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ALASKA PURCHASE CENTENNIAL

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HEARING BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE UNITED STATES SENATE EIGHTY-NINTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

ON

S. 2614


A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR U.S. PARTICIPATION IN THE STATE-
WIDE EXPOSITION TO BE HELD IN ALASKA DURING 1967

OCTOBER 11, 1965

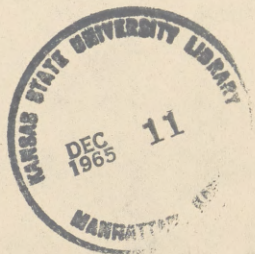
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ALASKA PURCHASE CENTENNIAL

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UNITED STATES SENATE
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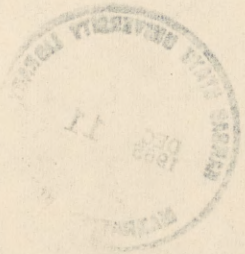
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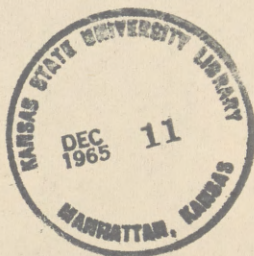
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II



CONTENTS

	Page
S. 2614-----	1
Agency comment:	
Department of Commerce, dated October 11, 1965-----	2
Statement of—	
Arnold, Robert D., administrative assistant, office of Congressman Ralph J. Rivers, Washington, D.C.-----	14
Bartlett, Hon. E. L., U.S. Senator from the State of Alaska, Washing- ton, D.C.-----	35
Orchard, John E., Deputy Director for Operations, Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C.-----	23
Peratrovich, Hon. Frank, State Senator, Klawock, Alaska.-----	15, 16
Rivers, Hon. Ralph J., U.S. Congressman at Large from the State of Alaska, Washington, D.C.-----	4
Wagner, John, Office of the General Counsel, Department of Com- merce, Washington, D.C.-----	23
Statement submitted by—	
Gruening, Hon. Ernest, U.S. Senator from the State of Alaska, Washington, D.C.-----	35
Lausche, Hon. Frank J., U.S. Senator from the State of Ohio, Wash- ington, D.C.-----	39



CONTENTS

1. Introduction

2. Chapter I

3. Chapter II

4. Chapter III

5. Chapter IV

6. Chapter V

7. Chapter VI

8. Chapter VII

9. Chapter VIII

10. Chapter IX

11. Chapter X

12. Chapter XI

13. Chapter XII

14. Chapter XIII

15. Chapter XIV

16. Chapter XV

17. Chapter XVI

18. Chapter XVII

19. Chapter XVIII

20. Chapter XIX

21. Chapter XX

22. Chapter XXI

23. Chapter XXII

24. Chapter XXIII

25. Chapter XXIV

26. Chapter XXV

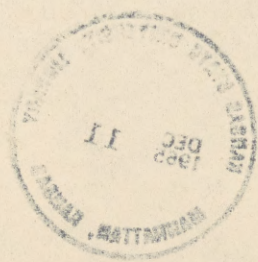
27. Chapter XXVI

28. Chapter XXVII

29. Chapter XXVIII

30. Chapter XXIX

31. Chapter XXX



ALASKA PURCHASE CENTENNIAL

MONDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1965

U.S. SENATE COMMERCE COMMITTEE,
Washington, D.C.

The committee met, pursuant to notice, in room 5110, New Senate Office Building, at 10 a.m., Hon. Philip A. Hart, presiding.

Senator HART. The committee will be in order.

If there is no objection, at the outset let me introduce for the record the bill, consideration of which brings us together this morning.

It was introduced by our colleague, Senator Bartlett, for himself and Senator Gruening, and bears the number S. 2614.

(The bill follows:)

[S. 2614, 89th Cong., 1st sess.]

A BILL To provide for United States participation in the statewide exposition to be held in Alaska during 1967

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in recognition of the national and international significance of the purchase of Alaska by the United States from Russia in 1867, the Congress hereby declares that it is the purpose of this Act to provide for appropriate United States participation in the statewide 1967 centennial celebration jointly with the State of Alaska, through industrial, agricultural, educational, research, or commercial projects, or facilities which contribute to the celebration and result in an enduring contribution to the economy of Alaska.

Sec. 2. (a) The Secretary of Commerce (hereinafter in this Act referred to as the "Secretary") is authorized to make grants to the State of Alaska for use by the State, its political subdivisions, municipalities, or public or private nonprofit corporations to defray no more than one-half the costs of projects planned to support initially the 1967 Alaska Centennial as an event of national interest. Such projects shall be eligible for grants only after they are approved by such department of the State of Alaska as shall be designated for such purpose by the Governor of the State of Alaska. In accord with the purposes of this Act, the Secretary shall establish additional criteria to be met by such projects and shall promulgate regulations governing the submission and approval of applications.

(b) It shall be a condition of the receipt of any grant for a project that recipient of such grant furnish adequate assurance to the Secretary of Labor that all laborers and mechanics employed by contractors or subcontractors on projects financed under this section shall be paid wages at not less than those prevailing on similar construction in the locality as determined by the Secretary of Labor in accordance with the Davis-Bacon Act, as amended (40 U.S.C. 276a-5). The Secretary of Labor shall have, with respect to the labor standards specified in this provision, the authority and functions set forth in Reorganization Plan Numbered 14 of 1950 (15 F.R. 3176; 64 Stat. 1267; 5 U.S.C. 133z-15), and section 2 of the Act of June 13, 1934, as amended (48 Stat. 948, as amended; 40 U.S.C. 276(c)).

(c) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated for the purposes of this section not to exceed \$7,200,000. Funds appropriated under this subsection shall remain available for expenditure until June 30, 1968.

Sec. 3. (a) The Secretary may provide for appropriate participation by the United States in ceremonies and exhibits which are a part of the centennial

Staff counsel assigned to this hearing: Donald C. Cole.

celebration, whenever the national or international significance of any event of the centennial celebration will be enhanced by such United States participation.

(b) In carrying out the purposes of this section, the Secretary may—

(1) provide for the display of Federal exhibits at one or more sites in the State of Alaska in buildings or structures furnished to the United States, during the period of the centennial celebration, except that the Secretary may utilize United States owned mobile geodesic-domed exhibition buildings or structures erected on land owned by the State of Alaska or any political subdivision thereof and furnished to the United States, without cost, during the period of the centennial celebration;

(2) incur such expenses as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this section, including but not limited to expenditures involved in the selection, purchase, rental, construction, and other acquisition of exhibits and materials and equipment therefor and the actual display thereof, and including but not limited to related expenditures for costs of landscaping, transportation, insurance, installation, safekeeping, maintenance and operation, and dismantling;

(3) enter into such contracts as may be necessary to provide for United States participation in appropriate ceremonies and exhibits which are a part of the centennial celebration;

(4) appoint such persons as he deems to be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section, except that no person appointed under this paragraph shall receive compensation from the United States at a rate in excess of that received by persons under the Classification Act of 1949 for performing comparable duties;

(5) procure services as authorized by section 15 of the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946, as amended (5 U.S.C. 55a), but at rates for individuals not to exceed \$75 per diem when actually employed; and

(6) accept any gifts, donations, or devices, or loans other than of money, to be used in carrying out the purposes of this section.

(c) In determining the exhibits to be installed by the United States during the centennial celebration and in selecting the site or sites in the State of Alaska for such exhibits, the Secretary shall consult with the Alaska State Centennial Commission.

(d) The head of each department, agency, or instrumentality of the Federal Government is authorized—

(1) to cooperate with the Secretary with respect to United States participation in the ceremonial aspects of the centennial celebration; and

(2) to make available to the Secretary from time to time, such personnel as may be necessary to assist the Secretary in carrying out his functions under this section.

(e) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the purposes of this section not to exceed \$600,000.

SEC. 6. The Secretary shall report to the Congress within six months after the date of the official close of the centennial celebration concerning the activities of the Federal Government pursuant to this Act, including a detailed statement of expenditures. Upon transmission of such report to the Congress, all appointments made under this Act shall terminate.

AGENCY COMMENT

Following is the report of Commerce Department on the bill as introduced:

GENERAL COUNSEL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,
Washington, D.C., October 11, 1965.

HON. WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Chairman, Senate Commerce Committee,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This letter is in reply to your request for the views of this Department with respect to S. 2614, a bill to provide for U.S. participation in the statewide exposition to be held in Alaska during 1967.

The bill would provide for U.S. participation in the 1967 statewide Alaska centennial celebration by authorizing appropriations (i) not to exceed \$7,200,000 for Federal participation in projects which contribute to the celebration and result in an enduring contribution to the economy of Alaska, each of which must be financed at least one-half from non-Federal sources; and (ii) not to exceed

\$600,000 for participation by the United States in ceremonies and exhibits which are part of the celebration.

On May 27, 1965, pursuant to Public Law 88-610, approved September 24, 1964, the Secretary of Commerce submitted to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House his report of recommendations favoring U.S. participation in the Alaska centennial celebration. The bill follows the basic approach set forth in the Secretary's report, including the recommendation that primary emphasis be placed by the Federal Government on projects contributing to the long-range development of Alaska. (Copies of the Secretary's letter are attached for your convenience.)

Accordingly, the Department recommends enactment of this legislation, subject to the following comment:

The Department construes the provision in section 3 (a) of the bill "for appropriate participation by the United States in ceremonies and exhibits" as leaving the U.S. Government free to refrain from inviting foreign countries to participate in the celebration, through diplomatic channels, if there is any question that such action will hinder approval by the Bureau of International Expositions (BIE) of our anticipated Bicentennial Exposition in the year 1975 or 1976.

We have been advised by the Bureau of the Budget that there would be no objection to the submission of this report from the standpoint of the administration's program.

Sincerely,

ROBERT E. GILES, *General Counsel.*

Senator HART. Our distinguished colleague from the House is here and under the usual schedule problem.

I have a brief statement. I think it might be helpful if I add it at this point and then, if there is no objection, we will ask Mr. Rivers to express his point of view on the bill.

The year 1967 marks the 100th anniversary of the purchase of Alaska from Russia for \$7.2 million, and to commemorate this historical act the State of Alaska is preparing a statewide 1967 centennial celebration.

This bill, S. 2614, provides for joint U.S. participation in Alaska's celebration through industrial, agricultural, educational research, or commercial projects and facilities which contribute to the celebration and result in an enduring contribution to the economy of Alaska. Under its provisions the Secretary of Commerce is authorized to make matching grants to the State of Alaska not to exceed \$7,200,000. In carrying out this authority, the Secretary is to establish the criteria which must be met by the projects and is to promulgate regulations governing the submission and approval of applications.

Another bill, S. 2309, was also introduced in this session of Congress to provide for U.S. participation in this centennial. That bill was referred to the Committee on Public Works, where hearings were held on September 16, 1965. During the course of those hearings, several minor objections were raised by the different Federal agencies who will be involved in the matter. It is to take care of these objections that the present bill, S. 2614, differs from the earlier version. A copy of the hearing held by the Committee on Public Works is before each member of this committee and will be incorporated in this record by reference.

During the course of the hearings in Public Works, several witnesses from the State of Alaska testified on behalf of S. 2309. These witnesses will not be present today. However, their testimony will be included by reference in the record of this subcommittee's hearing.

For record purposes, these witnesses are Herb Adams, executive director, Alaska State Centennial Commission; Hon. John F. O'Con-

nell, mayor of Sitka, Alaska; Carl Sullivan, director, Anchorage Centennial Commission; Dennis Cook, assistant general manager, "Alaska-67," Fairbanks, Alaska; Jim Binkley, vice president, public relations, "Alaska-67," Fairbanks, Alaska; and Judge Vernon Forbes, chairman, Alaska State Centennial Commission.

I have already directed that there be printed in the record a copy of S. 2614. The Agency's comments received on S. 2309 are included by reference to the Public Works Committee hearing at this point.

The Senator from Ohio.

Senator LAUSCHE. Mr. Chairman, this is a completely new hearing on a new bill. I will reserve to myself the right to ask that the witnesses whose testimony is being placed in the record appear here for a cross-examination or such examination as I might want to conduct or other Senators might want to conduct at a later date.

Senator HART. I am sure the Senator from Ohio's point of view is understood, and I think that even without the reservation, it would be quite in order.

Senator LAUSCHE. I recognize the inconvenience that will come to those persons in Alaska and I will dispense with the request that they be here, unless I think there are aspects of their testimony that I ought to check into.

Senator HART. The committee welcomes the presence today of the Congressman from the State of Alaska, who represents it with such grace and distinction, and who very recently paid the State of Michigan a visit. I am glad he survived that trip to our "North" as well as I hope visitors to his centennial will be able to survive the trip to his "North." Congressman?

STATEMENT OF HON. RALPH J. RIVERS, REPRESENTATIVE AT LARGE IN THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM THE STATE OF ALASKA; ACCOMPANIED BY ROBERT D. ARNOLD

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I appreciate very much this opportunity to testify in behalf of S. 2614, a bill to provide for U.S. participation in the statewide exposition to be held in Alaska during 1967. My bill, H.R. 9963, virtually identical to S. 2614, has been ordered reported favorably by the appropriate House committee.

THE EVENT TO BE COMMEMORATED

On March 30, 1867, William H. Seward, Secretary of State to President Andrew Jackson, concluded negotiations with Baron de Stoeckl for the purchase of Russian-America from Russia. On October 18 of that year, at New Archangel, R.A.—now called Sitka, Alaska—the white, red, and blue banner with the two-headed eagle, the flag of the Russian-American Co.—was lowered on the flagpole, and in its place was raised the flag of the United States of America.

