of the Capitol, based on the findings in the Thompson & Lichtner Co. report.

Thereafter the full report of the Thompson & Lichtner Co., Inc., was furnished to the Senate and House Appropriations Committees and to other committees and members requesting it. It was made available to the press at the meeting and later in the Architect's Office.

Pursuant to action taken by the Commission at the meeting of June 24, 1965, the Architect of the Capitol appeared before the Subcommittee on Legislative Appropriations, House Committee on Appropriations, September 8, 1965, and presented a request for \$300,000 for preparation of preliminary plans and estimates of cost, including a model, and incidental expenses. The full hearings are contained on pages 334 through 363 of part I of the printed hearings on the supplemental appropriation bill, 1966.

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The Architect appeared before the Subcommittee of the Legislative Branch of the Senate Committee on Appropriations on October 12, 1965, and requested the \$300,000 for the same purpose as indicated to the House subcommittee. Full discussions are carried on pages 379 to 404 of the printed Senate hearings on the supplemental appropriations for 1966. The amount was deleted by the Senate in passing H.R. 11588.

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Amendment No. 61: Restores language of the House providing the appropriation of \$300,000 for plans in connection with the extension of the west central front of the Capitol. The conferees reiterate the statement carried in the House report on this item which reads as follows:

* * * there is no authority to proceed with construction contracts, or even detailed plans and specifications until the Commission approves the plan, a further estimate of cost is available, and the Congress appropriates the money for the work in a future bill.

The \$300,000 was included in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1966, as approved October 31, 1965. That these funds were appropriated by the Congress last year for "preliminary plans and estimates of cost for the extension, in marble, of the west central front" is beyond doubt. The purpose of the appropriation was made explicit throughout the hearings before both the House and Senate Appropriations Subcommittees and on the floor of both Houses. Chairman Pastore in presenting the conference report on the Senate floor October 21, 1965, stated:

In chapter VIII, providing for legislative items, the Senate conferees have accepted the provision of \$300,000 for the extension of the west central front of the Capitol.

Subsequently the Commission directed the Architect of the Capitol to direct Roscoe DeWitt, Fred L. Hardison, Alfred Easton Poor, Albert Homer Swanke, and Jesse M. Shelton, the architects for the extension of the Capitol project, to proceed with the preparation of new preliminary plans and estimates of cost for the extension of the west central section of the Capitol, such extension to be in marble. This order was carried out by the Architect of the Capitol in December 1965. The amount to be paid the architects for these plans is \$240,000.

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At this meeting the architects reviewed with the Commission the basic historic, architectural, and engineering information relating to the west central front of the Capitol, and demonstrated three basic schemes by use of a study model and drawings.

The three schemes are outlined here briefly:

Scheme 1: This scheme contemplates the reconstruction and substantial architectural reproduction of the present west central front, including the connections to the Senate and House wings, extended to satisfy the requirements of the program, but with virtually no changes in the exterior appearance of the affected elements (similar to the changes on the east central front, 1958-61).

Scheme 2: This scheme accomplishes substantially the same program as scheme 1, so the difference in the schemes is primarily concerned with architectural improvement of the west central front.

Scheme 2 contemplates the widening and strengthening of the west central portico, the addition of a central pediment to give direction to the Capitol on the east-west axis, to accentuate the dome, to interrupt the long straight line of the existing roof balustrade, and to strengthen the central element by the introduction of the circular openings and an arcade at the ground floor level.

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The Commission, after full exploration of the various alternatives and careful consideration of all facts involved in the undertaking, unanimously approved scheme 2 and directed that this scheme be completed and perfected; that the final scale model be prepared for exhibition to Members of Congress and the public; and the Commission also agreed unanimously that the Architect of the Capitol be directed to seek necessary funds—

Mr. THOMPSON. Sir, may I interrupt with a question there?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Certainly.

Mr. THOMPSON. Does your record there indicate how many of the Commission were present and voted?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. No, sir.

Mr. THOMPSON. At those two, unanimous votes?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. I will be glad to answer that question. At the first meeting Speaker McCormack, Vice President Humphrey, Senator Dirksen, Representative Ford, and Mr. Stewart were present; at the second, the Speaker, Senator Dirksen, Representative Ford, and Mr. Stewart.

Mr. THOMPSON. Representative Ford?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. I beg your pardon. Congressman Ford was not present at the second meeting, but he had already reviewed the plans. The Vice President was absent, at the second meeting, but the Speaker had the Vice President's proxy.

Mr. THOMPSON. I see. Thank you.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. To continue with my statement—and the Commission also agreed unanimously that the Architect of the Capitol be directed to seek necessary funds through the Committees on Appropriations in the final supplemental appropriation bill this session.

At the close of the meeting, a press conference was held with Speaker McCormack and Senator Dirksen explaining to the members of the press, the decisions which had been reached and the reasons for such decisions. The preliminary drawings, study model, and other material used in the meeting were made available to the press and the Architect of the Capitol and his assistants answered questions put to them by representatives of the news media.

SUMMARY OF ACCOMMODATIONS UNDER SCHEME 2

For the first time in history, a service roadway and entrance will be provided on the west side with underground loading and unloading facilities for materials, food, and so forth, to be brought into the Capi-

tol and the garbage and trash to be removed. No longer will it be necessary for the American public to endure the disgrace of delivery and trash trucks being parked on the east front in full view, loading and unloading their materials or refuse at the sidewalk. We hear much these days of beautification of the Capitol and the Capitol Grounds. This project is a worthy step in that direction.

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That is the end of my prepared statement, and if you would like, Mr. Chairman, I would be glad to explain the plans.

Mr. THOMPSON. Yes, very much.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. This plan illustrates the principal floor——

Mr. THOMPSON. Is this scheme——

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Scheme 2. The scheme that was accepted by the Commission on the Extension of the Capitol project. It shows in blue shading the areas that would be added. It would provide a through connecting corridor from the House to the Senate side, much the same as was provided on the east front extension. It would pro-

vide here for a large subcommittee room in the area of the House connection wing that might be needed on this floor. This space would provide offices for the Members of Congress or leaders. It would be possible to combine the offices of the leaders with their district offices, in order that they would be in central locations, and not have to be split—

Mr. THOMPSON. How many office rooms?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. There are about 110 rooms in total.

Mr. THOMPSON. I would think that would provide them enough space.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. They are provided so as to be either arranged en suite or separately, as might be desired.

This extension would make it possible to protect not only the walls which face west, which need horizontal support and bracing, but would also come out far enough to protect the south and north face of the west central extension.

Mr. THOMPSON. Sir, what would happen to the existing walls? Would they be covered?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. The existing walls would remain as interior walls, and we would plan to expose the features of them, such as we have done on the east front. You may have seen, walking through the corridor, certain portions of the original front wall which have been left exposed to view, and we plan to do the same thing on the west front. The only part of the west front which would be torn down would be the portico, from the principal floor up through the roof, but the remainder of the walls would remain.

I would at this point, if the committee prefers, take you through these plans from the ground up. I have shown you the principal floor.

Mr. THOMPSON. Yes.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. At one level below grade, at a level called the sub-basement level, we would provide an area for storage here, which could be used for other purposes as well.

We have had a request through the Speaker's office from the Clerk of the House to retain the House records that are now stored at the Archives, back to the Capitol for more ready reference. The Speaker has asked us to take this matter into account in preparing our studies. This space could also be used as space for the Capitol Police Force. They have asked us for additional space. They are now in cramped quarters, and have to use the corridors for their lineup.

At grade level, there would be a service road that would enter from the northwest quadrant of the Capitol Grounds, and proceed under the steps of the west-central front. There would be a service dock on the Senate side here, and one on the House side. This service road would then depart from the southwest portion, to either Independence or Maryland Avenues.

Mr. THOMPSON. Would this cut across the terrace, the existing terrace?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. No, sir; it would go underneath the steps in front of the terrace, but cut across the lawns in front of the Capitol.

Mr. THOMPSON. So that the garbage trucks will come in from one side.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Yes, sir, and depart from the other.

Mr. THOMPSON. Go under, pick up the trash, and then proceed out across the Capitol Grounds to one of the other streets.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Yes, sir. And that would eliminate the present removals that take place on the east front at the two sidewalk lifts.

Mr. THOMPSON. Was any thought given to the possibilities of incineration?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Well, not in a building like the Capitol, because of the gasses and residues that come out, even with screens on top of incinerator chimneys. I think it would deposit a soot that might be deterring to the stone on the various buildings around the Capitol.

Mr. THOMPSON. Was thought given to an underground tunnel?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. In the plan studies of 1957, we had provided underground tunnels. At that time, the studies were made for the simultaneous construction of an extension on the east and west, with an underground garage, with tunnels coming in from Delaware Avenue that would provide pickups and deliveries at service docks under the East Plaza, and depart down to New Jersey Avenue. But no such provision is possible in this scheme.

Mr. SCHEUER. Why was that plan dropped?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. At that time, Speaker Rayburn, because of the opposition raised on the extension of the east front, decided that he would sponsor the east front only, and leave to some other Speaker or Congress the west front extension, and the underground garages.

Mr. SCHEUER. Well, if the underground garages was part of some first halting attempt to overall comprehensive planning here, why was that dropped?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. That was not approved by the Congress, and one of the objections was its cost. It was to be a four-level garage, housing 1,900 cars, with a truck service tunnel coming in from the north and departing to the south. A separate vehicular tube coming into the garage area from the northwest quadrant, and departing from the southwest quadrant, and a vehicular tube coming from the East Capitol Street into the underground garages.

The cost of this ran about \$42 million, and neither the Speaker nor the Commission authorized us to proceed further with that part of the project.

Mr. SCHEUER. When was this?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. 1957. In the central portion of this plan, we have facilities provided for a minor orientation center for visitors coming to the Capitol, with a small auditorium complex of 2 auditoriums seating possibly up to 400 each. This in a small way is a duplication of the facility that was provided for a visitor center at colonial Williamsburg at the time that I was there. It would give visitors an opportunity to become acquainted with the project before going on their tour. It was thought that the films like that were made, I believe by NBC, on the U.S. Capitol, might be shown in those auditoriums.

This is the plan of the terrace level, or basement of the Capitol. It shows the proposed installation of cafeterias which would be available to the public, who would arise from the orientation center below by stairs or escalators at the very center of this section. On either corner would be a dining room for the congressmen, and whoever they might elect to allow in the room—staff, and perhaps their guests; and on the Senate side, the same for the Senators.

The balance of the space at this level in the present courtyard areas would furnish offices or spaces for those who would be displaced by the introduction of the restaurants.

The first floor would provide the large committee room for the full House Appropriations Committee who have asked for a large room to supplement this room here, which is now too small for their 50 members, and their 30 or so staff witnesses or guests that they have at times at some of their hearings. The offices that would be provided at this level would be subject to allocation by the Speaker and the Senate Rules Committee. At this floor also, there would be provided a connecting corridor between the House and the Senate.

Mr. THOMPSON. I doubt that I will ever get one of them.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. One of the requests we have had is to provide for a joint conference room, to make it possible for conferees of the Senate and House, such as in the case of the Appropriations Committee, to meet on neutral ground, and we have provided a room about 38 by 42 feet, directly on center of the Capitol at the Gallery floor level, with offices in the remaining areas.

The attic would also provide some additional space, which might be used for various purposes. The House documents are now terribly overloading in the areas where they are now located. In spite of previous restrictions that provided for the storing of documents in metal cabinets only, right now, these documents are stored on the floor in front of the cabinets. They are also stored on top of the cabinets. The load bearing capacity on the floors of this building are indeterminate, due to their construction. It is not wise to exceed these previous limitations, and for that reason, we have provided additional space that could be used for the documents to spread into the area and not endanger the Capitol.

Mr. SCHEUER. Are those current records?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Yes, sir. Old records are very often stored in the basement of the Capitol.

Mr. SCHEUER. We understood that provision was being made to store records in some of this space to be provided. Records which predate the year 1900, most of which predate the Civil War.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Yes, sir.

Mr. SCHEUER. Is that true?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Yes, sir; the Clerk has asked for restoring the records from the Archives on the House of Representatives by bringing them back to the Capitol. We would propose if approved, that they be placed in this sub-basement area that I previously mentioned.

Mr. SCHEUER. If it is approved by whom?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. By the Commission and the Congress.

On the Senate side, there would be additional space available which could be used for seminar rooms for the Senate library. Right now I understand the library is restricted in the areas where Senate research can be done. The Senate TV-Radio recording studio has also asked for enlarged quarters. They are now located on the northwest corner of the terrace. They would like to have two studios for color television, and other facilities. There would be space up in this attic, if approved, where that facility could be installed.

This is a perspective study rendering, showing the proposed elevation of the west front. It indicates that in the main, the Walter's

connecting wings, the original Thornton Senate wing, the original Thornton-Latrobe House wing, would all be exactly duplicated in an extended location.

Mr. THOMPSON. In marble?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. In marble. The central portion would be brought out in its same present width, with the exception that the central pediment portico would be enlarged by two additional columns. The portico which now has a straight balustrade running——

Mr. THOMPSON. How many columns are there now?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. There are 10 columns.

Mr. THOMPSON. So that there would be 12?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. There would be 12.

This portico would also be embellished by the addition of a pediment, similar to what now exists on the east front. This is a design and somewhat duplicates a suggestion that was first offered by Thomas Walter, the fourth Architect of the Capitol. It was also recommended by the fifth Architect of the Capitol, Edward Clark, and it was further suggested by Olmsted, who made the drawings for the terraces, in one of his studies.

Although he was not an architect, he did show a pediment on——

Mr. THOMPSON. With respect to the terraces, how much excavation of the existing terrace is going to be necessary to get down to that sub-basement level?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. From the south corner of the Senate wing to the north corner of the House wing. The intent here again, with regard to these terraces, is to duplicate the architecture, but to separate these stairways, and to place them on center of the old Senate and House wings. At present they are located without relation to the building.

Mr. THOMPSON. In other words, there would be a substantial modification of the existing terraces.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Only by spreading the stairs apart, and introducing two additional windows on each side, in lieu of what there are now.

Other than that, the architecture would be duplicated, but the stairs would be located with relation to the building, which is not the case. They sort of center somewhere off these corners of the west central wing.

Mr. SCHEUER. But have those broad stairs going down——

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Yes, sir.

Mr. SCHEUER. Would be——

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Substantially reproduced. And when I say "substantially," they are presently 48 feet wide, and we propose to narrow them down to 40 feet. Other than that, the architecture would be the same.

Mr. REID. Do you have a rendering of how it looks now, by comparison?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. I don't have it with me here, but I would be glad to bring it along subsequently.

Mr. REID. Could you summarize again the principal changes?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. The addition of two columns in the central portico. The addition of a pediment instead of a flat head. The introduction of arches, instead of square-headed windows at the base, and the spreading of the stairs and the narrowing of the stairs from 48 feet to 40 feet. The elimination of this niche that is now down in this area.

Those are the changes contemplated. Other than that, all of the architectural detail will be reproduced.

Mr. REID. Thank you.

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. Gurney, do you have any questions of the Architect?

Mr. GURNEY. No, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. O'Hara, do you?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. It might be interesting to mention that while many people think the Capitol is uniform in architecture, that each of the Architects changed the details of his predecessor.

Just to cite one example, the pilaster caps on the original Senate wing, differ from those on the original House wing. Those on the central portion, done by Bulfinch, differ from either of the aforementioned. Those on the present Senate and House wings differ also, so we have four types of Corinthian caps on the Capitol.

All of the moldings change from one section of the Capitol to another. The profiles have not been duplicated.

Mr. GURNEY. Let me ask one question, Mr. Chairman.

How many times in the history of the Capitol Building has it been altered? changed? the design?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. The first portion that was completed was the original Senate wing. That was finished in 1800. The original House wing was finished in 1811. The central part was finished in 1829, including a small, low dome, not like the one designed by Dr. Thornton, who won the competition, but higher than his original design.

Then the first major addition that was made, after this old part of the Capitol was completed, was the Senate wing, which was completed in 1857, the House wing, which was completed in 1859, and the present large dome, which was completed in 1863.

In 1884-92 Olmsted added the present terraces to the Capitol. The building remained pretty much in that state, except for the modifications to the House and Senate Chambers in 1948-51, until the east front of the Capitol was extended in 1958-61.

Mr. GURNEY. So it is somewhere around 10 or a dozen changes, then. Is that about it?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Approximately.

Mr. GURNEY. By different Architects?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. All by different Architects.

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. O'Hara.

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Campioli, one of the results of the extension, of course, would be to again place the dome of the Capitol off center, at least in an east-west axis, off center. What is your reaction to that?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. The dome will still be on the center of the Capitol, as you would see it from the south or north, because as you look at the Capitol coming up South Capitol Street, the dome is directly on center of the wings.

Mr. O'HARA. But not from the east and west.

Mr. THOMPSON. Was it not on center before the addition of the east front, from that point of view?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Yes, sir. That relationship will not be changed.

Now, this central portion already extends beyond the House and Senate wings, and we are proposing nothing that will change this balance.

Actually, speaking in terms of architectural composition, we have a concave east front, and in expressing the west front, we have the convex, which carries the plan through, and makes the central portion of the Capitol the dominant portion architecturally, which it should be.

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Campioli, one of the things that has concerned me was that in connection with the east front extension, one of the reasons given therefor, one of the several reasons was that the dome was off center, east-west.

Of course, your analysis of the optical features, the convex, one front being convex and the other concave, that analysis, it seems to me, could have been used in connection with the east front, and we could have saved a lot of money, because as I understand it, if you extend the west front, you are going to get back to the same relative proportions, east and west, as we had before we did the east front extension.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. The problem on the east front, sir, was that the skirt of the dome overhung the east front wall by 15 feet, so that you had the illusion that the original portico was supporting the dome. That was the problem there.

The architectural defect on the east front was the overhang of the dome, over the top of the portico, and beyond the east front wall by 15 feet.

Mr. THOMPSON. Do you feel that the east front is more beautiful now than it was?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. I think so, because we have very faithfully reproduced the east front. We have been meticulous in reproducing every single architectural detail.

We chose in the case of the carving the best piece of the old carving that we could find, in the least deteriorated condition. We carefully removed the paint, and made rubber molds over it, and then made plaster molds which were restored and shipped to the marble companies, so that each different type of pilaster cap, each different type of carving and molding, was exactly reproduced.

The stone coursing was also reproduced, in addition to which we put the stone coursing in as the Capitol was built prior to the fire of 1814.

When the building burned in 1814, many of the heads of openings were damaged, such as is the case on the west front, and when the replacements were made in 1815, the replacements were not made to follow the original stereotomy of the stonework.

We duplicated the original stereotomy as developed by the original designing architects.

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Campioli, one thing that has been mentioned is the cost of these changes. What is the estimate of cost of the west front extension?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Our present estimate that was submitted in the progress report given to the Commission on the Extension of the Capitol for scheme 2 totals \$34,209,854. This estimate was broken down in the report that was submitted to the Commission as follows:

The cost of relocation and preparation, \$900,000. The cost for granite and marble supply, \$6,950,000. The cost for foundations, \$2,505,600. The cost for superstructure, \$15,885,000. The total building construction cost of \$26,240,600. The cost of interior furnishings, \$1,240,000, or a total building and furnishings cost of \$27,480,600.

Additional costs covering associated architects and engineering fees, administrative costs, and contingencies, added, \$3,619,267, bring the total up to \$31,099,867.

Ten percent was allowed for escalation through to the completion of construction of this project, for a grand total of \$43,209,854.

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Campioli, what was the actual cost of the east front?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. The actual cost of the east front was budgeted at \$10.1 million, and the final cost was \$11.4 million. There was a total appropriation of \$24 million, which covered not only the extension of the east-central front, but included rewiring and relighting of the Capitol, the addition of a Senate subway terminal, and the alterations to the dome, all of which were not related to the extension of the east front, but all of these items were lumped into one total appropriation of \$24 million.

But the extension project itself ran \$11.4 million, as compared to \$10.1 million, which was reported in the preliminary estimate.

Mr. O'HARA. An increase of about 11 or 12 percent?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Yes, and there were enough changes made to justify the difference. In a building of this type, there are so many unknowns that are not revealed until you get into the work. This is partly the result of the lack of original drawings of how the building was built.

Mr. THOMPSON. In other words, we could not anticipate such an escalation as there was with this building?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Well, there is included in our estimate an amount of 10 percent for escalation and an amount for contingency, which I presume should take care of any need for additional funds.

Mr. THOMPSON. What was the percentage of escalation in this building? Around a hundred percent, was it not?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. No; of the Rayburn House Office Building, the preliminary construction estimate on this building was \$66 million. The final construction cost estimate ran \$71 million and a fraction, and those changes can be accounted for largely by the additions that were made to this building, such as cafeteria, swimming pool, women's health facilities, and other facilities of that kind, that were added by the Commission after the contract was made.

Mr. THOMPSON. What was the total final cost?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Total final cost, I believe, is \$87 million.

Mr. THOMPSON. \$87 million, including the furnishings?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Yes, sir.

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. O'Hara, do you have any further questions?

Mr. O'HARA. No.

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. Reid?

Mr. REID. Mr. Stewart, I would like to thank you warmly for coming this morning. I am sorry that I was not here to hear your initial testimony, but I have read it.

First, as one of the coauthors of 16100, I would like if you would, to ask you what, in your judgment, this restoration would do to the historic and symbolic importance of our National Capitol? Would it not remove one of the last remaining areas of the Capitol as originally built?

Mr. STEWART. Well, in my position, I would say that it would not have any effect, other than a good effect.

Mr. REID. What would it leave of the original Capitol open to public view?

Mr. STEWART. Well, I am probably influenced by some statements that were made at the time the hearings were being held in 1956 or 1957 on the east front, and at that time there was some talk about the west front, and in a general sort of a way, because the law encompassed the central section of the Capitol.

Now, our advisory architects at the Capitol, June 11, 1957, said this:

The West Front of the Capitol is less successful as an architectural composition than the East Front. Although adequate for the original building, it is not suited for the enlarged composition resulting from the addition of the wings and the present dome.

That was an architectural decision there.

Now, Architect Ralph Walker, who was designated architect of the century and awarded the 100-year Gold Medal by the American Institute of Architects, Lorimer Rich, FAIA, of AIA, and Douglas Haskell, urged in a memorandum dated July 3, 1958, this:

The real needs of Congress could in any event be cared for by extending the building to the west, where there is no great architectural masterpiece to be preserved.

Now, in a memorandum of the American Institute of Architects, dated January, 1958, they stated this:

It is believed that the space requirements could better be filled at far less cost by leaving the east front alone, and instead, developing a proposed scheme for the expansion of the west side of the building.

Mr. REID. Well, Mr. Stewart, if I may say so, that is a judgment of several different people.

Mr. STEWART. That is right.

Mr. REID. I am not sure that the American people concur in this at all. Indeed, I suspect they have a strong feeling about the historic importance of the Capitol.

But my question is not the desirability of this change, or whether it is totally undesirable, but what is left of the original Capitol to public view, from the exterior, once this change, if it was effected, was made?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. There would be none left, except for the portions that we would leave exposed within the building along the corridors that would be exposed to view, such as we have done on the east front.

Mr. REID. Well, in the plain, your response is that there would be none left of the original Capitol?

Mr. STEWART. That is right, sir, not on the exterior.

Mr. REID. Does that not concern you a bit, from the standpoint of history and architectural design?

Mr. STEWART. Well, the building is in such a condition, we have only one alternative, and that is to reface what we have got, strengthen the wall in place, which in itself would change the composition.

Mr. REID. Well, I might ask on this point: is it not possible to restore the west front and retain its historic integrity?

Mr. STEWART. No way that I know of.

I had three of the top engineers in the country, who are familiar with this, come down here and make their examinations and report, which I submitted earlier here with the testimony.

Mr. REID. But you are familiar with some testimony of architects that differ with that.

Mr. SCHEUER. May I ask a question on these reports?

Mr. STEWART. Yes, sir.

Mr. SCHEUER. I have been through these reports, and I do not see a single sentence anywhere that says it is not feasible to restore the west front of the Capitol in its current location.

Would you tell us where in these reports?

Bob, would you pass these reports to Mr. Stewart?

Mr. STEWART. Well, insofar as the play on words comes in there, they point out the danger of the possibility, if you try to do it, which in itself should make one very hesitant before they did do it.

Mr. REID. Well, if I may just continue this point, technically, is it not possible to restore the west front?

You are an engineer, and I think expert on these matters.

Mr. STEWART. If it were left to my decision, I would not attempt it, and I have been around stonework and construction work for 30 to 35 years, on account of the imponderables that exist insofar as the weakness of the mortar that we have at the present time, the lack of cohesion that is in the arches. The central section of this Capitol is all arch construction, not floor construction, such as you have in this building. The chain reaction on any of those arches, if those arches are weakened, would be such that you would not know what might happen.

That is the real danger, and that is why these engineers had us hesitate to recommend a refacing of it.

Mr. REID. Yes, but I think the point that both Mr. Scheuer and I are trying to get at is that the reports in the testimony, as far as I know, never excluded the possibility, after careful study, of restoration, and should there not be, and this is the thrust of the bill, among other things, that we have introduced, a very careful and searching study to see whether this is not possible, and the design that would be consistent with our history?

Mr. STEWART. Well, I think in my report I showed that these engineers' letters indicate the possibilities of the serious trouble that they may have as they go along. I do not know of anybody that could give you a meaningful price on such restoration work. You would not know the cost in advance.

Mr. REID. Of course, I do not think this is a matter of price, nor do I think it is a matter of convenience for Members of Congress, nor do I think it is a question of their being able to have district offices along with their leadership offices.

What I think is at stake here is the design and the history and the architectural excellence of the Capitol, and not destroying that.

Mr. THOMPSON. Will the gentleman yield?

I think that it would be obvious that to maintain the building as it is now, but to repair it, in such a way, would not be beyond the genius of today's architects, and it might well be that it would cost more than this proposal, which would add this tremendous amount of space, but you are not convinced as an engineer, or your colleague there as an architect, that it is impossible to maintain the building as it is?

Mr. STEWART. Well, I suppose it is possible in this world to do anything. But I would certainly, with the knowledge of the inherent dangers that there are with such work, not recommend it.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Mr. Chairman, may I speak to this subject?

Mr. THOMPSON. Yes.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Essentially, this is basically an engineering problem, more than it is an architectural problem. It is architectural on the basis of esthetics, but structurally, this is an engineering problem.

We have taken the Thompson and Lichtner report, of which I just gave you a copy of the summary of that report—that is a five-volume report—and compared with the Bernard Locraft report that the Fine Arts Commission has had made. We have compared them statement by statement, and we have made such a comparative analysis of our own, which I would be glad to make available to this committee, if the committee so chooses to have it.

Mr. THOMPSON. Well, essentially what would happen—is this not so—is that if you were to proceed with this plan, you cocoon, in a sense, the existing walls, and arches, and so on?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Well, this is one of the problems, Mr. Chairman. You have a wall here shown on this sectional drawing. This is taken at the principal floor level, at one of the locations where the wall is of the simplest character, where we have the plain ashlar surfaces.

The wall at this point is better than 3 feet thick, almost 4 feet thick. It is made up, on the outside, of alternating courses of ashlar sandstone, which are fairly well bedded, and which extend fairly deeply into the wall.

This material is backed up by a loose fill of rubble stone in behind it. The interior face of the wall is made up of rubble stone, which has been laid up with compact joints.

This interior facing of the wall is of hard granite stone. The exterior is a soft sandstone. The coefficient of expansion of the exterior and the interior stone is a 30-percent differentiation between one and the other, which account for, in large measure, the cracks that have occurred on the building.

Some of the cracks are the result of the fire of 1814, when the British burned the Capitol, when the Library of Congress burned in the west-central wing in 1851, when the explosion occurred on the Senate side in 1898.

Now, if we were to proceed in an attempt to restore this building, which has exposed to view, through the paint, over 1,000 cracked stones, and which has over 150 defaced stones, we would have to not only remove, say, a particular stone, but we would have to remove the stones above it, to form at least a pyramid, so that the upper wall would not collapse.

In some cases, where the stones are cracked over window heads, we have dropped lintels. We would have to remove the stonework from the head of the lower opening to the sill of the upper opening.

Now, of the 31 bays in the Capitol, and by "bays" I mean the space between the pilasters and the columns, 21 of those have cracks that go from the foundation wall clear on up through the roof.

Well, it is evident that all of those stones would have to be removed. Now, the minute you attempt to remove this amount of stonework, these arches which support the floors, which are now in compression, which push out under the exterior wall, and which are now counteracted by the weight of the wall, will not be able to remain.

Therefore, the interior of every one of these rooms would have to be shored, along the west-central front of the Capitol, including the

entirety of Statuary Hall, whose westward portion thrusts back to the west wall.

Now, it has been said that this interior of the wall can be solidified. Well, if this is solidified, under pressure, using gunnite, or some such other medium, the pressure used would force the gunnite through the stonework.

We have interior surfaces which have ornamental decorations on them, decorative painting done by artists such as Brumidi, who painted the canopy of the dome. That pressure grouting would come through the decorations. It would either spoil the decoration, or pop the plaster off the walls, so that that painting would have to be duplicated, thereby losing the work of the original artist.

