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HEARING

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON

INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

UNITED STATES SENATE

NINETY-SECOND CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

S. 1973

A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE
THADDEUS KOSCIUSZKO HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
IN THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND FOR OTHER
PURPOSES

JANUARY 26, 1972



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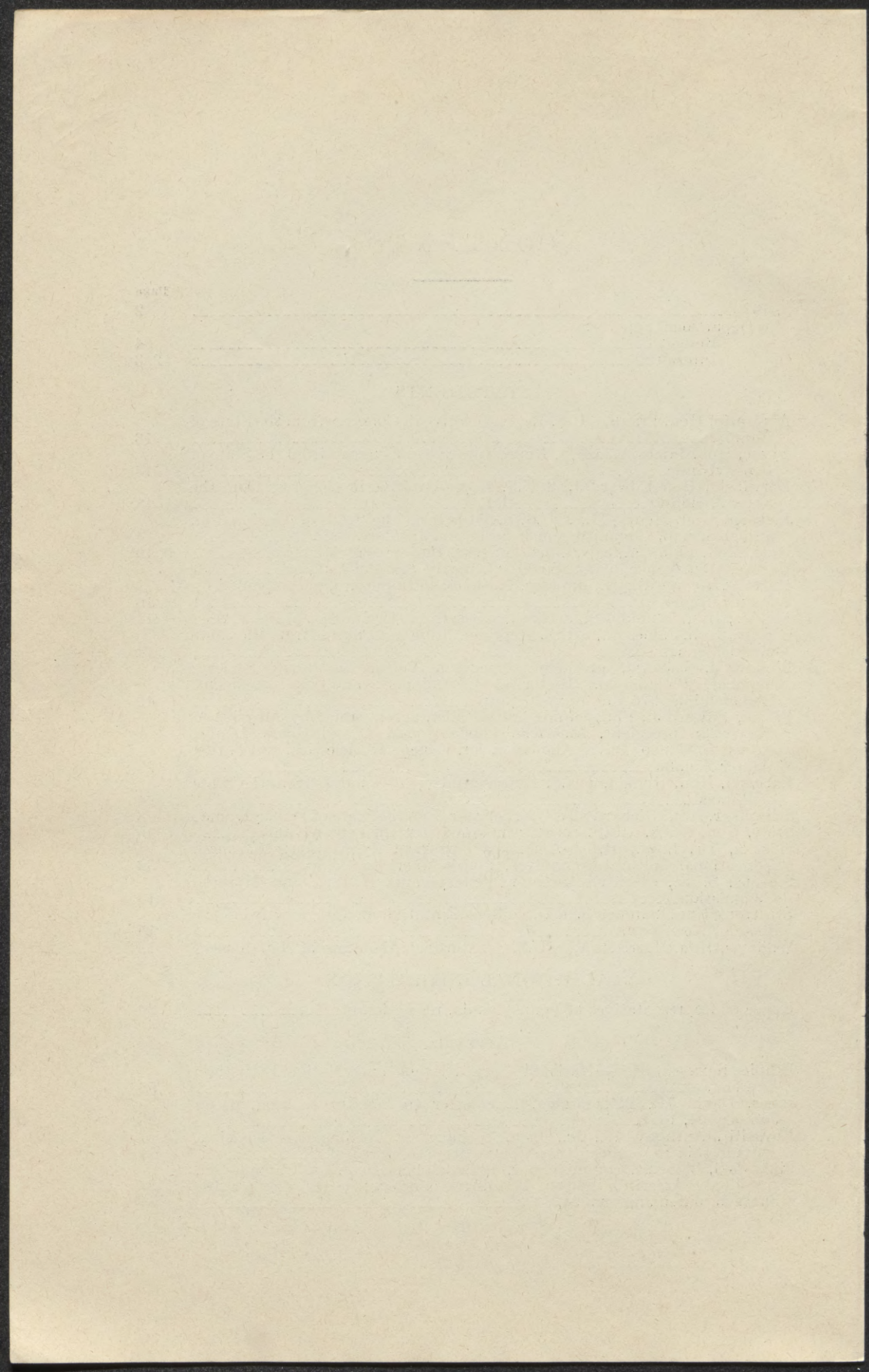
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KOSCIUSZKO HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1972

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION
OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 10:10 a.m., in room 3110, New Senate Office Building, Senator Frank Church, presiding.

Present: Senators Church (presiding), Hansen, and Burdick.

Also present: Jerry T. Verkler, staff director; Bernard C. Hartung, professional staff member, and Thomas Nelson, assistant minority counsel.

Senator CHURCH. The hearing will come to order.

I am sorry I was delayed this morning. I hope it hasn't inconvenienced anyone.

This is the time duly noticed and set for an open public hearing by the Senate Parks and Recreation Subcommittee on S. 1973, legislation to provide for the establishment of the Thaddeus Kosciuszko Home National Historic Site in the State of Pennsylvania.

Thaddeus Kosciuszko, born in Poland in 1746, was in Paris when he first received word regarding the American struggle for freedom. He arranged to sail for America shortly thereafter, and as a skilled engineer supervised the construction of the fortifications on the Delaware River and at West Point in New York.

Kosciuszko was a figure of profound significance in American history and, without question, merits appropriate memorialization. His complete devotion to liberty and Polish independence has made him an immortal Polish hero, and it is convincingly evident that we should pay appropriate tribute to one who purposefully came to this country to help in our struggle for independence.

The house in Philadelphia was built by Joseph Few in 1775. It was sold to William Allison in 1776 and remained in that family until 1811. It has changed hands several times since, but the fact remains that Kosciuszko, who never stayed long in any one place, spent 6 months at 301 Pine Street in the winter of 1797-98. At the request of Thomas Jefferson, he departed in May of 1798 for Paris with the express objective of improving our relations with France.

It is generally recognized that this historic structure despite its age could be satisfactorily refurbished and that it would serve as a fitting memorial to such a sterling patriot as Kosciuszko.

Without objection, the departmental reports and text of this bill will be placed in the record at this point.

I have a statement from the chairman of this committee, Senator Henry Jackson, on the bill under consideration which will be placed in the record following the statement that I just made.

(The documents referred to follow:)

[S. 1973, 92d Cong., 1st sess.]

A BILL To provide for the establishment of the Thaddeus Kosciuszko Home National Historic Site in the State of Pennsylvania, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in order to preserve in public ownership the historically significant property associated with the life of Thaddeus Kosciuszko for the benefit and inspiration of the people of the United States, the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") is authorized to acquire by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange in accordance with the provisions of 35(b) of the Act of July 15, 1958 (16 U.S.C. 460 1-22 (Supp. V)), the land and interests in land, together with buildings and improvements thereon, located at, or in the vicinity of, 301 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, together with such other lands and interests in land, including scenic easements, as the Secretary shall deem necessary for the administration of the area. The Secretary shall establish the Thaddeus Kosciuszko Home National Historic Site by publication of a notice to that effect in the Federal Register at such time as he deems sufficient lands and interests in lands have been acquired for administration in accordance with the purposes of this Act.

SEC. 2. Pending establishment and thereafter, the Secretary shall administer lands and interests in lands acquired for the Thaddeus Kosciuszko Home National Historic Site in accordance with the Act approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1, 2-4), as amended and supplemented, and the Act approved August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U.S.C. 461 et seq.), as amended.

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

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., January 25, 1972.

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: You have requested this Department to furnish your Committee with a report on S. 1973, a bill "To provide for the establishment of the Thaddeus Kosciuszko Home National Historic Site in the State of Pennsylvania, and for other purposes."

We recommend against enactment of S. 1973.

This bill would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire the property designated as 301 Pine Street in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and such adjacent land as may be necessary for administration of the Thaddeus Kosciuszko Home National Historic Site.

At its Spring 1971 meeting the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments, established by the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666), to advise the Secretary of the Interior on historic sites, buildings, and objects of national significance, found that the house at the corner of South Third Street and Pine Street in Philadelphia failed to qualify as a memorial to Thaddeus Kosciuszko. The full recommendation of the Advisory Board follows:

"The Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments, at its 64th meeting in Washington, D.C., April 19-22, 1971, has considered the Thaddeus Kosciuszko House at 301 Pine Street in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. As a boarding house in the late 18th century, this building was the residence for six months in the winter of 1797-98 of Thaddeus Kosciuszko, the great Polish patriot and soldier whose genius as a military engineer contributed materially to the success of the American arms in the American Revolution. Apparently no other structure in the United States associated with Kosciuszko has survived.

"The Advisory Board notes first, that Kosciuszko's association with this house lasted only six months; second, that the association occurred about fifteen years after the time of his principal significance in the U.S. history; and third, that the house has been greatly altered since Kosciuszko's residence there. For these reasons, the Advisory Board does not believe that the Thaddeus Kosciuszko house meets the criteria of national historical significance, and accordingly does not recommend it for designation as a National Historic Landmark.

"Although Thaddeus Kosciuszko was a figure of such significance in American history as to merit appropriate memorialization, the Advisory Board does not believe that the house at 301 Pine Street in Philadelphia possesses Kosciuszko associations of such strength and interpretive potential as to justify its restoration by the Federal Government. Accordingly, the Advisory Board does not recommend that the Department of the Interior support the proposals now being advanced to add this building to the National Park System."

Kosciuszko's short stay at the house at 301 Pine Street was about 20 years after the battle of Saratoga where he demonstrated his value as a military engineer, more than 17 years after he finished his assignment to fortify West Point, now the site of the U.S. Military Academy, and some 14 years after the treaty that ended the Revolutionary War.

This hero's memory is honored at the Saratoga National Historical Park, New York, by a monument on the battlefield. At West Point, there is a statue of him on the northeast corner of the parade ground; the military academy maintains a rock garden he developed there, and a plaque explains his contributions. In Washington, D.C., in Lafayette Park across Pennsylvania Avenue from the White House, a bronze standing figure of Kosciuszko rests on a granite pedestal. He is shown in Continental Army uniform and holding the fortification plans for Saratoga. This statue was erected by the Polish National Alliance of America and Polish American Citizens, under a 1904 Act of Congress.

We believe, therefore, that Thaddeus Kosciuszko has been memorialized in a fitting manner, and that to preserve a structure having so little association with the man and none at all with his accomplishments would constitute a lesser tribute to a great patriot than has already been bestowed.

The Office of Management and Budget has advised that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the Administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN W. LARSON,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., January 17, 1972.

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,
*Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you for your letter of October 19 asking for a reconsideration of the historical significance of the Kosciuszko House in Philadelphia.

As you note, the criteria by which the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments has evaluated historic sites over a long period of years stress a historically meaningful association between a significant person and a site or building. The Advisory Board did not believe that such an association existed with the house at 301 Pine Street in Philadelphia. Kosciuszko's mark on the events that shaped America does not depend on the preservation of a roominghouse that had nothing to do with his accomplishments. He did not tarry there even briefly during his American military career. Nor was it a spot of any consequence whatsoever in his service to his beloved Poland. The tiny house is not structurally the same place it was when he roomed there. It has undergone considerable alterations over the generations. The restoration you suggested would not be desirable, in our opinion, because the house does not warrant it. His short stay there was about 20 years after the Battle of Saratoga where he demonstrated his value as a military engineer, more than 17 years after he finished his assignment to fortify West Point, now the site of the U.S. Military Academy, and some 14 years after the treaty that ended the war.

The Advisory Board's findings do not denigrate the importance of Kosciuszko. On the contrary, the Advisory Board specifically acknowledged his great contributions. Rather, the Advisory Board's recommendations simply record the judgment that, while Kosciuszko is of national significance in American history, the house in Philadelphia is not of national significance in illustrating and commemorating his American career. Among historic places that do possess strong and meaningful Kosciuszko associations, such as contemplated by the criteria, are Saratoga Battlefield and West Point Military Academy. Although monuments to him already exist at both places, more prominent ones would not be inap-

propriate. It may be noted, too, that there is a statue of Kosciuszko in Lafayette Square in Washington, D.C.

Apparently a number of people are not aware of the existing tributes to Kosciuszko, and obviously some are not aware that the house at 301 Pine Street, Philadelphia, had only a small role in his very real contributions.

You mention the relationship of birthplaces to the question of national significance. In recognition of this consideration, the criteria are so framed as to exclude national designation of birthplaces except for historic figures of transcendent importance. The Advisory Board has taken the position that all Presidents of the United States fall in this category and that their birthplaces possess more than ordinary interest.

We hope that this letter will help to make the viewpoint of the Advisory Board understandable. The Advisory Board's decision was made on the basis of a complete report reflecting all available relevant facts. You will understand, therefore, that we would not wish to present it to the Advisory Board again unless there were new factors to be considered.