For \$7,200,000—about 2 cents an acre—the United States had acquired more than a half million square miles of land comprising the largest peninsula on the North American Continent.

Russians had been colonists and governors of the vast land for nearly a century when the sale took place. Today, we approach the

century mark of American possession and control, and must hasten to get ready to suitably observe Alaska's purchase centennial celebration.

THE ENDURING SIGNIFICANCE OF THE 1867 EVENT

In reporting the Alaska Purchase the day after the treaty was signed, the New York Times observed that the acquisition excluded a large part of British North America from access to the ocean—and that refers to the panhandle of southeast Alaska running parallel to British Columbia—and described the English representatives in Washington as “highly excited” and “chagrined.”

Though the Times emphasized, in its commentary, the effect of the purchase upon the English, the newspaper also pointed out that the land acquired would be valuable for its furs and fisheries, and “of the highest importance as a naval depot and for strategic purposes.”

There was to be much wealth that would be America's because of the purchase—in fisheries, furs, minerals, and timber—but the great significance of the purchase not wholly recognized until the mid-20th century was Alaska's strategic location.

U.S. ownership of Alaska in World War II enabled the fortification of northern approaches to America to withstand Japanese attack. When that war ended, and the cold war succeeded it, those fortifications were continued, expanded, and strengthened, so that Alaska continues to be a great buffer area between Asia and North America.

That decision of 1867 ended Russian control on this continent. And in the mid-20th century, the fact that Russians possess no part of North America is the enduring significance of the Alaska Purchase.

THE INTENDED SIGNIFICANCE OF THE 1967 EVENT

Alaskans intend that the statewide exposition marking the centennial of the purchase shall be as meaningful as the event commemorated.

When Gov. William A. Egan proposed in 1963 that planning be begun for 1967, he said, “I envision the Alaska Centennial as the most outstanding effort ever undertaken in Alaska.”

Since 1963 planning has proceeded energetically on a broad scale in Alaska in keeping with the Governor's forecast. The goal is one of designing the event to be of substance, not floss; the goal is to commemorate the purchase so that it will be of maximum enduring impact.

PLANNING IN THE STATE OF ALASKA

Planning for the centennial of the Alaska Purchase is being carried on by the Alaska Centennial Commission—an agency of the State—by centennial committees in 22 communities, and by dozens of voluntary organizations. State, local, and private spending to date exceeds \$1.5 million; projected spending is set at \$8 million, exclusive of Federal participation.

Permanent projects include restoration of historic Russian buildings, reconstruction of early Eskimo and Indian structures, preservation of gold rush relics, construction of convention centers and museums, and erection of historical markers throughout the State. Other projects for 1967 include presentation of historical dramas and musical

events, and portrayal of the role of the Federal Government in the building of Alaska.

ACTION BY THE 88TH CONGRESS

The 88th Congress enacted legislation declaring the Alaska Purchase Centennial Exposition to be "not only as an observance by the people of the 49th State, but as an event of national significance," and ordered a study by the Department of Commerce to determine the manner and extent of U.S. participation in the observance.

FINDINGS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The most important findings of the Department of Commerce are as follows:

(1) The Alaska centennial will celebrate the historically significant U.S. purchase of Alaska from Russia in 1867;

(2) The Federal Government should participate in the observance;

(a) Primary emphasis should be on programs contributing to the long-range development of Alaska;

(b) The State of Alaska should have the basic responsibility for planning and execution of the program;

(c) Federal contribution should be generally commensurate with local efforts;

(3) There is ample precedent for Federal participation in celebrations observing centennials of land acquisitions, explorations, and purchases.

On my own side I submitted a whole page of such precedents and I think they are already available to this committee.

(4) A plan for Federal participation which accomplishes needed economic development appears to be a proper expenditure of public funds;

(5) An effective program to increase tourism as a part of the 1967 observance would in itself be a specific economic development project that would justify Federal participation;

(6) All six Department of Commerce criteria for evaluating desirability of Federal participation in domestic exhibitions are met by the Alaska Purchase Centennial Exposition.

The present bill, S. 2614, deserves comment at this point, because that is the one I am talking about at this hearing.

The findings of the Department of Commerce are the basis of Senator Bartlett's bill, S. 2614, as they were the basis of mine.

Under this bill, there would be authorized not to exceed \$7.2 million in matching funds for use in centennial related permanent projects that would contribute to the economic development of Alaska. Such projects could be historical reconstruction or other facilities that would enhance Alaska as a tourist destination, or be adaptable to other economic development purposes.

In addition, there would be authorized \$600,000 for provision and display of Federal exhibits in Alaska during 1967.

The Secretary of Commerce would be charged with establishing criteria for determining eligibility of centennial projects for matching grants, for promulgating regulations governing the grants, and for

authorizing the grants. He would also be authorized to provide Federal exhibits, out of that \$600,000.

Recommendations for projects and their administration would be the responsibility of the State of Alaska.

In view of the close adherence of S. 2614 to recommendations of the Department of Commerce, and in view of the appropriateness of Federal participation and its long-range benefits to both Alaska and the Nation, I urge this committee to favorably report this legislation.

Before I close, I will refer to the amendments that might be considered by this committee to make this bill conform with the changes imposed by the House committee.

On page 1, line 11—this is just what you might call an improving amendment—page 1, line 11, of the bill, S. 2614, after the word “enduring”, insert the words “symbol of the significance to the United States of its purchase of Alaska in 1867 and a permanent”.

The following amendment occurred on motion in the Public Works Committee of the House which reported the bill. On page 3, line 6, delete “\$7,200,000”, and substitute “\$5,000,000”. I was disappointed that the committee reduced the amount.

Senator HART. Were those the two conforming changes?

Mr. RIVERS. Yes. The other comment I have on amendments is that the title be amended to conform a bit more to stressing that this is actually a public works effort, in conjunction with the centennial celebration. It is not an exposition in the technical sense of the word, which might cause us many complications in regard to international expositions. This is a centennial celebration, but with a stress upon the permanent development for Alaska.

In other words, we do not intend spending millions for floss and then tearing it down. Everything built under this program is to be convertible, and will end up in public ownership in Alaska, and either in the hands of the State or local governments. Some projects will be convertible from centennial exhibit buildings to permanent, tourist visitors centers during ensuing years. They will be maintained and will be of permanent value for the development of Alaska.

Some of these projects we are asking for, on a dollar for dollar matching basis, are just not available under any other program. We must follow a tight schedule here if we are to have a centennial celebration in 1967.

Time is of the essence. The State has appropriated money to get the local commissions underway and functioning, so we have got to carry through with this, in order to have a centennial celebration during the magic year of 1967.

Senator LAUSCHE. What was the amendment that you offered? Line 6, you said, delete “\$7,200,000” and insert what?

Mr. RIVERS. The House committee reduced the figure to \$5 million. That occurred in the full Committee on Public Works in the House of Representatives, on motion of one of the members. Now I can explain that.

The projection was for \$8 million, based upon estimates received from Alaska. Alaskans, when asked how much they could firmly back up on this dollar-for-dollar basis, said \$5 million. When my colleagues in the House Public Works Committee moved to make this \$5 million, and my information from Alaska was Alaskans could back up the

\$5 million, but weren't too sure about backing up the \$8 million, I conceded to having the amount reduced from \$7,200,000 down to \$5 million.

Senators, that is the way it is in my bill now, which has been ordered reported to the House favorably.

The House committee amended the title of the bill as follows:

A bill to provide for United States participation in the 1967 statewide celebration of the Centennial of the Alaska Purchase.

And after marking up my bill, and after stressing again that these projects under this construction program could be utilized on a long-term basis, and actually augment Alaska's growth and development, we amended the title to change the emphasis.

Senator HART. Congressman, we thank you.

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Chairman, between the two of us, we stand ready to answer questions.

Senator HART. Thank you.

Your statement itself, though very brief, is a dramatic reminder to the people of America, I think, of the extraordinary symbolism of Alaska and its acquisition. And I, not necessarily with honors, got through most schools the normal American boy gets through, but I confess that much of this history is news to me. And it would be my strong impression that we might make a very valuable contribution by using this centennial as a device for educating young and old in this country as to the role of Alaska and the way the forces of history sometimes run, currents that are unpredictable, but which prove, when we are lucky, good.

Mr. RIVERS. I certainly concur. Calling Americans' attention to the history of the Alaska acquisition is of very great importance. We hope the people of the United States will come to Alaska, and what we do now is to prepare to provide the accommodations, and the historical landmarks.

Senator HART. I can see the way one might attempt to suggest an analogy between the matching program and the facilities that would be produced here with other programs that the Government has in mind. But if Alaska was to wait until those newer programs came into being, you would be celebrating the sesquicentennial, rather than the centennial. So I think we ought to concentrate our attention here on the question of whether it is prudent and responsible for the Congress to memorialize this as a centennial, pure and simple, recognizing too, the happy accident, that there will be facilities that will remain, that will prove of benefit not just to Alaskans, but to tool-makers in Detroit and tradesmen elsewhere.

Mr. RIVERS. I agree, Mr. Chairman.

Senator HART. The only other note I made, as we listened, was to suggest, if there is no objection, the desirability that the record, without mere reference to the earlier record made in the Public Works hearing, include the list of precedents that you say you have filed in the other hearing.

Mr. RIVERS. I think Senator Bartlett's office has that list.

Senator HART. If there is no objection, let us include it in the record at this point.

Mr. RIVERS. Yes, I offer it and will provide it.

(The information referred to follows:)

Summary of Federal participation funds

Year		Total	Loans
1876	Philadelphia Centennial.....	\$2,044,350	\$1,500,000
1884	Cotton Centennial, New Orleans.....	635,000	1,000,000
1884	Cincinnati Industrial.....	10,000	
1884	Southern Exposition (Louisville).....	10,000	
1888	Ohio Valley Centennial.....	147,000	
1893	Chicago World's Fair.....	4,788,339	570,880
1895	Cotton States (Atlanta).....	200,000	
1897	Tennessee Centennial.....	130,000	
1898	Trans Mississippi (Omaha).....	240,000	
1899	Philadelphia Exposition.....	350,000	
1901	Pan American Exposition (Buffalo).....	1,015,000	
1902	South Carolina Interstate.....	250,000	
1903	Ohio Centennial and Northwest Territory Exposition (Toledo).....	500,000	
1904	Louisiana Purchase Exposition (St. Louis).....	1,486,609	9,500,000
1905	Lewis & Clark Centennial (Portland).....	475,000	
1907	Jamestown Tercentennial.....	1,650,000	1,000,000
1909	Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition (Seattle).....	637,500	
1914	Exposition of Forest Products (Chicago and New York).....	10,000	
1915	Panama Pacific International Exposition (San Francisco).....	1,374,004	
1915	50th Anniversary Emancipation (Richmond).....	55,000	
1917	Mississippi Centennial (Gulfport).....	73,000	
1925	International Trade Exhibition (New Orleans).....	150,000	
1926	Philadelphia Sesquicentennial.....	2,186,500	
1930	International Petroleum Exposition (Tulsa).....	(1)	
1933	Century of Progress (Chicago).....	1,175,000	
1935	California Pacific International Exposition (San Diego).....	425,000	
1935	Texas Centennial.....	3,011,500	
1936	Great Lakes Exposition (Cleveland).....	450,000	
1937	Pan American and Texas Exposition.....	(2)	
1939	Pan American Exposition (Tampa).....	100,000	
1939	New York World's Fair.....	3,275,000	
1939	Golden Gate International Exposition.....	1,700,000	
1940	American Negro Exposition.....	75,000	
1962	Century 21 (Seattle).....	9,900,000	
1962	West Virginia Centennial.....	310,000	
1963	New York World's Fair.....	17,000,000	

¹ Resolution for international status but specifically no obligation.² Unexpended balance from Texas Centennial.³ For report and study.PRECEDENTS FOR FEDERAL PARTICIPATION IN CENTENNIAL AND OTHER CELEBRATIONS ¹

During the last 80 years there have been 36 domestic celebrations, centennials, expositions, fairs, etc., which have been aided by Federal participation funds (exhibit 2). In broad terms these events can be broken down by purpose and scope as follows:

International fairs (including Western Hemisphere celebrations).....	14
Land purchase and multistate territorial anniversaries.....	11
Industrial expositions.....	3
State centennials.....	3
Special anniversaries.....	3
Miscellaneous.....	2

It is noteworthy that the proposed Alaska Purchase centennial has 11 specific precedents for Federal participation. In addition, since a part of the Alaska Purchase centennial is planned for an international exhibition on a limited basis (staying within the necessary rules and regulations of the Bureau of International Exhibitions; see *infra* p. 16), it has 14 additional Federal participation precedents, making a total of 25. In other words, the Alaska Purchase centennial bears a resemblance to 70 percent of the events which have received congressional support in the past 80 years.

Examples of Federal participation in international fairs

A total of \$1,374,000 was appropriated for the Panama Pacific International Exposition in San Francisco in 1915. (The initial \$500,000 was authorized in

¹ Statutory references in this section are to laws authorizing and appropriating funds for Federal participation.

38 Stat. 76, June 23, 1913.) This amount was used for exhibit and exposition purposes. In addition, subsequent amounts were authorized for ancillary purposes including permanent economic and civic projects:

\$200,000 for customs service.

\$500,000 for Government buildings.

\$30,000 for branch copyright and patent office.

\$40,000 for hospital facilities.