Mr. REID. On your first point, is it not technically possible, in your judgment, to shore up the interior?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. It is, technically possible to shore up the interior.

Now, then, you have the problem, assuming that the wall has all been restored and refaced, and put in proper order, then you remove these shores. There is no guarantee, since the load on these interior arches are indeterminate, of what is going to happen when you remove those shores.

These arches could very well collapse. They are laid in lime mortar, they are backed up by loose sand fill. Recently, when we installed the new wiring in the Capitol, wherever we had to cut into brick arches, the sand filtered through, just like it had come out of an hour-glass, and there is no guarantee that what happened once before in the Capitol, when Mr. Renthal, who was Latrobe's assistant, was killed, that that would not happen again.

Now, I have a set of drawings here that shows the amount of the Capitol that would have to be closed.

Mr. THOMPSON. You may have offered a solution.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Incidentally, these drawings show in part the number of cracks that now exist in the House portion of the west-central front, only, and every one of those cracked stones would have to be replaced.

Mr. THOMPSON. One can see them. I have been out there in recent days, and there is no question but that they are cracked.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. In cases like the belt courses, which have considerable overhang, and that is a course such as this (pointing), stones like that penetrate completely through that wall.

This stone could not be replaced without taking off everything up above it.

Mr. REID. Well, then, to get to the heart of this, if I can, you feel technically that you could shore it up inside, as far as that portion of the restoration. What you are not certain of is what would happen if you removed the shoring.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Right, sir.

Mr. REID. So that the first part, you do not have technical concern about, if it was done carefully and very thoroughly.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. It can be shored up.

Mr. REID. So the problem is to be sure that the arches would be dealt with?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Yes. There is one other point I would like to bring out, though, that after these stones have been replaced, there is no guarantee that many of the cracks which you see in those drawings

would not recur, for this reason: There has been no expansion and contraction joints provided in this building when it was built.

In those days, they did not know about such details. A good many of these cracks were the results of the various fires and explosions. Many of them, however, are thermal cracks, the result of the differentiation in temperature between extreme summer heat and extreme winter cold, and in a hundred-foot section, that wall can expand a quarter of an inch.

Now, when in cold weather it contracts, the wall does not come back. The corners stay where they are, and the interior portions separate.

The same would occur with new material, if we either restored or refaced this wall. Many of these cracks would recur.

Now, you might ask the question, "Well, isn't it possible to install expansion joints?" and expansion joints could be installed in the new wall, but unless the expansion joints carry into the building, they are of no value, because whereas you may solve your problem of the exterior wall, you would then have a cleavage between the interior construction and the exterior wall construction.

Mr. REID. Thank you.

Well, Mr. Stewart, to go back to this point, would it be a fair summation to say that while there are technical problems, you do not exclude the possibility, given sound engineering and architectural excellence, and, indeed, genius, of a restoration? It might be difficult, but you do not exclude it? You do not hold it is impossible?

Mr. STEWART. I say that anything, probably, is possible, but based on the engineering studies that we have to date, I would say that it would not be advisable.

Mr. REID. But if you had more thorough engineering studies, addressed to this point, you would not exclude the possibility of this kind of restoration?

Mr. STEWART. I base my statement on this: that I have had three outstanding engineering groups make studies, to which I furnished the report, together with an examination that was made by the only group of architects that came here, which is the Society for the American or Registered Architects, ARA, who sent their delegation up to our office and availed themselves of quite some examination on their own part, and I would like to, if I may, just read what they said, since they represent the American Registered Architects.

It is "Echoes From Washington." This is what is prepared for the 1966 convention of the ARA.

In October 1931—

Mr. THOMPSON. Who is this group?

Mr. STEWART. This is the American Registered Architects.

Mr. THOMPSON. Architects Register of America? Composed of how many members?

Mr. STEWART. There is approximately, as near as I can understand it, about 1,600 to 1,700 members that belong to this group.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. This is a competitive organization to the AIA. It is called the ARA.

Mr. SCHEUER. It is as large as the AIA?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. The AIA is larger.

Mr. SCHEUER. How much larger?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Oh, about 10 times as large.

Mr. THOMPSON. Let's see what the minority says, then.

Mr. STEWART (reading):

Several ARA members have been asked to serve as a committee to adjudicate Washington's latest controversy. The nation's press has been replete with reference to a decision to enlarge the National Capitol, by extending the West Front. It is estimated that 246,000 square feet of floor space will thus be created.

If I may, I will hit the high points, and put the rest of it in the record.

Mr. THOMPSON. Yes.

Mr. STEWART. It says:

Particularly vehement are the criticisms of those who interpret the alterations as an offense against esthetics and tradition. We believe that criticism has occasionally become vituperative, and public expression has been buried under an avalanche of charges and countercharges.

In fact, the Capitol Architect Mr. George Stewart commended the ARA as the only independent group to investigate the physical conditions to discuss with him the valid pro's and con's.

It would appear that from that emotionalism has so greatly outweighed intelligent evaluation that the beneficence of cold facts is long overdue.

I will insert this in the record.

(The document follows:)

THE ARCHITECTURAL REGISTER OF AMERICA,
Springfield, Mass., July 18, 1966.

Hon. JOHN W. McCORMACK,
*Speaker of the House of Representatives,
U.S. Capitol, Washington, D.C.*

MY DEAR MR. McCORMACK: The *American Registered Architect* is the official publication of the Society of American Registered Architects. It is mailed to every registered architect in America, together with schools, libraries and other pertinent institutions. I have been concerned that criticism of the changes planned for the West Front of the Capitol have been more emotional than factual. Based upon our findings I have prepared the accompanying article which will form part of the forthcoming magazine. Certain of the points may be of interest to you.

It may be of further interest that the number of registered architects in America approximates 30,000, most of whom at the moment have no facts on which to pass judgment. We trust that in this presentation we will be performing a valid service.

Very truly yours,

THURSTON W. MUNSON, *Administrator.*

ECHOES FROM WASHINGTON: THE CAPITOL WEST FRONT STORY

Several A.R.A. members have been asked to serve on a committee to adjudicate Washington's latest controversy. The nation's press has been replete with references to a decision to enlarge the national capitol by extending its west front. It is estimated that 246,000 square meet of needed floor space will thus be created.

Particularly vehement are the criticisms of those who interpret this alteration as an offense against aesthetics and tradition. Regretably, this criticism has occasionally become vituperative and public explanation has been buried under an avalanche of charges and counter charges. We were somewhat shocked to learn that the most articulate assembly of these critics had neither checked the structural deterioration that demands immediate repair nor the functions that prescribe the additional space. In fact, the capitol architect, Mr. George Stewart, commended A.R.A. as the only independent group to investigate the physical conditions and to discuss with him the valid pros and cons. It would appear that emotionalism has so greatly outweighed intelligent evaluation that the beneficence of cold facts is long overdue. Certain of these facts are axiomatic.

There is no disagreement with the critics that aesthetics are here of consequential importance. It seems improbable, however, that the profession of

architecture no longer contains sufficient ability to design a harmonious addition to a public building. Tradition is certainly a genuine attribute of monumentality. . . . and vice versa. Investigation of this element discloses that increased space requirements have, several times, been responsible for additions to the national capitol. The dictionary interprets "tradition" as "the handing down of customs from generation to generation."

Supplementing our personal investigation Mr. Stewart made available engineering reports by nationally recognized firms which conclusively establish the immediate and critical need to replace or extend the facade. The sandstone foundations have deteriorated to a dangerous degree. Controversy relative to this aspect must content itself with one of two solutions, replacement or enlargement.

That this additional space is needed is immediately apparent. The increased duties of our government bodies and the tremendous influx of visitors has long since overrun all available area. The cost of the additional space is no small item. Any evaluation, however, must start with the cost of necessary repairs, continue through the cost of reproducing the elaboration of the present building and, for comparison, must add the cost of building another structure, harmonious to Washington and containing the required space.

It has been too often parroted that Mr. George Stewart is not registered as an architect. This, in some fashion, is intended as a denunciation of the capitol plans. It is this sort of criticism by implication and half truth that we deplore. Mr. Stewart proved to be a gracious and well-informed man. His architectural experience is far in excess of the norm. His responsibility, as head of a national office, is primarily administrative. His staff is made up of registered architects. His Capitol project is in the hands of these men, plus five associate architects, plus three advisory architects of national status. Any criticism of professional aptitude would appear to be both specious and dishonest. We believe this entire aspect of the current diatribe to be unwarranted and intended to confuse the basic issue.

The equation seems to resolve to the fact that this basic issue is not architectural at all. In fact, the problem can be reduced to three components of a single question:

Shall the national capitol gradually assume the role of a monument as the growing governing bodies transfer their functions to more commodious quarters? or

Shall the national capitol be tenanted by agencies requiring less space than the present occupants? or

Shall the national capitol be periodically enlarged to encompass the space requirements of the Senate and the House of Representatives?

This is a question for the people. Through their elected representatives an answer exists. Excerpts from a recent letter from Senator Dirksen to A.R.A. are pertinent:

" . . . There has been a lot of uninformed noise on the subject of the West Front, but I am afraid those who have been in the forefront in speaking of the destruction of the original design of the Capitol forget that it is, after all a working place and, secondly, that it has been redone on other occasions and, finally, that the element of safety is involved and therefore cannot be ignored.

I am deeply grateful for the views of your organization on this matter.

Sincerely,

EVERETT MCKINLEY DIRKSEN."

Mr. REID. Did they make any technical judgment in there, Mr. Stewart?

Mr. STEWART. No, not a technical judgment.

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. Stewart, was the AIA invited to make a similar examination?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Mr. Chairman, may I answer that question?

Mr. THOMPSON. Yes.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. We did not invite the ARA.

Mr. THOMPSON. They just volunteered?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. They came of their own volition.

The AIA came to our office about 2 months before the Commission meeting and asked to see the plans. At that time we were not at liberty to show them.

First of all, they were not complete. Second, it is a discourtesy to the commissions of Congress to show information to outsiders before formal considerations by the commissions.

We are restrained to show such plans until they are first shown to the Commission. But after the Commission had the meeting, and the press conference June 17th, that material became available to anybody that wanted to look at it.

No one from the AIA came to see these plans, in spite of the fact that the former President reported that they had. And the only two organizations who did appear were the ARA and the American Society of Landscape Architects.

The American Society of Landscape Architects chose to take no position in the matter at this time.

Mr. THOMPSON. You are aware of the AIA's opposition as to this?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Oh, yes; I am a member of the AIA.

Mr. REID. Mr. Chairman, if I might proceed, I would like to ask Mr. Stewart just one other question.

You referred to the James Madison Memorial Building.

Mr. STEWART. Yes.

Mr. REID. And in your statement you say with respect to the proposed library building:

A committee of the American Institute of Architects is already being consulted with regard to the building's design, in accordance with the requirements of the authorization Act.

Were they asked to come and consult prior to the contract, or following the signature on the contract?

Mr. STEWART. May I ask Mr. Henlock to explain that?

Mr. HENLOCK. The four congressional commissions and committees designated in the Authorization Act instructed the Architect of the Capitol to employ and engage these particular architects for the project. They all signed an agreement to that effect, and after the architects were selected and the contract awarded, the selected architects conferred with members of the AIA, preliminarily, with respect to the design.

The contract was only let in June, so there has not been much activity up to this point.

Mr. REID. But it was consultation after the contract had been signed?

Mr. HENLOCK. With respect to any selection of architects, if that is the point you had in mind.

Mr. THOMPSON. Was that your interpretation, Mr. Stewart, of the intent of Congress?

Mr. STEWART. Yes, the thinking in back of it, I believe, was the fact that this group of architects had made a preliminary study of the needs of the Library of Congress a few years previous to this, and that would be beneficial to have them continue the work in another location, because they did a lot of original spadework and to which they could probably do the work at a reduced percentage of it.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Mr. Chairman, may I also answer this?

We searched the act at the time, and there was nothing in the act that required us to consult the AIA before the selection of architects.

In the House report of this bill, there was a statement made that the Architect of the Capitol was to consult the AIA, as to the type of

building to be constructed, and that is all the language we found indicating at what stage we were supposed to consult the AIA.

Mr. REID. But does not the selection of the architect bear a little bit on the capacity and type of design?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Most architects work in the same medium. They all do contemporary work, too. There is very few who do the old work. The architects which we have do both.

Mr. THOMPSON. Well, I guess our draftsmanship is not very good. I was one of those who helped develop that legislation, and I might say that my intention, and my understanding, and that of my colleagues, was that there was to be consultation at every stage of the game, including the selection of architects.

It is no doubt a misunderstanding, misinterpretation, or lack of clarity on intent, but I think in the future that, at least as long as I am around here, that the legislative history will be so clear so you will not have to worry about interpretations of that sort.

Mr. REID. I might add, Mr. Chairman, that was my understanding, as well.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Mr. Chairman, may I say a few more words on that?

Mr. THOMPSON. Yes.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Inasmuch as there was some question about the position of the AIA on this project, we brought this matter up before the coordinating committee, which represented each of the groups that are listed in the law, the House Office Building Commission, Senate Office Building Commission, Joint Committee of the Library, and James Madison Memorial Commission, as to scope and timing of consultation with the AIA.

We were directed by this committee to consult with the AIA during the planning stage.

Mr. THOMPSON. I see.

Yes, that was our intent.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. During the planning stage. No planning has been started yet.

Mr. THOMPSON. I see. And you felt that with respect to the selection, that said consultation was not required under the act?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. That was our understanding.

Mr. THOMPSON. You did have one meeting with them; did you not?

Mr. ROOF. Mr. Chairman, at that same meeting that Mr. Campioli is talking about, that coordinating group selected the architects. They did that before they told us about the scope and the timing of coordination with the AIA, and every member of this group the Senate Office Building Commission, the Joint Committee on the Library, and the House Office Building Commission, out of the 22 members, 20 of them confirmed the action that was taken by this coordinating committee.

Mr. THOMPSON. All right. By sort of ratification after the fact, in many instances?

Mr. ROOF. We needed their approval from a legal standpoint.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Mr. Chairman, may I complete the statement?

Mr. THOMPSON. Yes.

If I may, I regret very much that I must leave for another meeting, but until Mr. Scheuer returns Mr. Reid will carry on.

I want to thank all of you very much for coming, and especially for bringing the details, which are very enlightening, and this is, at least, my first opportunity to have seen them.

You have made a splendid presentation of your case, with which I don't agree.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. You might want to see these drawings before you leave. This area shaded in red denotes the area that would have to be vacated if a restoration project is undertaken.

Mr. THOMPSON. Could it be done on a progressive basis, or would they all have to be vacated at the same time?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. It might be done in three stages.

Mr. THOMPSON. In the manner in which the old House Office Building?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. The old House portion, the old Senate portion, the old central portion.

Mr. THOMPSON. Thank you very much.

Mr. REID (presiding). Well, thank you.

I have just one final question, Mr. Stewart.

Mr. STEWART. Yes, sir.

Mr. REID. In your statement, on page 3, you say :

In my judgment, adequate supervision by congressional committees and commissions has already been provided by Congress, under existing law, for satisfactory performance of construction and maintenance work by the Architect of the Capitol.

In my judgment, I think there is concern among some Members of Congress and the American people, not necessarily of the performance, but clearly over what might be considered the esthetic side.

Some have called it tired and exhausted architecture, or tired and exhausted classic. I think there is genuine concern that we need to bring some new and creative architectural excellence to design to the Capitol Grounds, and any work that might take place, such as this James Madison Memorial Library, and what has concerned me a bit in these hearings this morning, which have been very thoughtful and pertinent, has been, it seems to me, a greater reliance on what may be considered the needs of some Members of the Congress, the space requirements, room for books and records, and the like, than there has been on the importance of architectural excellence, and of our historical concerns here.

I have heard very little on that point, until we had a chance to have this very useful and helpful exchange.

But are you not aware that there is some very serious concern in the country about the architectural design that has been going on?

Not as to the performance, I might add, but as to design?

Mr. STEWART. I would like to say a few words on the Associate Architect.

The impression has gone around that we have probably gone down to the Bowery and picked up somebody to help us design this building, but some years ago, when this work was in its infancy, and before any architect at all was selected, for any of the work here on the Hill, we contacted, at the direction of the House Office Building Commission and the Commission for the Extension of the Capitol, the architectural members of the Fine Arts Commission.

I felt I was not in any position to recommend men as qualified for these very important projects. I had a pretty good idea as to what was needed here on the Hill that would not clash with what we had, so from a list which was approved, at that time by the architects of the Fine Arts Commission, the architects of the Capitol work were

selected, not because their name was Jones or Smith, but as Mr. Rayburn put it, "All the brains are not in one section of the country," so we went to the west coast to select Arthur Brown, who was a fellow of the AIA, and the man who designed your Labor Building here in Washington, as one of our consultants.

We went to New England to select Henry Shepley, as one of our consultants. His work is outstanding in New England.

The other consultant was John Harbeson, a man who did your roof and chambers work in 1948-51 here in the Capitol.

They were the consultants, all of them fellows of the AIA in design.

Insofar as the associate architects are concerned, they went to the Southwest, and they selected the firm of DeWitt & Hardison. In the Southeast, they selected the firm of Shelton and Stawford.

Of the ones that were on our approved list, for the central section of the country, the one that was most qualified—

Mr. REID. Might I ask, there, Mr. Stewart, what is your approved list?

Mr. STEWART. Well, I am just giving it to you, now—was Alfred Easton Poor, of New York. They had all been approved by this group of independent architects, not by me.

Mr. SCHEUER (presiding). When was this, Mr. Stewart?

Mr. STEWART. That was back in 1956, or the early part of 1957.

Mr. SCHEUER. Is that substantially the same group of architects that have designed the east front, project for the west front, the Madison Memorial Library, and the renovation of the Cannon Building?

Mr. STEWART. Well, as far as the west front is concerned, which you are interested in now, the law reads the central portion of the U.S. Capitol, so, logically, that would cover either the east or the west fronts, both of them.

Insofar as the Library of Congress is concerned, we were given a few years ago the direction to make a study for the expansion of the Library of Congress, and at that time, these same architects were selected by the Joint Committee on the Library to do the work.

Mr. SCHEUER. And the renovation of the Cannon Building, also?

Mr. STEWART. Well, one individual was; yes.

Mr. REID. What about the Rayburn Building? Did they have anything to do with that?

Mr. STEWART. The architects were Harbason, Hough, Livingston & Larsen.

Now, if I may, and I would like to have this in the record, to show you who the advisory and associate architects are, and what recognition they have achieved, their position, and other data. One advisory architect was John Harbason of Philadelphia. He is a graduate in architecture of the University of Pennsylvania, and he is a graduate fellow in design. He was awarded the Brooke Gold Medal in 1910. He is a fellow of the American Institute of Architects. He is a member of the National Academy of Design.

Mr. SCHEUER. May I interrupt you one moment, Mr. Stewart?

Time is pressing on us. We only have about 20 minutes. Nobody is questioning the integrity or the sincerity or the competence of your architectural advisor.

I don't want to stop you, and if you insist on reading that, I will be happy to let you do it, but since time is running short, perhaps we

could use it more fruitfully than to read the curriculum vitae of those architectural advisers, whom everybody here would respect.

And, without objection, I would be happy to put it in the record at this point.

Mr. STEWART. I would be very happy to do it.

(Document follows:)

EXTENSION OF THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL PROJECT

Advisory Architects

John Harbeson, Philadelphia, Pa.—M.S., Architecture, University of Pennsylvania; Graduate Fellow in Design. Brooke Gold Medal, 1910. Fellow, American Institute of Architects; Member, National Academy of Design; Benjamin Franklin Fellow, Royal Society of Arts. Former Associate Professor in Design and Chairman, School of Architecture, University of Pennsylvania. Advisory Architect, Extension of the East Front of the United States Capitol; Consulting Architect, American Battle Monuments Commission; Consulting Architect, National Freedoms Shrine.

Paul Thiry, Seattle, Wash.—Bachelor of Architecture, University of Washington; Ecole des Beaux Arts. Fellow, American Institute of Architects (President, Washington State Chapter, AIA, 1952-54; Member of National AIA Committee for Preservation of Historic Buildings; Chairman, AIA Committee on National Capital, 1961; Chancellor of College of Fellows, 1962); Member, National Academy of Design; Honorary Member, American Institute Interior Designers; Allied Professional, National Sculpture Society. Member, National Capital Planning Commission; Member, Presidential Advisory Council on Pennsylvania Avenue; Member, American Society of Planning Officials; Member, American Planning and Civic Association; Served 6 year term on Historic American Buildings Survey Board, Department of Interior, 1956-1961; Vice Chairman, 1958-1961; Member, Planning Commission, City of Seattle, 1952-1961; Chairman from 1953 to 1954; Member of Washington State Capital Planning and Programming Committee, 1959; Member and one of original organizers, Puget Sound Regional Planning Council, 1953-1957. Served on Executive Board. Fine Arts Award, Seattle Chapter, American Institute of Architects, 1962; Named "Distinguished Citizen in the Arts" in 1962 by Seattle Municipal Arts Commission and City Council; Named "Construction Man of the Year" in 1963 by Seattle Chamber of Commerce.

Gilmore D. Clarke, New York, N.Y.—B.S., Cornell University; LHD (Honorary) Yale. Fellow, American Institute of Landscape Architects; Honorary Member, American Institute of Architects; Member, Academy of Arts and Letters; Member, National Academy of Design. Gold Medal of Honor, Architectural League of New York, 1932. Dean, College of Architecture, Cornell University, 1939-1950. Member, National Commission of Fine Arts for 18 years; 13 years as Chairman; Consultant, National Park Service, 1930-1941; Consultant, Department of Parks, New York City, 1933 to date; Member, Art Commission, City of New York, 1950-1952; Member, Architectural Advisory Council, Cornell and Johns Hopkins Universities. Advisory Architect, Extension of the East Front of the United States Capitol.

Associate Architects

Roscoe DeWitt, Dallas, Tex.—A.B., Dartmouth College; M. of Architecture, Harvard University; Honorary Master of Arts, Dartmouth College. In individual architectural practice since 1919. Fellow, American Institute of Architects (Past President of North Texas Chapter, A.I.A., Past President of Dallas Chapter, A.I.A.); Director, Texas Society of Architects; Member, Royal Society of Architects; Member, American Federation of Arts; Member, Society of American Military Engineers; Trustee, American Planning and Civil Association. Member, American Hospital Association (carried on Roster of Approved Hospital Architects); Certificate of the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards. Associate Architect, Extension of the East Front of the United States Capitol; Associate Architect, Remodeling of Cannon House Office Building Registered Architect in the District of Columbia and 5 States.

Alfred Easton Poor, New York, N.Y.—A.B., Harvard University; Bachelor of Architecture, University of Pennsylvania; Master of Architecture, University

of Pennsylvania; Ecole des Beaux Arts; American Academy in Rome; Woodman Traveling Fellowship, 1925. Former Professor of Design, New York University. Fellow, American Institute of Architects; President, National Academy of Design; Honorary Member, National Sculpture Society; Fellow, International Institute of Arts and Letters; Member, National Institute for Architectural Education; Member, Architectural League of New York. Architect Member, Art Commission of New York City, 1950-1953; Member, Architect-Engineer Selection Board, Board of Education, New York City; Member, Architectural Advisory Board, Johns Hopkins University. Winner, Open Competition, Wright Memorial, Kitty Hawk, North Carolina. Associate Architect, Extension of the East Front of the United States Capitol; Associate Architect, Remodeling of Longworth House Office Building. Certificate of the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards. Registered Architect in the District of Columbia and 31 States.

Albert Homer Swanke, New York, N.Y.—B.S. in Architecture, Georgia Institute of Technology; Beaux Arts Institute of Design. Partner, Office of Alfred Easton Poor. Member, New York Chapter of American Institute of Architects Treasurer, New York Chapter of A.I.A. Certificate of the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards. Associate Architect, Remodeling of the Longworth House Office Building; Associate Architect, Extension of the East Front of the United States Capitol; Alternate Member, Architectural Advisory Board, Johns Hopkins University; Consultant, Chemical Bank New York Trust Company; Architect for New York State Insurance Department. Registered Architect in the District of Columbia and 34 States.

Jesse M. Shelton, Atlanta, Ga.—B.S. in Architecture, Georgia Institute of Technology. Member, American Institute of Architects; Member, Society of American Military Engineers. President of Robert and Company Associates, Atlanta, Georgia, in charge of Architectural and Structural Design and General Supervision; Architect for the Coca-Cola Company; Architect for the Bureau of Prisons, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.; Associate Architect, Extension of the East Front of the United States Capitol; Associate Architect, Underground Garages south of the House Office Buildings. Licensed as an Architect in the District of Columbia and 29 States.

Mr. REID. If I might follow the thrust of Mr. Scheuer's comment, which is the same as my own, I think we are not concerned with the competence or the experience of these architects.

But we are addressing our question to the concern, I think, in the country, and many Americans, and quite a few Members of Congress, that the architecture has been pedestrian, it has been massive, it has had very little creativity.

Indeed, it is somewhat notorious around the country that the architecture in some aspects of Washington does not meet standards of excellence that we have seen in other parts of the country.

What we are concerned about is not the technical competence of this architecture, but the widespread conviction that the architecture has lacked life, imagination, vitality. It has been massive, overly classic in some respects, and so on.

Could you talk to that point? That is what we are concerned about, because I think there is significant criticism on not the technical, as I said, but the aspect of heaviness of this whole architecture.

Mr. STEWART. I am not probably qualified to get into an argument on architecture—that is, on all the facets of architecture, but I can say this: That on March 1, 1960, there was placed on display, and stayed on view in the rotunda of the Cannon Building, a model of the Rayburn Building. It rested there until recently, when we took it down. We have it on display now in the Rayburn Building.

Of the critics who have criticized the building, there was not a word that we ever heard, that is, all the time that the model was on display.

It is exactly the same as the building was built, and if I might, I would like to furnish for the record a statement of a man that I think as well qualified to criticize, and that is the late Paul Mansfield, one of the leading sculptors that we have had here in America.

Mr. REID. But you are aware—

Mr. SCHEUER. Wait a minute. I will yield back.

I think the record will show that at the time the original drawings and prospectuses and renderings of the Rayburn Building were published, that the architectural fraternity in this country rose up as a man in protest, and that there was universal criticism from the architectural press, but that the machinery which had been triggered ground on.

Now, I don't think anybody here wishes to look backward, and engage in all kinds of extended acrimony over something that is finished, that we have to live with.

Mr. STEWART. Congressman, to the best of my recollection, I never knew of any formal objection that was offered to the building as to design.

Mr. SCHEUER. Well, did not the AIA object to the design of the Rayburn Building?

Mr. STEWART. No, sir. Mr. Campioli, did you hear of any such criticism?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. No, sir. Mr. Chairman, one of the objections in the architectural profession to our buildings is the fact that they are of classical style.

Now, that restriction has been placed in most of our contracts, including the James Madison Memorial Commission Building, that the building shall be in keeping with the Federal architecture of the Hill.

Mr. SCHEUER. That does not mean it has to be of classical style. It can be a modern building that would be in good taste, and conform with what goes on, with the environmental setting in which it is placed.

As a matter of fact, I understand that you had a meeting in recent days with the AIA in which it was explicitly agreed upon that there would be no understanding that the Madison building was going to be in classical style, but that it would simply conform to the setting in which it is to be placed.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Well, I was at that meeting, and the thing we agreed to was that we were not so much interested in whether it was going to be classical style or contemporary style, but as to whether it was going to be good architecture or bad architecture.

Mr. SCHEUER. Correct. That is what we are all looking for.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. And that is what we are interested in, too.

Mr. SCHEUER. Do you have something further?

Mr. REID. I would just ask again: Are you not aware that there has been very substantial criticism, and does that not suggest in your mind the merits of a commission such as is suggested in the bill that several of us have introduced, which would bring together some of the top architects and others concerned, so that you would have the broadest basis for drawing on good architecture design?

Do you not see some merit in that, in the light of this very substantial criticism?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. I might answer that with regard to, let's say, the James Madison Memorial, we already have a committee of the AIA.

Mr. REID. But after the fact, as I understand it. You did not consult with them prior to the contract.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Because we were not required to, and when we asked whether we should, we were told to consult them during the planning stage.

Mr. REID. But what I am getting at is, don't you——

Mr. SCHEUER. Will my colleague yield for one moment, there?

Mr. REID. Surely.

Mr. SCHEUER. I think it was the general understanding of the Congress, and Senator Monroney made this point very clearly, and not many days ago, on the Senate side, that the stipulation of consultation, if it was to be meaningful, had to be to consultation prior to the selection of architects.

Once you have selected the architects, 90 percent of the good or the harm is done.

Now, it is my understanding that the AIA on repeated occasions tried to consult with you, tried to sit down in formal consultation with the Architect of the Capitol, but that they were absolutely unable to do this.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. We have never denied them access to our office. They have always been welcome. They were told any time they want to come, they can come to the office.

Mr. SCHEUER. But as I understand, they were told that you could not consult with them until after the selection of the architect of the Madison Memorial Library.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Because those were the instructions we were given by the Coordinating Committee.

Mr. SCHEUER. That is not what Senator Monroney said.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. May I read excerpts from the Senate hearings in Supplemental Appropriations bill 1966, held October 2, 1965, when we asked for the planning money for the Madison Library, beginning on page 372?