Thank you for your interest in this matter and in the historic programs of the National Park Service.

Sincerely yours,

CURTIS BOHLEN,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET,
Washington, D.C., January 21, 1972.

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,
*Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, U.S. Senate, New Senate
Office Building, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in response to your request of September 7, 1971, for the views of the Office of Management and Budget on S. 1973, a bill "to provide for the establishment of the Thaddeus Kosciuszko Home National Historic Site in the State of Pennsylvania, and for other purposes."

The Office of Management and Budget concurs in the views of the Department of the Interior in its report on S. 1973, and accordingly recommends against enactment of the bill.

Sincerely,

WILFRED H. ROMMEL,
Assistant Director for Legislative Reference.

STATEMENT OF HON. HENRY M. JACKSON, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE
OF WASHINGTON, AND CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR
AFFAIRS

I would like to welcome you to this open public hearing by the Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation to consider S. 1973, a bill to establish the Thaddeus Kosciuszko Home in Philadelphia as a National Historic Site.

General Kosciuszko and the Polish people have an impressive history of participation in and dedication to the causes of freedom and democracy in America.

We are privileged to have appearing before the Committee today a number of witnesses who will bring that history alive for us today.

Because he opposed the First Partition of Poland, General Kosciuszko was forced to leave in 1772. He studied engineering and artillery in France until the outbreak of the American Revolution when he offered his services to the Continental Congress.

General Kosciuszko was commissioned as Colonel of Engineers in the Continental Army and in that capacity he designed the defenses of the Delaware River and set the stage for the victory of the Continental Army over General Burgoyne at Saratoga.

Recognizing General Kosciuszko as an engineering genius, Congress appointed him to establish headquarters at West Point in order to oversee the defense of the Hudson River.

Following the war, General Kosciuszko urged the Congress to select West Point as the new nation's military training school and later selected the precise location on which the U.S. Army Military Academy stands today.

Returning to Europe after the war he became major general of the Polish army and led the army against the Russians in 1792. Overwhelmed by the Russians and betrayed by the Polish aristocracy, he resigned his commission and left the country, only to return in 1794 at the head of a revolutionary force. After several victories he was named head of State for Poland, and subsequently promulgated a series of liberal reforms. These reforms were short-lived however, as the Russian army finally conquered Poland in October, 1794.

In April, 1871, six months before he died, he issued a letter of emancipation to the serfs on his estate in Poland fully a half century before the abolition of slavery in the United States.

I would like to insert in the hearing record at this point a copy of the National Park Service Advisory Board's recommendation against the establishment of the Kosciuszko home as a National Historic Site, my letter to Secretary Morton of October 19, 1971 requesting reconsideration and the Secretary's response. I cannot agree with the Advisory Board's position on this measure. The purpose of this legislation is not to preserve the site as a monument to some historical event, but rather to preserve a monument to the man and to the spirit of freedom with which that man served.

The central issue before this Committee is the importance of this residence. The Department of Interior believes that there are no "strong and meaningful Kosciuszko associations" with this proposed site because the General's Revolutionary War activities took place prior to his residing there. I disagree.

There is no ready made formula to calculate the importance men attach to places. A statue in Lafayette Square across from the White House is fine, but it is hardly satisfactory when the General's kinsmen attach significance to his home in Philadelphia rather than a park in Washington. There are monuments at Saratoga and West Point to remind us of the role which General Kosciuszko played there, but we still have no memorial to General Kosciuszko, a man who spent his whole life in the pursuit of freedom for people of all nationalities.

I think we are agreed that the home in Philadelphia is associated with General Kosciuszko, it is my feeling that the letters and articles which I have received and the efforts of Mr. Edward Piszek and others have illustrated the importance attached to this home.

I think it both proper and useful that we honor the men who forged this country as well as the places on which the great events of this nation's history took place. That spirit of brotherhood, of all men standing together irrespective of creed or national origin to establish a Democratic state, which attracted men like Lafayette, Von Steuben, and Kosciuszko is the spirit of America's past, and the hope of America's future. I feel that not just Polish people but all Americans can take justifiable pride in General Kosciuszko's efforts to make the democratic ideals for which he lived a reality.

Senator CHURCH. I have a notice here that Senator Scott is in the White House and will be late this morning.

So, our first witness will be Hon. Vance Hartke, U.S. Senator from the State of Indiana.

Senator Hartke, we are pleased to have you here and I would invite you to proceed as you wish.

STATEMENT OF HON. VANCE HARTKE, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF INDIANA

Senator HARTKE. Mr. Chairman, it is always gratifying to honor those peerless individuals who have faithfully dedicated their lives to the cause of American freedom and independence.

The legislation which I had the high privilege of introducing last June and which is being considered by this committee today would serve to properly distinguish such a man. It would do so by designating the Thaddeus Kosciuszko Home in Philadelphia as a national historic site.

Gen. Thaddeus Kosciuszko, a Polish American who fought in the American Revolution, made many significant contributions which

helped to insure the success of that long struggle. His expertise as a military engineer was first demonstrated at the Battle of Saratoga and later at West Point, where he successfully completed an assignment to construct fortifications. Perhaps more important, however, was his knowledge of military strategy which resulted in the historic and decisive victory at Yorktown.

As most of us are aware, Kosciuszko's involvement in American history did not end at Yorktown. Following the Revolution, his good friend, Thomas Jefferson, then Secretary of State, secured the services of the general as a secret diplomatic emissary to France. It was on this mission that Kosciuszko helped to insure peace and harmony between our two young nations.

Finally, the legacy of Kosciuszko would be incomplete without mention of his return to his native land where he was instrumental in securing for his own people many of the same freedoms for which he had fought so courageously in America.

Returning to Poland after our Revolution, he raised a citizen army to end Russian oppression in that country. Though he suffered betrayal, defeat, and even imprisonment, the cause for which he struggled did not die, and his efforts were ultimately vindicated.

Even this cursory biographical sketch reveals that Thaddeus Kosciuszko was a true American patriot. Throughout the course of his life, he exhibited those qualities of unselfish dedication and persevering courage which have remained as the bedrock of human freedom.

Now, in this legislation being considered today, we have the opportunity to accord proper, tangible, and lasting recognition to this man who offered his military genius and burning spirit to fight for the freedom of all Americans.

The house at 301 Pine Street, Philadelphia, where Kosciuszko lived during 1797-98 has already become, in the hearts and minds of every American of Polish ancestry both a monument to the man and a symbol of ethnic pride and participation in the struggle of this country for independence. As such, the home represents a most logical and fitting site for the creation of a national shrine.

In view of these considerations, many of us were deeply distressed and even shocked when, late last year, the National Park Service's Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments recommended against designating the Kosciuszko Home in Philadelphia as a national historic site.

In rendering its decision, the Advisory Board stated that the home did not meet the criteria by which historic sites are evaluated. Specifically, three reasons were cited as to why the house could not be accepted.

First, the home has been greatly altered since Kosciuszko lived there.

Second, General Kosciuszko lived there after his military career.

Third, he lived in the house only 6 months.

While this reasoning may be correct in the most narrowly defined technical sense, it nevertheless overlooks several extenuating factors and circumstances, which taken together, both challenge the validity and wisdom of the Board's findings and views.

To begin with, no one disputes the fact that the house has been greatly altered since Kosciuszko lived there. More important, how-

ever, is the fact that the resources and capabilities now exist with which to restore the house to its former condition. Not only is the current owner of the house willing to donate it to the National Park Service, representatives of the Polish American Congress have indicated their willingness to finance restoration at no cost whatsoever to the Government.

Secondly, no one will argue the point that Kosciuszko lived in the home on Pine Street after his American military career was concluded. This is not to say, however, that preservation of the house has nothing to do with his accomplishments. It will be remembered that the general's involvement with American history continued well beyond the Revolution. His good friend, Thomas Jefferson, visited Kosciuszko at the house on Pine Street many times, and it was from there that the general was sent on the peace mission to France, to which I referred earlier.

Finally, it is argued that the house is unworthy of status as a national historic site because Kosciuszko did not reside there longer than 6 months. This argument probably deserves no more than the simple retort, "So what." The point is that he did live there. And because he did live there, the home has become a monument and symbol to more than 12 million Americans of Polish descent.

In a very real sense, this whole issue has developed into an expression of legitimate ethnic pride—something which has been submerged for too long among Polish Americans.

At a time when the forces of disunity, divisiveness, and destruction tear at the social fabric of our Nation, it would appear to be misdirected and ill advised to jeopardize, either by our actions or inactions, the patriotism of a major American ethnic group.

Let us remember that at times patriotism can be a most fragile thing—it needs the feeling of belonging to grow and recognition to bloom.

Perhaps there were no ethnic overtones, as some have suggested, in the decision of the National Park Service's Advisory Board. To be sure, the Board was highly complimentary in speaking of the general and his illustrious career.

Unfortunately, these were only words. What all of us expected was a more tangible form of recognition—more tangible, I might add, than a commemorative rock garden at West Point and a statue-like pigeon roost in Lafayette Park here in Washington.

Mr. Chairman, I believe the legislation being considered here today would accord proper recognition and status to a great American patriot—a man, who, quite aside from his talents as the foremost military engineer of his time, was also a noted political philosopher, painter, and architect of outstanding ability.

It is my judgment that in designating the Thaddeus Kosciuszko House as a national historic site we will have preserved a symbol which will remain a source of inspiration for all Americans, for as long as the Republic lasts.

Mr. Chairman, it should finally be noted that in a very real sense, this is emergency legislation. For unless the Thaddeus Kosciuszko House is declared a national historic site now, it will surely fall victim to the advance of the modern metropolis. It is for this reason, along with the others I have enumerated, that I urge my colleagues on this committee to grant this legislation swift and favorable consideration.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator CHURCH. Thank you very much, Senator Hartke, for your statement.

We have a couple of other Senators with us today. The next Senator on our list is Richard S. Schweiker of Pennsylvania.

Senator Schweiker, we will be very pleased to hear from you.

**STATEMENT OF HON. RICHARD S. SCHWEIKER, A U.S. SENATOR
FROM THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA**

Senator SCHWEIKER. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. As a cosponsor of S. 1973, a bill to establish the Thaddeus Kosciuszko National Historic Site in Pennsylvania, I certainly appreciate the opportunity to appear before you today in support of this legislation. I have been working on this project for several years. In fact, on June 25, 1970, Senators Hartke, Hart, Scott, and I introduced S. 4026, the predecessor in the 91st Congress to the bill we are considering today, S. 1973.

Subsequent to that time, in fact just over a year later, the Advisory Board of National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments decided that it would not recommend the house for national historic landmark designation. The main reasons for the rejection appeared to be that General Kosciuszko lived in the house some time after the American Revolution, and for only about 6 months. Also, the house has been altered since the time of Kosciuszko's residence there.

I might add as a footnote, I live in a very historic part of Pennsylvania, outside of Valley Forge, and there are a couple of roads around there that General Washington went up and down during many times in the American Revolution. I am sure if we applied that test many of the houses in which George Washington slept, which are not far from where I live, would never have earned that distinction today since I am sure he never slept 6 months in any one location. By this definition many of the houses we mark in our own area as places in which General Washington slept would never qualify under the definition they have laid down here. So I think it is a wrong definition and a standard that we haven't followed in many other respects in terms of the Valley Forge or Philadelphia area in general.

At that time I did not agree with the reasoning of the Advisory Board. Significantly, neither did Mr. Edward Pizek, who has devoted a considerable amount of his own time and efforts in the last several years toward getting this designation made. I am pleased that he is here today to address the committee and to point out a number of interesting new facts he has uncovered which I believe greatly strengthen the case for having the Kosciuszko home designated as a national historic site.

Mr. Chairman, I can assure you that the city of Philadelphia is vitally interested in the preservation of the last and only dwelling associated with Gen. Thaddeus Kosciuszko. Throughout Pennsylvania's history, her Polish citizens, from the Continental Pennsylvania Line to the Keystone Division, have been steadfast in upholding American institutions. The Kosciuszko house is especially dear to their hearts. In behalf of these Polish-American citizens, the city of Philadelphia, and the State of Pennsylvania, I urge the committee to preserve the last remaining tangible link with Gen. Thaddeus Kosciuszko by acting favorably on S. 1973 and permitting the Thaddeus Kosciuszko house to become a national historic site.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator CHURCH. Thank you very much, Senator Schweiker.

If I understood Senator Hartke correctly, this site would be donated to the Government and restored to its original state by private Polish citizen associations and thus would not involve public expenditure either for its acquisition or restoration. Is that your understanding?