The most recently completed "world fair" participation by the Federal Government was the Century 21 event in Seattle during 1962. This was a "science exhibit" qualifying as a "general exposition on the second category" under the rules and regulations of the Bureau of International Exhibitions. (For a general discussion of these rules see *infra*, p. 16.) Appropriations (under Public Laws 86-383 and 87-332) totaled \$9,900,000. Total expenditures were \$9,238,000. This Federal participation resulted from the union of two groups of people with separate but complementary goals. A number of scientists and Federal agencies in the United States were disturbed at the lack of popular understanding by U.S. citizens of scientific research and the role which it played in the development of the economy and other national interests of the United States. The Seattle promoters of the Century 21 Exposition had selected the theme of "science" as the major emphasis for their 21st century world exposition. These two groups got together with the cognizant Federal agencies and congressional delegations and ultimately worked up the necessary program for Federal participation. The 86th Congress, by an amendment to the mutual security bill in September 1959, appropriated the initial \$9 million for a U.S. Government exhibit in Seattle. The procedure for obtaining the necessary complete Federal participation legislation and other relevant matters in connection with this Century 21 Exposition are contained in the section on "Methods of Providing Federal Participation" (*infra*, p. 26).

Land purchase and territorial anniversaries

Congress has shown a consistent disposition to authorize and appropriate Federal funds for those commemorations celebrating territorial purchases and acquisitions. Federal participation in this category has been a combination of moneys for exhibits plus in many instances moneys for economic and cultural development of the areas for which the celebration (usually a centennial one) has been held. A few examples:

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition (31 Stat. 644; 31 Stat. 1443; 32 Stat. 1108; 33 Stat. 18) held in St. Louis in 1904 commemorated the 100th anniversary of the purchase of the Louisiana territory. Its announced purpose was "an exhibition of the resources of the territory, their development, and of the progress therein." However, the total amount of Federal funds made available (in excess of \$11 million) was used for many other purposes. In addition to specifically authorizing various Federal agencies to participate in the exhibit aspects of the exposition, Congress authorized a total of \$5 million for "matching" loans and grants contingent upon the exposition commission raising an additional \$10 million. Much of these matching funds was ultimately used for monuments, buildings, and other cultural and economic development items.

The purpose of the 1907 Jamestown tercentennial celebration (33 Stat. 764, 887, 1047) was to commemorate the birth of the American Nation as well as the first permanent settlement of English-speaking people on the American Continent. The preamble to the legislation also noted that this would insure "that the great events of American history may be accentuated to the present and future generations of American citizens." The amounts authorized by Congress were as follows:

\$250,000 for naval and military celebrations.

\$200,000 for Government exhibitions.

\$350,000 for permanent buildings.

\$415,000 for piers to accommodate navigable vessels on the James River.

\$65,000 for dredging.

Other miscellaneous expenditures for exhibit and other expenses brought the total to \$1,650,000.

In 1835 Texas, which at that time embraced areas which are now part of the States of New Mexico, Oklahoma, Kansas, Wyoming, and Colorado, proclaimed a provisional government after Santa Ana established a dictatorship in New Mexico. One hundred years later, Texas, then a State, celebrated the centennial of this action. The legislation (49 Stat. 575, August 12, 1935) authorized \$3 million for Federal participation in order to "celebrate a century of independence

and progress." Most of this money was used for the exhibit aspects of this particular celebration, but permanent buildings were also created and remained on the exposition site.

In 1935 the California Pacific International Exposition was held in San Diego. This celebration was "in commemoration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of the Pacific Southwest by Coronado." Under House Joint Resolution 94, the Federal Government appropriated \$425,000 and provided that these funds would be given to a commissioner who could allot them to any executive office, independent agency, or establishment of the Government, with consent of the heads of the relevant agencies, for the purpose of defraying any expenditure for participation in the exposition.

Industrial expositions

Ten thousand dollars was authorized by joint resolution of April 29, 1914 (38 Stat. 770), for participation in the exposition of forest products in Chicago and New York.

Statehood centennials

The last participation in a statehood centennial was in Mississippi in 1914 in which \$73,000 for a Government exhibit was authorized (39 Stat. 854). It is pertinent to observe that West Virginia attempted to obtain similar Federal participation support in 1962, but no final congressional action was taken. This suggests a congressional belief that statehood commemorations are a responsibility of the State while purchase and land acquisition commemorations are more deserving of Federal support.

Special expositions

There have been a few instances in which Federal funds and Federal participation have been used for historical anniversaries. One example of this is the exposition and celebration of the 50th anniversary of the emancipation of Negro slaves in Richmond, 1915. The amount of Federal participation was \$55,000 under the act of August 1, 1914 (38 Stat. 669).

Miscellaneous

An example in this category is the Philadelphia Exposition of 1899 in which, by act of December 21, 1898 (30 Stat. 768), \$350,000 of Federal funds were authorized, of which \$50,000 were earmarked "for collecting samples of foreign merchandise" and \$300,000 were for buildings and Federal Government exhibits.

Senator HART. Senator Lausche?

Senator LAUSCHE. You testified before the Public Works Committee, didn't you, Congressman Rivers?

Mr. RIVERS. I did.

Senator LAUSCHE. Do you know why no action was taken in the Public Works Committee? If you don't know, you can state so.

Mr. RIVERS. It has gone all of the way through. The Public Works Committee provided an ad hoc committee to conduct hearings, and the ad hoc subcommittee reported the matter favorably to the full Public Works Committee. And the full Public Works Committee thereupon, about a week ago—

Senator LAUSCHE. It did what? Oh, the House you are talking about?

Mr. RIVERS. Yes, the House.

It reported it favorably to the House, but we haven't obtained a rule yet.

Senator LAUSCHE. Was it sent to the Public Works Committee in the House?

Mr. RIVERS. It was, on the basis that a public construction factor was involved in the bill.

Senator LAUSCHE. Now, S. 2309 went to the Public Works Committee of the Senate and it is still pending there, as I understand it. Am I correct in that understanding?

Mr. RIVERS. It is either pending or has been tabled, I don't know which. Senator Bartlett will have to answer that.

Senator LAUSCHE. It is either pending or has been tabled. Was the thought then conceived that since the Public Works Committee refused to pass it out, that a new bill ought to be introduced, with changes, conforming to what the Commerce Department said, and have it sent to the Commerce Committee of the Senate?

Mr. RIVERS. It is my understanding that they redrafted it to conform with the markup of the House bill, which clarified and improved the bill. And now the Senate has put in this perfecting bill.

Senator LAUSCHE. Doesn't it become a circumvention of what is the duly constituted committee to pass upon this when it has either not taken action or tabled the measure, to have the bill directed to another committee in the hopes that that committee will pass it out?

Mr. RIVERS. I understand that this referral to another committee was based upon unanimous consent of the body, presumably including the Senator.

Senator LAUSCHE. I would like to hear from Senator Bartlett on this.

Senator HART. I think the record could more correctly state that situation. Senator Bartlett?

Senator BARTLETT. Yes. It was the conclusion of Senator McNamara, of Michigan, chairman of the Senate Public Works Committee, that a centennial bill should not be acted upon by his committee and it was at the suggestion of Senator McNamara initially that it was decided to draw up a new bill, incorporating the recommendations of the Department of Commerce, and the Bureau of the Budget, and introduce the new, clean bill.

Consultation was had with the parliamentarian, and as a consequence, the bill, when introduced, was referred to this committee.

Senator LAUSCHE. It did, however, require a unanimous consent to have it sent to this committee instead of the Public Works Committee?

Senator BARTLETT. I don't know that it required unanimous consent agreement or not.

Senator LAUSCHE. It was asked for?

Senator BARTLETT. It was asked for because—and I think the record ought to be very clear on this point—it is my understanding, before I had talked with either of them, that Senator McNamara had suggested to Chairman Magnuson that the bill appropriately should go to the Commerce Committee. And Senator Magnuson had agreed.

It was after that that we prepared this new bill and introduced it the other day.

Senator LAUSCHE. In any event, there is a bill still pending in the Public Works Committee which has either been tabled or not acted upon, and we also have this bill, S. 2614, pending before this committee.

Do you know whether or not Alaska has made application for funds from any one of the separate agencies of the Federal Government such as Area Redevelopment, Public Facilities, or any other division of the Economic Development Administration, for either loans or grants to develop facilities for this centennial?

Mr. RIVERS. Senator, when the area redevelopment program, or accelerated public works program was in effect, which it no longer is,

Alaska had several applications. And I understand they obtained some loans and grants in connection therewith.

But that ran out. All of that program is now embodied in the Economic Development Act of 1965. But that program is so new that I don't think Alaska has any applications in yet.

Senator LAUSCHE. My question is, Is Alaska obtaining grants or loans for the development of these facilities which are to be matched in the event the Federal Government comes in under this bill?

Mr. RIVERS. No, absolutely not. They haven't applied through any other route whatsoever for these particular centennial funds.

Senator LAUSCHE. I ask you this, because we have the Interama of Florida, where they want \$15 million for the development of a show, and they need that \$15 million because the Community Facilities or the Area Redevelopment has said we will loan you \$22 million providing you get \$15 million as a grant.

You have no such situation in Alaska?

Mr. RIVERS. No, Senator.

Senator LAUSCHE. That is, you are not getting Federal money, either by way of grant or by way of loan, to match this \$5 million?

Mr. RIVERS. That is absolutely correct; we are not.

Senator LAUSCHE. Now, then, I want to get into the bill for a moment.

Page 3 of the bill, line 5. There will be authorized \$5 million—and if this bill is passed with this suggested amendment, it will conform with your bill in the House; is that correct? \$5 million?

Mr. RIVERS. That is correct.

Senator LAUSCHE. Now, it says it—

shall remain available for expenditure until June 30, 1968.

SEC. 3. (a) The Secretary may provide for appropriate participation by the United States in ceremonies and exhibits which are a part of the centennial celebration, whenever the national or international significance of any event of the centennial celebration will be enhanced by such United States participation.

Is there contemplated under this language the construction of buildings?

Mr. RIVERS. Senator, there are two phases to this bill. One is the phase which would involve construction of buildings, and the \$5 million applies to that, with the State and local governments matching the Federal Government, dollar for dollar, on each project.

This second phase of the bill, under section 3, provides for ceremonies and exhibits, and it applies to the \$600,000 which is authorized.

Senator LAUSCHE. That makes it quite clear. There will be \$5 million for buildings, with the money to be matched by either State or local governments?

Mr. RIVERS. That is right.

Senator LAUSCHE. And \$600,000 for other participation, different from construction of buildings?

Mr. RIVERS. Yes, Senator. That second phase is in section 3 to which you have referred me. Page 3, line 9. And then everything under section 3 is covered by the \$600,000 for the Federal presentation of exhibits and historical knowledge, and that type of historical exhibits.

Senator LAUSCHE. Has this commission, which you identified a moment ago, decided on what type of buildings will be constructed and where?

Mr. RIVERS. My assistant, Mr. Arnold, was director of that same body at one time, and I refer that to him.

**STATEMENT OF ROBERT D. ARNOLD, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT,
OFFICE OF CONGRESSMAN RALPH J. RIVERS**

Mr. ARNOLD. Yes, sir, Senator Lausche. In most cases, that is, in the cases of the communities now planning—

Senator LAUSCHE. I can't hear you.

Mr. ARNOLD. The kinds of buildings are planned by communities. Whether they are historical reconstruction, as in the case of Ketchikan, which is Fort Tongass, is up to the local committee.

Senator LAUSCHE. Can you tell me what would be the largest expenditure for one single construction and where that will be? Are you building an auditorium?

Mr. ARNOLD. An auditorium in the sense of a place to present the Alaska Day pageant is planned for Sitka, Alaska, the place at which the transfer took place.

This will be presented not only on Alaska Day, but the name of the pageant is Alaska Day. It is an attraction there. But it is not at Sitka that the largest single expenditure will take place. The largest expenditure projected by the centennial commission is at the city of Fairbanks, in northern Alaska, where the "Alaska 1967" exposition—sort of a focus of the statewide celebration—will take place.

Senator LAUSCHE. I am sorry. I don't hear you. You might speak into the mike.

Senator HART. I think if you zero in on it and assume it doesn't work very well, it will work all right.

Mr. ARNOLD. The great single expenditure for a building planned for the centennial is planned for Fairbanks, Alaska, which is the focus of the statewide celebration.

Senator LAUSCHE. What will be the cost of that building?

Mr. ARNOLD. Under the figures projected by the centennial commission, to include Federal spending, the cost of that building would be \$4.5 million.

Senator LAUSCHE. Will that be an auditorium in which the pageant will be given?

Mr. ARNOLD. No, sir. The use of the Fairbanks building will be primarily to tell the story of the Federal Government's role in the development of Alaska.

Senator LAUSCHE. Will that be an auditorium, an exhibition hall, or what will it be?

Mr. ARNOLD. It has been characterized as an exhibition hall at Fairbanks. That would be later utilized for economic development purposes by making Fairbanks more attractive on a permanent basis, as a site for conventions.

Senator LAUSCHE. Yes. Well, in other words, there will be \$4.5 million expended to construct an exposition hall that, after the celebration is completed, will be used for conventions and exhibitions of industry, agriculture, and other economic aspects of Alaska?

Mr. ARNOLD. Yes, sir; that is correct.

Now, I might add, to make that plain, that figure I gave is based upon total anticipated State-community-Federal and private spending of \$15 million. So that the Federal contribution here might be

only, if the authorization, the total authorization remains at \$5 million, the total Federal spending on this building might only be \$1 million or thereabouts.

Senator LAUSCHE. But it is supposed to be matched, isn't it?

Mr. ARNOLD. Yes, sir; it will be matched. It will be more than matched in this case, I would say, sir.

Senator LAUSCHE. The \$4.5 million, if you matched that, we would put up \$2,250,000 on that building, if there was a matching directly.