Senator SALTONSTALL. How are you going to choose the architect?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. We plan to consult the committees that are designated in the Act, and find out from them how they wish us to proceed in that matter. As yet we have had no meetings with any of the committees.

Senator SALTONSTALL. That sometimes runs into problems, Mr. Campioli.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you.

Senator MONRONEY. The question is how to choose an architect. He will be chosen among the professional architects outside the Government?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Yes, sir. (P. 373.)

Senator MONRONEY. At what stage, then, will the outside architect be chosen?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Before we begin our preliminary drawings.

Senator MONRONEY. This will be done by the Capitol Architect to get the general scale of the building, correct?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. No, sir, the Associate Architect will develop the preliminary drawings on which the preliminary estimates of cost will be based.

Senator MONRONEY. I am talking about the first drawings refining this money now. Will that be an outside architect as well?

Senator SALTONSTALL. That will be the architect that the commissions choose, so that there will be no competition on the drawings or anything. It will be an architect that these four groups or these four commission groups agree with the firm that will do the job.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Yes, sir.

Mr. SCHEUER. Does that not mean that the committees specified, such as the AIA, would be involved in the decision of selecting the architects?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. These are the four congressional commissions, and committee.

Mr. SCHEUER. It does not say that.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. May I go on, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. STEWART. May I reply to the Senator from Massachusetts? That the decision of these commissions or committees will be necessary with respect to the selection of the architects, and direction of the project, generally. The law also provides for the consultation with a committee designated by the American Institute of Architects at some stage in the project.

Senator MONRONEY. Say that again, please.

Mr. HENLOCK. It requires the consultation with the American Institute of Architects.

Senator MONRONEY. And after consultation with the committee to be designated by the American Institute of Architects, authorized and directed to construct a third library building. Is that correct?

Mr. STEWART. That is right, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. But the selection of the architects will be by the Commission?

Mr. STEWART. That is right, sir. (P. 374.)

Mr. MUMFORD. This has to be done at the beginning, and if we wait until next spring or summer, we will be that much later in completing the building.

Senator MONRONEY. That is only the design, they have nothing to do with the selection of architects.

Mr. HENLOCK. No, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. It leaves it open?

Mr. HENLOCK. Everything is left in the hands of the commissions and committee.

Senator SALTONSTALL. It should be approved.

Mr. HENLOCK. By the House Office Building Commission, Senate Office Building Commission, and the Joint Committee on the Library. The American Institute of Architects must also be consulted on the design, or pass upon it, I assume.

Senator MONRONEY. That is only the design, they have nothing to do with the selection of architects.

Mr. HENLOCK. No, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. That will be done by the various House and Senate Office Building Commissions, is that correct?

Mr. HENLOCK. Yes, sir.

Mr. REID. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

That is all I have.

Mr. SCHEUER. Let me ask this question.

Following more or less the line that Congressman Reid was taking, we have seen here quite a proliferation of architecture development that has taken place in the Capital, by Federal and civil agencies.

When the District of Columbia wanted to make the selection of an architect for its library, they selected, after an architectural selection process, Mies van der Rohe, one of the great architects in America.

When HUD, formerly HHFA, wanted to select an architect to build its great new headquarters, they selected Marcel Breuer, after a selection process, one of the great architects in America.

Right here on Capitol Hill, when the Roosevelt Memorial Commission wanted to select an architect, under the chairmanship of Congressman Gene Keogh, after an architectural selection process, they also selected Marcel Breuer.

When the nonprofit group wanted to build an arena stage, after an architectural selection process, they selected Harry Weiss, of Chicago, one of America's great architects.

When the District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency wanted to select architects and developers for the 550-acre development in the Southwest, they ended up selecting at least a half a dozen of America's greatest architects.

And the State Department, when they selected architects for their foreign embassies, after an architectural selection process, have selected really a king's roster of the greater talent in America to design our embassies abroad.

The General Services Administration, under the leadership of Karel Yasko selected a number of America's great architects to design their public buildings.

I think the result has been a very exciting one here in Washington, and in our Federal construction abroad, and in cities throughout the country.

Why is it—do you get any understanding of why is it that we have a feeling of genuine frustration that the architecture here on Capitol Hill has been universally at this pedestrian level that Congressman Reid described?

And that one small group of architects seems to have gone on doing job after job after job, with the gates never being opened up to the terrific, to the extraordinary talent and vitality of the American architectural profession.

Why are the doors closed on this 131 acres on Capitol Hill to the genius of the American architectural fraternity, whereas in Government-assisted and Government-sponsored architecture in Washington and elsewhere, these established selection processes have resulted in our greatest architectural talents being harnessed to the design of Government work? What is wrong here?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Sir, may I answer your question?

Mr. SCHEUER. By all means.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. First of all, the GSA has awarded contracts to some of the same architects that we have. Mr. Poor, and Eggers and Higgins, both firms have done work for our office, are now doing the Federal office building in New York, one of the largest Government projects in the country. They are on the GSA list.

We at the coordinating meeting were ready to present the names of some 20 architectural firms for the consideration of this committee, as to the selection of the architects. This committee chose to go along with the same group of architects that had made the first study on the Library of Congress building that was done in 1961. The advantage being that this group of architects were already familiar with the program originally developed by the Librarian of Congress, and therefore the Government saw the benefit of the opportunity of obtaining a lower fee for the work, due to the fact that some of this study work would be duplication.

So the Government thereby benefits by engaging the same architects who made the first study, when the building was to go east of the present annex.

Mr. SCHEUER. Can you explain to me, can you tell me where that reduced fee was reflected in the contract? Or in any of the arrangements they made?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. The arrangements—

Mr. SCHEUER. Do you have an estimate of what the reduction was?

Mr. ROOF. \$65,000.

Mr. SCHEUER. On a building with total construction costs of how much?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. \$75 million total project cost. The building construction costs would be approximately \$60 million.

Mr. SCHEUER. So you are talking about a saving of approximately one-tenth of 1 percent of the construction, due to the fact that you used the firm that had been in on the original studies.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Yes, and this is just on the preliminary phase of the work.

Mr. SCHEUER. Do you think a saving of one-tenth of 1 percent in the design of the building is going to make the building—

Mr. CAMPIOLI. This would be more than one-tenth of 1 percent, because it would be as related to the cost for preliminary services alone.

Mr. SCHEUER. In other words, you say, in design of a building, that would cost \$65 or \$70 million, roughly one-tenth of 1 percent, by using an architect who had been involved a number of years before in some preliminary studies.

Is that about right?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Well, this was not a decision which we made.

Mr. SCHEUER. I understand. Do you think that is a meaningful savings?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. That saving was related to about \$500,000 that was estimated for the preliminary work. We are getting it for \$435,000.

Mr. SCHEUER. That is right. Now, the saving was roughly a tenth of 1 percent of the overall cost of the final product?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Yes.

Mr. SCHEUER. Do you consider that a meaningful saving?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Well, I think that anything that would save taxpayers' money would be meaningful.

Mr. SCHEUER. Don't you think that part of what the taxpayer is paying for, especially on Capitol Hill, is the quality of the final product?

Don't you think that what we are paying for is the impact that we are going to make on people who visit from all over the United States, and from all over the world, and who come away with either a feeling of disillusion, and incomprehension, at the quality of the product, or a feeling of great pride?

Do you feel that it might not have been worth it to have paid one-tenth of 1 percent more for the Rayburn Building, to have gotten a building about which Americans could have felt a feeling of real pride, and which foreign visitors would have felt expressed the best in, the finest talent of the American architectural community?

Do you think that would have been worth one-tenth of 1 percent more?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Well, actually, of course, I don't concur with the criticism on the Rayburn Building, and the people who think as I do, of course, don't get in the newspaper, because anybody that is for anything does not get in the papers, but anybody that is against anything gets in the papers.

Mr. SCHEUER. I would like to challenge that. I think the papers have been full of praise for some of the great work that has been done in American civic architecture in recent years. Development work in this city. Now buildings in this city.

The press in this city has praised the District of Columbia for selecting Mies van der Rohe. They did it in their editorial columns, to build this public library.

The press in this country has been full of praise for the urban renewal program, due to the fact that it has drawn like a magnet

the finest architectural brains in our country into the rebuilding of our cities.

Why is Capitol Hill, that 131 urban acres known as Capitol Hill, excluded from the benefits of the terrific vitality and excellence in American architectural design? Why do we continue to have one firm do job after job after job, when the work that they have produced, to put it at its most charitable, has not been widely acclaimed for its beauty and excellence?

Why are not the doors open for competition, so that talented architects can have a chance to participate, and so that some independent selection process that, has been used successfully in every major city in the country, was used by the Federal Government in virtually all Federal architecture, by the GSA in domestic architecture, and by the State Department for our architecture abroad, which they have used successfully to harness excellence in architecture for Government-assisted projects?

What is so different about Capitol Hill?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. I believe the answer would have to come from the various commissions who make the decisions as to who the architects are to be, but you mentioned before GSA.

To my knowledge, and I am a member of the American Institute of Architects, I don't know of any Federal projects in Washington that have received any commendation of any organization as to excellence of architecture.

Perhaps you do, but I don't.

And as far as competitions are concerned, I think you know the history of competitions, the Franklin Delano Roosevelt competition. You know what has happened to that, and there have been other competitions.

Mr. SCHEUER. I am not necessarily endorsing competitions, but there are other means of selecting architects, other than competitions, and the Roosevelt Memorial Commission just employed that. They selected an architect from a panel of 15 architects who were recommended to them by the AIA. And they ended up with Marcel Breuer.

Now, there are many excellent and proven methods of selecting first-class architects, other than an open architectural competition.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. The only thing we can do, sir, is to present to the commissions a list of architects who have expressed an interest in the project, and then the commissions decide.

Mr. SCHEUER. Well, I understand that there were about 2 dozen architects who did express an interest in the Madison Library.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. We had about 20—

Mr. SCHEUER. And that there was never any serious—

Mr. CAMPIOLI. We had a list of their names ready at the meeting.

Mr. SCHEUER. Were they ever invited to submit proposals or brochures?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. We had brochures on them. We were prepared to present their brochures. I have two drawers full of brochures.

Mr. SCHEUER. No. I mean, were these architects ever invited to make submissions, which submissions were considered on their merits?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. We never have followed the policy of inviting architects. Usually, the request comes from them to be considered when any project comes up.

Mr. SCHEUER. Were any of these architects, other than this one firm that has done all four of these projects—were any of these architects ever seriously considered?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. By the coordinating committee?

Mr. SCHEUER. By yourselves. Did you advise the commission that there was any other architectural firm in the United States that had the talent or the competence to participate in this work?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. We stated to the committee that we had a list of a group of architects who were interested in this project some of whom we considered outstanding in the profession.

Mr. SCHEUER. Were they every seriously considered?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. At the meeting one of the members of the committee stated that the group was pleased with the first studies and he saw no reason why we should not continue with the previous architects; inasmuch as they had made the first studies, the Government would benefit in the second study.

Mr. SCHEUER. In any of these jobs that have been done, the east front, the west front, the Madison Library, the Cannon Building alteration, has any consideration ever been given to an architect or architects other than this one firm that seems to have the magic formula for contracting for all this work?

Was at any time any consideration given to any other architects?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. I cannot speak for all those projects, since I have only been with the Architect's office since after the extension of the Capitol project got underway, and I was not here at the time that many of these contracts were formed.

I do know that on work which has occurred since I have joined the office, which actually only involves the James Madison Memorial Commission Building, we did submit a list of 20 firms for consideration.

Mr. SCHEUER. But you say that none of them were ever seriously considered?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. The decision was made to go along with the original architect.

Mr. SCHEUER. Right.

Well, you have certainly been refreshingly candid.

As to the basic purpose of the commission that we propose in this legislation, one of the things that we would propose that the commission do is to effect an overall master plan to guide the development of the Capitol throughout the decades to come.

What is your point of view on an overall master plan for the Capitol?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Mr. Stewart and his staff were asked to attend the hearing on the Senate bill offered by Senator Randolph for a master plan. Mr. Stewart and I appeared at that hearing, and testified in favor and support of a master plan.

Mr. SCHEUER. Have you ever recommended to the Commission over the years that the Architect of the Capitol has been advising them that they might well effect a long-term comprehensive master plan for the development, to guide the development of the Capitol Grounds?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. I think Mr. Stewart has talked to Speaker Rayburn in the past about that, and Speaker Rayburn wanted to consider the development of a green belt area around Capitol Hill, that would

allow for the expansion of the congressional legislative branch buildings.

Mr. SCHEUER. Has any master plan ever been effected Mr. Stewart?

Mr. STEWART. Not officially, except for some sketches that we made ourselves in our own office, from studies of the various groups who were interested in the landscaping plan.

But I understand that there is a move on foot, at the present time, for the National Capital Planning Commission, to develop the plan.

Mr. SCHEUER. I believe by their legislation they have no jurisdiction over the Capitol Grounds at all.

Mr. STEWART. They have over the area surrounding the Capitol Grounds.

Mr. SCHEUER. Yes, but I am talking about the development of this 131 acres.

You are aware of the fact, are you not, that under the urban renewal legislation, no city in the United States can get a farthing of Federal assistance unless it effects an overall master plan for its own development?

It is an essential prerequisite for Federal assistance, Federal loans, Federal contributions, Federal mortgage funds. A city must effect an overall master plan.

Now, why is it that if in the view of Congress, Congress passed this legislation, it is an indispensable element of thoughtful, intelligent, rational planning for growth, why is it that of all the urban space in the United States, this 131 acres has been denied the benefits of rational, overall, long-term planning?

Mr. STEWART. Well, it has not all been neglected or denied.

Some time ago, we tried to get some legal manner to make studies for the expansion of any of the buildings, looking forward to the future, because after all, we have a precedent that we can look to.

In 1908, when the three sides of the Senate Office Building and the Cannon Building were occupied, and in 1933, 25 years after that, when the Longworth Building and the fourth side of the Old Senate Office Building were occupied, and in 1958, 25 years after that, came the New Senate Office Building, and at that time, the growing pains were hitting over here on the House side.

Mr. SCHEUER. Well, look, we are familiar with the growing pains, but do we have any long-term master plan that will guide the effort that we extend to meet those growing pains, to meet the needs of the Congress, and the needs of the public?

Mr. STEWART. I don't know of anything that is any more official than some of the sketches that I have made in the past. Prepared for the commission.

Mr. SCHEUER. Well, it is not obvious from your own testimony, today, that we desperately need this kind of master plan that you would get from the kind of commission that we endorse?

For example, you are discussing a visitors' restaurant, cafeteria, and two auditoriums. Now, this is exactly the kind of facility that is scheduled to be constructed in the visitors' center, which a subcommittee of the Public Works Committee has already announced it is going to hold hearings on.

Mr. STEWART. Congressman—

Mr. SCHEUER. Now, is it intelligent to plan some facilities for visitors here, and some facilities for visitors elsewhere on Capitol Hill, or off Capitol Hill?

Would not a master plan provide the rational focus for decision-making on where and to what extent we should plan visitors' facilities on Capitol Hill or near Capitol Hill?

Why should there be two competing and uncoordinated efforts to go on, going on for visitors' facilities?

You are planning visitors' facilities for this west front that Congressman Gray is planning in his visitors' center.

Mr. STEWART. This would not compete with it, I don't believe.

Mr. SCHEUER. Well, has there ever been any overall appraisal of what the needs for visitors to our Capital are, and where they should be provided?

It seems to me that two very competitive proposals are being carried forth, but with no interrelationship, and no overview at all.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Our studies have been limited strictly to the Capitol, and this is a small visitor facility. Nothing in comparison of size to the visitor facilities that you would require for the overall area of Washington, which would probably take an area as big as Union Station to provide adequate facilities for the 15 million people and more who come here every year.

Mr. SCHEUER. So in effect you are saying that by providing these rather minor facilities in the west front addition for visitors, we are not going to begin to meet the need. It is only going to be a drop in the bucket.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Not for the needs beyond the Capitol Building itself.

Mr. SCHEUER. Have you done any survey as to what the needs for visitors are on Capitol Hill?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Only in regard to the Capitol.

Mr. SCHEUER. Have you done any surveys as to what the needs for visitors are in the Capitol?

Mr. STEWART. Yes.

Mr. SCHEUER. Have you done any study on that?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Yes, I think we have mentioned that in our report here.

Mr. SCHEUER. Has such a study on visitors' need here ever been made public and made available to Members of Congress?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. It has been discussed at various hearings, the need for eating places, the needs for toilet facilities, the needs for orientation and indoctrination, and this is an attempt in—

Mr. SCHEUER. Has any report on this ever been made available for Members of Congress?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Not as a separate report.

Mr. SCHEUER. Let me ask another question.

You have here planned for the Capitol some offices for Congressmen, restaurants for Congressmen. Have you ever done a survey of the need of Congressmen for additional space, facilities, and services? An overall, comprehensive survey of the needs of your clients, the 535 Members of Congress?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. That was done in 1956 and 1957, but has not been done since, to my knowledge.

Mr. SCHEUER. Well, don't you think that if you are in architecture for 535 clients, whether they be members of a law firm, or officers or directors of a corporation, Members of Congress, or a legislature, that rather than go ahead on this rather ad hoc, un-thought-out basis, that you would consult with your clients and determining a long-range estimate of what their needs really were?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. We are subject to the direction of the commissions that we work under, and we don't—

Mr. SCHEUER. Well, did the commission ever make a survey of the needs of the Congress for additional space and facilities?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Not to my knowledge.

Mr. SCHEUER. I mean, is it not extraordinary that we have only moved into this building literally 12 months ago, and a building that is probably the most expensive building in the history of America, and we are now talking about adding to our Capitol, changing the front of the Capitol, because of needs for the public and needs for the Congress, which have never been analyzed, which have never been surveyed, and which don't appear to have any rational plan at all?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Usually the direct—

Mr. SCHEUER. Where do the estimates come from for the needs of the public and the needs of the Congress?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Usually the use of space is indicated by the Speaker on the House side and the Senate Rules Committee on the Senate side. We don't have the liberty to entertain spaces needed by individuals unless we are directed by the Speaker or the Senate Rules Committee.

Mr. SCHEUER. Let's just talk about restaurant facilities. Has there been any study of the needs of Members for additional restaurant facilities?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. On the House side, you probably are well aware of the fact that in the Capitol, that at lunch time it is very difficult to enter into those areas.

Mr. SCHEUER. I certainly am.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. And in consultation with our own restaurant staff, we have been able to support the position that additional restaurant facilities are needed.

Mr. SCHEUER. And as to the public facilities there, have you had any discussions with Congressman Kenneth Gray on whether these public facilities, both the auditoriums and restaurants, should be provided off the Capitol Grounds, in his visitors' center, or whether they are appropriate and indispensable for the Capitol, and would justify the expense and the cost in terms of architecture, design, history, and tradition of radically altering the west front of the Capitol?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. We have not, but our inclusion of a minor visitors' center was put in these drawings before Mr. Gray's plan for a national visitors' center was published.

Mr. SCHEUER. Well, does that not indicate all the more the need for some kind of rational, comprehensive planning for the Capitol?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. I would say it does.

Mr. SCHEUER. All right. Let me ask the next question.

You have indicated that you had requests for space in the Capitol from the police, from the Senate press and TV, conference room for the Senate library, for space for various members.

Has anybody done a rational, for records, many of which, as I understand, are pre-Civil War records—has anybody done a rational

analysis of the requests for space, to determine which of those requests for space could be filled in buildings on the Capitol Grounds other than the Capitol? Either in the Senate or House Office Buildings, presently existing, or in additional facilities which might be added in the future, which inevitably will have to be added in the future, but which would not be needed right on the Capitol itself, on the premises of the Capitol Building itself, and which would require this substantial change in the west front of the Capitol?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. These spaces that have been considered as possible inclusions in this plan, subject to the approval of the commissions, the Speaker, the Senate Rules Committee. These are all spaces where the occupants claim they must be near the Capitol.

Mr. SCHEUER. Now, take the police, for example.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. This is the Capitol Police force.

Mr. SCHEUER. Have they presented any reason why they could not be quartered in either the Senate or the House Office Buildings, only a couple of hundred feet away from the Capitol?

Is that a ready alert room? Is there a room where there is a pressing security need for a hundred feet, or something?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Yes; this is the portion of the police that should be in the Capitol.

We do have police in the Rayburn House Office Building, and in other buildings. This is the detail that is assigned to the Capitol, and the Capitol Grounds, and they have asked for space on the inside of the Capitol.

Mr. SCHEUER. Sir, may I interrupt you one moment?

That is a quorum call, and under the rules of the House, we must adjourn now.

I would like to just ask you one further question, if I may, and we will take another 60 seconds, and then we will finish.

There is considerable feeling here that the west front is ill advised. Many Members feel that the original report, the Conere, the Conere report of 1905, contemplated the change of the east front, but the preservation of the west front, the Conere-Hastings report of 1905.

Likewise, there was no contemplation of a change in the west front in the enabling legislation in 1955.

Furthermore, the precedents in other countries that have had to restore their national historic shrines indicates that the kind of move we are contemplating here is unprecedented.

The British, in restoring Westminster Abbey, restoring the Houses of Parliament, restoring the Wrenn churches, restore them as they were, with loving care, and Winston Churchill told us that it was his proudest moment to preside over the rebuilding, stone by stone, of those great historic buildings.

In view of the fact that no other countries in the world have found it necessary to move and change their great historic buildings, in view of the fact that this was never the historic intent, going back to the 1905 report, or the 1955 legislation, in view of the fact that the needs which you have presented to us for space on the part of Members of Congress and the public, by your own statement, have not been in the form of an in-depth survey, don't you think it would be well to have the kind of a commission that we are talking about engage an outstanding group of American architects to take a fresh look at this subject that has caused in the past some dismay, some—a great deal—

of disillusionment and unhappiness, and where you find yourselves in the unhappy situation, both to yourselves and to the Members on this side of the desk, standing in direct opposition to the respected, prestigious leader group in the American architectural fraternity?

You yourselves mentioned your own advisers are members and fellows of the AIA. The AIA is flatly and stoutly and vigorously and articulately opposed to what you are doing.

Don't you think a fresh look at this whole plan is very much in order, now?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Mr. Chairman, you are possibly familiar with what happened in Denver. We were led to believe that the opposition to the west front was a cut and dried issue, that we were wasting our time there, that the AIA was opposed to it, the board of directors was opposed, the president was opposed, and the membership was opposed.

When the matter came up on the discussion—the resolution was brought up on Monday afternoon—Mr. Thiry, who is one of our advisory architects, spoke at this convention, and explained to the institute that their position on this project was untenable, unethical, and certainly not in good—

Mr. SCHEUER. Only because of the technical question that members of the AIA were involved in, not on the principle of the work being done at all.

The AIA expressed themselves quite strongly, and incontrovertibly on that subject.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. The big issue that was made at the meeting was and Mr. Thiry so stated that the AIA was not informed on this project. They have never made any attempt, since the plans and the report have been made public, to come to look at these plans.

And on that basis, their position was entirely unfounded. And later on the president—

Mr. SCHEUER. They have issued a formal report analyzing your plans, have they not?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. They have not; not to our knowledge.

Mr. SCHEUER. Well, they testified here yesterday.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Well, I can state with authority as I have had the plans under my care, that the plans have not been released to anybody in the AIA as they have not requested to see them since they have been made public. They have been shown to whomever has come to our office, but to the best of our knowledge the AIA has not seen the plans since the Commission approved them and made them public information June 17, 1966.

When former President Ketcham got up after Mr. Thiry spoke, and appealed to the group to approve this resolution, the matter was put to a vote, and the AIA membership overwhelmingly tabled the resolution which would have condemned the west front.

Now, on Thursday following, another resolution was made, endorsing your bill, and that particular resolution was adopted by the membership, but after the proponent for that resolution, Mr. George Vernon Russell, of California stated that if this in any way has any effect on the west front action already taken he would withdraw his resolution. He stated: "The west front is a dead horse," or some words to that effect.

Mr. SCHEUER. I am not talking to the status of the AIA architect-members who had a contract to do that job. I am talking as to the point of view of the AIA on the concept.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. I realize that.

Mr. SCHEUER. The concept of radically altering the west front.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. I am trying to speak to that point.

Later on, the AIA membership as a body approved—

Mr. SCHEUER. As a matter of fact, the motion was not voted down, the prime motion. It was tabled, was it not?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. It was tabled; yes, sir.

And later on, the board of directors' report, which was submitted to the members of the AIA some weeks in advance of the convention, had a small statement at the end of one paragraph stating that the AIA had objected to the west front extension.

That is a position they cannot make a definite statement on until the resolution is actually voted on in convention. However—

Mr. SCHEUER. Well, they did vote in convention their formal opposition to the present plan for altering the west front.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. No, sir. They adopted the report of the board of directors, and in that report is this statement I made reference to.

One of the members of the institute asked, "Does this mean that the opposition to the west front holds?" and he was told by the president, "No."

Therefore the board of directors' report was approved, with the understanding that the statement about the west front did not apply. Notwithstanding that fact, that it has appeared in the press—

Mr. SCHEUER. Excuse me.

I am asking a general question. I don't wish to be discourteous, and cut you off. You have been most cooperative. You have been a most intelligent and cooperative witness, and I appreciate what you have said.

I am simply asking one general question: Apart from the Denver convention, it must be clear to you that the bulk of the American architectural fraternity is opposed to the west front.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. I don't agree, sir. It is some of the former and present leadership.

Mr. SCHEUER. All right, let's say that the present leadership is.

Have there not been enough evidences of dissatisfaction with the decisionmaking process here on Capitol Hill, in the development of Capitol construction? The lack of variety, the lack of infusion of new talent and new ideas in the architecture, the lack of overall planning—have there not been enough thoughtful and respected expressions of unhappiness to make you want to sit up and take stock of the present situation?

Do you really feel you are meeting to the best degree possible the needs and demands of the Capitol, and are you really harnessing the full talent of the American architectural fraternity to the challenge of future development of the Capitol?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Well, when it comes to the Capitol, I give no quarter to any other member of the American Institute of Architects, when it comes to a building of the architecture of the Capitol Building.

I feel that my training, my background, my experience qualifies me as much as any member of the American Institute of Architects, who is opposed to this project and I take no second position to any one of them.

Now, as far as the remainder of the buildings, we are strictly under the guidance of the commissions, where we are told that the buildings

are to be of a certain design, to be in keeping with the Capitol architecture.

Mr. SCHEUER. They are not of a certain design. They are only to conform.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Right.

Mr. SCHEUER. They have complete carte blanche on design.

I think let's establish once and for all for the record: All we are looking for is excellence in design and planning, and excellence would mean, by definition, something that is in harmony with its environs. It conforms.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. We have presented at times to commissions alternate designs, some more contemporary than others. The commissions, in the final analysis, have made the selection of the designs of the buildings that have been built.

We have given them alternatives to select from, and they have had the opportunity to indicate that if these were not acceptable, that we should make new studies or new—

Mr. SCHEUER. Now, have you ever given them an alternative to radically changing the west front? Have you given them the alternative on fortifying and strengthening the west front in its present position, as nations and peoples all over the world have done in protecting their historic buildings?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. We have not, because our engineers, who were retained at the request of the Congress, have not recommended such a scheme.

Mr. SCHEUER. Have they ever analyzed such a scheme?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. We and our engineers have analyzed such a scheme.

Mr. SCHEUER. There is actually not a single statement in the documents that you put in the record saying that the preservation of the west front and the restructure and strengthening of the west front is unfeasible.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. I have a statement here that if the chairman would permit, I would be glad to submit for inclusion in the record.

Mr. SCHEUER. Which statement is that, sir?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. That is a statement that analyzes and compares the Thompson-Lichtner report, paragraph by paragraph, with the Bernard F. Locraft report. This analysis was prepared by Mr. Romsburg, an engineer on our staff who is an expert on foundation and masonry. I would also like to submit a statement prepared by Mr. Frank Kuhn, a stone specialist on our staff.

Mr. SCHEUER. By all means. There being no objection, so ordered. This will be made a part of the record.

(Documents to be furnished follow:)

MEMORANDUM FROM OWEN H. RAMSBURG, GENERAL ENGINEER, OFFICE OF THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

To: Mr. Mario E. Campioli, Assistant Architect of the Capitol.

From: Mr. Owen H. Ramsburg, General Engineer, Office of the Architect of the Capitol.

Subject: Extension of the Capitol project—west front. Report to The Commission of Fine Arts by the firm of Bernard F. Locraft, Civil Engineers, Dated February 14, 1966, on the Report by Thompson & Lichtner Company on the Structural Condition of the West Central Portion of the United States Capitol, as printed in the Congressional Record—Senate, of June 27, 1966.

There is no signature for Bernard F. Locraft, Civil Engineers, at the end of the report. Bernard F. Locraft died several years ago.

The first half of the report by Bernard F. Locraft is copied from the Thompson and Lichtner Report, and although the Locraft Report states that direct quotations from the report are italicized, this is not so, as practically all of the first half is taken directly from the Thompson and Lichtner Report.