Senator SCHWEIKER. What was that, Mr. Chairman, I am sorry?

Senator CHURCH. I understood from Senator Hartke's testimony that this site would be donated to the Government and restored at the expense of the Polish Citizens Association. Is that your understanding?

Senator SCHWEIKER. Yes; that is correct. Again, that is due to Mr. Pizsek and the leadership he has provided, which I think is even more ironic that the commission made the finding that it did because in most of these cases this is not the fact.

Senator CHURCH. Yes; thank you very much, Senator Schweiker.

Senator SCHWEIKER. Thank you.

Senator CHURCH. Our next witness is Senator Philip A. Hart of Michigan. Senator, we are pleased to welcome you.

STATEMENT OF HON. PHILIP A. HART, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF MICHIGAN

Senator HART. Thank you for giving me the opportunity to testify in support of this bill which would establish the Thaddeus Kosciuszko home in Philadelphia as a national historic site.

If I may, Mr. Chairman, I would ask that the statement that I prepared be permitted to be printed in the record as though given. I do this because I was not able to be present to hear the testimony of Senator Hartke and heard only a brief portion of Senator Schweiker's statement. My fear is much of the prepared statement would be repetitious.

May I then summarize to you and the members of your committee, who have enabled all of us better to appreciate the value of encyclical bulls. I think a person is more likely to make sound decisions tomorrow about its future if it has had an opportunity to almost touch a significant portion of its past. Assuredly, this opportunity will even enable many more Americans, including not only Polish Americans, better to appreciate the respect that this historic figure had for what we label individual liberty. This is the meat and potatoes of our conviction that our system serves best the achievement and aspirations of individuals.

This man demonstrated over a magnificent lifetime that he not only understood the values that are included in the concept of individual liberty but he practiced, he demonstrated in his life style a deep conviction in it and a willingness to sacrifice for it.

I was in Krakow and did not realize then that I would a few years later have an opportunity to seek to persuade you and your colleagues in the Senate to enshrine in America this house which is the tangible relation this hemisphere has with the man who is buried in honor in Krakow.

I am not a Philadelphian but I am proud and grateful to be able to speak in part for a very large community of Polish Americans in Michigan.

They would endorse and be able to speak more eloquently than I, this plea that we indeed recognize this man in the fashion proposed in the bill before you. It will, in a measure, broaden the understanding of all Americans as to contributions that men and women of Polish descent have provided our country. I am grateful to those in the Polish-American community who have given leadership and who have brought us to the point of this hearing, and with them, Mr. Chairman, I have every confidence that you and your committee will move favorable on this bill.

Senator CHURCH. Senator, you made a very eloquent statement on behalf of the bill, and I certainly know that the people of the Polish-American community in your State will appreciate the emphasis you have given.

(Senator Hart's prepared statement follows:)

STATEMENT OF HON. PHILIP A. HART, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF MICHIGAN

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate this opportunity to testify in support of S. 1973, a bill to establish the Thaddeus Kosciuszko Home National Historic Site in Philadelphia.

The house, at 301 Pine Street, was a boarding house in which General Kosciuszko lived in the winter of 1797-98.

According to the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments, "no other structure in the United States associated with Kosciuszko has survived."

Despite that conclusion, the Advisory Board recommended against the house being designated a national landmark—one objection being that the General's association with the house does not represent his contribution to this nation.

That argument might be persuasive if there were some other structure which was more closely associated with the General, but apparently there is not.

The Advisory Committee agrees that Kosciuszko's contributions merit national and lasting recognition.

Given the alternatives of no memorial or the boarding house at 301 Pine Street, the choice clearly, in my view at least, favors the latter.

There are doubtless many reasons why a nation should preserve historic locations, but one of the principal reasons is the desire to help future generations learn and draw inspiration from the past.

And just as certainly, General Kosciuszko is a historic figure from whom we can all draw inspiration.

Born in Poland in 1746, Kosciuszko was first educated by an aged uncle and then on state scholarships in Germany, Italy, and France, where he studied military engineering.

His political philosophy—based on a belief in personal liberty for all men—was formed during these years, in part by his own studies of Plutarch.

Learning of the American revolution, he borrowed money and sailed to the States, prepared to join a fight for the personal liberties in which he believed.

Because of his extraordinary talent as a military engineer, he was employed by the Pennsylvania Committee of Defense to work on planning the Delaware River defense of Philadelphia. His efforts earned him the rank of colonel in the Continental Army.

Later he planned fortifications and strategy which contributed greatly to the American victory over Burgoyne at Saratoga.

Then in the spring of 1778 he planned and directed construction of fortifications at West Point.

During the final years of the revolution, Kosciuszko served under General Gates and General Green in the southern campaign, where he distinguished himself as a skilled cavalry officer as well as an engineer.

At the end of the war, he was officially thanked by Congress and, at the request of General Washington, was promoted to brigadier-general.

Kosciuszko then returned to Poland and became active in politics. He became a major general in the Polish army and later commander-in-chief in his nation's struggle for independence from Russia.

Defeated by the much larger forces of Russia, Kosciuszko was captured and imprisoned for two years.

After his release he returned to the United States and received a wartime pension of \$18,000. He used his money to buy slaves whom he then set free.

Kosciuszko also was awarded a grant of land in Ohio, which he sold. With the proceeds he established the Colored School in Newark, New Jersey, one of the first educational institutions for blacks in America.

He lived the last years of his life in Switzerland. Shortly before he died in 1871, he freed the peasants on his estate in Poland.

Buried in the cathedral at Cracow, Poland, his countrymen, reviving an ancient custom for honoring a national hero, raised a huge mound of earth taken from all his battlefields.

Surely there is inspiration and wisdom for all of us in this extraordinary man's story.

In honoring General Kosciuszko, we honor more than a military man, more than a citizen of Poland who fought to free this nation as well as his own. We honor a man who dedicated his life to a belief that man should be free. In doing so, we honor all men who believe in liberty, and beyond them, we honor the concept of liberty itself.

While the Polish community may take special pride in General Kosciuszko's contributions, he is indeed a man for all people who would be free.

As such, we should honor his memory by establishing as a national historical site the only building in the United States associated with him.

Senator CHURCH. Before we go to our next witness, I have received a statement from Senator Muskie in support of the bill and I would like to include his statement into the record.

(The prepared statement of Senator Muskie follows:)

STATEMENT OF HON. EDMUND S. MUSKIE, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF MAINE

Mr. Chairman: I wish to express my strong support for S. 1973, to establish the Thaddeus Kosciuszko National Historic Site. In evaluating this legislation, I think we must be sensitive to three considerations: the role of Thaddeus Kosciuszko in United States and Polish history; the historical significance of his residence in Philadelphia; the importance of this question for our Polish-American citizens.

I. THE ROLE OF KOSCIUSZKO IN THE UNITED STATES AND POLISH HISTORY

Thaddeus Kosciuszko, already trained in engineering and artillery, was living in Paris when he first heard about the American struggle against tyranny. Borrowing money for the trip, he sailed to America to join the fight for independence. Kosciuszko served that cause brilliantly. As a trained engineer, he constructed the successful fortifications for the Delaware River and for those at West Point, New York. His choice of battlefields and the erection of fortifications at Saratoga contributed materially to the American victory over John Burgoyne at Saratoga. Later he distinguished himself as an officer of cavalry in General Greene's Carolina campaign.

In 1784, Kosciuszko returned to Poland, where he became a Major General of the Polish Army. In the spring of 1792, he led the tiny Polish Army in its brave, but vain, resistance against the Russians. After several brilliant successes, and only after the most fierce resistance and a nearly fatal wound, he was defeated and captured by the Russians. After two years of captivity, he returned to the United States, where he was warmly welcomed as a revolutionary hero. During his second stay in America, he lived at 301 Pine Street in Philadelphia.

II. THE RESIDENCE IN PHILADELPHIA

The historical significance of the Philadelphia residence of Kosciuszko cannot be viewed apart from his special relationship with Thomas Jefferson. During his term as Vice-President, Jefferson visited Kosciuszko at the Philadelphia residence and asked him to travel to France on behalf of the United States to act as a peacemaker. The relationship between the two men was so close that Kosciuszko, while living at the Pine Street residence, wrote and delivered to Jefferson his will and testament in which he bequeathed his fortune for the purchase of freedom of enslaved blacks.

As for the Philadelphia residence itself, where Kosciuszko took up lodging on November 29, 1797, it appears that most of the brick walls, and probably the

flooring, are original. Although the house is in poor condition, and although many changes were made in the house during the 19th century, it seems quite feasible, on the basis of various insurance surveys, to restore the house to its general appearance at the time General Kosciuszko lived there. Moreover, such a restoration would enhance restoration projects already under way in Philadelphia. The residence is located near the Philadelphia Society Hill Project, where many other colonial homes are being restored for posterity. The inclusion of Kosciuszko's residence as a National Historic Site in this project would be a fine and appropriate addition.

III. IMPORTANCE OF THIS QUESTION FOR OUR POLISH-AMERICAN CITIZENS

We must never forget that historical landmarks are more than preserved buildings or stone monuments. They are, in their deeper significance, symbols which evoke pride in a heroic past or recall the special qualities and contributions of a people. I believe several quotations will make my point clearer.

Casimir I. Lenard, Executive Director of the Polish-American Congress, in a letter to Secretary of the Interior Rogers Morton, wrote: "The name of General Thaddeus Kosciuszko had great meaning then, and has great meaning now for Americans of Polish descent. Our children are constantly being taught the ideals and goals of this man. In a time fraught with a fight for freedom, more than ever we need museums and historic shrines to preserve our heritage and our beliefs, especially with the forthcoming Bicentennial. At that time we will want to point with pride to every tangible piece of evidence of our Revolutionary War heroes."

The officers of the State of Indiana Division of the Polish-American Congress, in another letter to Secretary Morton, wrote: "For every American of Polish ancestry, Thaddeus Kosciuszko has become a symbol of our participation in the struggle of this country for independence. It is there where our American patriotism was born . . . patriotism that needs the feeling of belonging to grow and recognition to bloom."

An article in the Elmira, New York Star-Gazette, commenting on the Kosciuszko residence, declared: "To a group of Polish-Americans, there's no price that represents its true value."

I believe these statements capture a vital dimension of the issue now before this Committee. The very real historical significance of the Kosciuszko residence in Philadelphia, is greatly enhanced by its enormous symbolic importance to the Polish-American people of our country. No other structure in this country associated with Kosciuszko has apparently survived. No other structure offers a more appropriate, permanent memorial to the remarkable contributions which Polish-Americans have made and continue to make to our country. We must not, in the face of all this, allow the destruction of this building. This Committee, by favorably reporting on S. 1973, can greatly advance the effort to save it.

Senator CHURCH. Also, there are statements from Senator Williams, Congressmen Derwinski of Illinois, Byrne of Pennsylvania, Annunzio of Illinois, O'Hara of Illinois, and Stratton of New York, all in favor of the bill.

(The documents referred to follow:)

STATEMENT OF HON. HARRISON A. WILLIAMS, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY

Mr. Chairman, it is with great enthusiasm that I appear before this distinguished Subcommittee to offer my support for the legislation that will establish the Thaddeus Kosciuszko Home National Historic Site in the State of Pennsylvania.

This legislation, which would provide for the purchase of the land and buildings located at 301 Pine Street in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, with which this Polish statesman was associated, would be a fitting tribute to the outstanding Polish American, Thaddeus Kosciuszko.

As a dedicated Polish soldier, Thaddeus Kosciuszko volunteered to fight with American colonists against the British in the American Revolution. Although not an American citizen, this Polish statesman offered his services to the American forces for the cause of our freedom.

Fighting in many battles, Thaddeus Kosciuszko gained distinguished recognition in the conflicts at New York and Yorktown. The loyalty and contributions of this man to the American Revolution, which is still inspiring people throughout the world, earned for him, through special Congressional action, the rights of American citizenship, and the distinguished rank of Brigadier General. Most

appropriately, the dedication of General Kosciuszko earned for him an honored position in American history.

This legislation has received enthusiastic support from Polish Americans throughout the country. I am especially pleased that so many people from my own State of New Jersey have demonstrated, through corresponding with my office, their particular appreciation for such a worthy tribute.

Mr. Chairman, as an original cosponsor of this measure before the Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, I wish to, again, offer my strong support for the efforts that are being made to honor and acknowledge the accomplishments of Thaddeus Kosciuszko.