Now, where will the other \$2,750,000 be expended?

Mr. ARNOLD. I have before me a list of 22 projects. Shall I give them?

Senator LAUSCHE. Just a moment. I saw in the book here a tabulation, I believe, a tabulation of expenditures, I think, in Sitka.

Senator HART. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Senator LAUSCHE. Do you have a tabulation? You might as well give it to us.

Mr. ARNOLD. Yes, sir.

Now, I have mentioned the building in Fairbanks. A multipurpose building for conventions and so forth in Anchorage is projected—I made a mistake. I said Fairbanks is the largest. I see the Anchorage project is \$5 million. So the amount projected at Anchorage for total spending—Federal, State, local, and private spending—is \$5 million.

Convention and exhibit center at Sitka, \$2 million.

State museum and archives at Juneau, \$2 million; amphitheater for presentation of a historic drama at Kodiak, \$50,000; Alaska Prehistory Museum at Homer, \$65,000. Fort Kenai reconstruction, another early fort in Alaska, \$65,000; A reconstruction of a barrabara at Soldotna-Kasilof, \$3,000. Barrabara was a prehistoric-type native dwelling.

A memorial to William H. Seward, at the town of Seward, \$65,000. A restoration of Russian-American Company School at Ninilchik, \$5,000. Alaska Railbelt Historical Museum at Talkeetna, \$15,000; a library addition for historical display at Kotzebue, an Eskimo village, \$2,000; a reconstruction of authentic Tlingit tribal house at Yakutat, \$2,000.

For the gold rush town of Skagway, \$40,000; tourist information and community center at Valdez, \$15,000; Vitus Bering Memorial at Cordova, \$25,000; a carving of authentic Tlingit war canoes, more than one, at Haines-Port Chilkoot, \$5,000; Petroglyph preservation at Wrangell, \$10,000. These are carving in rock.

An aquarium of local sea life at Petersburg, \$15,000; Fort Tongass reconstruction at Ketchikan, \$75,000; Tsimshian Library exhibition at Metlakatla, \$18,000; Tsimshian is a minor native Indian group. A building to preserve gold rush relics at Nome, \$25,000.

The State expenditure, independent of these amounts, is calculated to be \$1 million, with the grand total projected spending of \$15 million.

Senator BARTLETT. May I interrupt right there?

Senator LAUSCHE. Surely.

Senator BARTLETT. For two purposes, Mr. Chairman. I should like to note the presence in the hearing room, unexpectedly as far as I am concerned, of Alaska State Senator Frank Peratrovich, who is seated right here.

Senator HART. Senator, we welcome you.

Senator BARTLETT. Second, I should like to ask Senator Peratrovich, if I may, if Mr. Arnold has correctly pronounced the name of the Indian group at Metlakatla.

Senator PERATROVICH. Senator, you refer to the Tsimshian?

Senator BARTLETT. Right; he came close, though.

Senator LAUSCHE. Are you Tsimshian or Russian?

Senator PERATROVICH. Half Yugoslavian and half Tlingit.

Senator HART. Senator, even if you can't speak it, I think it would help this bill if you plan to testify in support of it, before you go back.

Senator PERATROVICH. I would like to offer a sentence or two in connection with it.

I certainly agree with the chairman as to the statement he made just recently.

Senator BARTLETT. And, Frank, would you agree not to talk in the Tlingit language, which you do very well?

Senator PERATROVICH. I certainly do. I do better in the Tlingit language than I do in English.

Senator LAUSCHE. Well, I think we ought to put into the record the paper from which he read.

Senator HART. Yes.

Without objection, it will be inserted.

(The referred to list follows:)

Alaska centennial permanent projects for which planning is nearly complete or in an advanced stage

1. International house and related buildings (Fairbanks)-----	\$4, 500, 000
2. Multipurpose building for conventions, etc. (Anchorage)-----	5, 000, 000
3. Convention and exhibit center (Sitka)-----	2, 000, 000
4. State museum (Juneau)-----	2, 000, 000
5. Amphitheater for presentation of historic drama (Kodiak)-----	50, 000
6. Alaska Prehistory Museum (Homer)-----	65, 000
7. Fort Kenai reconstruction (Kenai)-----	65, 000
8. Reconstruction of a barrabara (Soldotna-Kasilof)-----	3, 000
9. Memorial to William H. Seward (Seward)-----	65, 000
10. Restoration of Russian-American Co. School (Ninilchik)-----	5, 000
11. Alaska Railbelt Historical Museum (Talkeetna)-----	15, 000
12. Library addition for historical display (Kotzebue)-----	2, 000
13. Reconstruction of authentic Tlingit community house (Yakutat)-----	2, 000
14. Auditorium for "Days of '98" show (Skagway)-----	40, 000
15. Tourist information and community center (Valdez)-----	15, 000
16. Vitus Bering Memorial (Cordova)-----	25, 000
17. Carving of authentic Tlingit war canoes (Haines-Port Chilkoot)-----	5, 000
18. Petroglyph preservation (Wrangell)-----	10, 000
19. Aquarium of local sea life (Petersburg)-----	15, 000
20. Fort Tongass reconstruction (Ketchikan)-----	75, 000
21. Tsimshian Library (Metlakatla)-----	18, 000
22. Building to preserve gold rush relics (Nome)-----	25, 000
Independent State expenditure-----	1, 000, 000
Total-----	15, 000, 000

Senator HART. What is the total of the sums you enumerated there?

Mr. ARNOLD. The total here is \$15 million.

Senator HART. What I am trying to determine early in the hearing is whether the figure, the several dollar figures you used there reflect Federal plus all other, or simply are the total of the Federal expenditure.

Mr. ARNOLD. The \$15 million, Senator, represents funds from all sources. That is based on the assumption that the Federal Govern-

ment will participate in the Alaska Centennial event, by contributing to the construction of these buildings.

Senator BARTLETT. Mr. Chairman, in that connection, it is obvious that originally it was planned that the Federal Government and the State or local governments would each put up about 50 percent. If this committee is to do that which the House committee did, in reducing the amount from \$7,200,000 to \$5 million, it is quite apparent that the Alaskans will be bearing the greater share of the financial load in case the \$15 million program adhered to.

Senator HART. Yes.

Senator LAUSCHE. Now you have described the building that would cost \$4.5 million. What is the next largest building that will be constructed, where and what is its cost?

Mr. ARNOLD. Yes, sir. I erred in calling the \$4.5 million the most expensive. The most expensive listed is the building at Anchorage, in Alaska's largest city, which would be a convention center ultimately and during the centennial year it would also be an exhibit center. This is the \$5 million building. So I am turning things about now and saying the most expensive one is at Anchorage and the next most expensive at Fairbanks, \$4.5 million.

Senator LAUSCHE. And the building at Anchorage is the largest one?

Mr. ARNOLD. Yes, sir.

Senator LAUSCHE. And that will be used as a permanent convention hall and exhibit hall after the exposition is over?

Mr. ARNOLD. Yes, sir. That is correct. It is expected that the city will bond itself to make up for a portion of its share of cost.

Senator LAUSCHE. Which is the third building of some magnitude that is to be constructed?

Mr. ARNOLD. I think the State museum and archives at Juneau would be next in line, a \$2 million total spending. And close beside it, the \$2 million that is definitely going to be spent at Sitka, where the territorial transfer took place.

Senator LAUSCHE. So if you take the Fairbanks, Anchorage and the Sitka buildings, the Federal Government's \$5 million would be expended, that is right, isn't it? But you may not assign its money exactly in that way?

Mr. ARNOLD. No, sir. According to the bill, the Secretary of Commerce will of course use discretion in the assignment of funds, and he will base it upon the recommendations of the Alaska Centennial Commission, so that these much needed economic development facilities in the smaller communities of Alaska will also be built. In other words, it won't be a case of putting all of the money where they do have a couple of very good projects, but instead the overall effort of the Alaska Centennial Commission will be to insure that this is a genuinely statewide celebration and it will have maximum enduring impact of permanent economic value to the entire State.

The final assignment of who gets how much will be the Secretary of Commerce's and the next to the final one will be the Alaska Centennial commission, in attempting to devise a balanced program.

Senator LAUSCHE. Are there envisioned in the general program the establishment of parking areas and so forth?

Mr. ARNOLD. Yes, sir.

Senator LAUSCHE. I notice on page 29 of the Senate hearings before Public Works, Sitka purchased centennial building city contribution, local effort, summary, building site, commercial plaza, and parking area for 300 cars, 159,000 square feet, that will cost \$755,250. Or the total site development is \$786,250. That is, Sitka will do that itself, is that right?

Mr. ARNOLD. Yes, sir; that is my—that is what appears to be true here.

Senator LAUSCHE. Now this Sitka purchase centennial building, that will become a permanent property and improvement of Sitka?

Mr. ARNOLD. Yes, sir; that is correct.

Senator LAUSCHE. So the money that the city of Sitka will put in is money it normally would put in if it wanted to develop a parking area?

Mr. ARNOLD. The money that the city of Sitka will contribute toward the building is money, yes, that would be spent at some stage. In other words, every community attempts to meet its needs when it can. It will help meet the needs of the travelers who go there.

Senator BARTLETT. May I interrupt on that point?

Senator LAUSCHE. Yes.

Senator BARTLETT. Do you know where this building is to be constructed at Sitka?

Mr. ARNOLD. Yes, sir; it is near the water, not far from the place the transfer took place. It fronts beautifully on Crescent Bay.

Senator BARTLETT. Is it right downtown?

Mr. ARNOLD. Well, so much of Sitka is downtown, I am trying to think.

Senator BARTLETT. Well, let me get at the point I am seeking to drive at. Crescent Bay is a considerable distance, is it not, from the heart of the business section of Sitka?

Mr. ARNOLD. Senator, I am not sure I can answer that.

Senator BARTLETT. Well, I will answer it then. If the city were interested, just in a parking area, for the downtown business district, I doubt very much whether it would be put at Crescent Bay, because that is a fairly long hike from where the business district is now located, and of course the parking area is only one of three elements in that plan of endeavor. If they wanted a parking area for the business district, to help the merchants keep people downtown, I think they would put it elsewhere.

Mr. ARNOLD. Yes, sir. I understand your point. I think the second reason for the parking, in addition to the distance for those who are driving, is the number of vehicles that are carried on the Alaska ferries. Although distant from downtown, Crescent Bay is quite distant from the ferry landing in Sitka. The travelers who take their vehicles to Alaska aboard the Marine Highway, and take them off at what is called Old Sitka, which was the site of the first Russian settlement in that area, find that it is 6 or 7 miles to town and then another distance to Crescent Bay.

Senator BARTLETT. Crescent Bay is certainly within walking distance, but it is a long hike for those who want to go in and buy a tube of toothpaste for example.

Senator LAUSCHE. What type of building is going to be put on that site at Sitka? What will its cost be?

Mr. ARNOLD. In rounded figures I have \$2 million, furnished by the Alaska centennial.

Senator LAUSCHE. It certainly would be unwise to put a \$2 million building distantly removed from the downtown area, and to put in a 300-car parking space. You intended it to have utility and I suppose it must be in some proximity to the downtown area.

Mr. ARNOLD. Yes, sir. I don't think it is quite correct to characterize it as being distant. One can walk, but people do tend to drive.

Senator LAUSCHE. What, if any, participation are the local and State governments going to have, and how much money is to be spent in that participation in the ceremonies, what I would call the transient aspects—those that will be there for a time and then will be gone? How much money are the State and local governments going to spend on that? If you don't have that figure I would like to have you prepare it.

Now you have enumerated these buildings and permanent improvements. Now how much is going to be spent on ceremonial, in which our Government is asked to put in \$600,000?

Mr. ARNOLD. Senator, I believe that no figures have been prepared by the centennial commission, because of what you characterize as being transient; in other words, their long-range planning has concentrated on these permanent improvements to the State's economy. The communities are going to, in addition to the Purchase centennial events, they are going to mark other anniversaries, which are important to themselves, and they will be spending for that. In the case of the \$600,000, provided for in section 3, this is meant to tell the Federal Government's story. This is not meant to help Alaskans tell the story of their community's history. And this is not a matching fund. This is in keeping with the Department of Commerce recommendation. But because the Federal Government, in Alaska, owns 99 percent of the land, and it is the largest employer in the State, it has a very significant, substantial story to tell.

Senator LAUSCHE. Now getting to another subject, Congressman Rivers, you indicated that you find that Alaska in these particular areas cannot qualify for area redevelopment or community facilities aid because it is not in what you call a depressed area. Is that correct?

Mr. RIVERS. Well, Juneau at the present time, one of the principal participating cities, is not in a depressed area. And under the Economic Development Act, these are reclassified every year. Witnesses before my committee from the Commerce Department said they never could tell in advance what would meet their criteria and what wouldn't. The Economic Development Act was one of the issues brought up before my committee, and my committee decided you couldn't apply the act to an overall State centennial program. Moreover, to apply EDA might be extravagant on Uncle Sam's part, because under S. 2614 the people in Alaska are willing to match dollar for dollar on projects that might qualify under EDA, if the EDA program were set up and ready to go. In addition, many of these projects wouldn't qualify under EDA and certain parts of Alaska wouldn't qualify either, because they are not depressed, Juneau being the outstanding example at this point.

Let us pursue this centennial.

Senator LAUSCHE. Is it fair to say that if you were able to get help from EDA, you would have gone there?

Mr. RIVERS. I might say that that would not have done anything to create the centennial purpose, and that is our basic purpose. This other is the secondary purpose. But we might as well not have to build today and destroy tomorrow. We might as well make this a permanent investment for Alaska.