The Locraft Report then lists a summary of recommendations and a discussion of each. They are as follows:

No. 1—Bernard F. Locraft
(No. 13—Thompson & Lichtner Report)

T. & L.: "Facing of the existing walls as corrective action with durable marble and granite, leaving the sandstone in place, is not recommended because it would require additions to present foundations and there would still remain walls and foundations of structurally inferior construction without preserving the historic architecture."

Bernard F. Locraft discussion based on the study of the report—

B.F.L.: "According to the report, the center wing of the building is already overloaded. To add facing to the existing building would, therefore, require a stronger foundation. Also it seems highly undesirable to tie the additional facing to the cracked and distorted wall unless the latter is strengthened. This costly operation seems unjustified since it will not preserve the historic architecture."

A. of C.: In the above statement by Bernard F. Locraft, they agree with Thompson & Lichtner in that the foundations would have to be increased and the historic architecture would not be preserved. In addition, they recognize the fact that the walls are cracked and distorted; and, therefore, additional stone should not be tied to them.

No. 2—Bernard F. Locraft Report
(No. 15—Thompson & Lichtner Report)

T. & L.: "Removal of the entire wall and foundations and replacement by reinforced concrete with a facing of high quality granite for the base course at grade and high quality marble above for the face stone is not recommended because of the hazard, cost and interference with occupancy."

Bernard F. Locraft discussion based on study of the report—

B.F.L.: "Technically, replacement with a reinforced concrete frame is entirely feasible. However, there are two major disadvantages: the original wall facing would not be preserved; during construction, occupancy of most of the building would be impossible."

A. of C.: In the above statement, Bernard F. Locraft agrees with the Thompson & Lichtner Report. Locraft, however, goes a little further in stating—"occupancy of most of the building would be impossible." Also see Locraft's discussion of item No. 4, here following (T. & L. No. 14). Certainly most of this analysis would apply to item No. 2 as well as No. 4.

No. 3—Bernard F. Locraft Report
(No. 16—Thompson & Lichtner Report.)

T. & L.: "Retention of the wall as an interior wall of an extended building is recommended as the least hazardous and as causing the least interference with the occupancy of the present structure. A properly designed and constructed extension would also provide desirable lateral support for the West Central Portion."

Bernard F. Locraft discussion based on study of the report—

B.F.L.: "It is obvious that comparing with the previous two methods this one is the least hazardous causing the least interference with the occupancy since the existing wall will be least disturbed. Changing it into an interior wall will also protect it from the weather. However, the wall facing will probably have to be modified or covered up with new stones to make it look like an interior wall. The historic architecture of the West Central Portion is thus completely lost."

A. of C.: In the above statement Bernard F. Locraft agrees with Thompson & Lichtner that this is the *least hazardous and would cause the least interference with occupancy*. Locraft's only objection is the covering up of the old historic wall.

The extension will be designed to leave exposed the principal features of the existing wall and its original architecture. This was done in the East Front Extension in a most successful manner. The careful removal of the thick coats

of paint on these exposed features now presents to the public, and all who care to take the time to examine them, a true concept of the original design and workmanship as it was when first created. The historic architecture will not be completely lost as Locraft states, instead the main features of it will be restored to their original state of crispness and beauty.

In addition Locraft states that closing in the existing wall will protect it from the weather. This is a very important factor as exposure to the weather is one of the major causes of deterioration of the sandstone.

No. 4—Bernard F. Locraft Report
(No. 14—Thompson & Lichtner Report)

T. & L.: "Removal of the sandstone completely and replacement by high quality marble and granite as corrective action is not recommended because it would be a very costly and hazardous operation and there would still remain walls and foundations of structurally inferior construction."

Bernard F. Locraft discussion based on study of the report—

B.F.L.: "The technical difficulty lies in the fact that the building is entirely of stone and brick without any frame structures, and detailed drawings are lacking. The internal stresses are not only difficult to analyze but, due to the settlement, the cracking and other disfigurements, the internal stresses have been distributed in such an unknown and complicated way that the job of shoring up the structure, while the changes are made becomes extremely intricate. It requires a thorough investigation including cutting openings in ceilings and walls and a careful design together with good workmanship to accomplish the job.

"After the removal of the face stone, the back-up masonry can be strengthened by grouting to fill the voids in the wall. In grouting there are two things to be considered. First, in some places the void space might be so great that the additional weight of the grout would be a matter of concern. Second, the inside face of the wall must be sealed sufficiently to hold the grout or the grout might leak through the cracks and ruin the decorations on the walls and floors.

"This operation of complete replacement of face stone has two major disadvantages. First, the existing building and hence the historic architecture is only partially preserved since the face stone will be new. Second, some of the badly cracked and disfigured wall will have to be dismantled completely, facing and backup, top to bottom. Interior shoring and exposure to the weather will make occupancy impossible."

A. of C.: In the above statement, Bernard F. Locraft agrees with Thompson & Lichtner. In addition, Locraft goes into considerable more detail concerning the difficulties that would be encountered. It is important to note that Locraft states that in some places the existing wall would have to be "*dismantled completely, facing and back-up, top to bottom.*"

This analysis of the problem under this item No. 4 is extremely well done and presents a very complete picture of the extremely complex problem such a repair would entail. Much that is stated in this analysis of item No. 4 applies equally well to items No. 1 and No. 2.

Locraft states that in some places the existing wall would have to be "Dismantled completely, facing and backup, top to bottom," however, they do not state how many such places exist nor do they define a method of shoring adjacent arches and possibly some that are not adjacent to the wall.

Exterior walls of the central portion of the West Front of the Capitol contains 31 bays, of which 21 show visible cracks through the spandrels and entablature and extending from the top to the bottom of the wall; surely these are the least that would have to be "dismantled completely" as Locraft states destroying plaster and decoration. There are also 34 places where lintels or keystones have dropped down. There are also numerous places at the piers between bays where cracks pass through stones and joints alike. At the portico every stone of the architrave that is between column supports has dropped some, one to the extent that the joint is now open more than one inch. The entire architrave is much out of alignment and to repair it the entire entablature would have to be taken down and rebuilt. These are all clearly shown in the Thompson & Lichtner Report, including photographs of many representative cases.

No. 5—Bernard F. Locraft Report
(No. 12—Thompson & Lichtner Report)

T. & L.: "Retention and repair of the existing walls as a corrective action is not recommended as it would require the hazardous removal of much of the facing so as to allow installation of ties to the backup wall, or the installation of ties through the face joints with resulting disfiguration of the structure.

There would still be walls and foundations of structurally inferior construction with the walls requiring continuing protective treatment."

Bernard F. Locraft discussion based on study of the report—

B.F.L.: "Although the retention and repair of the existing walls are not recommended by the original report, there is no indication based on our study of the report, that this method is infeasible. The amount of repair work which directly determines the amount of cost and hazard, depends largely on whether the paint on the face of the wall must be removed. The report indicates that there are about thirty-five coats of paint on the wall. Although it has been effective as protection some may think that it has affected the architectural detail and quality and therefore, is objectionable. The paint crust is hard while the sandstone behind it has been softened. The removal of the paint would involve the removal of a portion of stone behind, thus changing the texture as well as the dimensions of the stone. Details at the entablature and the trim of doors and windows probably will be distorted. Experiments may be conducted in certain areas to observe the face of the wall after the paint has been completely removed by various means. If none of the results are satisfactory it may be necessary to take off all the face stones from the wall, recut their faces and replace them in their original places. The operation is indeed hazardous and costly and the difficulty has been already discussed in the last article.

"On the other hand, if a painted facing is tolerable, the amount of work could be reduced tremendously. Assuming this to be the case the work could proceed as follows:

"a. Repair the badly cracked and distorted portions where the safety of the structure is in danger. Replacement with new stones may be necessary in some cases.

"b. Grout the backup wall and the voids between the facing and the backup wall.

"c. Waterproof all cracks and joints with the best means obtained through extensive study.

"d. Remove the loose paint as much as possible without damaging the stone and repaint the whole building.

"We conclude, based on our study of the report, that the restoration of the existing West Front of the Capitol is not infeasible. Cost, hazard and interference with occupancy will depend on the extent of restoration undertaken."

A. of C.: In the above comments on item No. 5, Bernard F. Locraft does not agree with Thompson and Lichtner.

Locraft states that, based on their study of the report, it is feasible to repair the existing walls. They further state:

"The amount of repair work which directly determines the amount of cost and hazard, depends largely on whether the paint on the face of the wall must be removed."

The first part of this statement in regard to the amount of cost and hazard depending on the amount of repair undertaken is too obvious for comment. The second part of the statement to the effect that the repair depends on whether or not the paint is removed is also somewhat obvious. Thompson & Lichtner's Report states:

"Great difficulty was encountered in attempting to get a true picture of cracks and other defects because of the heavy coating of paint which obscures cracks and surface defects. The defects noted, therefore, must represent only a part of those that actually exist."

In order to make any proper repair to the walls regardless of what method is used, all of the defects in the walls must be uncovered and examined. This cannot be done with the surface covered with paint.

Locraft's Report then states:

"The report (Thompson & Lichtner Report) indicates that there are about thirty-five coats of paint on the wall. Although it has been effective as protection some may think that it has affected the architectural detail and quality and therefore, is objectionable." (Parenthetical clause supplied.)

The extent to which the heavy coating of paint is at present obliterating the line, form and character of the finely carved parts of the stonework is very clearly revealed by an examination of an original column cap from the east portico now on display in the crypt. About one-quarter of this cap was cleaned of all paint for the purpose of taking a mold for subsequent reproduction in marble. The remaining three-quarters of the cap still has most of the paint on it and the contrast between the painted and cleaned parts is most revealing.

Locraft further states:

"The paint crust is hard while the sandstone behind it has been softened. The removal of the paint would involve the removal of a portion of stone behind, thus changing the texture as well as the dimensions of the stone. Details at the entablature and the trim of doors and windows probably will be distorted."

On the parts of the original east wall which were protected by the original portico and which were left exposed to view after the extension, the coating of paint was successfully removed without removing any appreciable amount of stone. This was also done on all carved work for the purpose of making models, however, in exposed parts of the structure beyond the portico, some of the stone came off with the paint. In many places on the east front when the paint was removed, large patches of cement plaster were revealed.

Locraft further states: "Experiments may be conducted in certain areas to observe the face of the wall after the paint has been completely removed by various means. If none of the results is satisfactory it may be necessary to take off all the face stones from the wall, recut their faces and replace them in their original places. The operation is indeed hazardous and costly and the difficulty has been already discussed in the last article."

The above quoted statement is a part of the procedure of repair of the existing walls which Locraft recommends as a feasible method of repair.

First, it should be noted that the recutting of the face of the stone would completely alter the character of mouldings and all carved work on the building, thus destroying the work of the early architects, for instance, the thinning down of an acanthus leaf on a column or pilaster cap would be practically impossible. The deeper cornice and belt course stones could not be removed without dismantling the entire wall.

Second, the taking off of all face stones and replacing them in their original places would entail the same procedure as replacing the stones with new stones, which is described in article No. 4 of Locrafts' Report and in which they say "—some of the badly cracked and disfigured wall will have to be dismantled completely, facing and backup, top to bottom. Interior shoring and exposure to the weather will make occupancy impossible."

This contingency places article No. 5, the recommended method of restoring the wall in the same category as article No. 4.

The Locraft Report then states—

"On the other hand, if a painted facing is tolerable, the amount of work could be reduced tremendously. Assuming this to be the case the work could proceed as follows:

"a. Repair the badly cracked and distorted portions where the safety of the structure is in danger. Replacement with new stones may be necessary in some places."

The Locraft report has already stated that "—some of the badly cracked and disfigured wall will have to be dismantled completely,—" They state "Repair—where the safety of the structure is in danger", however, they make no mention of the dropped parts of the architrave over the west portico or what work would be entailed in repairing them.

The Locraft Report states further—

"b. Grout the backup wall and the voids between the facing and backup wall."

At this point they recommend grouting the walls, yet under article No. 4, they stated that "the additional weight of the grout would be a matter of concern," and that "the inside face of the wall must be sealed sufficiently to hold the grout or the grout might leak through the cracks and ruin the decorations on the walls and floors."

Sealing the inside face of the wall would entail vacating the space, in addition to the sand filled space above arches the wall would not be accessible for sealing and the grout would pass into the sand fill and down through the arches possibly weakening the arches by wetting the lime mortar joints, in addition ruining the decorative ceilings.

The sealing of the inside face of the walls to hold the grout pressure would be most difficult since the inside face is plaster, undoubtedly require replastering, (some of which are marble dust finish) and redecorating the walls some of which are at present most ornamental and this would destroy the originality of the decoration.

The Locraft Report then states—

"c. Waterproof all cracks and joints with the best means obtained through extensive study.

"d. Remove the loose paint as much as possible without damaging the stone and repaint the whole building."

It is assumed that they mean to repaint the West Central portion of the building.

The conclusion to the Locraft Report is as follows:

"We conclude, based on our study of the report, that the restoration of the existing West Front of the Capitol is not infeasible. Cost, hazard and interference with occupancy will depend on the extent of restoration undertaken."

The only thing this conclusion seems to say is that you can have what you pay for and the amount of inconvenience you are willing to put up with.

As pointed out in Thompson & Lichtner's Report, cracks will recur in the new replaced stone where they previously existed in the face stone and backup wall due to lack of expansion joints.

There are many stones in the belt course and the entablature which are cracked and for proper repair should be replaced. These of necessity because of their overhang are deep stones with very little backup wall behind them and the entire wall above would have to be removed to replace them, thus altering the balance of loads on the arches below.

If cracked stones are to be removed and replaced or parts of the wall taken down entirely, it is obvious that only a small amount can be done at a time, thus requiring a great deal of time to complete the entire job; as well as requiring a great deal of expense.

Locraft's Report gives no figures of cost simply saying that the amount of cost depends on the amount of repair. This is certainly true and the amount of work necessary cannot be determined in advance as there is no doubt that many additional defects will be uncovered as the work of replacement progresses. The cost would not be known until the work was finished and to insure proper results the work could only be done on a cost basis.

At the least, the entire west half of the center portion of the Capitol would have to be vacated during the time necessary to do the work and would have to be completely redecorated before resuming occupancy.

In addition, the removal and subsequent reloading of the soil below the foundation walls could cause additional settlement and affect the interior arch construction.

OWEN H. RAMSBURG.

TRAINING AND BACKGROUND; OWEN H. RAMSBURG, GENERAL ENGINEER

Born: November 15, 1900.

Education: Attended Elementary and High School in Somersworth, N.H.

Experience: U.S. Navy, 1920-24 and 1942-45.

Employer: Moran, Proctor & Freeman Consulting Engineers—1935-36—Old Criminal Courts Building, Center Street, N.Y.C. Supervision of shoring and otherwise strengthening structure which had settled and badly cracked. Work included removal of some cornless tympanum and other stonework to lighten parts of structure.

1937-42—Examination including written description of exact condition of the structure of not less than forty buildings, ranging from three-to-twenty-story structures, wall bearing and arch construction, cast iron column with wrought iron frame construction, steel frame and reinforced concrete construction. Age of the buildings from 40 to 150 years.

1937-42; 1945-59—Supervision of underpinning of at least twenty buildings of all types of construction and ranging in age from 150 to twenty years. The supervision of this type of work includes constant examination and detection of any movement on the entire structure. Included in the above structures were numerous apartment houses and hotels. The Prudential Insurance Co. office building and adjacent bank building in Newark, N.J.; Gimbel Bros. Store in N.Y.C.; Saks 34th St. Store, N.Y.C.; Marbridge Building, 34th to 35th Sts. & 6th Ave., N.Y.C.; Chemical Plants in full operation; Power Plants in full operation.

Employer: Architect of the Capitol—1959 to date—Architect of the Capitol staff. Supervision of underpinning of existing building and foundation construction during extension of East Front of United States Capitol, Alterations to interior of the Capitol in relation to East Front Extension, Underpinning at Senate Subway Terminal at Capitol, Additional elevators at east end of New Senate wing, Underpinning and Foundation for Alterations in the Capitol for House Subway, Numerous examinations and reports on structural conditions of the United States Capitol.

JULY 26, 1966.

STATEMENT OF FRANK X. KUHN, STONE SPECIALIST, OFFICE OF
THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

To: Mario E. Campioli, Assistant Architect of the Capitol.

From: Frank X. Kuhn, Stone Specialist, Office of Architect of the Capitol.

Restoration of the West Central Portion of the United States Capitol
Extension of the Capitol Project—Stonework

The remedial measures suggested to be taken to restore the walls of the West Central Portion of the United States Capitol are discussed in this report based on the following:

1. Repairing and/or restoring the existing walls of the West Central Portion.
 2. Facing the existing walls with marble and granite.
 3. Replacing the existing walls with marble and granite.
1. To restore the cracked, spalled and disintegrated stones of the West Central Portion it is necessary to consider these items:
- (a) Source of material.
 - (b) Removal of stones and replacement of same—method.
 - (c) Shoring and equipment.

(a) The facing stone of the existing West Central Portion is known as Aquia Creek Sandstone whose physical properties are relatively weak and of low quality as compared to building stones normally used. Replacement stones would require an adequate source of material readily available and supplied by reputable producers qualified to furnish cubic stone of sound stock as will be required for the replacements.

Quarries furnishing sandstone are few in number and generally do not quarry blocks of sufficient size that would be required for the ashlar quoins, belt courses, pilasters, columns and entablature members. The old Aquia Creek Sandstone quarry is no longer operative and if new sources of sandstone are available, fabrication would have to be done by the marble, granite or limestone industry whose production is not geared to this variety of natural stone.

New sawing, cutting and grinding techniques would have to be developed to carry out the Architectural refinement which are necessary in this type of Monumental work. This, then would be classified as premium material and would reflect in the unit cost per cubic foot of material.

(5) Removal of the broken, cracked, spalled and disintegrated stones would require the erection of adequate scaffolding designed to provide for both the removal and the installation of the new stones.

The thirty-plus coats of paint must first be carefully removed to permit examination of the sandstone for cracks, spalls and deterioration, and only then can the extent of the repairs be determined. The removal of the many layers of paint is a tedious and costly operation which can only be accomplished by lifting and carefully cutting the paint crust from the stone in such a manner so as not to damage the sandstone.

Elevations and typical wall sections indicate many of the stones weigh between one and fifteen tons. Such stones must be cut out of the wall in their entirety and exterior wall conditions at that time would determine what shoring would be required of the wall above.

Removal of the broken stones must be done by means of air hammer, and the vibration from this procedure could have a serious effect on the loose and broken stone above the work area, and to the arched construction within. Protection for the workmen from falling spalls and protection of the perimeter of the undisturbed stones must be provided. If presently sound stones are damaged during the removal operation, they also must be replaced.

Base course, rusticated corner quoins and isolated individual ashlar stones which would be removed must be reset by sliding the replacement stones back in place on bars or runners. These runners would remain as the joint width. Superficially, the stone sizes can be determined, but cubicwise they cannot be detailed until completely removed from the wall. This procedure involves considerable time, and it is a costly operation to fabricate individual stones one at a time and make delivery. Accuracy of wall alignment could not be guaranteed, and such stones that were shoved into pockets on runners could not be removed without again cutting them out. Mortar beds could only be provided by uncertain grouting, and this would leave voids in all the joints and create a greater problem than that which now exists.

Pilaster, cornice, architrave and column sections can be replaced only by removing the complete wall sections above them. The portico would need to be dismantled, the blocks transferred over the terrace and stored.

Water table and bed mould courses immediately above the basement windows must be shored in order to remove the large keystone window headers, many of which cannot be replaced in their monolithic form because of the type of construction of the quoined piers.

Many of these cracked window headers have fractured lintels above them, with the cracks extending vertically through the courses to the sills of the first floor windows. It is not possible to restore such conditions without removing the entire wall; to do otherwise would invite total collapse of the wall.

Removal of certain wall sections which show a high percentage of cracks will require the removal of the complete parapet together with the removal of part of the roof and the valley, thus exposing areas of the building to the weather for an indefinite period. The hazardous removal of so much of the facing will not improve the structural integrity of the wall, in fact, the stresses that will be imposed on the few undisturbed areas could result in additional cracks when the shoring is removed. Adequate ties cannot be properly installed into the rubble masonry back-up, and replacing of new stone would result in having only a mass of stone not bonded to the interior walls, therefore, the new replacements would not structurally benefit the present interior walls.

Veneered wall areas at the basement floor level on the Old Senate and Old House wings cannot properly and adequately be replaced against the old inside wall because they cannot be tied together without removal of the entire wall section.

Procedures and methods will need to be constantly changed as the work progresses, because wall thicknesses and means of anchoring certain portions are not known.

The uncertainty of wall conditions, thicknesses of stones, and anchoring, will delay the progress because the stones will need to be individually cut to suit conditions.

(c) An operation of such magnitude in the handling of material will require many derricks and cranes of sufficient size to handle and reach the areas involved. Storage space must be provided on the grassed areas, and these must be serviced by derricks or cranes to handle the large blocks of new material or the removed wall stones to be stored and reset. Several derricks must be erected on the roof of the building to transfer material from the terraces to the Court area. During this operation, all visitor traffic must be blocked from the West portion for the five to ten years it will require to complete the restoration.

2. Facing the existing walls with marble and granite creates new problems both in construction and architecture. Excavation for the new foundations would require costly bracing and shoring of the existing rubble walls while the bonding of the new stone to the old sandstone walls would only hide the unsightly present condition and provide nothing structurally to the bearing walls.

The new facing would have to be anchored or bolted to the old 3 ft. to 6 ft. walls and require hundreds of drilled holes. In many areas, the bolts would terminate in occupied spaces and refinishing these spaces to hide the anchoring would be required.

Present vertical cracks that would be covered by the new facing would certainly reappear in the new facing, and the installation of expansion joints in the new wall would be ineffective since they would not carry through the original walls.

To retain the historic architecture, the West Central Portico would have to be removed and extended to comply with the dimensional changes of the new facing.

Generally, the setting of new marble and granite facing would require more equipment—more derricks on the Capitol roof and more ground storage space. The removal of the Central Portico would require a transfer area for the displaced and removed sandstone, and this would involve the terrace floor for the transfer of the stone.

Spaces in this area must be vacated and the rooms shored from the subbasement floor in order to support the heavy transfer weight.

3. Replacing the existing walls with marble and granite would require the complete removal of the sandstone facing and masonry back-up because the face stones are of such large cubic size that the thin back-up walls would crumble and could not stand by themselves.

The removal of the sandstone completely would necessitate ground to roof shoring of all the rooms thus exposed, and also the roof, in order to insure

adequate support for the derricks which must be erected on the roof to remove the sandstone facing.

While this operation could possibly be performed in various phases, it would be costly and hazardous, and much more so if the old foundation walls were also removed and replaced with reinforced concrete.

FRANK X. KUHN.

TRAINING AND BACKGROUND; FRANK X. KUHN, STONE SPECIALIST

Born: August 1, 1902.

Education: Attended Elementary and High Schools in Hanover, Pa. Studied Architecture at St. John's University, Collegeville, Minn. Graduated with B.S. Degree.

Experiences: Practiced Architecture with J. A. Dempwolf & Son, York, Pa. for one year then entered the masonry business with my father as F. X. Kuhn & Son for three years.

Employed for four years as Stone Setting Superintendent for the National Erection Corporation, Philadelphia, Pa.

With the D. A. Daly Corporation, Philadelphia, Pa., as Stone Setting Superintendent for nine years erecting such buildings as:

United States Supreme Court Building.

Louisiana State Capitol.

Pennsylvania State Office Building and Auditorium.

New York State Office Building.

West Virginia State Capitol Building.

In business (Marble and Stonesetting) for myself in Texas from 1950 thru 1959, and after completing the Sam Rayburn Library in Bonham, Texas, I became employed by the Architect of the Capitol.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. Chairman, I believe I sent to the desk a copy of the other three letters.

Mr. SCHEUER. Yes, you did, indeed, sir. You were very kind in doing that.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Mr. Chairman, may we have permission to add to our testimony, if it would help the committee to explain the story?

Mr. SCHEUER. You have, indeed, sir.

Without objection, permission is so ordered.

May I thank the witnesses for their courtesy and their frankness in coming before us this morning.

I think this was a useful session, if not a definitive one.

And at this time, the committee will adjourn until next Thursday, August 4, in this room.

Thank you very much.

(Whereupon, at 12:23 p.m., the committee adjourned, to reconvene Thursday, August 4, 1966.)

(The other documents to be furnished for the record follow:)

THE THOMPSON & LICHTNER CO., INC.,
Brookline, Mass., November 1, 1964.

HON. J. GEORGE STEWART,
Architect of the Capitol,
U.S. Capitol,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. STEWART: We present herewith in five volumes, a Report on the Structural Condition of the West Central Portion of the United States Capitol, Extension of the Capitol Project, in fulfillment of Contract No. ACbr-540 of March 13, 1964, which included under paragraph 4, submission of a report of findings to the Architect of the Capitol upon completion of examinations, analyses, and studies, together with recommendations with respect to such remedial measures as may be deemed necessary, including recommendations as to (1) whether the existing wall, if found deficient, can be repaired in its present condition, (2) whether the existing wall can be refaced with marble in its present condition, (3) whether remedial action requires extension of the west central front and its

reconstruction in marble, or (4) whether any other means of preservation are deemed feasible and advisable.

Plans and Specifications for Exploratory Work, including test pits, soil borings and cores of walls were prepared under date of May 15, 1964 with Invitation for a Proposal of June 10, 1964. The J. F. Fitzgerald Construction Co., Inc. of Canton, Massachusetts, was awarded the Contract No. ACbr-545 for this work in June 29, 1964. Observations of the exploratory work, consultation and advice, examination, study, analyses and tests were performed by representatives of The Thompson & Lichtner Co., Inc. resident at the site or in Brookline, Massachusetts.

The purpose of this study being primarily to determine the structural condition of the exterior west wall of the Central or original portion of the Capitol, information was obtained on the quality of the facing sandstone, the backup fieldstone, the mortar used in laying the stone, the thickness, the workmanship, and the stresses in the wall. As the stability of the wall is dependent on the foundations and supporting soils, the Report on the Foundation Investigation of the Capitol of May 1957 was examined in detail and such additional borings, test pits and tests were made as appeared necessary. The interior of the West Portion of the Capitol was examined to determine whether there was evidence of structural distress and, in particular, if such conditions were affecting the exterior walls. The use to which an old structure, such as the Capitol has been subjected, and the conditions under which it was constructed required study of its history in evaluating the structural condition, particularly since much of the construction is covered by ornamentation and cannot be examined.

The facing stone is a white to light gray sandstone obtained locally and known as Aquia Creek sandstone. The color of much of this stone is also light brown gray or buff, depending on the iron content. Pieces of stone were removed and cores cut from the walls at sufficient locations to evaluate the quality of the walls. These samples were examined in the field and laboratory. Analysis shows the stone is composed of quartz grains cemented together largely by silica and therefore it is inert relative to compounds usually found in the atmosphere. Tests for compressive strength and absorption show that it is relatively weak and absorptive compared to sandstone normally used for exposed building stone. Observations of the disintegration of unpainted areas of the stone, such as the Bulfinch gate posts on Constitution Avenue at 7th and 15th Streets, confirm the low quality as related to resistance to weathering. Spalled areas are found throughout the wall surfaces and in the ornamentation, particularly of the entablature at the top of the building. There were also numerous patched areas and areas of replacement of stone. Spalling in certain areas probably is partly the result of the burning of the Capitol by the British in 1814.

The major portion of the stone shows softening and discoloration to a depth of $\frac{3}{16}$ " and no other signs of weathering despite the inferior quality of the stone, because it has been covered with paint. Painting started about 1822 and the wall was painted at about 8-year intervals thereafter as evidenced by the thickness of paint on the stone at present. Although the painting has been effective as protection, it has affected the architectural detail and quality which is found objectionable by those interested in the appearance. The removal of the paint should involve the removal of the affected $\frac{3}{16}$ " of stone behind and this would give rise to a similar objection since such removal of the paint could not be made without changing the texture as well as the dimensions. The stone would then have to be repainted or treated with silicone at not over 5-year intervals to protect it from the weather.

Although the stone does not show evidence of major weathering because of the paint, there is a serious amount of cracking and dislocation of stones. The stones are found to have been carefully put on the face and sides to uniform dimensions and plane, but rough cut in the back and the rear portion of the sides. The resulting ashlar dimensional sandstone masonry is of good line and surface and of excellent appearance. Voids of varying widths were found, however, behind almost all facing stone and the fieldstone or brick backup, evidencing movement of the two resulting from temperature and moisture, as well as settlement and load adjustment effects. The fact that the fieldstone is of granite gneiss means that it has a thermal coefficient of expansion of about 70% of that of the sandstone. The sandstone will have a higher or lower temperature than the backup and the differential movement in 100 feet could be $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch or more. There is no provision for expansion or contraction and, as the joints of the dimensional stone are very small, expansion could cause the poorly backed ashlar to bulge out and contraction would open up the joints causing cracks to

appear. Water getting into the cracks and freezing would further open the cracks and cause heaving out of the wall. The situation is aggravated by the fact that in many locations voids of several inches in width are found in back of the ashlar which had not been filled in during the laying of the wall. The areas of the wall at the basement floor level above the terraces on the Old House and Old Senate Wings which had been veneered at a later date are in a dangerous condition. Bonding was done in those areas by the use of metal ties which have corroded and broken. Apparently the space between the veneer and the backup was not filled with mortar as called for by good practice. The walls are leaning and must be replaced shortly or they will fall.