STATEMENT OF HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI, A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

Mr. Chairman: Thank you for the opportunity to testify before your committee and to urge favorable consideration of Senate Bill 1973, which would provide for the establishment of the Thaddeus Kosciuszko Home National Historic Site in the State of Pennsylvania.

There is no question of the great contributions of General Thaddeus Kosciuszko to the American Revolution. All agree they were great; some qualified experts believe they were decisive of the war. All agree that he ought to be honored; practically all are agreed he has been officially ignored for nearly two centuries.

Millions of Americans of Polish descent have asked that the omission be rectified by preserving his last place of residence—the last evidence of any kind remaining on this continent—as a National Historic Site.

This seems modest indeed as compared with the honors the Republic has bestowed upon the memory of other heroes—as for example, General Lafayette. No one could detract from the laurels of General Lafayette—but their lustre does contrast the manner in which General Kosciuszko's name has been permitted to remain in the shadows. Senate Bill 1973 (companion measures in House are H.R. 6759 and H.R. 7813) does much to remedy this historic wrong; and since the opportunity to save this historic house is virtually the last chance to preserve the only remaining object actually associated with General Kosciuszko's physical presence, I, along with millions of other Americans of Polish descent, respectfully urge this Committee to preserve this irreplaceable bit of Americana for all Americans of the generations yet to come.

STATEMENT OF HON. JAMES A. BYRNE, A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

Mr. Chairman: As a Philadelphian I have a particular concern for the declaration of the Thaddeus Kosciuszko House as a National Historic Site, not only because its location there adds a gem to the diadem of Philadelphia's historic buildings, but because the very first act of the great Polish Engineer on American soil was the design of the Delaware river fortifications which saved it from invasion and possible bombardment by sea. It was in the City of Brotherly Love where his historic and heroic American career started. His first and last steps on American soil were taken in Philadelphia. It is more than fitting and proper, therefore, that this last personal and physical contact with America be preserved; and for this reason, I join with millions of my fellow Americans as well as those of my home city and state, Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, in most respectfully urging the passing of S.R. 1973 (companion Bill in House) on the grounds that if the Thaddeus Kosciuszko House is not preserved now, it will forever be lost to the historical treasury of the Republic.

STATEMENT OF HON. FRANK ANNUNZIO, A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

Mr. Chairman: As a sponsor of legislation to designate the Thaddeus Kosciuszko Home as a National Historic Site, I especially appreciate the opportunity to testify before the Subcommittee and to express support for early enactment of this legislation. Recognition for this Polish hero of the American revolution is long overdue, and consequently, I commend the distinguished Chairman of the Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation for his wisdom in scheduling this hearing.

Polish patriots figured prominently in the American struggle for independence, and one of the most outstanding of the Polish patriots was Thaddeus Kosciuszko. He contributed a much-needed scientific knowledge of military engineering as well as an unwavering enthusiasm for the cause of freedom.

Kosciuszko arrived in Philadelphia in 1776, at a time when America was still alone in the insurrection, and when she had just given to the world her Declaration of Independence. He was among the ablest and most idealistic volunteers to reach America from Europe.

In the spring of 1777, after receiving a commission as a colonel from the Continental Congress, Kosciuszko joined the Northern Army where his ability as an engineer was of invaluable use in the campaign against Burgoyne. His ability to build almost impenetrable fortifications and his able judgment in the choice of battlegrounds contributed much to the final defeat of Burgoyne's forces.

The fortification of the Heights of West Point was Kosciuszko's most important undertaking in America. To maintain West Point meant to command the Hudson, and in the words of General Washington, "the Hudson River was indispensably essential to preserve the communication between the Eastern, Middle, and Southern States." In the midst of difficulties similar to those of Valley Forge, Kosciuszko labored for over two years, and within that time made West Point impregnable.

Congress by special act, bestowed on Kosciuszko the rights and privileges of American citizenship and the rank of brigadier general for his historic role in the American Revolution.

But, when American independence was won, Kosciuszko set sail for Europe where he spent his remaining years fighting for the freedom of his beloved Poland. The invaluable assistance which Kosciuszko gave to the American colonies can never really be repaid, but passage of this legislation to designate his home at 301 Pine Street in Philadelphia at a National Historic Site will be a tangible expression of America's gratitude for the selfless spirit of a great man.

Mr. Chairman, at the present time the Department of the Interior is actively engaged in establishing an American Museum of Immigration in the base of the Statue of Liberty in New York harbor in order to honor the contributions of all immigrants to America. In this day of reawakening ethnic pride, the various ethnic groups in America are striving to secure adequate recognition of what each has given to the growth and development of our country. What better opportunity could we have to recognize an individual ethnic group's contribution than to designate the Kosciuszko Home as a National Historic Site in honor of the Polish contribution to our Nation.

February 10 is known as General Thaddeus Kosciuszko Day and is observed annually by Polish-Americans across our Nation. I can think of no more appropriate commemoration of this special day than to enact into law the legislation now pending to designate Kosciuszko's Home as a National Historic Site. By taking favorable action, we may at long last pay this overdue tribute to one of the great heroes of the American Revolution—Thaddeus Kosciuszko.

STATEMENT OF HON. JAMES G. O'HARA, A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS
FROM THE STATE OF MICHIGAN

I appreciate this opportunity to present testimony in support of S. 1973 which would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish the Thaddeus Kosciuszko Home National Historic Site in the State of Pennsylvania.

As the sponsor of similar legislation in the House, I feel strongly that our nation has been remiss in not long ago having taken the steps necessary to honor a man who has often been called the "hero of two worlds"—a man who fought for both American and Polish independence.

Thaddeus Kosciuszko was a true American hero—a man who volunteered his services to the Continental Congress during the Revolutionary War, who was commissioned a Colonel in the Army Engineers, and who was responsible for the construction of the famous fortifications at Saratoga and West Point.

The preeminent position of Thaddeus Kosciuszko as the leading fortifications expert of the Continental Army has never been questioned, but his full perspective in American history has yet to be illuminated. Republics are notoriously ungrateful, but our Republic has been particularly remiss in failing to pay proper tribute to this great man.

Thaddeus Kosciuszko was the forerunner of millions of Polish-Americans who, by their skill and hard work, have contributed much to this country's development.

My own State of Michigan, for example, is the home of hundreds of thousands of Americans of Polish descent. It also is the center of some of the great Polish institutions of learning in the world—among them Orchard Lake Center of Polish Studies and Culture. Distinguished scholars in my State, along with others, are in the process of a most exhaustive study of the wellsprings of Polish culture, particularly in the early history of the United States.

Clearly, Thaddeus Kosciuszko is foremost in the annals of the heroes of this Republic. Yet, over the years, far too little recognition has been afforded him by the nation he helped to free, and the result has been that too few Americans today are aware of the important role he played in achieving victory in our Revolutionary War.

Designation of the Kosciuszko House in Philadelphia—the last home which this great man occupied before his death—as a National Historic Site would provide a place in which to honor this patriot of two nations, and from which present and future generations of Americans could be told of the contribution he made in winning the freedom we cherish today.

Finally, what better way would there be to acknowledge the contribution made by Polish-Americans than to pay tribute to the Polish-American who devoted much of his life—at great risk—to the cause of freedom.

I am proud to have sponsored similar legislation now pending in the House, and I urge that this Committee give favorable action to the measure now pending before it. In so doing, I join with millions of Americans who wish to see the Thaddeus Kosciuszko House rescued from oblivion and declared a National Historic Site.

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

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity to present my views to this subcommittee in support of legislation to establish the Thaddeus Kosciuszko Home in Philadelphia as a National Historic Site. I have introduced legislation of my own on the House side as H.R. 1169 to accomplish this.

As you well know, General Kosciuszko was a great American patriot who is a source of great pride for all Americans and, in particular, Americans of Polish descent. His contributions to the fight for independence by the patriots in the American revolution hold an important place in our heritage of freedom.

Although statues of Kosciuszko do exist in this country, including one at West Point, no historical memorial has been established which tells today's Americans of Kosciuszko the man. The last standing structure in which Kosciuszko spent any appreciable length is his home at 301 Pine Street in Philadelphia.

It is a small, unobtrusive-looking structure, reminding us of both the humble origins of our nation and of the modesty of Kosciuszko, who lived there after obtaining fame and glory for his heroism in both the American revolution and the Polish war for independence. It was that house to which he returned after spending two years in a Russian prison for his part in the Polish revolution.

I understand that the house, which Kosciuszko loved, is now abandoned, decaying and in serious need of repair. Failure to save this building in the near future by making it a national memorial could mean that it will soon be lost forever. We owe it to Americans of the future to preserve this historical site which symbolizes a man who meant so much to the founding of our nation.

Passage of this legislation would be very timely in view of the fact that the national celebration of the 200th anniversary of our nation's birth will be observed in just four years, with Philadelphia as the focal point for that celebration. The Kosciuszko home would be an important and appropriate addition to the historical displays commemorating our nation's birth. It is located just a short distance from Independence Square and would be convenient for tourists to visit.

Mr. Chairman, establishment of the Kosciuszko home as a national historic site would serve not only the cause of historical posterity—it would also be a very appropriate and deserving memorial to a man who gave so much to make this country what it is today. And it would be the first such memorial to a native son of Poland. As such, it would serve as a tribute to all Americans of Polish descent like Kosciuszko who have contributed so much to America's greatness over the years. I urge this subcommittee to take prompt and favorable action on this legislation so that as a national historic site the Kosciuszko home will be a source of patriotic pride for all Americans.

Senator CHURCH. If those are all the statements for inclusion in the record at this point, I would like to call our witness from the Park

Service. We have the Director of the Park Service with us this morning, George Hartzog, who is an old friend of this committee.

George, would you like to take a seat?

STATEMENT OF GEORGE B. HARTZOG, JR., DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, ACCOMPANIED BY JOHN LUZADER

Mr. HARTZOG. With your permission, I would like John Luzader to join me at the witness table.

Senator CHURCH. Fine.

Mr. HARTZOG. Our statement is very short and with your permission I will read it all.

We are pleased to have the opportunity to appear here with you today to provide your committee with the departmental views on S. 1973, a bill to provide for the establishment of the Thaddeus Kosciuszko Home National Historic Site in the State of Pennsylvania, and for other purposes.

General Thaddeus Kosciuszko, Polish patriot and soldier, was a figure of outstanding significance to the winning of American independence.

He came to America in 1776 to aid the patriot cause. His talents as military engineer, aiding General Gates in the selection and fortification of defensive positions on the Hudson River, contributed importantly to the crucial American victory at Saratoga in 1777.

In 1778-80 he performed additional services by fortifying the Hudson at West Point, later home of the U.S. Military Academy. In the final stages of the war he served with distinction in North and South Carolina.

General Kosciuszko returned to his beloved Poland after the American Revolution, but his great services to the American cause have been universally acknowledged by historians ever since.

General Kosciuszko returned to the United States briefly in 1797-98. During this visit he rented two rooms in a Philadelphia boardinghouse. This building, located at 301 Pine Street, still stands.

It is a three-story brick structure in which Kosciuszko stayed from November 29, 1797, to May 5, 1798, when he left for France. It is this house that is now proposed for establishment as a national historic site.

The Secretary of the Interior's Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments, at its spring meeting in 1971, concluded that the house at 301 Pine Street does not meet the administrative criteria of national significance as a historic architectural structure.

Moreover, the Board concluded that it did not meet the administrative criteria as a fitting memorial to this national hero. In reaching this conclusion, the Board noted that General Kosciuszko lived there for less than 6 months, that his substantive contribution to American history occurred 15 years before his brief association with 301 Pine Street, and that the house has been greatly altered since the time he did stay there.

The Board noted, additionally, that General Kosciuszko is already honored more appropriately at several places throughout the country.

There is a monument to him on the battlefield at the Saratoga National Historical Park. At the U.S. Military Academy at West

Point, a statue stands on the parade ground; and the remains of the fortifications he built at West Point are still preserved.

In Washington, D.C., in Lafayette Park across Pennsylvania Avenue from the White House, stands a bronze figure of General Kosciuszko in Continental Army uniform, holding the fortification plans for Saratoga.

We believe, therefore, that to preserve a structure having so little association with General Kosciuszko himself and none at all with his nationally significant historical accomplishments would, in our opinion, detract from his cherished memory and his distinguished contributions to our Nation.

Accordingly, we recommend that S. 1973 not be enacted.

Mr. Chairman, I shall be happy to answer any questions you may have at this time.

Thank you.

Senator CHURCH. Well, I have some questions, George.

Isn't it true that during the prime of his life General Kosciuszko when he was in this country, moved about a good deal? He didn't stay at any one place? The nature of his mission was such that it took him from place to place; did it not?