I agree with the chairman, that the basic purpose is the centennial celebration. The other is a constructive secondary purpose. We never did think of trying to do this job through EDA. I am only saying that since we introduced this legislation, the Economic Development Act has come into being and this became an issue in my committee but was rejected there.

Senator LAUSCHE. The matching aspect of it is directly related to the general program under which EDA operates.

Mr. RIVERS. I don't understand that, Senator. EDA will give us as much as 80 percent grants. We are offering dollar for dollar across the board to make this a centennial celebration with these incidental permanent values.

Senator LAUSCHE. Would you qualify for 80 percent grant under your present economic situation in Fairbanks, Juneau, and Anchorage?

Mr. RIVERS. If you qualify for any grants under EDA, that means—

Senator LAUSCHE. But you have to be a depressed area.

Mr. RIVERS. Juneau wouldn't qualify. Fairbanks would, at this point. We don't know what the situation would be a year from now because they reevaluate the districts every year under EDA. We are not trying to use EDA as an alternative. I only came out and told you what the issue was in that regard in my committee, and that my committee turned it down, turned down the EDA idea because that was only muddying up the waters over there, and accepted this centennial approach.

Senator LAUSCHE. Do you know whether or not there is a precedent for the Federal Government entering into a program relating to a State celebration of great significance, where the moneys expended are to be done so on a 50-percent matching basis?

Mr. RIVERS. I will say that on that page of precedents, Senator, I don't remember anything where there was a dollar-for-dollar matching basis. I yield to my assistant.

Mr. ARNOLD. Senator, may I add to that?

The form of the proposed legislation was based upon the work of the Department of Commerce. The Department of Commerce is charged with carrying out, and was in the past carrying out, ARA and APW program. I believe that the Commerce people testified that through their study of centennial bills in the Congress, this was unprecedented. But the Secretary in advising the Congress in June of this year, on his conclusions about the Alaska centennial, said that the Federal effort should commensurate with the local effort. And through meetings with the Department of Commerce people, it became plain that what they thought desirable here was something different from what had been true in the past of centennial events. Permanent economic development was one feature, and another feature was the requirement of clear, substantial local effort.

Senator LAUSCHE. Then this is a precedent that is now being established where we will be entering in the financing of an exposition on a matching basis of 50-50 percent? If you can't answer that, I will—

Senator BARTLETT. I can answer it.

Senator LAUSCHE (continuing). Ask it of the Secretary of Commerce.

Senator BARTLETT. I can answer it. It isn't a precedent. Federal grants for similar and identical purposes have been made frequently, sometimes on a matching basis, sometimes as a 100-percent Federal grant.

For example, 30 years ago, when the dollar was worth somewhat more than it is now, the Congress appropriated \$3 million to Texas for the celebration of their centennial. No matching was required.

Senator LAUSCHE. Yes; but how much was expended by the local people would be a pertinent aspect of that?

Senator BARTLETT. I don't know. And really, I don't think it is essential in respect to our purposes here today.

Senator HART. If the Senator from Ohio would yield for a comment. I do not know whether there is precedent for a grant to support a centennial or significant historic celebration conditioned upon State matching. Clearly the Alaskan proposal requires State matching. If indeed it happens to be the first such proposal, then it is indeed, from the taxpayer's standpoint, an improvement and to be encouraged.

I suspect that we will find when we review precedents that this may indeed be a breakthrough on the plus side, not the negative side. For the first time, conceivably, we will have a massive commitment by State and local communities in cooperation with the Federal Government, whereas heretofore on these many other occasions the Federal Government has picked up the whole tab.

Senator LAUSCHE. May I point out immediately a situation that does not bear out the word of the Senator from Michigan?

Senator HART. I am glad I made it conditioned upon if we find this to be true.

Senator LAUSCHE. In San Antonio, Tex., they are celebrating their 250th anniversary, I think, in 1967 or 1968. They have a bill pending here where I anticipate they will want \$12 million. They came before the Foreign Relations Committee and offered testimony that they are going to establish a civic center, a mall, as a part of the 250th anniversary; that the objective is to construct buildings so that they will be of everlasting use.

The voters of San Antonio have approved a bond issue of \$30 million. That \$30 million will be spent for the buying of land and the construction of buildings in the civic center—county courthouse, city hall, and so forth.

The State of Texas is putting up \$7 million, but its \$7 million will go into a permanent office building of the State of Texas. They want the U.S. Government to build an exhibition hall. I think at a cost, from between \$12 to \$15 million.

The mall will be the property of San Antonio. The State office building will be the property of the State, but the people of the United States, the taxpayers, will put in between \$12 to \$15 million to build the auditorium which Chicago, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, De-

troit, and practically every city in the Nation had to build out of its own funds.

—Seattle, Wash., conceived this great merry-go-round. It had an exposition in 1962, I think. We put up \$12.5 million to build an auditorium for Seattle, Wash. It constructed permanent buildings for itself; the State of Washington constructed an office building. We put up the auditorium.

That is Washington; San Antonio is in the making. In New York we put in \$17.5 million for an auditorium.

Florida wants \$15 million. Alaska wants now \$5 million.

Senator BARTLETT. \$7,200,000.

Senator LAUSCHE. It has been sort of modified.

Mr. RIVERS. If I may say, it is an underdeveloped area, and it looks like a modified program. Doesn't that make our request rather modest and worth while?

Senator LAUSCHE. So you have \$12.5 million for the State of Washington; \$17.5 million for New York; I will say \$12 million for Texas. That is \$42 million; \$15 million for Florida is \$57 million for exhibition halls. You could spend that \$57 million for a much better service. You could spend it for the elimination of pollution in the streams, elimination of pollution of the air, helping of the poor.

But now you have got the program developed, established by Washington where every community, when it has a sesquicentennial, or a centennial, comes to Washington and says we want a stadium, we want an auditorium, we want an exposition hall.

Congressman Rivers, you will pardon me, but I feel deeply about this. I think every city in the country that on its own put up its building ought to be down here saying, "Reimburse us for what we have done."

Do you have a stadium in Detroit, Senator Hart? And an auditorium?

Senator HART. It used to be called Briggs Stadium.

Senator LAUSCHE. Do you have a city auditorium?

Mr. RIVERS. Yes, we do.

Senator LAUSCHE. Cleveland, within the last 3 years, spent \$15 million to build its underground exposition hall. It didn't come to Washington.

Ohio had a sesquicentennial celebration, the 150th anniversary honoring those men who formed the government of the State of Ohio, the first one west of Appalachia, the first one in the Northwest Territory. Our program was plant a tree, shrubs, grasses, flowers, recover the land. That was the principal theme of our celebration, plant a tree in 1953. We didn't get a nickel from the Federal Government—and I wouldn't have had the audacity to ask for it. I was the Governor of the State.

And so you can well understand why I am becoming alarmed about State after State coming in here with a cup, asking for contributions from the general taxpayer. My query is, Where is it going to end?

Senator HART. Congressman, do you want to make any response to that? Senator Lausche does feel this very deeply. It is not, I should hasten to explain, directed at Alaska at all. He has voiced his concern with respect to other earlier programs.

Senator LAUSCHE. May I interrupt? Alaska probably, on the basis of alleged poverty, would be entitled. But the Gold Coast people down in Miami wear nothing but diamonds in summer—and even fur coats in the summer—and with luxurious hotels they want this \$15 million to help build an auditorium. For what purpose? To take people away from Ohio and move them into Florida.

Senator HART. I want to assure our distinguished colleague from Alaska that this concern has been voiced by Senator Lausche with equal vehemence concerning other proposals, and it in no way suggests that he feels that in your presentation you are deviating at all from earlier practice.

Senator LAUSCHE. No, no.

Mr. RIVERS. I have deep respect for the Senator's feelings in the matter.

Senator LAUSCHE. That is all I have.

Subsequently, after the Commerce Department testifies, we ought to put in the record this tabulation which you mentioned of the previous expositions.

Senator BARTLETT. That is incorporated already, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. RIVERS. It has been submitted already.

Senator BARTLETT. I want to congratulate Congressman Rivers and Mr. Arnold for making a splendid explanatory statement.

Senator LAUSCHE. I want to congratulate you, too, for your desire to help your own State.

Senator HART. If we have indeed finished, Congressman, let me thank you again. It will be in seeming contradiction to the point of view expressed by Senator Lausche, but we have on the floor on occasions disagreed on this concept. I think that you have portrayed a chapter in the history of this country which, if we are to celebrate any chapter, just cries out for this sort of celebration. You have done it eloquently.

This is the point where we rub shoulder-to-shoulder with the Russians. Here is an opportunity to display dramatically what we think is our strength. I hope very much we do it.

Mr. RIVERS. Thank you.

Senator HART. There are two witnesses, as I understand it, here from the Department of Commerce.

If they would care to present their statements, jointly or separately, we will hear them. John Orchard, of the Bureau of International Commerce, and John Wagner, of the General Counsel's Office.

STATEMENT OF JOHN WAGNER, GENERAL COUNSEL'S OFFICE, ACCOMPANIED BY JOHN ORCHARD, BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Mr. WAGNER. I am John Wagner. Here beside me is Mr. Jack Orchard, of the Department of Commerce.

I believe Mr. Orchard will lead off in reading the comment on S. 2614.

Senator HART. Certainly.

Mr. ORCHARD. Mr. Chairman, we have a letter in support of S. 2614, copies of which have been distributed to members of the committee.

Senator HART. That is correct. Are you referring to a letter dated October 11, 1965, addressed to Chairman Magnuson?

Mr. ORCHARD. Yes, sir.

Senator HART. It will be printed in full in the record. It is short, if you care to read it.

Mr. ORCHARD. I will read it, if you want me to.

Senator HART. I think it will be helpful.

Mr. ORCHARD (reading) :

This letter is in reply to your request for the views of this Department with respect to S. 2614, a bill to provide for U.S. participation in the statewide exposition to be held in Alaska during 1967.

The bill would provide for U.S. participation in the 1967 statewide Alaska centennial celebration by authorizing appropriations (i) not to exceed \$7,200,000 for Federal participation in projects which contribute to the celebration and result in an enduring contribution to the economy of Alaska, each of which must be financed at least one-half from non-Federal sources; and (ii) not to exceed \$600,000 for participation by the United States in ceremonies and exhibits which are part of the celebration.

On May 27, 1965, pursuant to Public Law 88-610, approved September 24, 1964, the Secretary of Commerce submitted to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House his report of recommendations favoring U.S. participation in the Alaska centennial celebration. The bill follows the basic approach set forth in the Secretary's report, including the recommendation that primary emphasis be placed by the Federal Government on projects contributing to the long-range development of Alaska. (Copies of the Secretary's letter are attached for your convenience.)

If I may interject at this point, Mr. Chairman, I believe the copies of the Secretary's report letter are not in front of you. They are on page 7 of the Public Works Committee hearing.

Senator HART. The document entitled "U.S. Participation in the Alaska Purchase" in hearings before the Committee on Public Works.

Mr. ORCHARD (continues reading) :

Accordingly, the Department recommends enactment of this legislation, subject to the following comment.

The Department construes the provision in section 3(a) of the bill "for appropriate participation by the United States in ceremonies and exhibits" as leaving the U.S. Government free to refrain from inviting foreign countries to participate in the celebration, through diplomatic channels, if there is any question that such action will hinder approval by the Bureau of International Expositions (BIE) of our anticipated bicentennial exposition in the year 1975 or 1976.

We have been advised by the Bureau of the Budget that there would be no objection to the submission of this report from the standpoint of the administration's program.

Sincerely,

ROBERT E. GILES, *General Counsel.*

Senator HART. Thank you very much, sir.

Is it counsel's opinion that a comment in the report by this committee, in the event the bill is favorably reported, covering your concern, lest section 3(a) be construed as complicating life with BIE, would be adequate?

Mr. WAGNER. Such a comment in the report would be helpful.

Senator HART. And would be sufficient?

Mr. WAGNER. And would be sufficient.

Senator HART. Thank you.

The Senator from Ohio.

Senator LAUSCHE. Your name again?

Mr. ORCHARD. John E. Orchard.

Senator LAUSCHE. How long have you been in the Department of Commerce?

Mr. ORCHARD. Three years, Senator.

Senator LAUSCHE. Are you in that division which handles the participation of the United States in expositions and international shows?

Mr. ORCHARD. In the Bureau of International Commerce; yes, sir. I came on board the Department to be the Director of the Office of International Trade Fairs. I am now in the Bureau Director's Office as a Special Assistant.

Senator LAUSCHE. You were not in the Department at the time the Seattle Exposition was acted upon?

Mr. ORCHARD. No, sir.

Senator LAUSCHE. Were you in the Department when the New York show was a part of the discussion?

Mr. ORCHARD. No, sir; I came on board in September of 1962, and the New York legislation had already been passed and discussed.

Senator LAUSCHE. Did the San Antonio legislation come before you?

Mr. ORCHARD. Yes, sir.

Senator LAUSCHE. Did you, with respect to that legislation, require the elimination of any language that would hinder the United States in getting the approval from the BIE of our intended 200th anniversary?

Mr. ORCHARD. We didn't require language in the bill, sir, but we saw that the record was complete insofar as the hearing was concerned that that would be the case. That is all we need.

Senator LAUSCHE. That is, you don't intend to allow the San Antonio show to in any way hinder you in getting a legitimate international exhibit approved.

Mr. ORCHARD. Correct. For our bicentennial.

Senator LAUSCHE. Now with regard to the 50-50 matching, has that been done anywhere before?

Mr. ORCHARD. Not to my knowledge, Senator.

Senator LAUSCHE. You have answered the question.