The character of the cracking in the walls shows that an important factor is also settlement. Shrinkage cracks normally will appear at the edges of openings, such as windows and door frames, but would not cause cracking and dropping of lintels. Keystones will drop due to excessive loading or release of the support of the abutment stones of the arch. There must have been differential settlement of the foundations through the years causing cracking of the walls as investigation of the stresses due to loads does not indicate overloading of the arches or lintels as a cause.

The backup of the ashlar sandstone is brick masonry with lime mortar in the Old Senate Wing and elsewhere it is fieldstone or granite gneiss rubble with lime mortar. The stone is of good strength; the workmanship varies but, in general, is not of good quality containing many voids. The masons laid a reasonably good face in back of the sandstone and a poorer inside face, but were generally very careless about the interior of the wall which appeared to be constructed in some cases by dumping the stone in little or no mortar as a bed. The cores taken through this masonry and examination of the holes by means of a boroscope disclosed not only voids, but also cracked stone and brick, providing further evidence of settlement.

Cracking of the walls can also result from shrinkage of mortar and because of the low strength of lime mortar, adjustment of the stone to solid bearing during the early life of the wall. Laboratory tests show that the brick and stone were of acceptable strength.

The lime mortar was poorly mixed in many cases, and in one case the lime shells from which the lime was made were found in the mortar. The mortar is of such quality that it can only be classified as generally weak.

The structure, except for the exterior walls, has not been subjected to weathering and is not in a hazardous condition. Certain areas of the exterior walls are now in a dangerous condition and the entire walls in a very few years will be in a similar condition unless proper corrective measures are taken.

The structure represents a high quality of engineering for the materials, manpower and construction facilities available at the time of construction. The use of the local sandstone was probably dictated by time limitations and cost. The poor workmanship on the walls was undoubtedly the lack of good mechanics and the quality of inspection.

The conclusions and recommendations are summarized in the following:

1. The workmanship on the sandstone ashlar masonry facing is generally good.
2. The workmanship on the fieldstone rubble masonry is generally inferior.
3. The workmanship on the brick masonry is generally acceptable.
4. The sandstone used for the exterior facing is an inferior material for use in a monumental structure.
5. The fieldstone used for the backup of the sandstone and for foundation walls is generally a good material.
6. The brick used for the backup of the sandstone and for interior floor and foundation arches and walls is generally a satisfactory material.
7. The mortar used is largely a lime mortar and is generally not of good quality for such mortar.
8. The masonry facings at the terrace level on the west side of both the Old Senate and Old House Wings, which were not part of the original construction, are displaced and require prompt removal and replacement with proper bonding to the backup wall. The bottom course should be of granite.
9. The entablature at the front of the Center Wing is displaced and requires prompt removal and replacement.
10. The retaining walls of the terraces at both the Old Senate and Old House Wings require reconstruction of the foundations to provide adequate frost protection.
11. The exterior walls of the West Central Portion of the Capitol are distorted and cracked, and require corrective action for safety and durability.

12. Retention and repair of the existing walls as corrective action is not recommended as it would require the hazardous removal of much of the facing so as to allow installation of ties to the backup wall, or the installation of ties through the face joints with resulting disfiguration of the structure. There would still be walls and foundations of structurally inferior construction with the walls requiring continuing protective treatment.

13. Facing of the existing walls as corrective action with durable marble and granite, leaving the sandstone in place, is not recommended because it would require additions to the present foundations and there would still remain walls and foundations of structurally inferior construction without preserving the historic architecture.

14. Removal of the sandstone completely and replacement by high quality marble and granite as corrective action is not recommended because it would be a very costly and hazardous operation and there would still remain walls and foundations of structurally inferior construction.

15. Removal of the entire wall and foundation and replacement by reinforced concrete with a facing of high quality granite for the courses at grade and high quality marble above for the face stone is not recommended because of the hazard, cost and interference with occupancy.

16. Retention of the wall as an interior wall of an extended building is recommended as the least hazardous and as causing the least interference with the occupancy of the present structure. A properly designed and constructed extension would also provide desirable lateral support for the West Central Portion of the Capitol.

17. The attic roof slab in the House Wing requires corrective action because of the extensive corrosion of the reinforcing steel.

18. Drawings should be prepared of the Capitol so that there is readily available information on the structural condition in relation to the many mechanical and electrical, and other installations which have resulted in much cutting and patching. These drawings should be kept current so that the safety of the structure as affected by changes in installations and usage can be readily checked.

19. Level readings of vertical movements and measurements of horizontal movements should be taken annually of all important elements of the Capitol so as to provide data as a basis for corrective action before cracking and failures occur.

20. Piezometer readings to check the ground water level should be made on a regular schedule and the data used to assist analysis of the settlement data.

Respectfully,

THE THOMPSON & LICHTNER Co., INC.,
MILES N. CLAIR, *President*.

THE THOMPSON & LICHTNER Co., INC.,
Brookline, Mass., July 22, 1966.

Mr. MARIO E. CAMPIOLI,
Assistant Architect of the Capitol,
Capitol Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CAMPIOLI: Thank you for your memos of July 1 and July 13, 1966 relative to the Report to The Commission of Fine Arts by the firm of Bernard F. Locraft of February 14, 1966 on our Report of the Structural Condition of the West Central Portion of the United States Capitol as printed in the Congressional Record-Senate of June 27, 1966. We see nothing in this material that causes us to change the findings of our report.

Relative to your telephone inquiry in regard to the cost of restoration of the existing West Front, we believe that it is impossible to make a reasonably accurate determination because of the type of construction and the multiple changes made during construction and since.

Procedures and structural details will need to be constantly changed as actual conditions are determined. The cost of the work of adequate restoration, in our opinion, could range from a minimum of ten million dollars to two or three times that figure. The overall cost, if the construction of adequate temporary housing for displaced Senators and Representatives is included, could easily exceed the sum you have requested for the proposed new construction.

There would be required from five to ten years to complete the work, during which time not only much of the office and work areas in the West Half of the

Capitol would not be available for use, but also the public areas would have to be closed.

Sincerely,

THE THOMPSON & LICHTNER Co., INC.,
MILES N. CLAIR, *President.*

PERSONNEL OF THE THOMPSON & LICHTNER Co., INC.

Miles N. Clair, President, The Thompson & Lichtner Co., Inc., *Drexel Institute of Technology*—B.S. in Engineering, Doctor of Engineering. *Massachusetts Institute of Technology*—S.M. in Civil Engineering, Registered Professional Engineer in many states.

Experience includes design and supervision of all types of engineering construction, consultations tests and research in structural and industrial materials, including cement, concrete, aggregates, steel, brick, wood and miscellaneous; soil analysis, process development, design and installation of plant equipment, investigations of structural difficulties, airports, highways, sewers, tunnels and subaqueous construction.

Member American Concrete Institute (Past Director), Advisory Committee, Standards Committee, General Chairman Specification Committee, Vibration Committee, Building Code Committee, Life Member American Society of Civil Engineers (Past President New England Section ASCE), Joint Committee on Concrete and Reinforced Concrete, Member Boston Society of Civil Engineers (Past President) various committees; Vice President American Standards Association, Inc. (Construction Standards Board), Committee on Reinforced Gypsum, Past President American Society for Testing and Materials (Director and Past Chairman New England District ASTM), Committee C-9 Concrete, C-1 Cement, D-18 Soils, Member Building Code Committee of Boston, Massachusetts, Committee Subsoils of Boston, Clemens Herschel Award.

Author of numerous technical articles on design, materials and construction. Author of sections in Marks Mechanical Engineers Handbook on Concrete, Masonry and Reinforced Concrete Construction and Concrete Plain and Reinforced by Taylor & Thompson & Smulski.

For other data on Miles N. Clair see—Who's Who, Who's Who in Science, Who's Who in Engineering, Who's Who in Commerce and Industry, Who's Who in New England, Who's Who in Massachusetts, etc.

Richard F. Battles—Vice President in Charge of Engineering, B.S. in Civil Engineering—Northeastern University 1946. Registered Professional Engineer in Massachusetts, Member of Boston Society of Civil Engineers. Broad experience in airport design including supervision of testing on Spanish Bases between 1954 and 1957.

Benjamin A. Lelesky—Vice President in Charge of Inspection and Testing, B.S. in Civil Engineering—University of New Hampshire. Registered Professional Engineer in Massachusetts. Broad experience on construction with Metropolitan District Water Supply Commission and Bethlehem Steel Company. Member of Boston Society of Civil Engineers.

Staff of Engineers and Specialists in design, testing, inspection and construction supervision.

Present staff—One hundred, includes civil, electrical, mechanical, architectural and chemical engineers.

SEVERUD-PERRONE-FISCHER-STURM-CONLIN-BANDEL,
New York, N.Y., July 26, 1966.

Re: #4053, Extension of the West Front, Capitol Building, Washington, D.C.
HON. J. GEORGE STEWART,
Architect of the Capitol,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: We have given careful consideration to the various documents pertaining to this proposed project. As your structural consultants, we are particularly concerned with the elements that involve safety and practicality, and offer our comments as follows:

1. It is obvious that the addition would protect the present walls from the elements. It would also furnish the opportunity of providing added lateral

stability wherever this would be considered of importance. These factors would result in the minimum amount of repair to and maintenance of these walls.

2. The safety of the brick arches that constitute the floor construction is largely dependent upon resistance to lateral thrusts at their supports. They are also very sensitive to any movement of the supports. Since these arches are not open to inspection, we are not in a position to determine their structural soundness. However, we can state categorically that their safety is enhanced very materially by the external buttressing effect that the addition would provide.

3. Any removal of part of the present walls is a hazardous operation, since, as mentioned above, the brick arches are dependent for safety upon the lateral resistance offered by their supports.

Very truly yours,

SEVERUD-PERRONE-FISCHER
STURM-CONLIN-BANDEL,
FRED N. SEVERUD.

TRAINING AND BACKGROUND

Fred N. Severud, Partner—Graduate of Norwegian Institute of Technology, C. E. 1922. Licensed Professional Engineer in New York, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, New Jersey, Colorado, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Michigan and Nevada. Independent practice as Consulting Engineer since 1928. Recognized authority on problems of structural design. Awarded the Frank P. Brown Medal by the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia for outstanding engineering accomplishments.

Co-author of "Apartment Houses", Reinhold Publishing Corporation; co-author of "The Bomb, Survival and You—Protection for People, Buildings and Equipment", Reinhold Publishing Corporation; author of numerous articles in technical magazines; lecturer at Harvard, Yale and Princeton Universities and in Puerto Rico, Canada and Norway.

Member of American Society of Civil Engineers, Consulting Engineers, Society of New York, Structural Engineers Society of New York, The Architectural League of New York, The Engineers Club.

Eivind G. Elstad, Partner—Graduate of Norwegian Institute of Technology, C.E. 1924. Licensed Professional Engineer in New York. Extensive experience in structural design of all types of industrial and institutional buildings. Directed and supervised a great portion of the firm's projects. Authority on reinforced concrete design, foundation engineering and arctic construction.

Member of American Society of Civil Engineers, Consulting Engineers Society of New York Structural Engineers Society of New York, The Engineers Club.

Max Krueger, Partner—Graduate of Institute of Technology, Berlin, Germany, C.E. 1922. Licensed Professional Engineer in New York. Extensive experience in structural design of all types of buildings. Directed and supervised a great portion of the firm's projects. Authority on structural design, dome structures and prestressed concrete.

Member of Consulting Engineers Society of New York, Structural Engineers Society of New York, American Concrete Institute.

MUESER, RUTLEDGE, WENTWORTH & JOHNSTON,
New York, N.Y., July 22, 1966.

Hon. J. GEORGE STEWART,
Architect of the Capitol,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: We have your note enclosing a copy of the Congressional Record pages 13757 to 13761 inclusive, in which is presented a copy of a report presumed to have been rendered by Bernard F. Locraft under date of February 4, 1966 reviewing and commenting on a previous report prepared by The Thompson & Lichtner Co., Inc. dated November 1, 1964 all having to do with the condition of the west central portion of the United States Capitol.

Mr. Locraft, who died several years ago, was a highly respected professional land surveyor in the City of Washington. Apparently, someone else has taken over his firm and prepared this report. As far as the Congressional Record is

concerned there is no indication as to who actually prepared this report so that the qualifications of the person rendering such report cannot be evaluated.

In reviewing the presentation incorporated into the Congressional Record we find practically no disagreement between the so-called Locraft report and that rendered by The Thompson & Lichtner Co., Inc. except as to the conclusion in the Locraft report itself, which states, "We conclude based on our study of the report that the restoration of the existing West Front of the Capitol is not infeasible. Cost, hazard and interference with occupancy will depend on the extent of the restoration undertaken."

As you know, several years ago we made an investigation of the Capitol, primarily concerning its foundations, and from what we learned at that time we concur one hundred percent with the conclusions drawn in The Thompson & Lichtner Co., Inc. report. We do not consider the program suggested by the Locraft report in its conclusion as being practical nor will the result produce the esthetic effects which the architects and others are complaining about as we understand from the newspapers. Our experiences indicate that almost anything can be discovered in the condition of the Capitol's walls and the refacing of the West Front's existing wall, in our opinion, is not practical and nothing short of its complete replacement from foundation to roof would be acceptable, which would mean a complete new facade. Furthermore, the reconstruction of this wall means a vacation of all space at least one bay back from the wall and the tying back of the floor arch construction for several bays, involving a long period of time with a consequent loss of space, inconvenience and inefficiency to the occupants.

The recent falling of a 40-lb. piece of cornice is indicative of the character of the Capitol's veneer. It is not possible to predict when a recurrence of this accident might take place; it could be tomorrow.

While we agree with the Locraft report that anything having to do with construction is feasible, it takes time and money.

From our standpoint as foundation engineers, we think it is highly desirable to strengthen and reinforce the foundations of the Capitol as was done on the East Front by relieving the existing footings of any possible loads and providing buttresses to resist possible lateral movement of the structure itself, which in itself encourages and dictates the desirability for an addition along the West Front.

Very truly yours,

MUESER, RUTLEDGE, WENTWORTH & JOHNSTON,
By WILLIAM H. MUESER.

TRAINING AND BACKGROUND

Partners: William H. Mueser, Philip C. Rutledge, Paul M. Wentworth, Robert C. Johnston.

Associates: James D. Parsons, Theodore M. Kuss, Stanley J. Johnston, James P. Gould, Salvatore V. DeSimone, Nicholas W. Koziakin, Elmer A. Richards.

The firms of Mueser, Rutledge, Wentworth & Johnston, founded in 1910, is largely specialized in difficult and unusual problems in the fields of foundation and subsurface work, soils engineering, waterfront structures, and other marine and heavy construction projects. Much of its work is done for an established clientele of organizations who regularly use MRW&J's specialized skills to supplement the work of their own engineering staffs.

Because of the difficult and specialized nature of its work, the firm consistently carries its tasks beyond the usual limits of engineering practice. For most projects complete construction procedures are worked out. Engineering jobs, small or large, are generally preceded by exhaustive soil tests, planned individually with a view to the particular structure contemplated, and carried out in the firm's own laboratory by engineers with graduate training in soil mechanics.

The firm was the first to apply practical soil testing to problems in foundation design, doing so even before the establishment of soil laboratories in American universities in 1925. MRW&J has also pioneered in the development of soil exploration and the improvement of sampling methods. These led to such practical developments as sand drains patented by Daniel E. Moran and assigned to the firm.

Services and clients.—MRW&J's services include general consulting, design, drawings and specifications, field supervision, soil investigation, and preparation of reports. Much of the firm's practice consists of complete design and field supervision.

In over five decades of specialized work, the firm has developed numerous unusual techniques and procedures, and has built up a fund of subsoil and foundation data for the United States and many other parts of the Western hemisphere. All of this knowledge and experience, plus a staff of experienced engineers adept at integrating themselves into each project, are available to help clients find direct, economical solutions for foundation design and construction problems.

The firm's chief client groups are: architects, other engineering firms, engineering divisions of corporations and government agencies, the engineering or realty departments of banks, and insurance companies, and contractors engaged in heavy construction.

Professional registration.—Partners and associates are registered as professional engineers in the National Bureau of Engineering Registration, and in the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin and in the District of Columbia.

Volume and size of projects.—Some of the firm's most important assignments are limited to consultation, but many include partial or complete design and supervision. Exclusive of pure consultation jobs, the annual volume of the firm's design work since 1950 has averaged about \$50,000,000 worth of foundation construction, supporting structures to the value of about \$700,000,000. During the same period, the number of projects per year has averaged 150. Several design and supervision jobs within the past five years involved foundations costing over \$20,000,000.

Firm history.—Originally founded by Daniel E. Moran under his name, the firm has repeatedly changed its name to reflect changes in membership, but there has been continuity of personnel throughout. The firm names have been:

1910-20: Daniel E. Moran.

1920-29: Moran, Maurice & Proctor.

1929-36: Moran & Proctor.

1936-39: Moran, Proctor & Freeman.

1939-51: Moran, Proctor, Freeman & Mueser.

1951-63: Moran, Proctor, Mueser & Rutledge.

1963-date: Mueser, Rutledge, Wentworth & Johnston.

Mr. Moran, who was noted as the originator of many new methods in foundation design and construction, took a leading part in the firm's activities until his death in 1937.

Charles F. Maurice was with the firm from 1912 until his death in 1927, and George T. Gilman was active as an engineer and partner from 1927 until his death in 1948.

George L. Freeman joined the firm in 1929, after many years of experience in heavy construction. He retired from the partnership in 1951 and has since acted as a consultant to the firm.

Carlton S. Proctor joined the firm in 1919, and became a partner in 1920. He retired from the partnership in March 1963.

Affiliations.—In addition to the usual collaboration with other firms, MRW&J and its predecessor firms have on occasion formed special joint organizations with others. These affiliations and the projects for which they were created are:

1941. A joint venture with Holabird & Root (Chicago): U.S. Government air bases in the British West Indies.

1941. *Dry Dock Engineers*, a joint venture with Frederic R. Harris, Inc. (New York); Parsons, Brinckerhoff, Hogan & Macdonald (New York); and Fay, Spofford & Thorndike (Boston): Graving docks and facilities at South Boston, Brooklyn, Bayonne, Philadelphia, Portsmouth, Charleston, and San Diego.

1944. *Pardo, Proctor, Freeman & Mueser*, a partnership with Dr. Edgar Pardo Stolk: University City, Caracas, and other projects in Venezuela.

1954. *R-M-B Engineers*, a joint venture with Richardson, Morehouse, Ramsey & Fisher (Pittsburgh) and Harry A. Balke (Cincinnati): Indiana Toll Road.

1954. A joint venture with Anderson, Nichols & Company (Boston): Five off-shore radar platforms for the U.S. Navy.

1955. A joint venture with Carey & Kramer (Seattle) : Major ship graving dock, Puget Sound Naval Shipyard.
1957. A joint venture with J. E. Greiner Company (Baltimore) : Federal Aid Interstate Highway, Delaware.
1959. EHMPS, a joint venture with Eggers & Higgins, Hazen & Sawyer, Praeger-Kavanagh and Syska & Hennessy, Inc. (New York) : Design criteria manual for U.S. Navy.
1961. A joint venture with Ebasco Services Incorporated and Eggers & Higgins (New York) : Economic, study of the Port of New York, physical survey and recommended development of North River Manhattan Waterfront.
1962. URSAM, a joint venture with The Office of Max O. Urbahn, Roberts & Schaefer Co., Inc., Seelye, Stevenson, Value & Knecht, Inc. (New York) : Design for Vertical Assembly Building and related facilities for Apollo Projects at Merritt Island Launch Area, Florida.

The first part of the book is devoted to a general history of the United States from its discovery by Columbus in 1492 to the present time. It covers the early years of settlement, the struggle for independence, the formation of the Constitution, and the development of the nation as a great power. The second part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States from 1789 to the present time. It covers the early years of the Republic, the expansion of the nation, the Civil War, and the Reconstruction period. The third part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States from 1865 to the present time. It covers the Reconstruction period, the Gilded Age, the Progressive Era, and the modern era.

CAPITOL ARCHITECTURE AND PLANNING

THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1966

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

The subcommittee met at 10 a.m., pursuant to recess, in room 2257, Rayburn House Office Building, Hon. James H. Scheuer presiding.

Present: Representatives Scheuer and Reid.

Also present: Robert E. McCord, director, and Michael J. Bernstein, minority counsel for education and labor.

Mr. SCHEUER. The subcommittee will be in order.

This morning the Subcommittee of the Education and Labor Committee will consider the proposed bill to establish a Commission on Architecture and Design for the Capitol. In the absence of Chairman Frank Thompson, of New Jersey, who is in New Jersey today for the official filing of his candidacy for reelection, I will preside.

I am Congressman James Scheuer from New York and with me is my distinguished colleague from New York, Representative Ogden Reid.

Is Mr. Charles Atherton here?

Mr. ATHERTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SCHEUER. Would you step forward, Mr. Atherton, and if Mr. Meyer is with you we would be very happy to have him come forward, too.

We will hear first Mr. Atherton, the Secretary of the Fine Arts Commission, accompanied by Mr. Meyer. After that, we will hear Mrs. Cloethiel Woodward Smith, distinguished architect in the District of Columbia. Then we will hear from Mr. George Rockrice, the Special Consultant on Design to the Secretary of HUD. Mr. Rockrice is not here yet.

Then we will hear Mr. Wilfred Gregson, an architect from Atlanta, Ga., speaking on behalf of the Society of American Registered Architects.

Mr. Atherton, do you have a prepared statement?

Mr. ATHERTON. Yes, we do, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SCHEUER. All right. You can either read your statement or proceed in any way you wish.

STATEMENT OF CHARLES H. ATHERTON, SECRETARY, THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS, ACCOMPANIED BY MR. MEYER

Mr. ATHERTON. I would like to read it.

Mr. Walton regrets he is not able to be here, as you know, he is not well, and he has a very brief statement here in support of the legislation and he has asked me to read it.

Mr. SCHEUER. Very well. This is a statement of Mr. William Walton.

Mr. ATHERTON. This is his statement; yes.

Mr. SCHEUER. Chairman of the Fine Arts Commission.

Mr. ATHERTON. Yes.

(The statement referred to follows:)

Though the Commission of Fine Arts jurisdiction halts at the base of Capitol Hill, the Commission's interest also encompasses the top of the hill and the great buildings which crown it, since they are indeed the heart of the city which all Americans cherish.

Therefore, it has been with deep misgivings that I have, in recent years, watched changes which have not seemed to be improvements on the whole; and at the same time noted a lack of courage—in such matters as handling traffic and automobile parking—which indicates a failure to keep pace with changing times.

The reason perhaps is that the legislative branch of the government has not, in many decades, updated its feeling of the need for new construction and new approaches to problems that harass all branches of the government, especially the vaulting demands for more and more office space. The Congress understandably has been busy with graver matters, but a time comes when the problems of its own front yard must be first.

Not since Cass Gilbert designed the new Supreme Court Building some 30 years ago has Congress availed itself of the first-rate architectural talent which abounds in our republic. This state of affairs has not developed merely because governments are notoriously slow in recognizing new talents. On the contrary, many departments of government in recent years have been discovering that the great architects of our time are delighted to use their artistic skills for the government and that instead of being more costly their buildings are often more economical because of their experience, wisdom and talent.

The list of government commissions to top-flight architects in the opening years of this decade is an impressive one. Marcel Breuer has designed the new Housing and Urban Affairs Department Building. The Interior Department has commissioned Philip Johnson to design the new park and buildings on Ellis Island.

The District of Columbia Commissioners have chosen Mies Van Der Rohe to design a new public library. Kevin Roche and Associates are working on the new aquarium.

Gyo Obata has designed a new Air and Space Museum for the Smithsonian. Skidmore, Owings and Merrill did the new Air Academy and Eero Saarinen left us a great architectural monument at Dulles Airport, as well as the exciting arch which is nearing completion in St. Louis.

The list could go on and on because, among other things, the General Services Administration has found how rewarding it is to use the services of first-class architects all across the land.

While this has been occurring throughout other branches of the government, the legislative has not had the advice or assistance of this great company of talents. Quite the contrary. Mediocrity, or worse, has been the order on Capitol Hill, the most recent example being so notorious that it need not be named.

I earnestly hope the Congress will soon find a way to bring together the nation's best brains in architecture and city planning so that they can work in close conjunction with the Members of Congress to solve some of the pressing and disturbing problems of Capitol Hill.

Mr. ATHERTON. That concludes Mr. Walton's statement, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SCHEUER. Well, I think the statement is a splendid one, all encompassing, it speaks for itself.

Do you have any informal thoughts that you would like to add?

Mr. ATHERTON. I think every member of the Commission feels very strongly about the matter and this is a formal statement but I am sure if you could get any of the members of the Commission here personally they could go much further than the statement and endorse it very strongly in personal terms.

Mr. SCHEUER. The statement does not specifically endorse the suggested piece of legislation which would create a Commission on Architecture and Planning.

Mr. ATHERTON. I think you could assume we do, very strongly.

Mr. SCHEUER. I hope so.

Mr. ATHERTON. That is right.

Mr. SCHEUER. I think it is noteworthy that not only as Mr. Walton says has there been no confusion of excellence of architecture in any of the improvements that have taken place on a rather ad hoc basis but there has never been an overall plan effective for the Capitol.

Mr. ATHERTON. That is right.

Mr. SCHEUER. I think that would be perhaps the first contribution the Commission on Architecture and Planning could effect; namely, the contract distinguished group of architects for an overall master plan so that the development on Capitol Hill would be a rational one over which some celebration had taken place. Perhaps if there was celebration in the beginning we could have celebration at the end rather than the embarrassment and mortification as greeted the recent effort in which I will go a little further than Mr. Walton and name it, in which we reside this morning.

Do you have anything to add, Mr. Secretary?

Mr. MEYER. No, sir.

Mr. SCHEUER. Well, thank you.

My distinguished colleague from New York, who has taken a great and continuing interest not only in this piece of legislation but in all legislation affecting our cultural life, our esthetic life, and excellence in our urban civilization.

Mr. Reid from New York.

Mr. REID. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Atherton, has the Commission on Fine Arts, or Mr. Walton, or you, individually, done anything to try and interest the powers that be up on Capitol Hill on the need for excellence of architecture?

Have you had any informal meetings or discussions? What has been the result that you can comment on?

Mr. ATHERTON. Well, as you know, we did send a letter, of course, to the Vice President, and Speaker McCormack, of course, has members of the committee on the extension of the Capitol and we had a very cordial reply from both gentlemen.

Of course, as it is always pointed out, our legislation specifically excludes the Capitol Building but we feel that the intent of the Congress in establishing the Commission was to give advice to individual members, so we feel we have substantial grounds on which to speak out.

I say beyond this, why, we have had a good deal of conversation with many Members of Congress individually and have worked with them very closely in this whole matter.

Mr. REID. I was glad to hear you say that you exclusively endorsed the bill that is before the subcommittee. I am the coauthor of it, along with Chairman Scheuer and Frank Thompson.

Have you had anything to do with the James Madison Library and do you have any comment on the fact that, apparently, architects were chosen for that library and the contract signed prior to any consultation with the various architectural groups, including the American Institute of Architects, which, some of us, including Frank Thompson,

Mr. Scheuer, and myself, thought would be consulted prior to the signing of the contract rather than after?

Mr. ATHERTON. No; we really have not except to be very much aware of the problem and the problem that exists. I think there is very genuine concern in the Commission from the pictures we have seen of the design that raises some serious doubts, I would think, in the members of the Commission as to the validity of such an approach.

Mr. REID. Does it appear to you, as it does to some of us, that it is very tired placidism?

Mr. ATHERTON. It does, very much, indeed.

Mr. REID. What is your view on the west front of the Capitol? I think some of us feel it should be restored and not completely rebuilt in the way some have suggested.

Mr. ATHERTON. We do. We feel it should be restored as to the details as to how it may be done. For example, whether the material is marble and whether it is completely rebuilt, this would be a matter of some consideration, but, certainly, the Commission feels that we have reached a point where additional space needs in this Capitol Building have to be handled in some other way, that it just cannot keep growing forever. You have to call a halt at some point in the development of building and we feel that the suggested changes are really going to seriously detract from the building, and also a great deal of the historical value of the west facade, of course, will be gone forever.

Mr. REID. There could be virtually none left?

Mr. ATHERTON. That is true.

Mr. SCHEUER. Can you tell us something of the historical and traditional significance of the Capitol?

Mr. ATHERTON. Well, it is probably the most revered building in this country, in simple terms.

Mr. SCHEUER. Isn't it true that the recent additions on Capitol Hill were for this purpose of providing additional space and facilities to Congress?

In other words, the House Office Buildings, the Senate Office Buildings, would it not be a reasonable assumption that there are additional services and facilities and space requirements that additions to Capitol Hill be made but not additions to the Capitol?

Was that not the original purpose of building the office buildings for the Senate and the House?

Mr. ATHERTON. Exactly.

Mr. SCHEUER. Because Congress could not meet its needs which it met for close to a century in the Capitol Building itself.