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, sir. It did, and in that connection the longest period of time of course was on the Hudson in the vicinity of West Point.

Senator CHURCH. Is there any other place besides this Philadelphia area that could be validly identified as a residence?

Mr. HARTZOG. We know of none in Philadelphia; no.

Senator CHURCH. Do you know of any anywhere else?

Mr. HARTZOG. There are some houses at Newburgh, adjacent to West Point that are associated with the time that he was at West Point. We have not made any detailed study of them because these houses are preserved as part of the New York State park program.

Senator CHURCH. Now, assuming this building here in Philadelphia is in poor condition, you are aware that it would be restored and donated to the Government; are you not?

Mr. HARTZOG. No, sir; I have not been aware of that until the chairman brought that out this morning in his questioning. We had no information that any of this property would be donated except a statement in a press release or a newspaper article in a bulletin in which Mr. Pizek is quoted as indicating that he would be willing to give the building to the Park Service. We have not verified that information with him and we have no information on the fact that he and his colleagues would restore the building.

Senator CHURCH. The only information that I have is the response that was made by Senator Hartke and confirmed by Senator Schweiker. Of course, we are going to have Mr. Pizek here to testify so that he can establish the record in that regard.

But if it is true that the house will be donated and restored without expense to the Government, would that affect the position of the Park Service on this bill?

Mr. HARTZOG. No, sir; it would not.

Senator CHURCH. You wouldn't accept it as a gift?

Mr. HARTZOG. That is our view. In other words, the recommendation that the Advisory Board gave was that it was lacking in historical significance measured by the administrative criteria developed by the

Board for judging historic structures under the Historic Sites Act of 1935, and those decisions are made without regard to the monetary considerations involved in whether you restore them or don't restore them.

Senator CHURCH. Is it feasible, according to your own studies of this house in its historic context to restore it accurately in general appearance to what it was at the time of the general's residency there?

Mr. HARTZOG. We have concluded on the basis of historical information resulting from surveys a number of years after it was built, but before its substantial modification, that it would be possible to restore it to its authentic condition. We have not been able to obtain permission from the owner to get access to the building so we have not been able to evaluate the structure.

A year or more ago one of our people was a member of a group in the basement of the building. But based on the records we have examined from instant surveys we think it is possible for authentic restoration.

Senator CHURCH. Does your study disclose that Thomas Jefferson was the executor of Kosciuszko's will?

Mr. HARTZOG. No, sir. Our studies reveal Mr. Jefferson filed Mr. Kosciuszko's will and it was later certified in the Orphans Court in Washington, D.C. He declined to serve as administrator. This was a very distinguished case, as the chairman knows, going all the way to the Supreme Court and not having been settled until 1852, some considerable time after the general's demise.

Senator CHURCH. Coming back to the house, wasn't it true that the general left that house at 301 Pine Street, Philadelphia, because of the urgency involved in French-American relationships at the time?

Mr. HARTZOG. This is an area that I spent an hour and a half with my historians on this morning and perhaps it is one of the most disputed points among scholars to just exactly what happened and why with respect to his living at 301 Pine Street.

There is no question but apparently he was talking with Mr. Jefferson. I would like for Mr. Luzader to respond if you want something further on that point.

Senator CHURCH. Well, if everybody will sit in place, we would like to hear from Mr. Luzader. There is a rollcall in the Senate and I need to answer it. I will be right back.

We will be in brief recess.

(Recess.)

Senator CHURCH. Senator Scott cannot be with us, so his statement will be included in the record at this point as though read.

STATEMENT OF HON. HUGH SCOTT, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

Senator Scott. Mr. Chairman, may I first express my appreciation to you and to the Interior Committee for holding this hearing on S. 1973, the bill I cosponsored to provide for the establishment of the Thaddeus Kosciuszko Home National Historic Site in Philadelphia, Pa.

I am particularly proud to testify in support of this legislation since I am a resident of Philadelphia and have been associated for many years with the city's outstanding Polish community. It goes

without saying that the enactment of this legislation is of immense importance to our Nation's Polish-Americans since General Kosciuszko represented so well the principles of freedom and independence to which we hold today.

General Kosciuszko's place in American history is well known. He served as Gen. George Washington's chief army engineer during the Revolutionary War and designed the fortifications at West Point and Saratoga. The fame of General Kosciuszko at West Point and particularly Saratoga needs no added emphasis, but I cannot refrain from noting that his very first engineering feat on American soil was the successful fortification of the Delaware River approaches to Philadelphia.

It was in Philadelphia that his American career started and it was from Philadelphia that he took his final departure from American soil. The preservation of the last remaining dwelling associated with Gen. Thaddeus Kosciuszko in all of the United States is now before your committee.

Mr. Chairman, the Polish patriot and freedom fighter on whose behalf I am testifying today represented American ideals as well as, or better than, most native Americans. In his dwelling at 301 Pine St. in Philadelphia, General Kosciuszko wrote and delivered to Thomas Jefferson his will and testament in which he bequeathed his fortune for the freedom of enslaved blacks.

I submit that General Kosciuszko ought to be accorded the honor of having his home declared a national shrine in remembrance of his contributions to American freedom and independence.

At this point, Mr. Chairman, I would like to submit, for the record, a resolution adopted by Pennsylvania's House of Representatives in support of S. 1973, and a statement by S. K. Stevens, executive director, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

I urge this committee to report favorably the Kosciuszko House bill to the Senate for prompt action.

(The documents referred to follow:)

STATEMENT OF S. K. STEVENS, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, PENNSYLVANIA
HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION

The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, the official agency of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entrusted with the protection and development of its rich historical treasures, wishes to place itself on record as approving the designation of the building at 301 Pine Street, Philadelphia, which was for a time the home of Thaddeus Kosciuszko, as a National Historic Landmark, and supports the provisions of Senate Bill 1973 for its protection and development as such.

Thaddeus Kosciuszko made invaluable contributions to the cause of American independence as a military planner and engineer. The existing house at 301 Pine Street is the only remaining house occupied by this illustrious patriot and as such is deserving of national recognition as a surviving physical remain associated with him. The approach of the Bicentennial of the birth of the Nation makes it imperative that every single remaining house which has an intimate association with patriots and military leaders of this era be given special attention as national historic shrines.

The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, as the official representative of the historic concerns of this State, respectfully solicits approval of this bill by the Senate Interior Committee and its final passage.

House of Representatives



HARRISBURG, PA.
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK

Resolution

WHEREAS, *The history of the United States Revolutionary War is an important and indivisible part of our American heritage; and*

WHEREAS, *Thaddeus Kosciuszko was an important general in the Continental Army, and leader of the era; and*

WHEREAS, *Thaddeus Kosciuszko continued to serve the United States after the Revolutionary War as a secret envoy to Paris thus helping to avert a war with France; and*

WHEREAS, *As a final gesture of his belief in the concept of freedom Thaddeus Kosciuszko provided in his will that the assets of his estate in America should be used to buy the freedom of slaves; and*

WHEREAS, *The Polish American Congress, Inc., has attempted to have the American home of Thaddeus Kosciuszko at 301 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, declared a National Historical Site; and*

WHEREAS, *It is desirable to preserve the home of Thaddeus Kosciuszko, an important contributor to the United States and freedom; therefore be it*

RESOLVED, *That the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania memorialize the President, Congress and Department of Interior of the United States to declare the home of Thaddeus Kosciuszko a National Historic Site; and be it further*

RESOLVED, *That copies of this resolution be delivered to the President of the United States, the presiding officers of each House of the Congress of the United States, the Secretary of the Interior, and the United States Senators and Congressmen from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.*

We hereby certify that the foregoing is an exact copy of a Resolution introduced in the House of Representatives by the Honorable Kenneth B. Lee, Roger Raymond Fischer, James J. Ustynoski, Frank J. O'Connell, Jr., William G. Piper, John Pezak, and Bernard J. Dombrowski, and adopted by the House of Representatives on the 9th day of November 1971.



Herbert Fineman
Herbert Fineman, Speaker

Attest:

Vincent F. Scarcelli
Vincent F. Scarcelli, Chief Clerk

Senator CHURCH. Now, George, we were about to refer to your historian, as I recall, when we had to recess this hearing.

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, sir, Mr. Chairman.

In response to your question with respect to the general's visit to France following his stay at 301 Pine Street in Philadelphia, as I was commenting, this is a disputed matter among the scholars.

If you wish some information on it, I would be happy to have Mr. Luzader testify to that.

Senator CHURCH. What I would like to hear from Mr. Luzader is whether or not the Department is of the opinion that General Kosciuszko was an outstanding American patriot whose services to the country during our struggle for independence in the Revolutionary War are worthy of special memorialization.

Mr. HARTZOG. Oh, indeed, they are.

Senator CHURCH. We can discuss whether Jefferson filed the will or was the executor, but the main point is what were the contributions of this man to our own struggle for independence and how should we memorialize his service to our cause.

Mr. HARTZOG. His national significance in the cause of the Revolution is unquestioned. There is absolutely clear documentation of the distinguished contributions he made. The response I was making was in connection with his later mission to France, and about this there is a lot of dispute among the scholars.

Senator CHURCH. If I understand the position of the Department correctly, you feel it would not be appropriate to make this a National Historical Site because the general lived in there only 6 months. You place a good deal of weight on that; do you not?

Mr. HARTZOG. Not only that, Mr. Chairman, but this was a boardinghouse at the time that the general lived there. He simply rented rooms there.

The Capitol was there. Many of the leading people of the Nation rented rooms there in similar circumstances. So, if we were to use the criterion of preserving boardinghouses where these people stayed, we would really have a restoration program of enormous magnitude.

Senator CHURCH. That is true, but if General Kosciuszko had had a plantation, you wouldn't have any particular difficulty. We have preserved many a plantation of men who were wealthy landowners. He came from a foreign country to help, he didn't have an established estate in this country.

So, if we are going to find any place that we can associate with his life here, it has to be where he stayed. He stayed in a boardinghouse.

You are not taking a position that a boardinghouse doesn't qualify, but if it were a plantation, it would?

Mr. HARTZOG. I am taking the position that he was a transient occupant in this house as were a number of other people transient residents in Philadelphia, transacting business.

Now, if we are looking for a structure to memorialize the general, I would suggest for the committee's consideration—and certainly if it be the wish of the distinguished chairman, we will undertake it—that we have a look in connection with Newburgh and West Point where he was without any question during the period of 2 years of the illustrious service he gave in the cause of freedom in the United States.

All we are saying is that we do not believe this is a fitting memorial. We are not denying the fact that he was there for 6 months. We concede that. We simply are saying we do not think a transient residence place 15 years after his contribution is a place to memorialize him.

Senator CHURCH. You memorialized the place where Lincoln died. How long was he in residence there?

Mr. HARTZOG. That was not to memorialize Lincoln as a man, it was an event in history.

The Ford's Theater, for example, where he was and the house where he died.

Senator CHURCH. It was a boardinghouse; wasn't it?

Mr. HARTZOG. No; they took in roomers.

Senator CHURCH. Well, that is called a boardinghouse.

Well, all right, you explained your position and I just wanted to understand your position.

The fact is that Congress, in appreciation for the services of the general, presented a land grant to him, did it not, a land grant of 1,500 acres in Ohio?

Mr. HARTZOG. 500 acres, Mr. Chairman, and appropriated \$15,000 for him upon his return to the United States as the remaining compensation for his contribution during the Revolution.

Senator CHURCH. What did he do with that land?

Mr. LUZADER. That land was sold for him by Mr. Jefferson and Col. John Armstrong, who had been a comrade in arms of his.

Senator CHURCH. What were his instructions as to what to do with the funds?

Mr. LUZADER. There were no instructions concerning the land.

Senator CHURCH. No, the funds for the sale of the land?

Mr. LUZADER. There were no instructions. The property was sold and the money was given to General Kosciuszko. It was sold to

Louise Francois Phillitz on July 9, 1872. It was located in Perry Township, Franklin County, Ohio. The lots were 4, 7, 10, 18, and 19, and they comprised five 100-acre lots.

Now, this is quite separate from any bequest concerning direction to Mr. Jefferson for dispersal of funds, and I am assuming you are referring to Negro emancipation and education.

Senator CHURCH. Didn't the general's wealth contain a large disposal of funds?

Mr. LUZADER. This brings us to the question of the will which theoretically and presumably was drafted in the original form in this house. There are three wills, one of 1798, one of 1806, and one of 1817. The 1798 will was the one drafted by Mr. Jefferson at General Kosciuszko's request, and that is the one that provided for emancipation and education of Negro slaves. This was not to be financed out of his lands, it was to be financed simply out of his estate.