Do you believe that is the principle to follow, that when there are held these expositions, and shows, that the Federal Government should go into those States on a 50-50 matching basis on the theory that you are going to provide permanent improvements?

Mr. ORCHARD. There would be one other criteria that I would want and that I think the Department of Commerce wants in the light of its initial report on this matter, and that is that the celebration be a centennial or other commemorative event of a land purchase or land acquisition. The precedents seem to limit wide-scale Federal participation to recognize world's fairs, but for State shows only principally for land acquisition celebrations or centennials.

Senator LAUSCHE. So you have created a special category, and that is that when you are celebrating a land acquisition or purchase, you feel that a 50-50 participation is the course that ought to be followed?

Mr. ORCHARD. Yes, sir; so long as the emphasis is primarily on economic development rather than transient ballyhoo.

Senator LAUSCHE. Now then with respect to other celebrations, what is your policy?

Mr. ORCHARD. The Department's policy, I think, is manifested by the attitude it took in connection with Alaska vis-a-vis HemisFair.

vis-a-vis Interama. In the case of Alaska we made a definite recommendation for Federal participation. In the case of HemisFair, Interama, we merely said we had no objection to it.

Senator LAUSCHE. Does that mean you do not support HemisFair, nor Interama?

Mr. ORCHARD. It means simply that we didn't recommend it, sir.

Senator LAUSCHE. That has me confused. If you want to help Alaska, you had better speak the other way, directly.

Why didn't you want to express an opinion when you say we voiced no objection? I can see a difference between Interama, and between HemisFair from Alaska. If you see a difference, why didn't you tell us what the difference is?

Mr. ORCHARD. I thought I had.

Senator LAUSCHE. You ought to listen to this.

Senator BARTLETT. I am.

Mr. ORCHARD. I see the difference very clearly. In the case of Alaska, you have the celebration of the purchase in the national interest 100 years ago, or it will be in 1967. This you do not have in Interama or in HemisFair. Also in the Alaska bill that is a specific emphasis, as recommended by the Secretary of Commerce, for projects which would contribute to the economy of Alaska. Alaska is in far greater need of economic development now than is Miami or than is San Antonio.

And I see also, insofar as Alaska is concerned, a concerted effort on the part of the local cities in Alaska to make this celebration and to have this celebration whether or not the Federal Government participates.

Senator BARTLETT. I did listen closely to what you had to say.

Senator LAUSCHE. I want to spend a little time on Interama. Can you tell me whether your records show to what different Federal agencies this Florida Interama group went to get financial help before they came to the Congress?

Mr. ORCHARD. No, sir; I do not know that.

Senator LAUSCHE. Do you know whether they went to the Interior Department to aid in the removing of a swamp?

Mr. ORCHARD. I do not know, Senator. You did not ask—excuse me. Within the Bureau of International Commerce which has jurisdiction within the Department over these matters—principally because we want to protect the bicentennial year of the Bureau of International Exposition—the Interama matter was handled by the Deputy Director of the Bureau of International Commerce. I was the one who did the preliminary work on Alaska and on HemisFair. I am quite ignorant of Interama, sir.

Senator LAUSCHE. But you do know that the Department refused to express an opinion and filed a letter saying we have no objections?

Mr. ORCHARD. Yes, sir.

Senator LAUSCHE. Was that before you were afraid to say that you didn't think it was worthy—not worthy of support?

Mr. ORCHARD. I would put it the other way. We did not wish to give it the same recommended effort that we gave Alaska, and also I don't know that the Department wished to presume on a free decision by the committee.

Senator LAUSCHE. I am trying to find out just what the Interama project is. I have a piece here from the Reporter magazine of May

6, 1965, under the title of "Miami Super-Lobby," written by Richard Harwick. Here it tells the story about the lobbyists who are promoting Interama in Washington. It says:

Such widespread interest at such high levels of the Government is somewhat remarkable in view of the fact that there has been considerable confusion over what Interama is to be and why the Federal Government should be involved in it. On one occasion it was promoted as a worthy project for a \$50 million investment by the Alliance of Progress.

Are you familiar with that?

Mr. ORCHARD. I am not familiar with the article.

Senator LAUSCHE. That it was proposed to the Alliance for Progress that \$50 million be spent to remove a swamp, create land for a private enterprise.

Mr. ORCHARD. I am generally familiar with what they are trying to do in Interama, yes, sir; but I am not familiar with the history of it at all.

Senator LAUSCHE. What are they trying to do? That is what I am trying to find out. I started dictating letters this morning. You can probably tell me right now.

Mr. ORCHARD. My understanding of what they are trying to do in Interama is to create a permanent area which will have emphasis insofar as Latin American trade is concerned on a continuing basis.

Senator LAUSCHE. That is the extent of it?

Mr. ORCHARD. That is my understanding.

Senator LAUSCHE. You know nothing then about its efforts to get \$50 million from the Alliance for Progress, which was opposed by the State Department?

Mr. ORCHARD. No, sir, I know nothing about it.

Senator LAUSCHE. On another occasion it was presented as an anti-poverty program to be financed by the Area Redevelopment Administration.

Mr. ORCHARD. I know nothing of that, sir.

Senator LAUSCHE. Poor Miami, with destitution running rampant down there, made this plea for monetary help on the basis of the war against poverty. Have you heard that?

Senator BARTLETT. I am listening carefully, as I do to everything the Senator says.

Senator LAUSCHE. More recently it has been in the category of a public works project, in which the Community Facilities Administration of HHFA has tentatively agreed to invest \$22 million.

Are you familiar with that?

Mr. ORCHARD. No, sir.

Senator LAUSCHE. Inasmuch as your department is going to have something to say on this, I believe you ought to familiarize yourself. To me, it looks as if it is going through.

Walt Disney envisions Interama as an east coast Disneyland with ideological overtones. Commercial promoters in Miami look on it as an economic catalyst that will bring a million dollars a year to their revenue from tourists and create 100,000 new jobs.

You are going to be pressed to change your view on Interama. You are going to be asked why you say we have no objections, and they are going to probably press you to take the position that you will do whatever Congress does, and that you still refuse to make a recommendation.

Can you tell me what your reaction will be if that situation develops?

Mr. ORCHARD. I can only give you my personal reaction.

Senator LAUSCHE. What is it?

Mr. ORCHARD. That is, that we should maintain the same position we have now.

Senator LAUSCHE. That you stay out?

Mr. ORCHARD. We maintain the same position that we took initially.

Senator LAUSCHE. That you raise no objection?

Mr. ORCHARD. Yes, sir.

Senator LAUSCHE. All right. I am not going to go into this piece. But I recommend that you read it.

Mr. ORCHARD. Yes, sir, I am going to.

Senator LAUSCHE. Will you identify now, as far as you are able to understand, what buildings are envisioned for construction? I want to see what your understanding is on Alaska.

Mr. ORCHARD. I have no understanding at the present time. The original concept, as contained in the staff study which supported the Secretary's report letter, was that the project should have long-range benefits to the economy of Alaska. Some of the ideas that were suggested in the staff study were a museum in Juneau, possibly a marina in Sitka, possibly a convention center in Anchorage, and possibly some work in connection with the university in Fairbanks.

The bill, as it is now set up, would permit, it seems to me, the Secretary of Commerce to draw more clearly defined criteria so that the project would contribute to the long-range economic development of the State. I think it would be a little premature to guess on just what the specific criterion would be right now.

I think that the whole thrust of our initial recommendation was to deemphasize the transient exhibition or, as I call it, ballyhoo aspects, of the so-called centennial celebrations, and spend the needed money, money needed by Alaska, money needed from all of us as American taxpayers to help that State grow, and to do this in connection with the centennial celebration so that we could capitalize on the publicity, both at the National and at the State level.

Senator LAUSCHE. Did you explore whether moneys from other agencies of Government were available to achieve these permanent improvements as distinguished from transient projects?

Mr. ORCHARD. Yes, sir. That was explored and specifically in the report letter of the Secretary we—

Senator LAUSCHE. That is not in your letter?

Mr. ORCHARD. No, it is not in the letter.

Senator LAUSCHE. Will you read from your report to the Secretary about the availability of funds from other agencies?

Mr. ORCHARD. It was only generally recognized that they were there, Senator Lausche. The report letter says, "I recommend that such participation be carried out wherever possible under existing Federal programs."

Senator LAUSCHE. Did you check to see whether it was available under existing Federal programs?

Mr. ORCHARD. No, sir.

Senator LAUSCHE. Do you know whether it is or is not available?

Mr. ORCHARD. It would depend entirely upon the project. We were not dealing with any specific projects at the time we made this study, and this report.

Senator LAUSCHE. The construction of the exposition hall, do you know whether that would be available under any one of the existing Federal agencies?

Mr. ORCHARD. No, sir, I don't believe it would be.

Senator LAUSCHE. Will you make inquiry to ascertain from other Federal agencies whether these moneys are available?

Will you try to help me along this? You have area redevelopment?

Mr. ORCHARD. Yes, sir.

Senator LAUSCHE. You have urban redevelopment?

Mr. ORCHARD. I should point out that area redevelopment has been pretty well superseded now by the Economic Development Act.

Senator LAUSCHE. I am still identifying the old ones. They have been merged into Economic Development Administration.

Will you identify some of the old ones from which money might have been obtainable?

Mr. ORCHARD. Money obtainable in connection with regular existing Federal programs, I am the wrong man to try to help on that, Senator.

Mr. WAGNER. Senator Lausche, since the projects have not been actually put forward to the Department of Commerce, and since many of the agency programs have varying criteria which may or may not influence whether they will be accepted, it will be difficult at this time to say whether or not the projects being asked for under S. 2614 could be done pursuant to these agency programs.

Senator LAUSCHE. You do know definitely what they have in mind; three buildings of exposition halls. Why can't you find out whether moneys are available under supplemental public works, area redevelopment, urban redevelopment, community facilities, and the other programs that we have?

Senator BARTLETT. Will the Senator yield?

Senator LAUSCHE. Gladly.

Senator BARTLETT. Earlier this year the Alaska congressional office had an inquiry from Anchorage as to the availability of money from any existing agency for the construction of this convention hall at Anchorage. We explored every agency of Government that might possibly have been of help. The answer was, "We can't do this."

This has been gone into most carefully, in depth, I might add. There is no program that would take care of this.

Senator LAUSCHE. I would like to have a reply from the Department of Commerce on this. You know the three buildings that they have primarily in mind?

Mr. ORCHARD. Senator, I learned that they were in the category of exhibition halls only from listening in the back of this room this morning.

Senator LAUSCHE. This is the first you heard of it?

Mr. ORCHARD. Yes, sir. I knew there was a convention center planned in Anchorage. I do not call that an exposition hall. I think there are a number of things in the convention center that will contribute to the economy of Alaska.

Senator LAUSCHE. How do you differentiate a convention center from an exposition hall?

Mr. ORCHARD. The differentiation is only in my own imagination, I guess, because I think in terms of an exposition hall like the U.S.

exhibit in the New York World's Fair, where the building is part of the exposition, it is probably only good for exhibits. Whereas a convention hall, like Cobo Hall, for example, in Detroit, and some of your buildings in Cleveland, Senator, have office space, they have conference rooms, they have restaurants, they have all of the facilities that would attract a large-scale convention to the city, which would be of benefit to the city.

Senator LAUSCHE. Chairman Hart, I have to leave. I will object to any further taking of testimony today.

Senator HART. Won't you give me about 2 minutes?

Senator LAUSCHE. Oh, yes. I will talk to you on the floor.

Senator HART. Under the rules we are permitted to sit until the end of the morning hour anyway.

Senator BARTLETT. Let's wind this thing up.

Senator LAUSCHE. You will have to wind me up, too.

Senator HART. Gentlemen, if there are no further questions—

Senator LAUSCHE. I have further questions.

Senator BARTLETT. Then go ahead.

Senator HART. Continue, please.

Mr. WAGNER. Senator, if I may make one comment. Until we have a concrete proposal, I think it would be difficult to ascertain whether there are existing Federal programs which under the criteria set out in this bill would meet the requirement for the proposed project.

Senator LAUSCHE. They are asking for \$5 million in anticipation of the construction of these buildings. Will you read for me the language in the bill that will give you the discretionary power of turning them down in the event you find that moneys are available from other agencies of the Government?

Mr. ORCHARD. Certainly, sir. Page 2, line 11, the last sentence of that section:

In accordance with the purposes of this Act, the Secretary shall establish additional criteria to be met by such projects and shall promulgate regulations governing submission and approval of applications.

Taking that in conjunction with the statement in the Secretary's report letter, that "such participation be carried out wherever possible under existing Federal programs," I think it is only reasonable to predict that the regulation will cover your point.

Senator LAUSCHE. Would you object to an amendment being offered to the bill that will provide that if moneys are available from any other agency of Government to aid in the building of these structures, that you will not undertake to authorize the expenditure of the moneys requested?

Mr. ORCHARD. Yes, I think I would object personally to it, sir. I don't know what the Department's position would be. I would recommend to the Department that it stay with its current criteria, requiring this economic development project to be related to the centennial. The combination of these two criteria permits a greater degree of flexibility in the national interest, it strikes me.

Senator LAUSCHE. When you say "related to the centennial", that statement is not in conformity with what you have been saying all morning, that the purpose here is to construct buildings that will be of permanent use after the centennial is gone.

Mr. ORCHARD. I don't see—may I try to make myself a little clearer?

Senator LAUSCHE. Yes.

Mr. ORCHARD. The occasion of the celebration of the centennial year of Alaska's purchase will and should generate a tremendous amount of interest in the lower 48 States and in Hawaii and in Alaska. It will create a tremendous inflow, hopefully, of people going to Alaska in 1967, instead of to Europe.