Mr. ATHERTON. This has been the pattern. The Supreme Court, of course, occupied this building while the building could accommodate it but as the program grew, why, they had to find their own headquarters, and so forth, and so on.

So, conceivably, your space needs over the next several hundred years could continue to expand. Are you going to continue to expand the Capitol? Of course, you really can't. I mean, there is a point where you have to reach where the Capitol can no longer grow and we feel that point has been reached right now.

Mr. REID. The only other thing, Mr. Atherton, it might be helpful for the record if you could send a letter from the Commission endorsing the bill or this program.

Mr. ATHERTON. We certainly will.

Mr. REID. I think that would be appropriate.

Thank you.

Mr. ATHERTON. We certainly will.

Mr. REID. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SCHEUER. You read a remarkable list of outstanding American architects who have been commissioned by the Federal Government to carry on various projects.

Mr. ATHERTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SCHEUER. You didn't mention any of the illuminous roster of architects in the State Department who build our embassies abroad. I think that might have added additional illumination.

Mr. ATHERTON. They are distinguished buildings on the whole. I think it would be very appropriate to include those on the list.

Mr. SCHEUER. The State Department has done remarkable work overseas. As a matter of fact, I believe one of our next witnesses, Mrs. Smith, has designed a building in Venezuela for the State Department.

Mrs. SMITH. Paraguay.

Mr. SCHEUER. You did read a remarkable list. Let me read you the list of architects who have done some recent work on Capitol Hill over the last decade and then if you wish to draw some conclusions, you can, and if you prefer not to we will understand that, too.

Architects for the east front extension were DeWitt, Hardison, Poor, Swanke, Shelton, and Stanford.

Architects to remodel the Cannon House Office Building were DeWitt and Hardison.

Architects to remodel the Longworth House Office Building were Poor and Swanke.

Architects for the subway from the Rayburn Building to the Capitol were Shelton and Stanford.

Architects for the underground garages in back of the Rayburn and Longworth Buildings were Shelton and Almond.

Architects for the remodeling of the old Senate and Supreme Court Chambers were DeWitt, Hardison, Poor, Swanke, and Shelton.

Architects for the west front extension were DeWitt, Hardison, Poor, Swanke, and Shelton.

Architects for the Madison Memorial Library were DeWitt, Hardison, Poor, Swanke, and Shelton.

Mr. ATHERTON. That is a loaded question.

Mr. SCHEUER. I gave you an out.

Mr. ATHERTON. Right. It just seems to be a good deal of repetition there, is all I can say.

Mr. SCHEUER. Shelton, Poor, Almond, Swanke, DeWitt, and Hardison all advised on the Rayburn Building.

The answer is rather transparently obvious, is it not, that we have failed (a), to achieve this heterogeneity interest of contracts and (b), I think a charitable conclusion might be that we have failed to tap the the great talent, the great excellence in the American architecture.

Do you think that would be an unfair conclusion?

Mr. ATHERTON. No, I don't think so, at all. I think we very well draw the same conclusion.

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Atherton, the Landmarks Commission of the National Capitol recently stated, and I quote:

Failure to preserve this record in stone from the earliest days of the Republic would make a mockery of any serious attempt to establish principles and guides for historic preservation in the City of Washington or elsewhere in the country.

Mr. ATHERTON. Oh, yes. If you can't start here, where are you going to start? The Congress really does represent the people and this kind of thinking, of course, will be reflected everywhere across the country.

If this can't be done here, how can we really have any compunction to do it in other places, it is a problem that I think there is an increasing awareness of now and this seems to be running counter to the trend of the kind of thought that seems to be developing about the worth of the historic buildings.

We have never had a great deal of reverence for historic buildings in this country, but I think at the present time there is more emphasis on this than there ever has been before.

Mr. SCHEUER. I say in this connection in New York City we rebuilt or restructured our own city hall which was a historic building and we didn't find it necessary to remove the 88 feet or more or less, or rebuild it in the same place.

From your knowledge of other restoration and preservation of historic buildings, was there ever any consideration given to moving Westminster Abbey when it was rebuilt after the war or the House of Parliament?

Mr. ATHERTON. No, it never would have occurred to them.

Mr. SCHEUER. They moved the cathedrals when they restructured them after the war?

Mr. ATHERTON. No. Of course, it was really a remarkable testimony to the value of history and historic buildings that the restoration in Europe was carried out, I would suppose way beyond what most people would have conceived possible. They rebuilt whole French towns, you know, exactly according to plans.

Of course, Warsaw is a classic example where they felt that there was a symbolism and a meaning to doing this. They could have done it cheaper and they could have built in contemporary terms but they felt it was a real meaning to the people in holding onto these symbols of history and life of the country.

Mr. SCHEUER. Did the papal authorities in their many programs of strengthening St. Peter's ever move it or extend it, that you know of?

Mr. ATHERTON. I am not able to answer that question, I really don't know.

Mr. SCHEUER. How about Mount Vernon, which has been substantially rebuilt?

Mr. ATHERTON. That was restored along the exact lines of the original building.

Mr. SCHEUER. Is there any historical incident of the preservation of any great historical building anywhere that has followed this precedent?

Mr. ATHERTON. The precedent being—

Mr. SCHEUER. The precedent of moving and changing and enlarging a great historical building.

Mr. ATHERTON. Certainly not in my recent knowledge. No; I certainly cannot.

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Reid.

Mr. REID. Well, I think that is an interesting question, by my impression is if that was the case it would be a question of remodeling by destruction rather than preservation.

Mr. SCHEUER. Thank you very much, both of you gentlemen.

Mr. ATHERTON. Thank you.

Mr. SCHEUER. Our next witness will be Mrs. Chloethiel Woodard Smith.

Mrs. Smith is a distinguished American architect who, in 1952, as a consultant for the Redevelopment Land Agency, did the first overall plan for the southwest portion of Washington.

She later was the consultant for the Redevelopment Land Agency on the development of the marina area there. She was on the President's Committee for the Pennsylvania Avenue Commission and I think has done as much, or more, than any architect I know of in America on the overall master plan of the magnificent new growth and development of Washington for the Government, and as a private architect working in the private sector has made a magnificent and much-decorated contribution in individual programs and individual buildings in the growth and regrowth of Washington.

Mrs. Smith, it is a great pleasure to have you with us. What can you tell us about this proposed legislation to establish a Commission on Architect and Design for the Capitol?

**STATEMENT OF MRS. CHLOETHIEL WOODARD SMITH, ARCHITECT,
WASHINGTON, D.C.**

Mrs. SMITH. Mr. Chairman, I wrote a brief summary statement which I submitted to Mr. Thompson and I don't think I need to read that.

Mr. SCHEUER. Read that letter if you like or we will include it in the record at this point and you can speak briefly to it.

(The document referred to follows:)

CHLOETHIEL WOODARD SMITH & ASSOCIATES,
Washington, D.C., August 4, 1966.

HON. FRANK THOMPSON, Jr.,
*Special Subcommittee on Labor,
Committee on Education and Labor,
U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you for this opportunity to express my deep interest in the establishment of a Commission on Architecture and Planning for the Capitol as set forth in the bill to Amend the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities Act of 1965.

The U.S. Capitol and all buildings and developments on this precious 131 acres in the capital city are the concern of all Americans. It is logical that we expect any changes or additions to any part of this historic and deeply significant area be conceived and carried out by our most talented and competent men in all of the many professions properly concerned with this work.

We have no great master plan, we have an increasing number of buildings that are inadequate expressions of our times, and we are now preparing to change the west front of the historic Capitol building without the careful consideration and public understanding and discussion which any change to this historic monument should have.

Cities throughout the nation are seeking—and making full use of—the great new creative talents of urban designers. The capital city certainly should seek out—and make full use of—these talents. It is curious that the vitality of these new creative forces in city design cannot reach into that part of the capital city that should be the most significant expression of our urban culture. The

proposed commission could bring these talents to the capital city. It is a brilliant and timely proposal.

Very truly yours,

CHLOETHIEL WOODARD SMITH.

Mrs. SMITH. I get it, briefly.

Mr. SCHEUER. No, no, we are not under great time pressure this morning.

Mrs. SMITH. Last night, I could not resist thinking about all of this and realizing that I am here as a private architect. I do not represent the American Institute of Architects, the American Institute of Planners.

Mr. SCHEUER. They have both testified very strongly for this legislation.

Mrs. SMITH. Yes. I have for many years participated in the development of the Capital City as a private architect. With the background of growing up in Portland, Oreg., where I learned to give my best to my profession and where since the "54-40 or fight," I am afraid we were all very much participants in the development and growth of our city.

Therefore, I think it appropriate that groups and individuals be considered as being interested in the city.

In my statement I strongly support one person, I support a group, it is all important because such a commission as recommended in your proposed legislation, I think, is not only timely but it is a most brilliant proposal.

I ran onto two things. I would like to make one serious concluding recommendation which I did not get written up. First of all, I found without my having to write it in one of my favorite books on good and bad manners in civic architecture, written some 40 years ago as architects in London were fighting their problems that maybe will clear the air a bit, because I think it is an important, simple, and clear statement.

He says:

Architects—

And I suppose we could add there commissions and committees interested in architecture—

would lose nothing by accepting and even encouraging the criticism of the average man on the most general aspects of their art.

In fact, it can easily be imagined that the prestige of their profession would be immensely enhanced if new buildings were made the subject of popular debate. The exact form in which the interaction of technical and public opinion should in each case assume a matter of organization in each locality, use the interest most ready to hand.

A civic society, or, in this case, a commission, would seem to be a suitable kind of advisory body which could invite lay comments and criticisms such as might be forwarded to the architects responsible for the projects, and where the criticism is captious and ill informed the architect could be easily given an opportunity of refuting his assailants or, as he would call it, educating them.

Who can doubt that such a mutual exchange of views would be of inestimable benefit to architecture? It would mean that for the first time there would be a real, live interest in modern buildings. It is a well-known psychological fact that people cannot bear a proprietary feeling with regard to persons or objects unless they are absolutely free to find fault with them.

What is needed is that the public should have a proprietary feeling with regard to architecture.

He concludes:

It is all the more necessary that the public should scrutinize architectural developments and, indeed, exercise a strict censorship over them because momen-

tous changes in the appearance of the modern city are now taking place under our very eyes, and whether these changes be good or bad, it is desirable that the problems suggested by them should be the subject of prolonged and most serious study.

It is this prolonged and serious study that I think the proposed bill makes possible.

In reading carefully through the testimony to date on the proposal, I found many curious statements by the opponents to the Commission, the usual evasions saying that this was not their job. Sometimes in reading these things one begins to feel that there is a disembodied spirit speaking, not a real person.

They are also terrifying, and effectively terrifying, to the laymen, statements about hazards and costs and implied terrors almost as serious as some real terrors that exist outside of the Capital City and in space.

The average man and the average architect is easily intimidated by those in their togas who stride through the forum believing that the quest of the average man can be answered easily and arrogantly.

It seems ridiculous that the few acres on Capitol Hill that terminate the great Mall and are the real symbol for Americans, have been dealt with not in the spirit that we deal with even more serious problems.

Mr. SCHEUER. Mrs. Smith, may I interrupt you for a question?

Mrs. SMITH. Yes.

Mr. SCHEUER. You have worked as a private architect in a number of cities under the U.S. urban renewal program, have you not?

Mrs. SMITH. Yes.

Mr. SCHEUER. In Washington, the State of Massachusetts, St. Louis, Baltimore, and other cities. Is it not true that every single one of these cities, as well as every single city and town of any size in the United States, is covered by a master plan which is a prerequisite to getting Federal assistance of any kind in their Federal renewal program?

Mrs. SMITH. Some are better than others, but the fact remains that—

Mr. SCHEUER. Have you found this master plan to be a positive influence on the growth and development of these cities in which you have worked or have you found that they have been a negative factor and have impeded sound and progressive and thoughtful and creative planning, and architecture by a private architect such as yourself?

Mrs. SMITH. In all of those cities where the master plan is not something done at the turn of the century and filed, the important part of the thinking of the last 10 years reflected in the revisions and revitalizing of these master plans, it has all been of great help to the private architect who no longer can look at one building or one small area separated out of the whole central city.

I would like to make a very serious—it may seem not serious but I mean it—proposal that came out of my reading of one statement in the hearings by, of course, not opposing the proposed legislation.

It says:

Are the Congress and the American people willing to prop up the west front as a solution?

He is not really asking us to prop up as supposed to get the answer, a thousand times no. But in case he cares to listen to the American people, suppose we said, "OK, prop it up, we are not afraid of that

word." Until we all have found the right answer we could live with the easy drawing at the end of the Mall.

It could be an existing and meaningful pattern of great monumental props.

We can shoot the moon, men can walk in space, we can saw up a great Egyptian monument and hoist it high above the lake which would drown it forever but we cannot seem to accept propping up the Capitol until we have had the prolonged and serious study that we need.

Let the prop stand proudly there for years if need be, and keep the lights on. Let the prolonged and serious study be made whether or not we must prop the building up in the meantime.

It seems far better that we prop up the west front at once, prop it up well so the threats of hazards and dangers are no longer pertinent for discussion and we will give us time to make a wise decision that we can all understand.

Mr. SCHEUER. That is a very splendid statement, Mrs. Smith. We are in your debt for it.

The Society of American Registered Architects from whom we will hear testimony later, has said, and I quote:

A review of the exterior design of the proposed facade—

That would be the new facade with its new pediment and rearrangement of exterior stairways—

leads the committee to the conclusion that the proposed alteration is a distinct design improvement over the existing elevation.

Would you, as a private architect, have any view that you care to express over whether the change of facade would be an improvement to the building, architecturally speaking, from a point of view of architecture and design and also would you care to comment in addition from point of view of a cultural heritage?

Mrs. SMITH. We accept our heritages—some are imperfect but we do not say, "Well, we accept this but now we will take a hand in redesigning."

This is what I think most architects feel is the serious problem. At this late date, our saying, "Well, let's put a new pediment, let's change the stairs, let's do this and that," we speak with voices in the 20th century. This was designed a long time ago and we changed over the years, but at no point do I think with any arrogance do we have a right to say we will now redesign our heritage; it is an impossible thing to do.

You can't back up, you can't go home again and redesign.

Mr. SCHEUER. From the point of view of a present-day look just from the point of view of architecture and design, would you say that the changed facade is a design improvement over the present facade?

Mrs. SMITH. There are as many opinions on design almost as there are people, and the great problem of the development of civic architecture that speaks to all people is this problem and the answer to that question. Some day I wish someone would update this little essay on the "Social Aspects of Civic Design" because these are important issues.

Private architects can argue, we can argue among ourselves, well, I would do it this way, I would do it that way. The great civic archi-

ecture must come out of a, to use that much overused word to date, consensus, but the consensus must come out of the most brilliant thinking and the greatest respect, men talking together, trying to find out what as a group they feel represents our culture and our society.

I think the most important part of your bill is not just the Capitol Building, that is the most important single monument, but it is the whole Capitol Hill.

In a sense, it has turned its back on the rest of the world and is living kind of a dinosaurian life, as if in the zoo we had a section carved out and the dinosaurs lived there.

Mr. SCHEUER. Mrs. Smith, thank you very, very much for your beautiful and moving statement.

Mrs. SMITH. Thank you for letting me appear, sir.

Mr. SCHEUR. We will now hear from Mr. Wilfred J. Gregson.

**STATEMENT OF WILFRED GREGSON, ARCHITECT, ATLANTA, GA.,
FOUNDER AND PAST NATIONAL PRESIDENT, SOCIETY OF AMERICAN REGISTERED ARCHITECTS**

Mr. GREGSON. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee—

Mr. SCHEUER. Can you tell us about your organization, describe the organization you represent?

Mr. GREGSON. Sir, I am a practicing architect in Atlanta, Ga. I am the founder of the Society of American Architects and past national president.

Mr. SCHEUER. Can you tell us something about your organization, how many members it has?

Mr. GREGSON. Well, 10 years ago it had one—I was it. Today we have some 2,000 members. We are the fastest growing organization of architects. We were designed by me to represent all architects in the United States. There was no such organization in existence at the time that I started it and with a very thorough review of existing societies I based the design and concept of American Registered Architects upon the Golden Rule, that each of us should respect each other and operate entirely on the basis of the Golden Rule.

Mr. SCHEUER. May I ask you what percentage of the architects in the country your group represents?

Mr. GREGSON. We represent all. We are designed to represent all architects. We hope eventually we will get all.

Mr. SCHEUER. The percentage of the membership—

Mr. GREGSON. Sir?

Mr. SCHEUER. We have almost 29,000 architects in the United States.

Mr. GREGSON. 30,000; yes, sir.

Mr. SCHEUER. Yes. Your membership would represent around 4 or 5 or 6 percent of those architects.

Mr. GREGSON. That is right, 7 or 8 percent sir, 2,000 out of 30,000.

Mr. SCHEUER. Are you aware of the fact that the American Institute or Architects represent somewhere around 75 percent of the architects in the United States, but their membership is approximately 22,000?

Mr. GREGSON. There is some question as to the membership and I would rather not discuss it.

Mr. SCHEUER. I would like you to explain your statement that you are growing at a percentage rate higher than theirs, since they have

virtually the entire membership. As members it would be difficult for them to grow at the percentage rate that you could grow at starting from zero.

Mr. GREGSON. Well, sir, we started and in 10 years we have grown to 2,000. It has taken them a hundred years to grow where they are, their membership includes a great many other people than architects, somewhat around 10,000 so if they have grown to 27,000, 17,000—

Mr. SCHEUER. 22,000.

Mr. GREGSON. Their list is not available to check to see what percentage of these are practicing architects. A great many of them are draftsmen. Draftsmen in my office are also listed as their members. We also have their members in American Registered Architects. Our group is intended to represent the entire profession exactly as American Medical Association represents theirs.

Mr. SCHEUER. Is the Assistant House Architect, Mr. Campioli, a member of your group?

Mr. GREGSON. I shall submit him an application for membership immediately, sir.

Mr. SCHEUER. We have mentioned a number of architects who have been involved in this.

Mr. GREGSON. Yes.

Mr. SCHEUER. Is Mr. Hardison a member of your group?

Mr. GREGSON. No, sir.

Mr. SCHEUER. Is Mr. Paul Thiry a member of your group?

Mr. GREGSON. No, sir.

Mr. SCHEUER. Is Mr. Gilmore Clark a member of your group?

Mr. GREGSON. No, sir.

Mr. SCHEUER. Is Mr. Roscoe DeWitt?

Mr. GREGSON. No, sir.

Mr. SCHEUER. Alfred Easton Poor?

Mr. GREGSON. To the best of my knowledge none of them are.

Mr. SCHEUER. Albert Swanke?

Mr. GREGSON. I don't know him.

Mr. SCHEUER. Jesse Shelton?

Mr. GREGSON. No, sir.

Mr. SCHEUER. They are all members of the American Institute of Architects, a group that has been extremely critical of recent architecture on Capitol Hill, and they are members of the American Institute of Architects.

Mr. GREGSON. If we had started a hundred years ago, sir, I am afraid that we would have them in our organization.

Mr. SCHEUER. Thank you. Continue with your statement.

Mr. GREGSON. Thank you, Congressman. First off, as to the—

Mr. SCHEUER. Excuse me. Are you a member of the American Institute?

Mr. GREGSON. No, sir. A great many of our members are.

Mr. SCHEUER. Have you ever applied for membership?

Mr. GREGSON. No, sir. I was on the Georgia State Board of Registration of Architects in Atlanta, Ga., and we were having a constant hassle with them and it was then I founded the Society of American Registered Architects.

Mr. SCHEUER. Did your organization ever file an application?

Mr. GREGSON. No, it did not.

Incidentally, Frank Lloyd Wright never belonged to the American Institute of Architects and was extremely critical of them. I am afraid if your bill passed, the members of that society would never recommend Frank Lloyd Wright to be commended as one of the greatest architects that ever lived. His son was a member and is not any longer, he is now a member of the Society of American Registered Architects.

Mr. SCHEUER. Well, Mr. Frank Lloyd Wright was not one of the greatest architects in America but one of the greatest architectural critics in America. I have the feeling that while he may not have approved the AIA he would have been extraordinarily critical of what is going on on Capitol Hill in recent times.

I will take just 30 seconds to tell of the only time I ever brushed shoulders with Mr. Wright, which was when the Colosseum in New York had its grand opening. The Colosseum in New York, in architecture and design, its quality of monumental impressiveness, stereotype clichéism, perhaps would compete with the building in which we are sitting. I was standing in the center of this great building looking at it and I noticed a little man next to me with a great black hat and floppy black tie and I recognized Mr. Wright. I said, "Mr. Wright, what would you think of this building?" He looked around and he said, "Why should I think about it; nobody thought about it when they built it."

Mr. GREGSON. That is Mr. Wright.

Mr. SCHEUER. That was Mr. Wright, one of the overpowering figures in American architecture in the last century.

Well, please proceed with your statement.

Mr. GREGSON. I had the first 10 years of my practice in New York City and you, Mr. Reid and Edna Kelly are friends of mine.

First off, I would like to say I didn't know I was coming here until the night before last and I didn't know why I was coming here until I got here, and that was late last night. I presumed I was here to speak on the west front of the Capitol.

Mr. SCHEUER. You may, if you wish. The hearing is on a bill to establish a commission on architecture and design for the Capitol which would presumably do some overall master planning for the Capitol and also improve any plans for change or development on the Capitol which would be submitted to it by the Capitol Architect.

If you wish to speak to the west front or Madison Memorial or Rayburn Building or anything else that has taken place on Capitol Hill or is contemplated on Capitol Hill, you are welcome to do so.

Mr. GREGSON. Thank you. I would like to address myself first on the bill, Mr. Chairman, that is the purpose of this meeting. A similar bill was presented in the legislature in Massachusetts and I think has either been defeated or is up against a tremendous barrage of effort to defeat it.

Mr. SCHEUER. Do you wish to draw any conclusion from that?

Mr. GREGSON. At least the conclusion, sir, that it is not necessarily the answer to old problems. The question as to the selection of architects is definitely at stake in this bill since it is recommended that that AIA, which was a minority group of architects, at the time that I started the Society of American Registered Architects should be the ones to choose architects and that the American Registered Architects should not.

This I think we would definitely say it is not democratic procedure since both representative groups should be included with the list.

Mr. SCHEUER. Simply to clarify that, there are a number of groups that would be represented on the Commission, the AIA, the American Institute of Planners, the National Trust and other groups, that there will be lay members who could well be members of your organization.

Mr. GREGSON. We feel the organization should be represented, sir. However, I would like to first call out to your attention that the names that you have given and you asked whether they were members. I really have not checked the members. I assume they are not but the members you have given we who have designed the present building on the Capitol, Roscoe DeWitt, I saw him last week, he is listed as 107 among the top 500 architects in the current Engineering News Record dated July 7, 1966. They make an analysis of the firms throughout the United States.

Mr. SCHEUER. You mean the volume of work?

Mr. GREGSON. Under the volume of work.

Mr. SCHEUER. Well, I would think that the work they have been contracted to do on Capitol Hill would have definitely placed them in that list.

Mr. GREGSON. I don't believe so.

Mr. SCHEUER. I believe you and I could start a firm tomorrow morning and be placed on that list if we were able to get every single job that came along on Capitol Hill. I believe there has been something like \$400 million worth of work contracted for or under planning on Capitol Hill in the last decade and in the decade to come. I believe if any one group of architects were to find the magical formula for doing most, if not all, of that work that that would place them on top of anybody's list of architects and in terms of quantity of work they have in the contract. This does not say anything about the quality of their work, does it? This does not talk about work of great architectural excellence or distinction, this merely goes to the dollar volume of the work, I take it.

Mr. GREGSON. This is correct, sir, but since they are also the third architect firm in the State of Texas I would not hold that as valid, that it is on the basis of the work they have done here. I don't know what their fee has been here and I did not prepare to comment on that, I merely say that he is an outstanding architect, he is recognized as an outstanding architect by all architects, our society included.

I would also like to say that Mr. Jesse Shelton is listed as the 67th architect in volume; that is, his company is.

Mr. SCHEUER. I think we can let the record show that all of these architects have been involved in a great deal of architectural work.

Mr. GREGSON. Fine.

Mr. SCHEUER. Certainly if they did nothing more than the work they have successfully contracted to do on Capitol Hill in terms of volume of architectural work on a contract, this would make them a formidable group of architects.

Mr. GREGSON. I should like to add, sir, I am the 407th architect here and I have never done a job on the Capitol. I would like to endorse your proposal that you and I go into business and it would be all right, no objection, sir.

I feel that the representatives that are elected by the people have very definitely the responsibility of the United States and should

have it at heart. If they are not, they should not be reelected. I do not think it is contrary to any principles to have them select an architect, although I have not been selected nor do I endorse necessarily the architect selected. I would like to say, though, that if you have a great deal of time studying the problems of, say, the west front of the Capitol, that it would be a great mistake to go and change to somebody else who had not. I at least think you could add another architect, one who had not worked on the Capitol, but nevertheless had a great background of information of value to the project.

I would now like to address myself, sir, to the west front of the Capitol. The west front of the Capitol is in a very, very bad state of deterioration. The lintels have fallen, the walls are bulged, the foundations are above ground, the foundation for the retaining walls are not below frost level.

Mr. SCHEUER. I think we are all familiar with the fact that the west front needs very substantial restoration, renovation, strengthening.

Mr. GREGSON. Then, sir, I would like to add that I personally examined a very ancient temple building that was built in Yucatan in about 200 or 300 A.D. on a date uncertain, and was built by the Mayans and then the Aztecs came in and built a front over the front of the building. Almost all of the building has deteriorated, the facing has deteriorated and fallen off and collapsed off every part except that part that was covered some 200 years after the construction, or roughly 2,000 years ago. This is the only part that is in excellent condition.

I think that a great deal of excitement has been stirred up on the west front of the Capitol and I think it is wonderful that it has.

I would at your pleasure, sir, like to read for the record excerpts on the Capitol west front story as it will appear in the next issue of the magazine, the American Registered Architect, which is sent to 30,000 architects throughout the United States.

Mr. SCHEUER. Is that the journal of your organization?

Mr. GREGSON. Yes, sir.

(The document was read. Its full text appears on p. 64, as part of testimony of J. George Stewart.)

Mr. SCHEUER. Excuse me. We all know that the facade needs strengthening. Now as I understand it, the engineering report made that point, they never said at any point in that report that it could not be strengthened in situ.

Now the American Institute of Architecture studied the engineering report and states categorically that it can be strengthened in situ. Do you have any information, or do you have any statement from any group that the west front cannot be restored and strengthened and restructured in situ without moving it, enlarging it, changing it?

Mr. GREGSON. We refer to this later in this same report, sir. Could I continue?

Mr. SCHEUER. Yes.

Mr. GREGSON. Thank you, sir.

(The document was read.)

Mr. SCHEUER. Is that entire statement Senator Dirksen's?

Mr. GREGSON. I quoted the entire statement except the beginning, there is apparently some two or three points ahead, apparently another sentence or so ahead of that. I don't have the letter.

Mr. SCHEUER. Do you think we could see that for just a moment?

Mr. GREGSON. I would be glad to give it to you as a permanent addition to your record, sir.

Mr. SCHEUER. I would like to give that to the secretary so that it will be put into the record at this point, the entire statement as it is printed, so that if you have made a slip of the tongue or if she has not got it correctly it will be in the record.

Mr. GREGSON. Thank you.

Mr. SCHEUER. Is that Senator Dirksen's entire statement?

Mr. GREGSON. The last one.

Mr. SCHEUER. Will you continue, Mr. Gregson.

Mr. GREGSON. I would like to continue with what has already been included in your record before and that is the report of the American Registered Architects West Front Committee of the Capitol and also their West Front Committee resolution which I think you have already received, but I would like to turn them over to you, sir.

While you are here, please, sir, I would like to turn over to you two copies of the magazine; a similar one will be issued, it is in the press and in the mail right now, sir. I will be pleased to forward to you a copy containing the article that you have.

Mr. SCHEUER. We would be very happy to have that for our files.

Mr. GREGSON. Thank you, sir.

(Material which has been submitted follows:)

REPORT OF THE WEST FRONT OF THE CAPITOL COMMITTEE

JUNE 28, 1966.

The Society of American Registered Architects has a "West Front of the Capitol" Committee composed of leading architects throughout the United States.

This Committee has investigated the West Front Project and endorses the work proposed, after checking the plans, engineering reports and inspecting samples of the stone and other materials. The American Registered Architects Committee is the only Committee of architects to call on J. George Stewart, Architect of the Capitol, since the plans were approved by the Commission on June 19, 1966.

The American Registered Architects Committee is the only Committee of architects to check into the project.

A 27-man Board of another group of architects, whose opposition to the project was issued to the Press, has not yet seen what is planned. Seven of their members who worked on the plans are unanimously in favor of the project. They are the only members of this group of architects who know what is planned. It is regrettable that those who issued statements opposing the project as unjustified had not consulted their own members, who worked on the plans.

It is also regrettable that the U.S. Capitol Committee of this same group of architects has not checked with J. George Stewart to see what is being proposed.

It is also unfortunate that the Washington Fine Arts Committee has not checked into this project.