Now, the general died subsequent to the sale of his lands, so those lands were not part of the Kosciuszko estate.

Senator CHURCH. But he did, in his will, indicate a desire to have a part of his estate utilized for the purposes of establishing this colored school; didn't he?

Mr. LUZADER. No. It had nothing to do with the school. It was for the emancipation and education of Negro slaves.

Senator CHURCH. Education of slaves?

Mr. LUZADER. That is right. It was never put into effect. Would you like to know why?

Senator CHURCH. Yes, I am interested.

Mr. LUZADER. Because a subsequent will of 1806 made a bequest to Kosciuszko Armstrong, his grandson, and in 1817 he willed all of his estate to Francis Xavier Zeltner with whom he was making his home.

After Kosciuszko's death, Mr. Jefferson filed the original will he had in the Albemarle County Circuit Court, but he declined to serve.

John Hartwell Cooke was asked to serve, and he also declined.

Then Mr. Jefferson wrote to the attorney general, William Wirt, and he used his good offices to have the matter transferred to the orphan's court in the District of Columbia.

At this point three parties contested the will. One was General Armstrong on behalf of his son; one was Zeltner claiming to be the sole heir by virtue of the final will which was the will of 1817, and General Kosciuszko's two sisters, Anna and Catherine, who were living in Russian Poland.

This dragged on for many years. In the meantime, an administration paper was issued by the orphan's court in the District of Columbia to Benjamin L. Lear. Mr. Lear, a local attorney, made an agreement with the group called the African Education Society sponsored by the Presbyterian Church, by which he would turn over to him the funds left by General Kosciuszko if they would raise an equal amount. They never raised the equal amount and because the litigation continued for so many years, the thing simply died. There was to be a school called the Kosciuszko School in New Jersey, and the terms were not met.

In the meantime, Mr. Lear died during the cholera epidemic of 1832, and a number of other attorneys became involved in this.

The thing had diplomatic implications because the representative of the heirs was the Russian minister, and he was replaced by another fellow, and a number of other people became involved.

Finally, this dragged on until 1852 when the U.S. Supreme Court decided that Kosciuszko died intestate, that his will of 1798 had been replaced by the wills of 1806 and 1817, but that the will of 1817 had voided all previous wills.

So, making that decision, the Court held not only were the first two wills void, but the third will also, and that the man died intestate, and all of the funds of the estate were turned over to the heirs of the two sisters. The sisters were Anna Esco and Catherine Sokoschi.

By this time, they were both dead, so their children and grandchildren got it. It came to the sum of \$37,924.40, plus interest after June 1847, and the total was \$50,000.

Senator CHURCH. \$50,000 was left after the lawyers had it for 30 years? [Laughter.]

Mr. HARTZOG. Mr. Chairman, I was as horrified as you were. [Laughter.]

Mr. LUZADER. I don't know what the lawyers got.

Senator CHURCH. All right, thank you.

Mr. LUZADER. Well, that is the will.

Senator CHURCH. Thank you.

I don't think I have any further questions. I think I understand the reasons that you put forth, although I am not wholly convinced that the reasons are persuasive. But I understand what they are and they are very much a part of our record and will be given their force and effect in considering this bill.

Congressman Pucinski is here.

Mr. PUCINSKI. I do have a prepared statement which I would like to put in the record. I looked at the very distinguished list of witnesses you have here who have come from long distances, and if it is agreeable to you, I will yield to them.

I want to stress that I am extremely interested in this legislation. I have listened with interest to the previous witness. I would submit that the arguments are not very persuasive.

I do believe that we can correct one of the grievous errors of our country in failing to put into perspective the enormous contributions made by the various ethnic groups in the growth of America.

I think the dedication of this building would help correct much of this oversight.

I appreciate this recognition, and I would like to give the court reporter a copy of my statement at this time.

Senator CHURCH. We are very happy to have you here, and we would be delighted to have your statement, as read.

STATEMENT OF HON. ROMAN PUCINSKI, A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, there has been an unfortunate tilt to the writing of American history whereby the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, in the tremendous part played by all ethnic minorities has been grievously overlooked.

S. 1973 and the companion measure, H.R. 11578 I introduced in the House, declaring the Thaddeus Kosciuszko House a national historic site, is of double importance, It appropriately preserves this last remaining American link of a great military genius significantly responsible for the success of American arms in the Revolutionary War.

It also, hopefully, marks a milestone in the future policy of this Republic whereby it registers its appreciation of all men who contribute so mightily to its history and spiritual heritage, regardless of ethnic background.

I would like to discuss briefly the background of General Kosciuszko. He was born in Poland on February 4, 1746, of a modest noble family and devoted his entire life to an inspiring mission—bringing liberty and freedom to his fellow man, particularly his beloved countrymen.

He so distinguished himself in his studies that he was given the rank of captain and sent by the King of Poland to Paris to study fortifications at the Ecole Militaire. He had a natural ability for engineering.

While still in France, Kosciuszko learned of the tragic news of the partition of Poland by Prussia, Russia, and Austria, and this first partition of the Polish commonwealth shocked freedom-loving people everywhere.

Disillusioned but determined to free his countrymen, Kosciuszko completed his studies and returned to Poland in the spring of 1774. Conditions were worse than he remembered them, and due to various factors, Thad Kosciuszko sailed for America in 1776 to help the Americans fight for their freedom and to gain firsthand experience for the day he could free his own oppressed people.

The War Board of the Continental Congress appointed him as an engineer with the rank of colonel, and his first assignment was to build the fortification of Billingsport on the Delaware River, which was to defend the approaches to Philadelphia.

He also built fortifications at Fort Mercer.

With these impregnable fortifications and General George Washington's successful attack on the British at Trenton, New Jersey, the defeated British headed back for the open sea, and Colonel Kosciuszko gained fame immediately for his brilliance and skill.

His next assignment was to build the fortification of Ticonderoga in the Champlain area of the New York colony.

After that came assignments at Bemis Heights, about which Dwight Davis, Secretary of War, later said: "Kosciuszko's strategic skill in the fortifications of Bemis Heights was an important factor in our victory at Saratoga."

Kosciuszko suggested to General Washington that West Point be made the first military academy in the United States, which was later approved by the Congress. Here today you will find a commemorative statute and tribute "To the hero of two worlds."

As a reward for his contributions at West Point, General John Patterson gave Kosciuszko a Negro slave, Agrippa Hull. The slave was freed by Kosciuszko for the idea of slavery was repugnant to his temperament.

After serving the Northern Army, Colonel Kosciuszko was sent to help the Southern Army, not only with technical problems but with actual fighting.

After 8 years in America, Kosciuszko had so distinguished himself in the fight for American independence that at the recommendation of George Washington, Congress bestowed upon the brave Polish patriot the title of Chief Engineer with the rank of Brigadier General, and the rights and privileges of American citizenship.

He also received from the War Department a voucher for back pay of \$12,280.49 to be paid to him sometime in the future when the condition of the treasury permitted it.

By Act of Congress, he was also entitled to 500 acres of public land.

General Kosciuszko left the United States on July 15, 1784, to return to Poland where he busied himself preparing his countrymen for the fight for freedom.

Russia launched another attack against Poland because she did not want to see a unified country. Although Kosciuszko scored minor victories and inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy, they were hopelessly outnumbered, and in 1793 Poland was partitioned a second time by her greedy neighbors.

In 1794, General Kosciuszko took up his sword again as Commander-in-Chief of his countrymen. His major victory came at Raclawice, near Krakow, where the peasants with their scythes killed nearly half the Russian forces. This victory had been won in defiance of all military principles, and patriotic Poles everywhere came to join General Kosciuszko.

Finally, the decisive battle came at Maciejowice, where against overwhelming odds, Kosciuszko watched the hecatomb of his gallant troops. He was wounded, captured, and imprisoned in Russia for several years.

After Czarina Catherine's death in 1796, her son, Paul I, ascended the Russian throne and offered Kosciuszko his freedom and the Governorship of Poland. Not wishing to become a puppet of the Czar, Thad Kosciuszko refused and asked for the release of 12,000 of his countrymen. In a compromise, Paul freed Kosciuszko and his men on the promise that Kosciuszko would not set foot in Poland again.

The General made his way across the European continent, and everywhere he went he was showered with gifts and praise from the admirers of this legendary hero.

Kosciuszko arrived in America on August 18, 1797, where the hero of two continents was greeted by a 13-gun salute and large crowds. He held long conferences on Polish affairs with George Washington, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson and many other American statesmen and generals who promised diplomatic and financial assistance in the event of another armed uprising for independence.

During President Adams' administration, good French-American relations had declined and at times war seemed inevitable. To forestall this possibility, Jefferson suggested that Kosciuszko, as his own personal special envoy, bring about a peaceful settlement between the two countries.

Before leaving America for France in the summer of 1798, Kosciuszko named Jefferson as executor of his will in which he expressed his concern for the welfare of the Negro slaves.

The will read:

I, Thaddeus Kosciuszko, being just on my departure from America, do hereby declare and direct that, should I make no other testamentary disposition of property in the United States, I hereby authorize my friend Thomas Jefferson to employ the whole thereof in purchasing Negroes from among his own or any other and giving them liberty in my name; in having them instructed for their new condition in the duties of morality, which may make them good neighbors, good fathers and mothers, husbands and wives, in their duty as citizens, teaching them to be defenders of their liberty and country, of the good order of society, and in whatsoever may make them happy and useful.

With this American testament, Kosciuszko was 65 years ahead of Abraham Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation. This act alone is ample proof of the Pole's humanitarian spirit, which was very rare indeed for those times and the sphere in which he was raised. This man lived what he believed.

This legacy was never carried out because of complicated legal involvements, persisting beyond Jefferson's lifetime. There is no question of Kosciuszko's intent, which entitles him to the title of "Pioneer of Negro Emancipation."

A historian has commented:

Kosciuszko's will is an unwritten chapter in American history. It is possible that if its suggestion had been followed, there might have been no Civil War in the United States, and the race problems of today would not be so perplexing to economists.

Kosciuszko and other American emissaries met with success in Paris and exaggerated demands against the United States were called off.

Eventually, Kosciuszko left Paris and moved to the home of Peter Joseph Zeltner, first minister of Switzerland, at Berville, near Fontainebleau. There he was to remain for the next 14 years, never to see his beloved Poland again.

Alexander I ascended the Russian throne after the death of his father. His first act as Czar was to declare a pro-Polish policy, and after defeating Napoleon in his Russian campaign, he sent for General Kosciuszko and promised in writing that valiant Poland would be freed and rebuilt, and invited Kosciuszko to attend the Congress of Vienna.

Alexander was living up to his pledges, but his proposals met stiff opposition from Frederick of Prussia, Metternich of Austria, and Wellington of England. Alexander backed down and a third partition was the end result. Poland was not to see liberty and freedom until 1919, after World War I, only to be swallowed up again by Russia after World War II.

Kosciuszko left Vienna crushed and despondent. The crown of sorrow weighed heavily on his 69 years. His work was undone, but there was nothing more he could do. He returned to the Zeltner home in Switzerland to live out the last 2 years of his life. On October 15, 1817, the hero of two continents died. In 1818, the body of Kosciuszko was sent to Kracow to rest in the vault of the Royal Castle, where it remains today, the holiest shrine in Poland.

Basically, what distinguished Kosciuszko from the crowd was a unique dedication of purpose. He lost himself in a cause and thus found himself. He was unselfish. He did not complain or whine about his misfortune. He was uncompromising in his principles. He had simple honesty and dignity. Above all, he was humble.

Kosciuszko is truly to be numbered among the immortals. He never stood by merely as an observer. He was in the arena, fighting for a better life for all men.

Aptly, Theodore Roosevelt has written on the heroic spirit:

The credit belongs to the man who is actually in the arena; whose face is marred by dust and sweat and blood; who strives valiantly; who errs and comes short again and again; who knows the great enthusiasms, the great devotions, and spends himself in a worthy cause; who at the best knows in the end the triumph of high achievements; and who at the worst, if he fails, at least fails while daring greatly; so that his place shall never be with those cold and timid souls who know neither victory nor defeat.

Mr. Chairman, I most urgently and respectfully recommend a favorable report on S. 1973. I have introduced my own bill, H.R. 11578, to make the General Thaddeus Kosciuszko House a National Historic Site, which is by way of remedying a sad historical oversight.

To fail to do so is by way of impounding it into an insult, not only to a deserving hero, long dead, and to the millions of American citizens of similar Polish descent, but to all Americans whose manifest destiny was guided so brilliantly and providentially during the birth of this great Nation.