If you have the project, if you put money into a project which will last after 1967, but at the same time it has a purpose in connection with the centennial celebration, then you will have the greatest effect for the year 1967 in the national interest.

Senator LAUSCHE. Do you have before you a copy of the hearings before the Public Works Committee?

Mr. ORCHARD. No, sir, I do not have it with me. I was called out of another meeting this morning and just ran up here without my files.

Senator LAUSCHE. Beginning on page 11 there is set forth a tabulation of centennial celebrations and international expositions with Federal participation and assistance. Have you made a study of your past Federal participation in different exhibitions to ascertain what sums of money were made available to them?

Mr. ORCHARD. I have in front of me a summary of Federal participation funds going back to the Philadelphia centennial in 1876, and ending up with the 1963 New York World's Fair.

Senator LAUSCHE. Starting at the ending period, how much have we put into the New York World's Fair?

Mr. ORCHARD. Seventeen million dollars.

Senator LAUSCHE. How much did it originally request, do you know?

Mr. ORCHARD. Twenty-five million.

Senator LAUSCHE. It was whittled down by \$8 million.

What type of buildings did we construct there?

Mr. ORCHARD. It is a very beautiful building. It is concrete constructed mainly. It has a temporary roof. It is principally an exhibition type of building.

Senator LAUSCHE. No meeting rooms there?

Mr. ORCHARD. There are some offices in there, conference rooms.

Senator LAUSCHE. What is to become of that building?

Mr. ORCHARD. I don't know, sir. The only thing I know is that I saw an article in the paper last week which would indicate that Moses wants it to be torn down and that the Federal Government hasn't made up its mind yet.

Senator LAUSCHE. The thing that is worrying you, that you may have to tear it down, and it is going to entail a substantial expense in tearing it down?

Mr. ORCHARD. I understand that is one of the problems.

Senator LAUSCHE. Have you calculated what the expense will be in tearing it down?

Mr. ORCHARD. I imagine it has been done, but I don't know what the figure is, Senator.

Senator LAUSCHE. In the Seattle Fair, how much did we put in?

Mr. ORCHARD. We put in \$9,900,000 appropriated, and \$670,000 returned to the Treasury. It is a net of \$9.3 million.

Senator LAUSCHE. When we authorized the construction of that building, we wrote into the authorizing legislation that it should be so constructed that it will, after the Washington exposition, be of permanent utility as a U.S. Government building?

Mr. ORCHARD. That is correct, sir.

Senator LAUSCHE. What is it being used for now?

Mr. ORCHARD. It is currently being used as an exhibit hall for the Pacific Science Foundation.

Senator LAUSCHE. Who operates it?

Mr. ORCHARD. The Pacific Science Foundation operates it. It is under lease from GSA.

Senator LAUSCHE. What are the terms of your lease?

Mr. ORCHARD. I don't know the terms of the lease. I believe it is a dollar a year.

Senator LAUSCHE. It is a dollar a year?

Mr. ORCHARD. That is what I have heard. I do not know the terms of the lease.

Senator LAUSCHE. What do they have in the building?

Mr. ORCHARD. Practically the same as in the Century 21 exhibit during 1962, bringing it down to date every year.

Senator LAUSCHE. Who pays for the maintenance of the building?

Mr. ORCHARD. The Pacific Science Foundation.

Senator LAUSCHE. That is, the building is of no use as an office space?

Mr. ORCHARD. That is correct, as I understand it, sir.

Senator LAUSCHE. And it would be unwise and uneconomical to try to convert it into an office building?

Mr. ORCHARD. That is my understanding.

May I point out, Senator, that the history of Seattle was one of the things that influenced the staff greatly in preparing an Alaska recommendation?

Senator LAUSCHE. Explain that.

Mr. ORCHARD. We wanted to be sure that the contribution of the Federal Government to the Alaska Purchase centennial would have some enduring benefit to Alaska and to the economy of Alaska, and in that way have an enduring benefit to the Federal Government.

Senator LAUSCHE. Going to the San Antonio exposition, what do your records show that the San Antonio people indicated they will want for their show?

Mr. ORCHARD. In the neighborhood of \$8 million.

Senator LAUSCHE. Is that what was said?

Mr. ORCHARD. I think that is what was said before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Is that right, John?

Mr. WAGNER. I do not recall what was said before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Mr. ORCHARD. I have a figure of \$8 million somewhere in my recollection.

Senator LAUSCHE. In the Florida Interama they want \$11 million for Federal exhibits and a million dollars a year for operation.

Mr. ORCHARD. For 5 years.

Senator LAUSCHE. For 4 years.

Mr. ORCHARD. The \$11 million includes the first year.

Senator LAUSCHE. Then they say for 5 years they will run it on their own.

Mr. ORCHARD. They expect to be self-supporting at the end of 5 years.

Senator LAUSCHE. If it isn't, what do you think will happen? The same thing that happened in Seattle, of course. It will be on our hands.

What was the largest allocation of money made for Federal participation in centennials and sesquicentennials, and exhibitions of that nature, prior to the Seattle authorization?

Mr. ORCHARD. The Chicago World's Fair in 1893 totaled \$4,788,000.

Senator LAUSCHE. Do you have what was the next authorization?

Mr. ORCHARD. The New York World's Fair in 1939 was \$3,275,000. But you asked about centennial celebrations. That would be the Texas celebration in 1935, \$3,011,500.

Senator LAUSCHE. Were there any other larger expenditures than those?

Mr. ORCHARD. Just for Seattle and the New York World's Fair.

Senator LAUSCHE. The last one again at the time of the Seattle Fair in 1959, I think we authorized it. Isn't that so?

Mr. ORCHARD. Yes. The study legislation was 1958, and the authorization was 1959; yes, sir.

Senator LAUSCHE. Do you have some Ohio ones in there? The Great Lakes Exposition, Cleveland, 1936 and 1937?

Mr. ORCHARD. Yes; I have that here.

Senator LAUSCHE. How much was that?

Mr. ORCHARD. It was \$450,000.

Senator LAUSCHE. Then I notice there is a Gallipolis, Ohio, sesquicentennial celebration, 1940. That is where the French people settled on the Ohio River. How much was given for that?

Mr. ORCHARD. I don't have that on my list. I see in the committee report here, \$10,000.

Senator LAUSCHE. \$10,000. Do you have anything in there in the War of 1812 celebration in Ohio, at Fort Meigs?

Mr. ORCHARD. I have the Ohio Valley centennial celebration, 1888, \$147,000.

Senator LAUSCHE. You don't have the War of 1812 victory at Fort Meigs?

Mr. ORCHARD. I don't have it on my list, sir.

Senator LAUSCHE. That was in 1963. I think you recommended \$25,000, if it was allowed.

Does it strike you at all that the U.S. Government's participation in these different shows in these large amounts is wrong?

Mr. ORCHARD. Speaking personally; yes, Senator.

Senator LAUSCHE. Why do you feel it is wrong, and that selection is not made on a better basis?

Mr. ORCHARD. Because primarily there has never really been the proper type of planing as to how best to use the moneys if there is going to be any participation at all. And secondly, because there is no real Federal Government criteria or procedure or staffing to handle and analyze all of these requests.

Senator BARTLETT. Could I ask a question there?

Senator LAUSCHE. Go ahead.

Senator BARTLETT. Does your negative answer apply likewise to the bill under consideration?

Mr. ORCHARD. No; it does not.

Senator BARTLETT. You think those criteria have been met here?

Mr. ORCHARD. I think so; yes, sir.

Senator LAUSCHE. I think you have answered the question. The era of large expenditures in these State shows began in 1959, in which the Seattle show was sponsored.

Mr. ORCHARD. I am looking at this list, Senator. In 1904 the Louisiana Purchase celebration had total grants of \$1,486,000, and there were total loans of \$9,500,000, which would be in total, based on today's dollar compared to the 1904 dollar, considerably more than——

Senator LAUSCHE. There was a \$9 million loan. Was that \$9 million repaid?

Mr. ORCHARD. I don't know, sir. As near as I could find out in my research for this report, the loans were never repaid.

Senator LAUSCHE. Do you know why?

Mr. ORCHARD. No, sir.

Senator LAUSCHE. It is a civil debt, isn't it, of Louisiana?

Mr. ORCHARD. I don't know, sir.

That celebration was in St. Louis.

Senator LAUSCHE. That was known as the ——

Mr. ORCHARD. Louisiana Purchase, sir, centennial of the Louisiana Purchase.

Senator LAUSCHE. Don't you have your report with you that you made to the Secretary on your study of the Alaska——

Mr. ORCHARD. Yes, sir; that is what I am quoting from.

Senator LAUSCHE. Is that that whole book?

Mr. ORCHARD. Yes, sir.

Senator LAUSCHE. Could I see it between now and our next meeting of this committee?

Senator HART. Would you like it filed as a part of the committee file so it is available?

Senator LAUSCHE. I don't know if you are allowed to. Can we have a copy of that?

Mr. ORCHARD. I don't know whether I am allowed to.

Senator LAUSCHE. I would like to have it as a part of the record.

Mr. ORCHARD. We sent a copy of it, attached to the Secretary's report letter, to the Speaker and to the Vice President, so I imagine that——

Senator HART. Under those circumstances it can be either received and made a part of the record or the file, dependent on what you want.

Senator LAUSCHE. Make it a part of the file so it will be available to us.

Senator HART. We will leave it for the file, so it will be available.

Senator LAUSCHE. Mr. Chairman, I would want to testify in this matter in due time, and I think Senator John Williams will want to testify.

Senator HART. Senator Bartlett wants to testify.

Senator BARTLETT. I want to testify right now. It won't take me more than 3 minutes at the outside.

Do you want me to go ahead?

Senator LAUSCHE. Yes; I am through.

STATEMENT OF HON. E. L. BARTLETT, U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF ALASKA

Senator BARTLETT. Gentlemen, thank you very much.

First, I should like permission to place in the record a statement on the bill by my colleague, Senator Ernest Gruening.

Senator HART. Without objection, it will be received.

Senator BARTLETT. This is in written form. I should say that the only reason Senator Gruening is not here this morning to testify in person is because he was retired, as some others have been, to go to the hospital for minor surgery.

Senator HART. We are sorry to hear that and hope he will be back with us quickly.

Senator BARTLETT. My guess is, granted the condition of his constitution, he will be back at the end of the week.

Senator HART. Good.

Senator BARTLETT. You will no doubt be surprised to learn that Senator Gruening favors this bill.

(The statement follows:)

STATEMENT BY HON. ERNEST GRUENING, U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF ALASKA

Mr. Chairman, it is a pleasure to testify in favor of S. 2614 introduced by Senator E. L. Bartlett and cosponsored by me. For the record it should be known that this legislation to provide Federal participation in the centennial celebration of the Alaska Purchase was originally referred to the Public Works Committee in both Houses. Senator McNamara, the chairman of the Public Works Committee, appointed me chairman of an ad hoc subcommittee to hold a hearing at which time a number of Alaska witnesses testified on September 16, 1965. Their testimony was most effective.

Seven members of the Public Works Committee were present. Senator Jennings Randolph, of West Virginia, Senator Stephen Young, of Ohio, Senator Frank E. Moss, of Utah, Senator Daniel Inouye, of Hawaii, Senator Lee Metcalf, of Montana, Senator Joseph Montoya, of New Mexico, and Senator James Pearson, of Kansas. All were sufficiently persuaded by the testimony of the witnesses to offer me their proxies and to urge that the bill be reported immediately, a suggestion which I very much appreciate and for which we are all grateful. This, however, could not be done since this was merely an ad hoc subcommittee.

Subsequently, Senator McNamara decided that this bill had been inappropriately referred to the Public Works Committee and that it should be sent to the Commerce Committee, which has now taken place. I trust the resultant delay will not prevent enactment during this 1st session of the 89th Congress although we have lost 10 days because of his change of mind.

The 1967 Alaska Purchase centennial is no ordinary celebration. It is an event of historic proportions. Imagine if Russian-America were still Russian-America. The history of the world would be different and the future of mankind would be vastly different.

When hearings were held by the Public Works Ad Hoc Subcommittee in the Senate on September 16, a number of prominent Alaskans joined with the Alaska congressional delegation in testifying. They were Mr. Herb Adams, executive director of the Alaska State Centennial Commission; Hon. John F. O'Connell, mayor of Sitka, Alaska; Carl Sullivan, director of the Anchorage Centennial Commission; Dennis Cook, assistant general manager, "Alaska-67," Fairbanks; Jim Binkley, vice president, public relations, "Alaska-67," Fairbanks; and Judge Vernon Forbes, chairman Alaska State Centennial Commission.

Each of these witnesses contributed significantly. Their statements were of great assistance and provided the subcommittee with adequate and helpful information.

Appearing before the Senate Public Works Ad Hoc Subcommittee also were representatives of the Department of Commerce. They were John Orchard, Bureau

of International Commerce; John Wagner, Office of the General Counsel; Bernard Parrette, Economic Development Administration; and Saul Srole, Office of Assistant Secretary for Economic Affairs, Department of Commerce.

Representative Ralph J. Rivers was first to testify. He described the historical importance of Russian-America to the rest of the United States and noted that Gov. William A. Egan shares the belief of the Alaska congressional delegation that the Alaska centennial can be an outstanding event. As Representative Rivers said, "The goal is one of designing the event to be of substance, not floss; the goal is to commemorate the purchase so it will be of maximum enduring impact."

My good friend and colleague in the Senate, the Honorable E. L. (Bob) Bartlett, paid tribute to the Department of Commerce for the interest it has shown in this forthcoming centennial. Senator Bartlett correctly stated that Alaska is plagued by a lack of time because 1967 is almost here. He said quite correctly that to observe the centennial properly, it is "going to be necessary to do a lot of construction before then."