The Society of American Registered Architects was incorporated to represent over 30,000 registered architects. It is the most vigorously growing organization of architects. They believe that architecture is a science of applying the laws of design and construction of buildings to fit the needs of today. Functional planning is most important. A building must continually function at its ultimate of usefulness. This is true of the Capitol, which has been remodeled from time-to-time, to fit the needs of the changing times.

The Society of American Registered Architects Committee of the "West Front of the Capitol" endorses the work prepared by J. George Stewart. The Committee further states that it has examined the proposed plans which will improve the Capitol, as well as providing 4½ acres of needed space, as well as meeting today's requirements of functional planning.

This Committee also believes that when the stonework on the West Front of the Capitol starts crumbling, it is a good time to start planning its protection and incorporate needed expansion into the planning.

This Committee also hopes that the architectural group who have already expressed their views, take an opportunity to interview J. George Stewart, Archi-

tect of the Capitol, and update their information on the subject by talking to their own members, who are familiar with and largely responsible for, what is being done.

It is regrettable that uninformed architects have for the second time broken into press with their opposing views of the West Front of the Capitol when the members of their Committee do not know what is being planned.

FRANCIS L. KOENIG, A.R.A.,

Chairman.

(Members: John D. Zekan, Arlington, Virginia; Marion J. Varner, Vice-President, Pasadena, California; Matt E. Howard, Past President, Houston, Texas; Thurston W. Munson, Past President, Springfield, Mass.; Wilfred J. Gregson, Past President, Atlanta, Georgia; Walter H. Simon, President, Denver, Colorado; Robert W. Stickle, Past President, Cleveland, Ohio; and T. E. Samuelson, Past President, Chicago, Illinois.)

RESOLUTION OF THE WESTERN FRONT OF THE CAPITOL COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN REGISTERED ARCHITECTS

Whereas: members of this committee have visited the United States Capitol Building, have seen the tragic deterioration and dangerous conditions existing, have talked with the Architect of the Capitol and architect members of his staff and have been given for study and examination, plans, engineering reports and wall samples and

Whereas: the urgent need of additional centrally located space at the Capitol was convincingly demonstrated by the Capitol Architects staff and

Whereas: engineering reports by nationally recognized firms, after exhaustive investigation of every conceivable manner of correcting the structural deficiencies now threatening the entire west front of the building, recommend an addition to the building as the only feasible solution and

Whereas: the design of the proposed addition is in the hands of capable and dedicated registered staff architects, five associate architects and three advisory architects whose qualifications are nationally recognized and

Whereas: a physical inspection by committee members of marble replicas on the once controversial East Front, of the original deteriorated sandstone carvings with their fifty coats of gray paint, leaves no doubt concerning the improved appearance of these priceless details and

Whereas: after a review of the plans the committee is of the opinion that the 246,000 square feet of additional space to be provided fills needs expressed by the Congress and aids substantially in circulation now hampered by throngs of visitors and

Whereas: a review of the exterior design of the proposed facade with its new pediment and rearrangement of exterior stairways leads the committee to the conclusion that the proposed alteration is a distinct design improvement over the existing elevation.

Now therefore be it resolved, that this committee endorses without hesitation the proposal of the Architect of the Capitol and the associate and advisory architects to correct the condition of a crumbling Capitol by extending the West Front as proposed, accomplishing at the same time the addition of needed space and the preservation for posterity in marble, the architectural details that are now lost in crumbling sandstone and paint and

Be it further resolved, that this resolution be brought to the attention of the members of the Society with the suggestion that any member who can, would do well to accept the invitation of the Architect of the Capitol to personally visit the staff, see the problems and examine in depth, the proposed solution.

For the Committee,

FRANCIS L. KOENIG, A.R.A.,

Chairman.

(Members: John D. Zekan, Arlington, Virginia; Marion J. Varner, Vice-President, Pasadena, California; Matt E. Howard, Past President, Houston, Texas; Thurston W. Munson, Past President, Springfield, Mass.; Wilfred J. Gregson, Past President, Atlanta, Georgia; Walter H. Simon, President, Denver, Colorado; Robert W. Stickle, Past President, Cleveland, Ohio; and T. E. Samuelson, Past President, Chicago, Illinois.)

Mr. GREGSON. I was in Washington on June 21, sir, when the west front hit the press the first time. I was there for 3 days before and left on the 21st, but had time enough to take a quick glance at what I had known before of the slight deterioration as I knew it. I was not aware of the extent that it had gone but I was aware of the deterioration. Since that time I have checked the mortar in the building. I have checked the stone, I have checked the cracks, I have checked the method of building which was constructed on the west front and I can very definitely say that a real serious danger exists.

Mr. SCHEUER. There is no dispute about that whatsoever. The question is, Shall we repair the damage by strengthening the building and shoring it up in its present place and in its present form, or shall we radically alter the building? There is no question that the building needs a great deal of work.

Mr. GREGSON. Mr. Chairman, then let me address myself to that. Assuming that we take the stand that it shall be repaired regardless of cost, the first question that comes is, What are we going to repair?

Mr. SCHEUER. You say "regardless of cost." Has there ever been a cost estimate on repairing the building?

Mr. GREGSON. I don't know that it would be possible. I would hesitate to even try and make one because you are faced with a rather difficult situation. You have stones that anchor back into masonry and the only way that I know that would be possible to repair it would be to start at the top and remove stone by stone and then rebuild the building, but this creates another situation. The original details of the west front show that the portico is held together by a row of iron straps that are anchored into the masonry. They are the only things that resist the outthrust that is created by the key stones which are not apparent in the design but are concealed within the stone work architrave. If they were removed, the outside would immediately collapse, in my opinion.

Mr. SCHEUER. Now let me ask this question, because we have heard a great deal about these keystone arches. This is a traditional method of construction that has been used in England in the Houses of Parliament, Westminster Abbey, the great churches of Rome.

Is there anything unique about the use of the arch in the Capitol that would dictate that this one building, of all the great historical buildings over the century that have been built under the theory of the keystone arch, could this one building not feasibly and economically be restored in place, whereas somehow or other all these other buildings also built around the theory of the keystone arch have been replaced? What makes this keystone arch so different?

Mr. GREGSON. I would hate to use a slang expression, but I would like to say sloppy workmanship best defines the difference. Now I have personally examined the Westminster Cathedral, St. Paul's Cathedral, Houses of Parliament which of course have had to be taken care of from time to time by repair work, but the masonry on this Capitol is rather bad. In the first place, your stone is not of the best. It is not proof against freezing and spalling, you have hundreds of evidences of the fact. It is not strong enough to withstand the uneven settlement. You have, I think, over a thousand cracks as illustrations of that. It is also not strong enough to resist the outward thrust of the masonry since both the old Senate and the old House side are

both bulged out so that their faces have to be removed. This is not true of any other building that I know historically or otherwise.

Mr. SCHEUER. Anywhere in the world?

Mr. GREGSON. No, sir. I cannot say that it is not existing anywhere in the world, but I am not aware of them anywhere. I have seen many recent structures that have suffered the same type of deterioration and I have condemned a great many structures which have not been as badly advanced in deterioration as this building.

There is another very, very serious situation.

Mr. SCHEUER. As I understand it, and Mr. Campioli can correct me, the building has been shored up so that it has been designated as safe for a period of at least 5 years in its present state.

Mr. GREGSON. Sir, I would not recommend—

Mr. SCHEUER. Is that an incorrect statement, Mr. Campioli?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. That is correct, insofar as the shored areas.

Mr. GREGSON. I would not recommend that, in my judgment.

Mr. SCHEUER. It is certainly not a permanent solution.

Mr. GREGSON. No, neither is an element of safety involved.

Mr. SCHEUER. Would you say this building cannot be permanently restored in its present condition?

Mr. GREGSON. I did not say that. I said it would be necessary to start at the top and remove every piece of facing right down to the foundations and then attack the foundations. This is how serious the situation is.

I think there is another situation, I don't know that it has been presented. I have inspected the attic floor, which engineering reports some years ago said was not to be loaded over and above the existing metal cabinet stacks. I find that this is a very, very serious situation, that there are stacks of documents on top of metal stacks and stacks of documents on the floor between the metal stacks. You have something like a thousand pounds per square foot on arches which is about as unsafe as anything I know. There is no way in the world architecturally, engineeringwise or otherwise, to estimate the strength and therefore it is a question just how many more stacks of books are necessary before the whole thing collapses. This is a very, very serious thing.

I would also like to say, assuming first off regarding your actual portico front and the wrought-iron straps that I mentioned before that would have to come down, these are the only things that are restraining the thrust of the architrave keystones. The moment you take those down, you are then in jeopardy with the arch construction that you are talking about, so that you would then have to go back within the building itself and take care of the arches.

Now the drawings show beautiful curved arches but this is not necessarily true, that some of them are very flat and—

Mr. SCHEUER. What you are saying is this would be difficult and perhaps an expensive job.

Mr. GREGSON. A very expensive job.

Mr. SCHEUER. I do not think there is any debate that this would be a difficult and expensive job.

Mr. GREGSON. After the expensive job is done, then what? If we replace it exactly the way it was to hold with tradition, why, certainly replacing almost stone by stone, almost all new stone, certainly you

are not going to put the cracked one back—if you do this, you are just waiting for another period of years before this thing is faced again.

Mr. SCHEUER. You don't mean to tell me that it is not within the present art of engineering and construction and renovation that we could not restructure and strengthen that building so that it would last certainly a matter of a century or more?

Mr. GREGSON. What I am telling you, sir, if you use the same materials you had before, you are going to be faced with the same thing perhaps not you, but your children or theirs. In other words, the repaired work can last through our generation, it has lasted before through many generations. Over a hundred years ago it was recommended by reputable architects that this west front be extended. As a matter of fact, I understand it was also endorsed by the American Institute of Architects, the proposal was made by the then president of the institution, so that it is completely reversable.

Mr. SCHEUER. That was a century ago?

Mr. GREGSON. Yes.

Mr. SCHEUER. Well, maybe we have grown with the times. This major report written in 1905, about a half century ago, and we referred to this in our hearing through Mr. Campioli and Mr. Stewart, it was recommended that the east front be altered but that the west front be maintained as it is for overall harmony. Perhaps the American Institute of Architects from a century ago to a half century ago came to that belief, as did the official report of the Capitol Architect at that time in 1905.

Mr. GREGSON. Mr. Chairman, I regret that I cannot endorse that inasmuch as no member of their committee has either contacted Mr. Stewart or his staff or have reviewed the plans or have discussed with them the deterioration or have discussed the means of correction.

I can't say that their present statement was made on the basis of fact. It was made on the basis of emotion.

I would further like to say, sir, at their recent convention last month in Denver the majority voted to table changes in the west front; in other words, it was not even recognized as a desirable position by their own membership.

Mr. SCHEUER. Well, their own membership voted to oppose any change in the west front. Now you may have some divine power of looking into men's minds and deciding what motivates them. I am not going to characterize anybody's state of mind, we accept their testimony and we certainly accept your testimony in the sincere spirit in which you give it. The record shows that the American Institute of Architects at their convention in Denver flatly opposed any change in the west front and strongly supported in unequivocal and unmistakable terms the proposal only which we are meeting today to establish a Commission on Architecture and Design for the Capitol.

God did not put His finger on my forehead to look into their minds any more than He enabled me to look into your mind or anybody else's mind, and I simply accept their statement and your statement at face value.

Mr. GREGSON. Sir, again I question the fact since the record indicates that it was tabled and by a majority and that they did not so recommend, sir.

Mr. SCHEUER. I beg your pardon, they did so recommend and they published the statement that we have in the record.

Mr. GREGSON. Sir, I would refer, if I may—

Mr. SCHEUER. They appeared here formally representing the American Institute of Architects opposing the change in the west front.

Mr. GREGSON. If I might say, I would refer this to Mr. Campioli—who was at that meeting who can give you the facts on this meeting.

Mr. SCHEUER. If Mr. Campioli would like to come down here and testify, we would be very happy to have him back if he wishes to.

Mr. GREGSON. Fine, sir. The fact remains that unfortunately their statement is not based on an examination of the condition nor the question of the architects involved, it is the position that I felt was rather serious.

Mr. SCHEUER. Just to correct the record, the president of the American Institute of Architects, Mr. Charles Nes, and Mr. Lethridge have read all of the engineering reports that the Architect of the Capitol contracted for. They have studied these reports, they have inspected the Capitol and they have made a formal recommendation that in their view and in view of the engineering report that was submitted by the Lowcraft firm that there is absolutely no reason why the west front cannot feasibly be restructured and strengthened in place. They are privy to and have studied all of the available engineering reports produced by the Architect of the Capitol.

Mr. GREGSON. This is interesting, how many different sides there can be to the same question. My information is that they have never seen Mr. George Stewart and they have not contacted Mr. Campioli and they have not seen the plans. However, I will pass on that with your comments. You have covered the record on that point.

The point is that if we replace the building as you say, sir, exactly as it is, we must at least redesign and replace stone by stone and most of them with new stones so that you will end up by having new stone. There comes a question, then, are we going to use the same material because it was used before? If we do, we must take the necessary steps to prevent the spalling, we must certainly start by building new foundations. Therefore when you get through you have not got the same wall, you have only got a replacement of it.

I personally would be rather much in favor of doing exactly what has been done to the east front of the Capitol and that is to cover it and expose those portions of it that are original and deteriorated. I believe it will be more of a preservation of a monument to expose the actual condition and replace it with brand new material.

I feel this, that to replace it with sandstone that was used originally would be difficult because you could not today get the same samples, the same sizes of pieces that were used. Some of them were much, much larger than we would care to use today.

Mr. SCHEUER. I believe the owners of the quarry from which that sandstone was taken have indicated that the quarry while not in operation is there, access can be had to the quarry and exactly the same kind of stone can be taken out today that was originally used to build the Capitol.

Mr. GREGSON. Then I would resort to the proof of it is so unsatisfactory, why should we replace it with the same material?

My point again, sir, is that if you are replacing it with other material, why not replace it with something that will withstand the terrific condition under which it has to withstand.

Mr. SCHEUER. I think that that should well be the subject of study by the engineering report. It might be that some structural material more enduring than that sandstone should be used but that is not in debate here. Nobody is bringing an issue of the kind of materials that should be used in the strengthening of the Capitol. The big question that this committee is trying to face up to is whether in the rebuilding of the Capitol whether the facade needs to be changed and altered and moved and whether it is appropriate to provide substantial additional space in the Capitol rather than in separate buildings to accommodate the needs of the Congress and the needs of the public as we have done in the past century. That is the question, not what kind of material should be used. It is just a matter of an engineering survey that would advise us on which the Congress and the Commission could make intelligent rational decisions.

We have never had an engineering report from the Architect of the Capitol on the steps that could be feasibly taken to restructure and strengthen the Capitol in place. I think such a report would be extremely helpful and of value.

Mr. GREGSON. I think you should have it, sir.

I would like to continue. What I am trying to do is lead you step by step to what I feel is the answer. We have so far gotten to the point of why replace with the original material since it deteriorates.

Mr. SCHEUER. That question is not one that is before us. Nobody has suggested it.

Mr. GREGSON. No, but it is a step in the direction. This is where I am trying to step to.

Mr. SCHEUER. But the big problem that we are facing is that we have never had an engineering report either saying that the present Capitol could not be restructured, that that is not feasible, or showing us how it could be done. We think that such an engineering survey is the sine qua non of any decisionmaking intelligence for or against the restructuring of the Capitol in place; either it can be done or it cannot be done. There is absolutely nothing in the engineering report that we have that indicates that it can't be done.

I don't think I asked you before whether in your opinion you could say that this cannot be done. Apparently it is your opinion that it can be done.

Mr. GREGSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SCHEUER. The question is, how should it be done.

Mr. GREGSON. That is what I am getting at, sir.

Mr. SCHEUER. All right.

Mr. GREGSON. Inasmuch as you have to replace the front stone by stone and replacing each stone by a new and different stone, you are not going to have the same building. You then run into a secondary group of problems which are serious. I don't know how I would attack it. I don't even know how anyone could attack it with any sound answer. This is the problem of the other stresses that will occur in the arches that are all through this building. At the moment you take away the restraining force of the front with its innumerable and staggered anchors, then you have nothing holding the front together, and

therefore you are faced with not one stress but a great number of stresses from a great number of arches within the building.

So to compensate for these stresses you would have to go through the building and strut up under each arch. While a previous lady suggested that struts are nice, I think they are also an element of danger. I don't believe that this would make a very good national monument with struts all over the place.

Mr. SCHEUER. Would these be temporary or permanent?

Mr. GREGSON. Let me continue, sir. The struts would be there throughout the period of the refacing of the front of the Capitol.

Mr. SCHEUER. Right.

Mr. GREGSON. And then when you took the struts away I would not like to be standing under the arch and I don't know who would. I don't know who you would like to send to pull that strut out because when it was taken out a ton of bricks is likely to fall on somebody's head. You need to have a secondary strut ready to take the load.

Mr. SCHEUER. Let me ask you this question: Do you feel that the state of the art of engineering and construction is in such a primitive state that this building cannot be restructured and strengthened without a probable danger of a ton of bricks falling on somebody's head in the process? If we can place a man in space traveling around the earth at 18,000 miles an hour, it is inconceivable that we would not rebuild this Capitol Building in place as nations have done all over the world without a ton of bricks falling when the job is refinished.

Mr. GREGSON. This is a possibility but when you move the strut you better have another one in case the arch falls. In other words, you are starting a secondary group of stresses and no engineers, I don't care how good they are, can assure a safe condition. We can get into space and we can do all sorts of things, but unless you know exactly the type of back masonry that is over and through these arches, no one could tell what would happen. There is only one way, to take each arch apart. Then when you do that, the second group of arches, the third group and so on would be affected. You are involved in something unknown. I don't care whether we get in space or hit the moon, we still were not present at the time this building was constructed, and do not know all its built-in faults.

I already referred to the masonry as sloppy. Throughout the reports there are evidences and examinations of photographs showing that a great deal of the backing has voids and spaces in it where stones were chucked in on top of other stones without mortar so that we would have to remove all of that but just how far shall we go into the building in order to continue this removing?

At some place or other you are going to loosen up an arch, and if you take the restraining force away from an arch, it will collapse. An arch has a tendency to thrust in two directions of the arch so that if you take any restraint away from this arch then the arch will either throw out or collapse. This has been the case of a vast number of European buildings that have had to be braced with buttresses and the like of that where ruptures have occurred.

This also happened with some of Wren's work where time has wrought its nasty work in deterioration so that we would have to consider.

Mr. SCHEUER. What have they done to the cases of Wren's work when it needed substantial strengthening? What did the British do with that?

Mr. GREGSON. Let's take the Salisbury Cathedral. They put bands all around. They went up a steeple and they put additional columns in and braced the columns that are already there. They went up through the steeple and they fortunately left the scaffold in that particular steeple so that the steeple has not fallen down as so many others have.

Mr. SCHEUER. But from the point of the view of the exterior of the facade the building has remained unchanged?

Mr. GREGSON. There are some original parts of the building exposed but it is not entirely new.

Mr. SCHEUER. But the original facade is not changed. They may have put in new bricks and mortar but the facade from the design remains unchanged.

Mr. GREGSON. Not true. A great many buildings have changed their facade due to the necessity of strengthening.

I would like to say, getting back to your earlier question, which I am still trying to answer, whether it can be done. I agree anything can be done. I agree we can go in or whoever you elect as architect and adviser may go in and remove this. The point that I do raise in great doubt is the unknown which no one knows and no one could find out. No one could assure you that if you, sir, would walk down the corridor after that was placed that you could not get killed by a collapsing piece of masonry.

I also would like to point out, sir, that on the attic space there is a tremendous stress there over and above the design stress, over and above the recommended stress by engineers who had checked it. This whole building is standing with a sword of Damocles over its head and national tragedy could possibly occur with any minor shock.

I believe that this is a far more serious situation than has been apparent or has been presented to the public or to the press. The matter of repair is again a matter of economy. I am a McGregor Scot and as a Scot I look at which is the most equitable way of doing it, most economical way of doing it and the best.

Mr. SCHEUER. As a McGregor Scot would you say that the work that the Architect of the Capitol has done on Capitol Hill in the past decade, including this building, has been marked by a high sense of economy? Are you familiar with the history of the change orders in this building, or of the cost per square foot or per cubic foot in this building when you say the Architect has achieved great distinction in the achievement of economy?

Mr. GREGSON. I would say that too much economy was shown in the construction of the building in the original structure, that mortar was not placed between stones. This is a violation of every building code. I would say, sir, you could not today build the Capitol under existing building codes, that no building inspector of today would pass the structure as it already has been built, that there was an economy in the use of mortar, there was an economy in the kind of mortar that was used.

Oyster shells were used without being baked, without being broken down into lime. The lime itself is a very, very poor quality, the stone

is a very poor quality. Therefore, I say that economy originally played the part that is responsible for us being here today.

Mr. SCHEUER. Right, and there is no question that that building needs substantial work done on it.

Mr. GREGSON. Right.

Mr. SCHEUER. Do you wish to speak to the space needs of Congress and the public? I note that that point is emphasized in the written statement of ARA where you ask:

Shall the National Capitol gradually assume the role of a monument as government those quarters?

Isn't this what happened when generations ago we built the first Senate Office Building and House Office Building? Didn't the Members then meet their needs for additional space and facilities outside of the Capitol building itself, and has not that process been going on with the construction of the second and then the third House Office Building, and the new Senate Building?

Didn't we make that error of judgment, if it is one, generations ago? Have we not established a perfectly reasonable principle of meeting the additional space needs of Congress in separate buildings on Capitol Hill and not constantly enlarging the Capitol Building itself?

Mr. GREGSON. To answer your question, sir, I think that we are faced with the answers to two questions: The basic thing is, is the preservation of the original front or the plan proposed of extending the front the issue? Is this a plan to provide more space or is this space secondary to the need or is it connected with the need of doing something? I would say that their building out a matter of 50 feet or 45 feet from the front is certainly no——

Mr. SCHEUER. Eighty-eight feet.

Is it not 88 feet, Mr. Campioli?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. One part of it.

Mr. GREGSON. On the actual front I think it is actually 45 feet. It was originally designed as 55 feet some 90 years ago, thereabouts. Almost every architect that has ever studied it has recommended moving it out, so we have a good deal of precedent on the suggestion of moving it.

I would like to say, sir, that if we are considering space, then I would say your position is quite correct, that this is the wrong way to go at it, but it is not. As I have analyzed, it is a question as to what is the best way to handle the problem, it is best to tear the front down piece by piece, kick out everybody in the offices, shore out and build up? As a McGregor Scot I would pull it out because you would then protect the original front. There comes a contradiction. What is the tradition that we are trying to protect? If we replace this wall stone by stone, then like the Temple of Jerusalem, nothing of the original remained, it has been chucked away or a piece of it put in the rotunda of the Capitol to show what it used to be like. I say it would be better to pull out and make a better front than the existing front and to leave for posterity to see the condition that it was at the time this work was done. I see nothing wrong with that. I don't think that the main objective is space but at the same time it is the easiest way to tackle the situation, it is the easiest way to protect the existing front, and it also provides additional space of approximately 246,000 square feet which should not be overlooked as at least a bonus in the proposal,

whereas the other proposal of just reinforcing it is going to take away a tremendous amount of space certainly until a number of years until this is done. I say the space is only secondary, sir.

Mr. SCHEUER. It would only take away space during the renovation process.

Mr. GREGSON. It would be a number of years, sir.

Mr. SCHEUER. Yes.

Mr. GREGSON. But building out in front of it would provide the space, as I would say, a bonus, and at a far less cost than interfering with what is there.

Mr. SCHEUER. At a far less cost from producing space than building a new building.

Mr. GREGSON. No, sir. If we consider the space now as a front, assuming the 246,000 is directly needed in this case, either we build this or build a new building, I am afraid you are going to get the same furor when you start to design a new building as we have.

Mr. SCHEUER. Why such furor in building a new building? The Federal Government is building new buildings all over. If it was a well conceived and well planned designed new building, why would it create any fuss at all?

Mr. GREGSON. Precedent has.

Mr. SCHEUER. There is an excellent reason why others have and perhaps we can change our way of doing business on Capitol Hill to bring in some of the great architects that we have heard from before that the Federal Government is now attracting to Federal construction. I have a feeling that the way we are going to reduce furor and controversy and frustration is not by continuing to do business the way we have done on Capitol Hill but by doing business very, very differently the way other agencies of the Federal Government are doing business: the State Department, the General Services Administration, local government agencies all over the United States. This is really what the thrust of what this committee is trying to get at. A committee has no way of doing business on this one urban area of 131 acres on Capitol Hill. That is the only urban space in the United States that does not have the benefit of overall master planning and one of the few major urban areas of any importance in the United States where government officials themselves are not exerting any conceivable effort to bring in the finest design talent in America. This is what the hearing is all about.

Mr. GREGSON. I am reading from the bill H.R. 16100, and on page 4, line 10:

Three appointed by the President, from at least 12 architects nominated by the American Institute of Architects.

That would load your Commission with members of a group who would never appoint an architect that you and I have already recognized, Frank Lloyd Wright, that the world has recognized as a leading architect.

Mr. SCHEUER. He might well put an AIA member on if he achieves great distinction. It does not say he has to be a member of the AIA, it is just a panel submitted by the AIA. I think if you contemplate the fact of 75 percent of all of the members of the profession nationally in its own membership, that that makes it a pretty representative organization at least to the point of submitting a panel.

Mr. GREGSON. Certainly, sir, what you say amounts to about as much sense, if I may pardon myself making a comparison of suggesting that the CIO would have recommended an AFL man on the same panel to do something.

Mr. SCHEUER. Well, the CIO and AFL have now gotten married and they are recommending everyone. Exactly what you say.

Mr. GREGSON. Look at the mess we have come up on airlines. I had to come up on standby.

Mr. SCHEUER. There is another hearing taking place on that this morning.

Mr. GREGSON. And the answer will be settled by the Congress and not by a committee of the AIA or the labor groups.

I point out again, sir, that overloading the committee with members of the American Institute of Architects is not a democratic procedure. Why should you take a minority group, which was at the time I started in, a minority as the selecting agency? Why not say from the architectural profession, knock out American Institute and/or say practicing architects, then I think you get several thousand more who would go along with it.

Mr. SCHEUER. Presumably, the AIA could recommend any registered architect in America.

Mr. GREGSON. That is a great presumption, sir, which I would not endorse.

I would like to say, sir, that you are already licked on your project because the group that represented Capitol Hill already have turned down the work on the west front of the Capitol as I said without interviewing the architects who worked on it.

As pointed out in Denver, the criticism was unethical since the architect members of their own institution are already working on it, this is considered as a most unethical procedure, which the majority of architects opposed. Yet the group that are represented here would then be in defiance of the majority of their own members as well as of all other architects.

This is a situation that is wrong. It is a situation that is wrong to have any group of architects controlling any situation when the entire profession has its interest, the entire profession is also going to pay the costs. So we feel that the entire profession should be represented. We feel, sir, that you are asking for a group to come in before and on this committee who are already opposed to the majority because on many, many occasions I found it necessary to take exception to their rulings. This was the reason that I founded the Society of American Registered Architects to again bring out the voice of architecture itself in a group.

Mr. SCHEUER. Let me ask you this question: We are having the hearing this morning on whether a commission should be established on architecture and design. You feel there are certain aspects of the commission in terms of the way that the AIA would suggest that make it unrepresentative of the great American architect fraternity?

Let's contemplate what has happened on Capitol Hill. I read a list of about eight jobs on Capitol Hill with construction totaling well up in the hundreds of millions of dollars, all which went to 1 firm of architects out of the 78,000 or 79,000 architects of the United States. You also heard the representative, the Executive Director of the Fine Arts

Commission, testify to the variety of architects of great excellence whom the Federal Government among other means, by using architectural panels submitted by the AIA, have managed to channel into Federal construction. They didn't mention the State Department that has an advisory panel of architects, that have brought many of the greatest architects of America into our architectural work abroad, the production of State Department embassies.

Now in terms of fair representation of American architects do you feel that the present system that is basically monopolized, all work on Capitol Hill into one consortium of architects, a list of about 6 names out of that 80,000, do you feel that system of doing business has been more representative of the great American Society of Architects than the type of advice from the AIA and use of architects of panels presented by AIA that has brought many of the greatest names in American architecture and exciting proliferation of contrast and stimulating variety and heterogeneity into the Federal Government work both in Washington and elsewhere in the country and abroad?

Which system of doing business do you think is more representative of the great and talented American architectural fraternity?

Mr. GREGSON. The great American architectural fraternity included such men as Frank Lloyd Wright and a great many others who have never belonged to the American Institute of Architects.

Mr. SCHEUER. Answer my question.

Mr. GREGSON. I am. Such famous architects would never have been selected by AIA and, therefore, they would exclude the best of the architects in the world.

Mr. SCHEUER. Can you tell us today that the way of doing business on Capitol Hill where all of this work in the last decade has been confined to one consortium of architects, one architectural firm, is more representative of the great architectural fraternity than the selection procedures used elsewhere by the Federal Government that has brought in this terrific aggregation of architectural talent from all over the Government?

Which way of doing business is more representative, a way of doing business where only 6 names out of the close to 80,000 American architects have done job after job after job or a system where the doors are open and where literally dozens and dozens and dozens of great architects in America participate in these important Federal projects? Which system is more representative of American architecture?