Senator CHURCH. Our next group is headed by Mr. Edward J. Piszek, who has a panel and they may come up as a panel and be introduced by their chairman.

STATEMENT OF EDWARD J. PISZEK, PHILADELPHIA INDUSTRIALIST, ACCOMPANIED BY ALOYSIUS A. MAZEWSKI, PRESIDENT, POLISH AMERICAN CONGRESS, AND HENRY DENDE, ERNEST L. CUNEO, DAVID ABODAHER, DR. EUGENE KUSIELEWICZ, AND FATHER WALTER ZIEMBA

Mr. PISZEK. Mr. Chairman, honorable members of the Senate committee, gentlemen.

It has been a matter of growing concern for my colleagues and myself that the vast contributions of the various European-ethnic groups which went into the founding and developing of our American heritage have been overlooked, while the instant case of Thaddeus Kosciuszko and the acquisition of his last remaining residence is immediately in point. In speaking to this issue we hope to also illuminate the other European-American ethnic contributions. I make it clear, I hope, that we are not appearing merely as the descendants of Poles seeking recognition of the American Revolutionary hero of Polish birth. On the contrary, we are appearing as Americans for Americans claiming that facet of American heritage which we deem ourselves as Americans of Polish descent, particularly charged to raise to the consciousness of all Americans, regardless of race, creed or color, what we believe to be vast dimensions of previously neglected areas of our American spiritual heritage.

From time to time there appears in the affairs of men certain gifted and exalted souls so talented in personal accomplishments that they would achieve fame on these alone. But when added to their genius in such a vast dynamic concept of liberty for all men, such few men, in the words of Emerson, forge themselves into immortality.

Practically all schoolchildren in America—and many children in foreign countries—are aware of the fact that Benjamin Franklin, in addition to being a statesman and an author and a publisher, was also a great scientist and inventor; and there are very few who do not know that Thomas Jefferson, in addition to being the author of the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights, was also a musician, a paleontologist, and a distinguished architect. But very, very few are aware that Thaddeus Kosciuszko, military genius, whose fortifications saved the Hudson Valley at West Point and the Delaware Valley below Philadelphia, also designed those fortifications at Saratoga which are the prime cause of that victory which marked

the turning point of the Revolutionary War. Fewer still are aware that Thaddeus Kosciuszko was a brilliant theological student, graduating with highest honors from a Jesuit college, before being preempted as a King's cadet for the military academy of Poland.

Fewer still know that as a postgraduate student in Paris, he immersed himself in the studies of those masters of philosophy upon whom Thomas Jefferson and the Founding Fathers modeled our country.

But in terms of this hearing today, most importantly, Thaddeus Kosciuszko made such an exhaustive study of fortifications, particularly of the greatest master of all, Vauban, that in the mastery of this art he became, inevitably, an extremely good painter and a first-class architect. It was out of his love of architecture—and his even greater love of man and his liberty—that he and Thomas Jefferson became the closest of friends.

I should be less than frank if I did not say that my colleagues and I were frequently at a loss as to how to present a full picture of the full talents, let alone the fateful contribution of Thaddeus Kosciuszko at Saratoga. Born of his superior knowledge of fortifications at its most critical battle, to which this Republic in considerable part owes its existence.

In a larger sense, we consider this hearing also a turning point, an hour of decision, in a crucial battle to reclaim as Americans for Americans, full knowledge of those brave and noble men of all nationalities, all races, and all creeds, whose imagination, dedication and life's work went into the founding and the building of this country.

Mr. Justice Cardozo declared that silence prolonged can be measured, and as we here today break the silence which has followed the name of Gen. Thaddeus Kosciuszko for two centuries, we as Americans of Polish descent, feel that he is on trial. We hope the case we intend to make for him today—by incontrovertible evidence—is such that you will render a verdict that he deserves to be rescued from obscurity—not for his sake—not for Poland's sake—not for our sake as Polish descendants—but for the sake of that American heritage of which we as American citizens are proud heirs.

I would like to introduce as the next witness Aloysius A. Mazewski, attorney at law, president of the Polish National Alliance, largest Polish fraternal organization, President of the American Polish Congress, a former officer of the U.S. Army. Mr. Mazewski.

Mr. MAZEWSKI. Mr. Chairman, members of the committee.

The matter before this honorable body here today is a petition to which the Polish American Congress is party. Its objective is to declare the last and only evidence on American soil connected with Gen. Thaddeus Kosciuszko, a National Historical Site.

This, indeed, is the question before your committee, but I most respectfully state—it is part of a much broader issue. The broader issue involved is that to deprive any American of part of our national heritage is to deprive all. I have the honor to be president of combined organizations of persons of Polish descent numbering in the many millions, who are resident throughout the Union and with particularly large concentrations in the major cities of our larger States. Colloquially, these American citizens of Polish descent are today known as Polonia and the Polish American Congress is the central organization of their constituent bodies; and it is on behalf of them I speak.

Today, however, I should like to address myself specifically to Gen. Thaddeus Kosciuszko—and two centuries of neglect. I do not seek to indict all of the historians of America—but I cannot refrain from noting that there comes a time when nonfeasance has the effect of malfeasance, and this, I submit, is as applicable to the keepers of records of events, the historians, as to the fashioners of events, the statesmen.

The result has been that the public school systems of the United States omit entirely the pioneering history of men of Polish descent, when, as a matter of fact, they antedate the arrivals on the *Mayflower*. Now, as this committee is well aware, a considerable number of our leading citizens take just pride in the fact that their ancestors were among the colonists on the plucky little ship which landed at Plymouth Rock and indeed, are often at considerable pains to remind us of this laudable venture of their distinguished forebears. No one, in fact, seeks to detract in the least from the performances of their ancestors—which history has so properly burnished.

By the same token, the restraint and modesty of your fellow American citizens of Polish descent in holding their peace for 350 years must commend itself to your fair judgment and consideration, since a considerable number of Poles arrived in Jamestown, Va., some 12 years before the *Mayflower* arrived, and at the express invitation of Capt. John Smith himself.

The question might properly be asked as to why we haven't raised the question before this; but the truth is that we rise not to assert a past claim, but to rebut a present libel against Poles, Polish culture and Poles of American descent. It is not by way of asking special privilege as sole original founders of the American culture and this Republic, but by way of demanding the equal right and dignity which is presently denied us in the American history books, the mass media and in the councils of this Nation as contributors to it.

The flagrant ignoring of Gen. Thaddeus Kosciuszko highlights the point. That point he and Gen. Casimir Pulaski wrote in terms of their blood in the American Revolution, the latter indeed with his life-blood.

But there are many other threads woven into the national fabric, in the colors of the white and red of Poland before, indeed, there was a red, white and blue flag. Those same Poles at Jamestown started the first factory in the United States, a glass factory, And, indeed, a year before the Mayflower Compact was signed, they struck for—and were granted—full and equal rights of citizenship in the Jamestown Colony.

This was pursuant to that ancient motto of Poland by which it came into existence, "Polak nie Sluga"—"A Pole shall never be a serf," and if this committee pleases, that is among other reasons why we, as Americans of Polish descent, appear here today. We are tired of that ridiculous lapse in the American educational system whereby we and our people are treated as Johnny-come-latelies, mere beneficiaries of the American civilization, when as a matter of fact, our ancestors were an integral part of Colonial history, leaders of the successful American Revolution.

I pass over the anglicizing of Polish names, whereby Dr. Alexander Kurcjuż, founder in 1659 of the First Institution of Higher Learning in New York comes down to us as Dr. Curtius. I mention only in passing that a great Polish nobleman, Albert Zaborowski became

New Jersey's leading jurist and the progenitor of a famous New Jersey family encompassing vast areas of the Passaic and Hudson Valley; nor do I think there is a particular point in laboring that among the first pioneers over the Alleghenies, long before Daniel Boone, was John Anthony Sadowski, whose pioneer outpost is now known to us as Sandusky, Ohio. His sons, following the family tradition, assisted Dan Boone in the founding of Harrisburgh, Ky. This is unknown to all but a few Americans—such as Dan Boone and that other pioneer, President Theodore Roosevelt.

I repeat, therefore, that the antecedents of Polish culture were sown when the Colonies were seedlings, and have since been inextricably woven in the fabric of American culture.

But, I cannot help but note, that if any question exists on that score, the volunteer services of Generals Pulaski and Kosciuszko in the American Revolution establish them beyond a reasonable doubt.

There appears to be a fatuous misunderstanding about their participation. They were not soldiers of fortune, still less men of vague standing. They were products of a most advanced civilization, a civilization which had produced the most learned of men including Mikolaj Kopernik—Copernicus—and they left the comforts and position of their country because their culture had produced men universal enough to fight for the universal aspirations of men as represented by the young, raw and struggling American Republic.

The fact that they were commissioned upon their arrival attests to their accomplishments, their bearing and their honor; that they discharged that trust fully—Pulaski at the cost of his life—and Kosciuszko in the saving of this Republic—is why we appear here today.

Jamestown was a milestone in the history of this Nation, and Poles were there. Saratoga was a milestone in the history of this Republic, and a Pole, Gen. Thaddeus Kosciuszko made it possible. This, in itself speaks volumes in favor of having a Kosciuszko historical site in our land.

We who attend here, also feel that today is a milestone, for as of this day, we of American-Polish descent are determined, as a special duty, to reclaim for all Americans their obscured Polish heritage. Like the Americans and the Poles of our ancestors before us, we seek never to fail either; and for granting this full and fair hearing in support of the Thaddeus Kosciuszko house as a national historic site, please accept the thanks of myself, the organizations and the members thereof in whose behalf I have spoken.

We are most hopeful that today marks a milestone, a turning point, and for us, I assure you it does. This day is, for Polish-Americans, an intellectual Saratoga. We, like Thaddeus Kosciuszko shall not cease our efforts until all Americans are afforded that cultural and sociological equality and freedom of which those political freedoms won at Saratoga were the forerunner.

The Polish American Congress rests.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator CHURCH. Thank you very much, Mr. Mazewski, for a very eloquent statement, like the statement of your chairman. Certainly a very powerful and moving presentation.

Let me just say that you mention in your statement that Poles at Jamestown started the first factory in the United States, a glass factory?

Mr. MAZEWSKI. Yes.

Senator CHURCH. I just happened to have visited the restoration of that glass factory and have a replica of the kind of original glass bottle that was manufactured there. I have that in my office.

Mr. MAZEWSKI. That is wonderful. I would like to see that.

Mr. PISZEK. Our next witness is Henry Dende, educator and publisher of the Polish American Journal, a national newspaper based in Scranton, Pa. He is a director of the Polish American Congress, past president of the board of education in Scranton, Pa., on which board he served for 18 years, active in numerous civic, cultural, and charitable organizations, president of the Scranton Philharmonic Orchestra, national president of the alumni society of the University of Scranton.

Mr. Dende.

Mr. DENDE. Mr. Chairman, members of the committee. It is said that a journey of 10,000 miles begins with a single step; but the journey which brings me before your committee today is one made by millions of Americans of Polish descent which started a thousand years ago. For the most part, Polish Americans are descended of the westernmost branch of the Slavic race, situated east and west of the Vistula River and extending from the Baltic Sea to the Carpathian Mountains. The difference between eastern and western Slav, however, is more than geographical.

The vast territories occupied by the Slavs exposed them to both Byzantine and Roman civilizations. It was a most fateful moment when the line of the first king of Poland, Piast, married Dobrava, a Bohemian princess in 962, for she was a Roman Catholic, and Poland's culture and Poland's mind, forever became basically European and Western.

Poland, for the most part, is a vast plain, much like our Middle West; indeed, the name Pole means field. A vast prairie is also a natural highway; from the first, the Poles were a great natural people without great natural protective boundaries. In many respects, the history of early Poland resembles that of early England's immense cross-fertilization of cultures, immense concentrations of wealth, and immense foreign intervention, including three partitions. In that respect, I venture to suggest that the history of Poland parallels the history of Israel; nothing, apparently, consolidates and preserves a cultural identity more than the removal of its homeland from the map. However, it seems reasonably apparent that whatever force may be able to accomplish on the face of this earth, or even outer space, it has no control whatever of the inner space called the human heart. The greater the external compression, the deeper the spiritual resistance.

Americans descended of parents or grandparents one of whom was born in Poland are estimated at over 12 million.

Now, gentlemen, the intellectually elite of Poland have always been attracted by America, and indeed, the last and only dwelling house of the world's foremost military engineer of the time, Gen. Thaddeus Kosciuszko, is the subject of your hearing today. He was, of course, also a painter and an architect, and above all, a world citizen in the sense described by Benjamin Franklin; namely, that loving his fellow man, anywhere he placed his foot was his native land.