Federal participation in the centennial at a maximum would be \$7.2 million. That is the sum paid by the United States of America for the purchase of Russian-America.

The year 1967 marks the 100th anniversary of an event almost as important to the historical development of the United States as the Louisiana Purchase 64 years earlier in 1803. I refer to the purchase of Alaska from Russia for \$7.2 million.

The provisions of S. 2614 were drafted only after long and careful consideration. Under the provisions of Public Law 88-610 the Department of Commerce was to report to the Congress on the extent to which the Federal Government should participate in Alaska's centennial.

Long before S. 2614 was drafted, the State of Alaska was itself moving forward to take special note of its forthcoming centennial. In April 1963 a State centennial commission was established.

The Department of Commerce, in its report of May 7, 1965, recommended Federal participation in the 1967 Alaska centennial. It is also recommended consideration by the Congress of the advisability of providing "appropriate Federal assistance in addition to that available under existing [Federal] programs."

It was also recommended by the Department of Commerce that "while the Federal Government should participate in such observances as ceremonials and exhibits, it should place primary emphasis on participation in programs contributing to the long-range development of Alaska."

The Department further recommended that the "State of Alaska should have the basic responsibility for planning and execution of all centennial related programs and projects, and the Federal contribution should be generally commensurate with local efforts." This bill implements the recommendations.

There are two points which I wish to stress:

Time is of the essence. The Alaska centennial must be prepared to open on January 1, 1967. That is less than 15 months away. But more important, we have only one construction season to go. Time is short. We must, therefore, think in terms of speed and the elimination of every last bit of redtape consistent with the proper expenditure of the funds involved, and the most effective attainment of the program's objectives.

The second point I would make at the outset is to lay stress upon the uniqueness of what is being planned for the Alaska centennial. The customary centennial celebration concentrates on buildings and exhibits at a particular place. These buildings and exhibits are dismantled at the end of the particular period.

Alaska has planned differently. Alaska's celebration will be statewide. It plans buildings of two enduring purposes: First, for permanent buildings of historical significance, and, second, buildings which can at the same time contribute to the long-range economic development of the State of Alaska and thereby to the economic progress of the Nation.

It is entirely fitting that the Federal Government should participate actively in the celebration of this important event. I hope other nations such as Britain, France, Spain, and Russia, which have, in one way or another, had a role in Alaska's past will also participate.

With the purchase of Alaska in 1867, the thrust of the United States turned East. That thrust is best illustrated by Alaska's ever-growing trade with Japan.

The international significance of the purchase of Alaska is best illustrated in the growing importance of Alaska as the international air crossroads of the world. Daily flights across the pole, with stopover in Alaska, are constantly growing in number. More and more people from foreign climes are beholding the majestic beauties in Alaska.

The amount of Federal funds requested for participation in the Alaska exposition by this bill is not large, as such sums go, and the event to be marked is of great significance.

On behalf of all Alaskans I urge favorable and early consideration of S. 2614 by this committee.

Senator BARTLETT. As for myself, Mr. Chairman, I see no need to testify at any great length because the points I should have made, had I led off, have been adequately covered; much better, in fact, than I could have done.

I would like to suggest that in considering this bill, in ordering this bill to be reported to the Senate, as I am sure will be the case, that we do honor to a former distinguished member of this committee, Senator William H. Seward of New York, who served on the Commerce Committee over 100 years ago, before he became Lincoln's Secretary of State, and obviously before he negotiated the purchase of Alaska from Russia.

I should like to say, Mr. Chairman, that this celebration, planned in Alaska in 1967, is comparable in a very real way to the observance of the Louisiana Purchase.

This is a significant event in American history. It recognizes on a national basis the foresight of William H. Seward in acquiring Alaska from Russia for 2 cents an acre, for the 586,000 square miles, as we know, for \$7,200,000.

Mention has been made of the willingness of the local communities and the State to do their part. Fairbanks, it should be said—and I don't think this has been mentioned—has already raised, according to testimony given before the Senate Public Works Committee, a million dollars in this effort. Sitka has already passed a bond issue for \$400,000 for the centennial. The State has contributed funds. It is expected that the State will make further contributions at the forthcoming session of the Alaska Legislature.

We wanted to do our part; we propose to do our part. We think that there is a national interest involved here, and that it is entirely proper and appropriate for the State, through the centennial commission, and through its State government, to come before the Congress and ask for a Federal partnership in this endeavor.

We are heartened by the fact that the administration has agreed that this is a proper matter of putting on the centennial. The fact that the Department of Commerce and the Bureau of the Budget have acquiesced is a demonstration that this meets with the approval downtown.

Both the Bureau and the Department made certain recommendations as to technical amendments, and all of those, to the best of my belief, are incorporated into the bill now before us.

I should point out that there is a typographical error in the bill, in that on page 3 we find, on line 9, section 3, enumerated. Then we jump on page 5 to section 6, line 22. Obviously that should not be section 6; it should be section 4.

Reference has been made to the possibility of getting this Federal money from existing agencies through different routes. As the chair-

38
 man stated at the outset of the hearing, if this is sought, if this approach is followed, there will not be any Federal participation in the Alaska centennial. It just couldn't be achieved that way.

Area redevelopment funds were long since exhausted. The last I heard was that when the treasury was bare and there was nothing left in the cupboard, there was between \$1 and \$2 billion in requests pending before that agency. If that treasury were to be filled up again, which it won't be on account of EDA, it means that the Alaska application, naturally not yet made, would have to take its proper position in respect to priority.

With, say, a billion dollars ahead of the Alaskan application, I would have some considerable doubt that by the construction season of 1966 we would get any grant at all under this program.

Now, let's go to EDA, the new agency. In the first place it isn't yet financed. No money has been appropriated by the Congress. The agency exists without any funding.

As Congressman Rivers explained, EDA couldn't take care of every community in Alaska which desires to participate in this because of the rules that will probably be drawn with respect to the depressed areas.

We don't know this for sure, because insofar as our area is concerned no rules and regulations have been drawn up by this agency. It is new. It is just starting. And if anyone were too optimistic as to think that we could put a request in to EDA now without any money at all, and get approval and get grants made prior to the next construction season, that person would be too optimistic in my judgment.

And in this connection—

Senator LAUSCHE. Would you yield?

Senator BARTLETT. I yield.

Senator LAUSCHE. I want to go down to the floor. Can I have assurance that I will be given the chance to testify, and Senator John Williams likewise?

Senator HART. Senator, I had hoped very much that before the conclusion of the morning hour we could have concluded action on this bill.

Senator LAUSCHE. I have to take serious exception to that approach to it. The matter is entirely too significant in my judgment to be dealt with this quickly. I knew nothing of this bill until last Friday, when my attention was called to it. I knew nothing of the proposed meeting until this morning when I looked in the Washington Post.

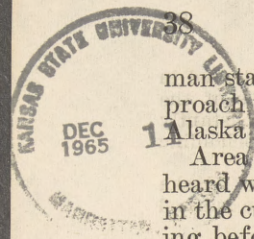
Senator HART. No chairman wants to be put in a position, even unintentionally, of appearing to shut off a colleague, nor would any of us seek to do that.

Let's not go into that. We shall either have adequate observance by the U.S. Government of this centennial by acting in this Congress, or we shan't. There are ways of killing it without a vote.

I would hope that this committee will reassemble in order to hear from Senator Lausche and Senator Williams promptly, I assume, within the next day or two.

Senator LAUSCHE. We can't assemble tomorrow because the Foreign Relations Committee is meeting tomorrow. Wednesday or Thursday is all right.

Senator BARTLETT. Mr. Chairman, we have been talking about EDA—Economic Development Administration. Let it be pointed out



that the Secretary of Commerce would be in charge insofar as the Federal Government is concerned under the provisions of S. 2614.

Let it be pointed out that the Secretary of Commerce as a Cabinet officer is responsible for the administration of EDA. If he thought there was an advantage to the Federal Government in applying the facilities of EDA, I have no doubt whatsoever that he would do so.

But, as has been said heretofore, the Federal contribution will be much smaller on a percentage basis by reason of this bill than it would be for the grant made by an agency if it were possible for an agency to act.

In conclusion, and I address this particularly to the Senator from Ohio, what the chairman of this subcommittee, Senator Hart, has said is exactly the case. If we don't get a centennial bill through at this session, I think the whole effort is lost. We would have to have the appropriation not in a regular bill next year, but sooner than that, because this money, the Federal money, will have to be available by the spring of 1966. Only one construction season remains.

I submit, and again particularly to the Senator from Ohio, that there is an adequate demonstration here that the people of Alaska are doing their part. They are willing; they are anxious; they do want Federal help; they do want to enter into Federal partnership because we honestly believe this isn't a local event. This is an event that ought to be hailed by all the people of the United States, 100 years of Alaska under the American flag.

I urge the strong hope, the urgent hope, Mr. Chairman, that these hearings can be wound up promptly, and that an affirmative action may be taken.

I want to thank you for holding the hearing this morning.

Senator LAUSCHE. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Senator HART. We do want our colleague from Ohio to have a full opportunity to speak. We will adjourn, and resume again at 10 a.m., Wednesday morning.

(Whereupon, at 12:35 p.m., the subcommittee recessed, to reconvene at 10 a.m., Wednesday, October 13, 1965.)

(NOTE.—In lieu of the hearing scheduled for October 13, Senator Lausche submitted the following statement for the record:)

STATEMENT BY HON. FRANK J. LAUSCHE, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF OHIO

I regret that I cannot support S. 2614, a bill to provide for U.S. participation in the statewide exposition to be held in Alaska during 1967.

While I recognize the merit of such domestic exposition, I am deeply alarmed and concerned about the frequency of Federal participation in local fairs and celebrations of this type.

Domestic expositions can provide a limited cultural and economic benefit for the State in which such an event is held, but the Federal Government should not be attempting to pour large sums of money into these events every few years.

From 1940 until 1962, the U.S. Government did not significantly participate in any domestic exposition or fair, but then began what is developing into a mass parade on Washington for Federal funds. This trend started with the "Century 21" Exposition in 1962 in Seattle, Wash. For that event a total of \$9.9 million was appropriated. Following the 1962 Seattle Exposition, the New York World's Fair in 1964-65 received an appropriation of \$17.5 million. At each of these fairs the Federal Government constructed huge and costly exhibition halls.

Now we have Alaska asking for \$7.2 million in Federal appropriations to aid their 1967 Alaska Purchase Centennial. This Federal money will not be for one major project such as was done in Seattle and New York; instead the

major share will go to three Alaskan cities on a matching basis for the following centennial buildings and parks:

1. ANCHORAGE, ALASKA, POPULATION 66,550 (PLUS MILITARY PERSONNEL)

In Anchorage, a multipurpose convention-civic center is planned as a permanent structure to be used for conventions, historical pageants, an international fur auction, and other major events of the centennial year.

Following the centennial year this building's primary function will be that of a convention center. It is planned to accommodate a wide variety of events. These events can be grouped into four basic categories:

(1) Conventions, meetings, rallies, and lectures.

(2) Trade shows, industrial exhibits, and miscellaneous commercial activities.

(3) Musical and theatrical performances.

(4) Sports activities.

Estimated total cost of this project is \$5 million.

2. FAIRBANKS, ALASKA, POPULATION 25,000 (PLUS MILITARY PERSONNEL)

Fairbanks plans to develop a 40-acre centennial park as the central exhibit hub of the centennial celebration. The site includes such tourist attractions as a reconstructed gold rush town, a zoo, a narrow-gauge gold rush train, a refurbished riverboat, and an international house. The latter building would be used to house historical pageants, performing arts, conventions, and Federal exhibits.

This is the Pioneer Memorial Park in Fairbanks. Everything on this site is permanent except the exhibit area, and the amusement area. After 1967 it will be turned over to Pioneer Memorial Park as a permanent tourist attraction.

Total estimated cost of this project is \$4,500,000.

3. SITKA, ALASKA, POPULATION 6,690

Sitka is planning on construction of a centennial center to be used primarily for the performance of the Alaska Day Pageant. This building will also be used as a convention and exhibit area.

Sitka is the historical center of the 1967 celebration. This centennial building will serve as a permanent convention center type of structure.

Total estimated cost of this building is \$1,660,000.

It is clear that these buildings or historic park developments will only be used for local functions and conventions although financed by the taxpayers of the United States.

With the Alaska Purchase Centennial taking place in 1967, we would have substantial Federal participation in three domestic expositions in 5 short years. But this has only been the starting point. San Antonio, Tex., has planned a HemisFair for 1968 and is asking for at least \$10 million of Federal funds. Next we find that Florida is expecting to receive \$15 million from Federal sources for its "Interama" exposition.

Thus, what begins as a celebration of local interest becomes a massive plan whereby the Federal Government is called upon to provide funds to promote the construction of facilities to be used as a part of a permanent civic center or convention hall. In addition, the Federal Government is committed to and must contribute to the Universal International Exposition in Montreal, Canada, in 1967. Plans are now also being initiated for a U.S. World's Fair in celebration of the 200th anniversary of the United States in 10 years.

This multitude of past investments and future asked-for committals has serious implications and unjustified costs. If Alaska, HemisFair, and Interama are approved, over \$60 million of Federal funds will have been expended for domestic fairs and expositions in less than 10 years. When will it stop? Every city and State planning centennials and sesquicentennials will feel justified in approaching Congress for large financial grants.

In order to put a stop to this ever-increasing frequency of Federal expenditures for domestic celebrations, I feel it necessary to oppose the passage of S. 2614.