Mr. GREGSON. Sir, I would like first to correct the fact that there are not 80,000 architects, there are 30,000 of them. I would like to say, sir, that I do not agree that the selection has been correct up to now but I do not think that this is the answer to it. I think it is very definitely loaded as, let's say, that the present architects have been selected by means unknown that has restricted them to certain groups. I would say that this proposed bill would result in the same thing.

Mr. SCHEUER. It is one group of architects, one firm?

Mr. GREGSON. Six firms that you gave the names. I don't approve of it except to the extent that—

Mr. SCHEUER. You don't approve of the selection processes that have been used up to now on Capitol Hill?

Mr. GREGSON. Sir, I don't know what the present selection process is, I can only say I do not approve of that type of selection on other buildings. I feel that the building under discussion, this Capitol is different since the research work has already been done by a group of firms that I could not find anything wrong with it although I have no tie, no connection with any of the architects there.

Mr. SCHEUER. You raised the question of representation. You feel this Commission would not be representative of American Architects?

Mr. GREGSON. Yes.

Mr. SCHEUER. It is basically the same procedure of having the AIA and American Institute of Planners present a panel from which the Federal agencies would choose a distinguished architect. That is the system the State Department uses, that is the system that the General Services Administration uses, that is the system that HUD uses, that is the system that many, many, many municipal agencies have used across this country. We have the widespread participation of literally hundreds of great American architects. That seems to have injected a quality of representatives into that selection procedure.

Would you say you are opposed to any system? Would you say that the system we are using now where one architectural firm—and I read their letters, Roscoe DeWitt, Fred Hardison, Alfred Poor, Albert Swanke, Jesse M. Shelton and Alan G. Stanford—has monopolized and has been able to monopolize every single architectural job on Capitol Hill within at least the last decade totalling \$300 or \$400 million, including work on which they are contracting now, on which the Architect of the Capitol is apparently entering into contracts with them now?

Which system of doing business is more representative of the architectural profession?

Mr. GREGSON. Sir, I would not say it is an either/or question. I would like to say this—

Mr. SCHEUER. You would not say that one firm having an apparent built-in structural monopoly as against the other system that opens the door to hundreds and hundreds of architectural firms, you would not say there is a qualitative difference?

Mr. GREGSON. I would say, sir, there might be a third and better answer, not that either is correct.

Mr. SCHEUER. Well, if you would be willing to give us a suggestion, a proposal for a better way of achieving excellence in architecture and a better way of achieving comprehensive long-term planning, we would very, very sympathetically consider it. That is the purpose of this hearing. We have no claim to omniscience and if there is a better proposal than this or if this proposal can be changed and improved we would like to hear your views. That is why we hold these hearings.

Mr. GREGSON. I will recommend changes in the section I have already quoted and include the American Registered Architects. If you are going to have architects you might as well have all, there is no reason to exclude the taxpaying members of the profession. There is no reason to include only dues paying members of one organization and exclude others.

Therefore, I would say that if you must go to this process, then you should include the Society of American Registered Architects at which time you would have the voice of the entire profession. If somebody disagrees violently with the findings of the American Institute on the west front, we have equal right to express ourselves, as the Society of American Registered Architects.

Incidentally, I will point out if you are against anything the press takes it up as they have on this west front and though copies of our American Registered Architects Committee report were issued to the press not one single word has appeared in any press comment. In other words, if you are against anything it is news but if you are for it, it is not news.

Mr. SCHEUER. You apparently have excellent communication with the Architect of the Capitol. Do you think that if we added your group to the AIA as a group that would submit a panel to the President for appointment that the Capitol Architect would endorse this proposal?

Mr. GREGSON. I have not talked to him, and have not even met Mr. Stewart as yet.

Mr. SCHEUER. If I were able to get any suggestion, believe me, I would recommend most strongly to the chairman of this committee, Frank Thompson of New Jersey, my distinguished colleague.

Mr. GREGSON. I will submit in writing a proposal to you to make that change, sir.

Mr. SCHEUER. Would you endeavor to get the support of the Architect of the Capitol for such a proposal?

Mr. GREGSON. I will submit it through Mr. George Stewart to you, sir, for him to add his comment, if you wish.

Mr. SCHEUER. Yes. I would say without hesitation that if Mr. George Stewart thinks this change is qualitatively important enough to induce Mr. George Stewart to endorse this proposal for a commission on architecture and design, if the doors were opened to also submit a panel of architects to the President, I would use every bit of persuasive ability I have to Mr. Thompson to amend this legislation along the lines that you suggest, if this would get us the enthusiastic or even the begrudging support of the Architect of the Capitol.

Mr. GREGSON. I shall be pleased to submit this to you, sir.

Mr. SCHEUER. Yes. If you have any other suggestions of how you would like to see this change and improve, hopefully, such suggestions would have the support included in the legislation of the Architect of the Capitol.

Believe me, we are very openminded here. We want to produce the plan that will achieve a consensus and we don't think this is the only formula or that it can't be perfected. We are very eager to have your constructive suggestions.

Mr. GREGSON. Sir, I would like to say this: I will issue immediately in response to your question a suggestion that you get rid of, I think, two or three committees already sitting on the same subject. I think that you should have one and not two or three or four committees of Congress. I think you have four commissions of Congress and one committee of the Institute of Architects, for example, on the Library. I believe if you are going to have too many committees, it has been said that the Jews would never have left Egypt if they had put it to a

committee. It is also said that the dromedary is a horse designed by committee, that the camel was designed by the same facilities except it had one more committee and another hump.

Mr. SCHEUER. May I earnestly suggest that you write us a letter giving your detailed thoughts on how we can have a consolidation of the various reviewing agencies that now exist. Assuming we had a commission, it would take major responsibility for review, I think that might well be a very constructive suggestion and we would very much like to have your detailed thoughts on the matter.

Mr. GREGSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. You and I are already in business, you will have it.

I believe, sir, that this concludes any comment I have. I am very honored to be here, it is my first attempt to appear before a committee. I told my wife on the phone last night and she bowed four times.

Mr. SCHEUER. We are very happy to have you. Believe me, you make a very forceful and articulate statement of the position that you have represented. We were very happy to have had you here today and we look forward to getting the communications from you that we just discussed.

Thank you very, very much for appearing before us.

Mr. GREGSON. Thank you.

Mr. SCHEUER. We have with us today the Assistant Architect of the Capitol, Mr. Campioli.

STATEMENT OF MARIO CAMPIOLI, ASSISTANT ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Mr. Chairman, I didn't come here with the intention of testifying. I merely came here to listen to the proceedings. I was interested in what Mr. Gregson had to say. We had never heard from that organization until after the Commission on the Extension of the Capitol made the plans and report on the extension of the Capitol public information. They asked permission to see the plans and the report, they stated that they resented that the AIA was trying to convey the opinion that the architectural profession was against the west front of the Capitol.

He said:

We resent having other people make up our minds; we want to make up our own minds, maybe we agree with them and maybe we don't.

On that basis they were invited to come in and to see what we had. That information was available to any other organizations or persons that wished to see it.

I can say without any hesitation that never once from the moment that the Commission made the plans and the report available did any member of the AIA ask if they could see those plans or that report. Now your statement about their having seen the engineering report is correct.

Mr. SCHEUER. They saw the published report of the Architect of the Capitol, it was published in the press on what the contemplated changes were, the published changes in the facade of the Capitol, so they had those published reports of the projected changes in the facade. They studied the condition of the Capitol itself presumably in the same way that Mr. Gregson studies it.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. They never went into the structural detail of the Capitol with us and they cannot get such information in any other way as I do not know of any other repository of such information.

Mr. SCHEUER. Apparently they studied the engineering report which gave them apparently as much information as they felt was needed to say that at this time we don't have the information and the engineering reports necessary intelligently to study the alternatives. But they studied all the available engineering reports, they studied the published engineering reports of the Architect of the Capitol, the recommended changes in the facade of the west front, and they personally inspected the Capitol on an informal walk-through basis.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. But they could not possibly get the amount of information from such a review as Mr. Gregson and his people have, who actually came in and reviewed not only what was published but also what has not been published.

Mr. SCHEUER. Are there any engineering reports available that have not been made available to them?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. There is nothing that we haven't already submitted to this committee when we appeared last week.

Mr. SCHEUER. Yes.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Now I would like to go back to correct some impressions that may have been given earlier. Some of this information is going to be repetition; it was already given earlier in the hearings but as far as the Fine Arts Commission, it was stated last week that these architects who had been employed on this work were approved by the three architect members of the Fine Arts Commission in 1956. These architects have also been doing work for other Government agencies such as the General Services Administration. They are currently engaged in the largest Federal office building in the country that is being erected in New York City.

Mr. SCHEUER. Are you referring to the group of architects that I read off?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Yes, sir. Not the entire group but certain members of that group.

Mr. SCHEUER. In other words, certain ones of them are doing other work?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Yes, sir.

Mr. SCHEUER. Other important work than work on Capitol Hill.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Yes, sir.

Mr. SCHEUER. Substantial work on Capitol Hill.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Yes, sir.

Mr. SCHEUER. You know we are not suggesting that they should not do work outside of Capitol Hill.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. I understand.

Mr. SCHEUER. We are suggesting that other architects could do work on Capitol Hill. We are not trying to exclude them out; we are trying to include others in.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. One of the best recommendations we had in some of the private firms I worked with was to get repeat jobs. When we got repeat jobs it was an indication that our clients were happy with our work.

Mr. SCHEUER. Who were the clients in this case?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Private organizations.

Mr. SCHEUER. No; the clients on Capitol Hill.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. The various commissions.

Mr. SCHEUER. Well, I would say that the American people are the clients. I would say that the representatives of Congress are the clients.

Now would you say that these clients, the American people, a free press, and 535 Members of Congress have been so universally satisfied and admiring of the results of the work of this single group of architects that the other members of the 29,000-member-strong fraternity of American architects should be excluded on Capitol Hill? Has there been such universal acclamation by the clients of this group—and I refer to the 539 people, free press, and representatives in Congress?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. The Members of Congress representing those people are the ones that made the selections, we have not made the selections. If they are selecting these people, I presume they represent the people of the United States in making their choice.

Now I would like to go back to the discussion of these architects.

Mr. SCHEUER. How many Members of Congress sat in on the actual decisionmaking process?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. In which project?

Mr. SCHEUER. Well, let's just take the Madison Memorial Library.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. In the Madison Memorial there was a coordinating committee—

Mr. SCHEUER. Let me just cut through this. Did you not testify last week that two Members of Congress were actually present at the meeting?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. That is on the west front, not on the Madison Memorial.

Mr. SCHEUER. Two Members of Congress.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. The proxies of the others were given to the two that were present.

Mr. SCHEUER. That is right.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Now I would like to go back to this reflection that we apparently are dealing with mediocre architects. The same organization that is criticizing the west front has seen fit to bestow on these people the fellowship in design of their institute, just about the highest award they can give. Now if Gyo Obata and Marcel Breuer, and such as those are the only ones that are good architects, why not confine or limit fellowship in design to those few?

Mr. SCHEUER. We are not discussing confining anything, we are talking about enlarging.

Let me ask you this question: Would you say that recent architecture on Capitol Hill has met with general public approval?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. It has not met with the approval of some portion of the press and certain leaders of AIA, that is about all. Among the public we have had many more complimentary remarks than we have had derogatory remarks.

Mr. SCHEUER. When foreign visitors come—

Mr. CAMPIOLI. We have had compliments.

Mr. SCHEUER (continuing). Important, distinguished guests, they take them around to various important public buildings in Washington and show the product of the architects, they take them down

to southeast Washington and show them what our private sector can do in terms of creating attractive and livable new communities. Do you know of any State Department official that has ever brought a foreign visitor to the Rayburn Building to show him the excellence and creativity and the esthetic talent represented here that represents the best in American architecture?

Do you know if the State Department considers this building and other recent examples of design on Capitol Hill as something we should be proud of and that they show our foreign visitors?

MR. CAMPIOLI. I don't know what the opinion of the State Department is but they have taken foreign visitors to our buildings and we have gotten complimentary letters on our buildings from such visitors.

MR. SCHEUER. You leave me absolutely breathless.

MR. CAMPIOLI. Well, it is a matter of opinion, sir, because while you speak glowingly of all other Federal architectures in Washington—

MR. SCHEUER. I didn't say all other Federal architecture in Washington, I said the Federal Government is getting some of the great names in architecture to design new Federal construction in Washington, and offices.

I am wondering why we have not done it here, particularly in view of the fact that the public at large, many of the most important architectural design critics in our press and in our professional journals have been extraordinarily critical of recent work on Capitol Hill, that there is almost a unanimous voice in the profession that there should be a change made in the way we do business here and that one group of six or seven architects should not have an automatic built-in armlock on all work on Capitol Hill.

I am astonished to hear that you feel that this is the best way of doing business.

MR. CAMPIOLI. I have not said that.

MR. SCHEUER. Let me ask you this: Do you have any suggestions to make to this subcommittee as to how we can do business more effectively and as to how we can stop excluding the 29,000 American architects, 28,994? There apparently are six or seven architects in this country that alone seem to be able to find the magic formula to doing architectural work on Capitol Hill.

Do you think there is possibly a better formula for bringing in the most talented architects in America, perhaps the most important 131 urban acres in this great land of ours?

MR. CAMPIOLI. I would not want to render any opinion that would supersede the opinions of the Members of Congress who make these decisions. I have a high regard for them and I assume that when they make these selections they have a reason for so doing.

MR. SCHEUER. You are an architect and the two Members of Congress that made this decision are not architects. You are a very articulate architect. You have seen a system here that has confined all work on Capitol Hill to one group of six or seven architects. You have seen a system where to this day there is no overall master plan for architecture and design and development on Capitol Hill, the only urban space in the United States that does not have the benefit of an overall master plan. You have seen of the 29,000 architects in this

country, as I said, 28,994 excluded by some kind of design from the possibility of participating in the future developments of the Capitol.

Can you conceive of a better way of doing business than this?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. I hesitate to comment because in commenting it might be inferred I was criticizing the commissions who make these selections.

Mr. SCHEUER. Congress right now has a commission that is studying how we can do our work more effectively. Now can you think of a way that you could do your work more effectively in advising Members of Congress on the selection of architects? You advise them, don't you, on the selection of architects?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. We submit a list of architects who wish to be considered for the project and the decision is entirely up to them.

Mr. SCHEUER. Do you have any kind of selection process?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. No, sir.

Mr. SCHEUER. Do you recommend that they have any kind of selection process?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. No, sir.

Mr. SCHEUER. Why don't you recommend they have the same selection processes that the State Department uses, that the General Services Administration uses, that every city in the United States has used in the selection of projects for important city projects?

Why have you not thought of the possibility of using these kinds of selection processes that would open the doors?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. That would discriminate against the other architects that might feel they are as well qualified.

Mr. SCHEUER. It would open doors. Don't you feel that you are discriminating?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. We are not discriminating.

Mr. SCHEUER. You are not discriminating?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. No, sir.

Mr. SCHEUER. Aren't you discriminating against all the architects in the United States but this favored six or seven?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. No. You are assuming we make the selection. We don't make the selection and we don't recommend. We have no voice in the matter.

Mr. SCHEUER. Do you think it might be possible for you to make a study of the selection of architects from important civic projects, the various methods that are used by the development lands agency here, by the General Services Administration, by HUD, by the State Department, by municipal agencies all over the United States, and after such study come up with a proposal for the selection of architects that might open the doors to others and not confine all work on Capitol Hill to one group of six or seven architects?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. We don't have either the right or the prerogative to make such a suggestion because those suggestions come to us from the commissions.

Mr. SCHEUER. Yes, but the commission looks to you for advice and counsel; you are the professional.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. If we are asked for advice we give it, but we don't proffer it unless we are asked for it.

Mr. SCHEUER. Well, the reason I take it for your coming here is to advise us on how we can do our business better. What is your advice

to this committee as to how we could improve the selection processes? You are a professional, you have had great experience on Capitol Hill. Advise me. I want your advice as to how we can improve the selection of architects, how we can make this selection process much more representative and how through the selection process we can invite and encourage the participation of the great names in American architecture into the development programs contemplated, development programs on Capitol Hill. Advise me.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Well, I would say let the architectural professions, not just the AIA, submit to the Congress the names of architects that they would recommend for the Federal projects and then let the congressional commission responsible for a particular project select from those lists. I am sure that you will find these groups reluctant to do that, inasmuch as it would discriminate against others.

Mr. SCHEUER. In effect that is what we have done. We have produced here a Commission on Architecture and Design that will advise your commission on the selection of architects.

Now that is in effect what we are doing here.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Well, I think you are putting a project into the hands of an outside group and giving them authority over the Congress.

Mr. SCHEUER. No authority, no final authority. Congress in its opinion.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. They will tell the Congress what it should do.

Mr. SCHEUER. They will advise, just exactly as the State Department and a comparable panel advises HUD and a comparable panel advises GSA, but the decisions are made by the decisionmaking officials in those executive departments. Certainly the advice and the very existence of an outstanding agency that puts together a large panel from which the agency chooses an architect does provide a mechanism that makes possible the participation of a great variety of extraordinary talented architects. Isn't that lacking here on Capitol Hill? How do you explain the fact that hundreds of millions of dollars of work have been done by one firm of architects?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. I think you would have to ask the various commissions of the Congress; you could not ask that of us, because we don't have that information.

Mr. SCHEUER. Just looking at the net result can you recommend to me? After all, this whole hearing is an educational device to improve our knowledge, your insight, our understanding of the Members of Congress who sit up here. Can you recommend to me a way in which we on Capitol Hill could derive the great advantages of architectural variety and heterogeneity and talent and excellence that other Government agencies have achieved a device that could help us achieve this here?

If you don't approve of the commission, do you think there is any other improvement that could be made to the selection processes here that would enrich the mix? We have a mix here of one architectural firm that has done all the work on Capitol Hill, that is, work that has received overwhelming negative and harsh and relentless criticism from informed critics across the country—overwhelming, it is almost an absolute consensus.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. I would not say they are informed. There are very few that are informed. Those that have come to see us and have tried to get the story, I would say they are informed. One can't sit in his

office miles away from the Capitol and say what should or should not be done with the Capitol when he is not familiar with anything more than what he reads in the press. The press, of course, has most all been slanted in the direction against this project.

Mr. SCHEUER. The whole American press?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Practically.

Mr. SCHEUER. How do you explain that?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. That is what the people like to read, I presume. They don't like to read anything in favor of what the Government wants to do, they apparently like to read things against the Government.

Mr. SCHEUER. What has been the press reaction to the State Department construction program abroad? What has been their reaction to other civic projects in Washington, D.C.? I seem to recall the press praising very highly recent Federal Government efforts to bring in great architects. I recall having seen editorial upon editorial in Washington papers and New York papers, St. Louis papers, praising the Federal Government for the great effort it was making to reach out and attract the talent of the architectural fraternity into these buildings.

I recall definite stories of the press praising these efforts.

Would you not get some satisfaction if the great papers in this country praised your efforts to bring excellence in architecture and design to Capitol Hill?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. I don't think that will ever happen, no matter who you get. This criticism has been an in-built situation since the Capitol was first built.

Mr. SCHEUER. What is in-built?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. The opposition to providing facilities for the Members of Congress.

Mr. SCHEUER. I don't think that is true at all. I, personally, being a Member of Congress, am very much in favor of providing satisfactory facilities for Members of Congress.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. From the beginning of the building of the Capitol—Dr. Thornton designed it in 1793, who was not an architect, he was a physician and for that reason he could not advise on the details of construction, Mr. Hallet was retained who was an architect. Mr. Hallet immediately took issue with Dr. Thornton's design and argued bitterly with the Members of the Congress. He was replaced by Hadfield. Hadfield pursued the same course, and was retired. Hadfield was replaced by Hoban, the architect of the White House. Hoban had a knack for working with the Congress and the press and managed to finish that first section of the Capitol in 1800. The Capitol was burned in 1814. Latrobe who had supervised the construction of the House portion of the Capitol—

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Campioli, it is after 12 o'clock, we don't have very much longer. Could you come up to 1966?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Latrobe had to resign because of his differences with the press, the Commissions of the Congress. Next came Bullfinch, then Walter, and they had their problems trying to make changes to the Capitol.

Mr. Scheuer. Well, now, have you observed that the Federal Government has met with the great approval of the press, the admiring approval of the press?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. The Congress lives in a birdcage, the Congress is a fair target for criticism.

Mr. SCHEUER. It is not the Congress that is criticized by the press, it is the one group of architects.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. If the Commissions select and authorize the work—

Mr. SCHEUER. On Capitol Hill where we do live in a birdcage, don't you think just because we live in a birdcage we are particularly vulnerable to criticism when the entire architectural fraternity other than that one firm is excluded from even the possibility of doing work here?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. I don't think that you can exclude criticism. You and I agree that Mies Van der Rohe who has been selected for the Library, it is a good architect. Yet he has been criticized by some of the architects in Washington. I believe their criticism stems from the fact that every time an architect is selected from outside of Washington automatically there is opposition no matter who it is.

Mr. SCHEUER. I suppose you are right that every architectural work of every kind will find some dissenters but in the main have not the recent efforts of the Federal Government received a consensus of approval?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. The only one I know of, I think, is Ed Stone's foreign embassy.

Mr. SCHEUER. In Delhi?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. In New Delhi, which received an award. Other than that I don't know of a single Federal project in Washington, D.C., that has ever received any commendation.

Mr. SCHEUER. Well, would you say that there has been commendation from the selection of Marcel Breuer as the architect for the HUD Building?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. That is so recent I have not heard comment.

Mr. SCHEUER. Marcel Breuer to do the Roosevelt Memorial.

Incidentally, he was selected by the congressional committee.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. I have no objection to that.

Mr. SCHEUER. I understand that, but somehow or other these other Federal agencies have found a way of opening the doors. Don't you find the closed door here in and of itself the apparent unassailable monopoly of one group of architects to do all the work on Capitol Hill, that one stark fact in and of itself has caused a great public relations problem and has caused great criticism not only of your office but of the Congress itself?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. I don't subscribe to that because I found these architects capable and intelligent.

Mr. SCHEUER. Let's leave aside the product of this work but just the sheer fact of an absolute unassailable monopoly fortress that it is apparently impregnable to attack, don't you feel that the sheer quality of exclusiveness that the entire architectural society has been excluded causes criticisms of your office and the Capitol?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. It may cause criticism but I think it is a commendation of the architects that they have been able to get this work. It indicates that they have been rendering satisfactory service to the Members of Congress regardless of what the press says.

Mr. SCHEUER. Are you aware of the fact that there is substantial unhappiness in Congress and criticism by Congressmen, long lists of them, Members who have coauthored this bill, dozens and dozens of

Members who joined Congressman Sam Stratton in his committee, Members on both sides?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Well, if that is true they are the ones that can correct that situation.

Mr. SCHEUER. Except that we are here to get your recommendation as a professional as to how we can improve our way of doing business here. That is why we have these hearings, you are a professional. Do you think of a better way of doing business on Capitol Hill other than a modus operandi that gives every bit of work on Capitol Hill to one group of architects?

Can you think of a better way?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. All I suggest is have the architectural profession submit their list of names of who they recommend and have these lists submitted to commissions who have jurisdiction over the various projects and let them make the decision as to who the architect should be.

Mr. SCHEUER. Do you have any feeling that it would be a good idea to do an overall massive development plan for the Capitol?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Yes, sir.

Mr. SCHEUER. Why has this not been done?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. It has been proposed but it has never been acted on by the Congress.

Mr. SCHEUER. Have you formally proposed it?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. We have not proposed it.

Mr. SCHEUER. You are supposed to be advising this Commission.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. We don't propose unless we are invited to do so.

Mr. SCHEUER. Have you ever advised them formally or informally it would be a good idea?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. No; not formally. I think informally there have been discussions. We did support the substance of the Senator Randolph bill when it was proposed a year or so ago and we still support a master plan if we were asked to testify.

Mr. SCHEUER. In your recommendations for this extra space that you say is required for the Capitol, have you ever done a use survey?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. We did in 1956.

Mr. SCHEUER. Well, now, presumably we are going ahead with this plan a decade later. Have you ever done any kind of professional need survey of needs for Congress, public?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. As far as the Capitol is concerned, at present?

Mr. SCHEUER. As far as the needs of the public.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Not recently.

Mr. SCHEUER. Well, it is 12:15. We have gone overtime already. I want to thank you for coming here and adding your voice to the scheduled witnesses.

The meeting stands adjourned.

(Whereupon, at 12:15 p.m. the committee was recessed subject to call.)

(The following was submitted for the record:)

STATEMENTS OF WILLIAM WALTON, CHAIRMAN, COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

Though the Commission of Fine Arts jurisdiction halts at the base of Capitol Hill, the Commission's interest also encompasses the top of the hill and the great buildings which crown it, since they are indeed the heart of the city which all Americans cherish.

Therefore it has been with deep misgivings that I have, in recent years, watched changes which have not seemed to be improvements on the whole; and at the same time noted a lack of change—in such matters as handling traffic and automobile parking—which indicates a failure to keep pace with changing times.

The reason perhaps is that the legislative branch of the government has not, in many decades, updated its feeling of the need for new construction and new approaches to problems that harass all branches of the government, especially the vaulting demands for more and more office space. The Congress understandably has been busy with graver matters, but a time comes when the problems of its own front yard must be first.

Not since Cass Gilbert designed the new Supreme Court Building some 30 years ago has Congress availed itself of the first rate architectural talent which abounds in our republic. This state of affairs has not developed merely because governments are notoriously slow in recognizing new talents. On the contrary, many departments of government in recent years have been discovering that the great architects of our time are delighted to use their artistic skills for the government and that instead of being more costly their buildings are often more economical because of their experience, wisdom and talent.

The list of government commissions to top flight architects in the opening years of this decade is an impressive one. Marcel Breuer has designed the new Housing and Urban Affairs Department Building. The Interior Department has commissioned Philip Johnson to design the new park and buildings on Ellis Island. The District of Columbia Commissioners have chosen Mies Van Der Rohe to design a new public library. Kevin Roche and Associates are working on the new aquarium. Gyo Obata has designed a new Air and Space Museum for the Smithsonian. Skidmore, Owings and Merrill did the new Air Academy and Eero Saarinen left us a great architectural monument at Dulles Airport, as well as the exciting arch which is nearing completion in St. Louis. The list could go on and on because, among other things, the General Services Administration has found how rewarding it is to use the services of first class architects all across the land. While this has been occurring throughout other branches of the government, the legislative has not had the advice or assistance of this great company of talents. Quite the contrary. Mediocrity or worse has been the order on Capitol Hill, the most recent example being so notorious that it need not be named.

I earnestly hope the Congress will soon find a way to bring together the Nation's best brains in architecture and city planning so that they can work in close conjunction with the members of Congress to solve some of the pressing and disturbing problems of Capitol Hill.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS,
Washington, D.C., August 1, 1966.

Congressman WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD,
Longworth House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR BILL: I am delighted that you have introduced a Bill to establish a Commission on Architecture and Planning for the Capitol.

Such a Commission is certainly needed urgently and I very much hope the bill will be passed. A companion measure which would complement your own bill most effectively is S.J. Res. 76, which would provide for a long range master plan for Capitol Hill. Together the two laws would provide an over-all plan and an effective means of supervising and directing its implementation.

At the hearing on S.J. Res. 76 before the Senate Subcommittee on Buildings and Grounds last summer (at which I represented the AIA in supporting the Resolution), Mr. Stewart stated that some planning studies were made in 1955 and 1956, but that they were never fully developed and were in no form to be released. Since then he said that no attempt at any long range planning had been made by his office. This is an extraordinary way to anticipate the needs of an area as important to the country and to the Congress as Capitol Hill!

My only suggestion regarding your Bill involves Sec 3(a), in which I would urge the inclusion of the following:

"Architects for all construction work on Capitol Hill shall be selected from a recommended list prepared for each project by the Commission."

Having served on a similar commission which was not consulted on the choice of architects, I have come to the conclusion that a review commission can be

rendered almost completely useless by the selection of architects who are not qualified for the particular project involved.

As you know, the American Institute of Architects is strongly behind your proposal and is anxious to help in every possible way to see that it is passed.

With all good wishes for your success, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

DAVID NORTON YERKES, FAIA,
Chairman, AIA Commission on Public Affairs.

AMERICANS FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION,
Washington, D.C., July 29, 1966.

HON. FRANK THOMPSON, JR.,
*Chairman, Special Subcommittee on Labor,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR CONGRESSMAN THOMPSON: The Greater Washington Chapter of ADA would like to express its wholehearted and unswerving support for the retention of the West Front of the National Capitol of the United States in its present form.

It is unfortunate that a few Americans feel that this revered building is a fit subject for expressing this country's expanding economy, and it is frightening that these same few might succeed, particularly in view of their past "successes."

We have long lamented the intrusion of these ignoble practitioners into the line of the great professionals that have served the Capitol—Thornton, Latrobe, Bulfinch, Walter, and Olmstead—and we fully support this committee in its quest for responsible and meaningful thinking about the Capitol's architectural future.

May we request that this letter be included in the record.

Very truly yours,

DONALD GREEN,
Chairman, Greater Washington Chapter.

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