Thus, paradoxically enough, I do not speak for General Thaddeus Kosciuszko; history already speaks for him and indeed, it asks why

our Nation, which owes, perhaps, its very existence to his genius, has failed to honor his memory.

Nor indeed, do I speak for the great and talented of Polish culture and heritage, some now living. I speak as an American; and I do not think it necessary for me to mention that Leopold Stokowski is of Polish descent any more than it is necessary for another American to mention that Arturo Toscanini was of Italian background, or for a Yankee to mention that William Shakespeare was an Englishman. I am perfectly willing at any time to discuss the pinnacles of Polish culture; but I am totally unwilling, under any circumstances, to fill in the gaps of anyone else's ignorance of Polish culture when the tiniest effort at any public library would save both my time and his.

From 1870 to 1930, millions of Poles came to America. They did not seek religious freedom; Poland always had it and long before America. They did not seek a frontier. Poland was sparsely settled and there was land to spare. But they did seek political freedom, and when the revolt of 1860 failed, they voted with their feet—as millions would today—to come to a land where political freedom existed; and they found it.

They were not of the nobility, as was General Pulaski, or of the landed gentry as was Gen. Thaddeus Kosciuszko. They had always worked for a living in Poland, they expected to work for a living here, and they have. They have shed their lifeblood for political liberty in Poland, before there was a United States; they shed their blood for the American Revolution; and they shed their blood without stint for the American flag and what it stands for after they became a part of American life.

If blood, sweat, and tears are the price Americans must pay for for their liberty, then I must respectfully inform this committee that Polonians—the Americans of Polish descent—have paid their share of the price—in full and in every department—and will do so if need be again.

I state this by way of paraphrasing Abraham Lincoln, and I say it with all the vehemence at my command. We 12 million Americans of Polish descent do not claim, now, nor have we ever made claim of being better American citizens than any other American, whatever his race, creed, or color; nor even that we are first among equals; but we assuredly do declare that if blood, sweat and tears, and loyalty be the measure of American citizenship, then we are second to none.

We have united into 3,000 organizations, all joined under the Polish American Congress, headed by President Aloysius A. Mazewski. Included in those 3,000 organizations are 17 huge fraternals, among them the Polish National Alliance also headed by President Mazewski, and the Polish Union of the U.S.A., of which I am vice president, are full participants in American national life, not the least of which is the maintenance of Alliance College at Cambridge Springs, Pa., by the Polish National Alliance.

Under these circumstances, gentlemen, we of Polonia feel it is our particular privilege as well as bounded duty, to illuminate that Polish tributary of American history which originated at Jamestown, tormented into the genius of Gen. Thaddeus Kosciuszko during the Revolution, and flooded into the mainstream of American life during the 19th and 20th centuries. On behalf of the 12 million Polish-American com-

munity cause of Gen. Thaddeus Kosciuszko; but I respectfully submit, on the merits, gentlemen, that his life and his services to our beloved country speak for themselves. Actually, the question is not whether Gen. Thaddeus Kosciuszko should be so recognized, but why such recognition has been delayed for nearly two centuries.

Gentlemen, the 12 million Polish-American community rests.

Senator CHURCH. You have all submitted very powerful statements. I would like to make reference before we go on to one particular passage in your statement, where you say from 1870 to 1930 millions of Poles came to America but did not seek religious freedom, Poland always had it, long before America. It did not seek a frontier, Poland was sparsely settled and there was land to spare, but they did seek political freedom.

When the vote of 1860 failed they voted with their feet, as millions would today, to come to a land of political freedom, and they found it.

It was my privilege to go to Poland in 1959 to visit Warsaw and other places outside, in the countryside outside there. I met and talked with many Polish people at that time. Believe me the spirit of freedom is still alive in Poland. I just hope one day it can be reborn. I think it can, it is hard to kill that spirit.

Mr. PISZEK. Mr. Chairman, the next witness is Ernest L. Cuneo. He is a lawyer, journalist, author, and military analyst. He is a doctor of laws and a member of the New York and District of Columbia Bars, a major of the U.S. Marine Corps Reserve, Retired, he is of wide international experience, having served as personal liaison for Gen. William J. Donovan at the Office of Strategic Service and British Security in the White House. He is the author of "Science and History," also "Dynamics of World History," and also a book under the title "The Control of the Narrow Seas," and numerous papers on combined operations. During his journalistic career, he has been President and Chairman of the Board, North American Newspaper Alliance.

Mr. CUNEO. It is one of the ironies of history that had Gen. Thaddeus Kosciuszko been born with a name as easily pronounceable as that of Gens. Andrew Jackson, Robert E. Lee, Thomas Stonewall Jackson, Ulysses Simpson Grant, John J. Pershing, or Dwight David Eisenhower, his name would resound throughout Western civilization as one of the foremost military geniuses of all time and certainly as one of the great soldiers of American history.

But it is a fact that that which is difficult to pronounce is almost impossible to memorize and that which is not easily remembered, however unjustly, is overlooked and forgotten.

To scholars, of course, the name of Gen. Thaddeus Kosciuszko is well known. With singular unanimity, there is agreement on the greatness of the man. This has never been in issue, nor is it in issue here today. The Department of the Interior concedes the first magnitude of his star in the American heavens; the sole issue is the appropriateness of calling the last remaining dwelling in the United States connected with his services to the American Republic a national historic site.

It perhaps emphasizes the importance of this site to note that a full, definitive life of Gen. Thaddeus Kosciuszko has never been commissioned, though veritable treasure troves of historical data have been discover-

ed both in the United States and Poland. From this it follows that while isolated analyses have been made of the engineering fortifications of Gen. Thaddeus Kosciuszko during the Revolution, absolutely nothing has been written on the subject of General Kosciuszko as a military strategist on a par with the great Clausewitz, and indeed, one to whom the great German was much indebted.

Most of General Kosciuszko's fame justly rests on his works at Saratoga. This is fair enough, since he was the key man at the key point in the key battle which saved the Continental Army and the American Revolution and having among other effects that of making France an ally.

It would be amiss, therefore, not to mention General Kosciuszko's training and tactics. He has been the premier King's Cadet at the King's Military College in Poland, followed by intense graduate work at the Ecole Militaire in Paris, then the world's best. He became a world authority on forts and magazines, in particular an expert on the master Vauban. But, General Kosciuszko added an extra dimension—the approaches and the surrounding landscape, an idea quite as revolutionary in its day as Werhner Von Braun's concept of outer space today. When, as a young man of burning idealism he joined General Washington's Army, as its engineer, the new continent offered full scope to his brilliant disciplined imagination, for it offered a chance to place the location of the fortifications from the terrain and not alter the terrain to fit the proposed fortifications.

Standing on the battle site of Saratoga or at West Point today, not only the landscape, but the monumental mind and logic of Gen. Thaddeus Kosciuszko is beautifully clear.

It is so magnificent in fact, that it is akin to one standing before a great painting or a great sculpture. It is quite easy to forget that it was a bare canvas or a block of marble before the artist exercised his skills. So one forgets that these great military works were mere wilderness before the art and genius of Gen. Thaddeus Kosciuszko made them the great fortifications which saved the Nation.

In medieval times the skill of the artist was spoken of as his cunning. The cunning of General Kosciuszko in the selection as well as the fortification of the Saratoga Battlefield is little less than breathtakingly brilliant.

His objective was to prevent Gentleman Johnny Burgoyne's army, invading from Canada, from reaching Albany, 20 miles away. General Kosciuszko first blocked the river road by crowning a mount which commanded it with a full battery. But in selecting that mount he chose a site below Mill Creek, flowing southeast into the Hudson.

In turn, Mill Creek's tributaries formed no less than four deep parallel ravines running east and west. Below and at right angles to them on Bemis Heights, the highest point, General Kosciuszko put his main batteries, commanding both the ravines and the mount of the river battery.

Well, of course, blocked on his left and center by General Kosciuszko's fortifications, poor Gentleman Johnny had no alternative but to try the right flank envelopment which General Kosciuszko predicted and planned; the Continental sharpshooters were waiting, particularly the Pennsylvania line. Its great and famous rifleman, Tim Murphy, shot Brigadier Frazier, the soul of the British Army. Brigadier Frazier fell, and with him for all practical purposes there fell also the British Crown in America.

Now, it has been accepted by most American historians, and indeed never seriously challenged, that the prime British strategy was to cut off New England from the rest of the Colonies by seizure of the Hudson Valley as a first step and thereafter to destroy the Colonies in detail.

This is true enough; Burgoyne coming down from Canada was to be joined by St. Leger coming across the Mohawk from Oswego and both were to be joined by Clinton coming up from New York City. This was the strategy, but it is overlooked that the tactics were combined amphibious operations, virtually the first in history, and Gen. Thaddeus Kosciuszko devised the defense against them.

More particularly, both Boston and New York had fallen before these amphibious tactics before the young Polish engineer had arrived. No less than 500 British sail entered New York harbor and landed 17,000 men on Staten Island. The Royal Navy utterly exhausted the Continental Army simply by cruising around Manhattan Island; even the cavalry were worn out following the ships.

One night, the Royal Navy transferred the Redcoats to Brooklyn. In a wide swing through Queens, coupled with frontal attacks on the left and center, the Continental Army was badly beaten. A providential fog enabled it to escape to Manhattan, but 2,000 volunteers from Maryland and Virginia who remained as rear guards were slaughtered in the Battle of Brooklyn Heights.

Once again the weary chase of the ships started. The British finally landed at 34th Street and the East River. They drove the Americans north to where the Washington Bridge now stands and killed 2,000 more, the rest of the Continentals escaping across New Jersey. Clearly, the British amphibious tactics were a great success.

They would have been a great success except for the intervention of the young arriving Pole.

Philadelphia was next and that is where young Thaddeus Kosciuszko came in. He was entrusted with the fortification of Philadelphia because he was the only man in the Colonies, let alone in the Continental Army who knew anything at all about fortification. Selecting the bend of the Delaware 3 miles below the city of Billingsport, he drove in deep palisades, built redoubts, complete even to underground passages and placed therein heavy artillery. As a result, when the British Army came, it was by land; the Royal Navy couldn't come up the Delaware to Philadelphia, because of the Kosciuszko fortifications. Perhaps this is why the man is so overlooked; people are seldom called great for what they prevented.

In the same manner as he had selected Saratoga, Gen. Thaddeus Kosciuszko selected West Point as the key point in the defense of the Hudson. Several factors entered into his judgment; the mountains were the highest, the current most rapid, the river narrowest, and had its sharpest bend at this promontory. He fortified both sides; he bristled the heights with tremendous artillery controlling all approaches and protected the batteries with masonry 30 feet thick with sheer drops making scaling impossible. Furthermore, he literally chained the Hudson with links weighing 140 pounds apiece—enough to stop the largest British ships of the line.

There is no point in elaborating this, but the Kosciuszko fortification stopped forever the British strategy of cutting off New England from the rest of the Colonies via New York, as indeed his Saratoga fortification had stopped invasion forever from Canada. As minor historical notes, it is worth mentioning that General Kosciuszko was the first to

suggest West Point as a military academy which he did to General Washington; and the other, that the hero of the American offense at Saratoga, Gen. Benedict Arnold, was the villain at West Point, exposed when Maj. John Andre was caught when he attempted to bring back the plans of the Kosciuszko fortifications which Arnold had sold to the British.

I might say parenthetically, Senator, I am absolutely certain the Battle of New York was not Washington's best week.

What seems lucid to us now was not understood then. General Kosciuszko was the first to understand the necessity of seizing the heights for the wider command use they gave to artillery.

He understood, first, that engineering attrition was exhausting and part of the guerrilla warfare; Burgoyne's army was worn out building 40 bridges between Lake George and Saratoga.

Detailed as engineer of the South, Kosciuszko's fortifications were sore and exacting thorns in the side of the Redcoats invading Georgia and the Carolinas. And when, ironically enough, Cornwallis went into a fixed encampment at Yorktown, it was an amphibious operation which gave the Americans final victory.

The French Fleet had badly damaged the rigging of the British Fleet in the Battle of the Chesapeake Capes and the British Fleet had to put back to New York for repairs.

The French Fleet sailed in, transported the Continental Army down the Chesapeake Bay and, surrounded by land and sea, the British Army surrendered.

Clearly, the amphibious tactics worked swiftly and lethally. Hence, it follows that in addition to his masterful tactics at Saratoga, had not Gen. Thaddeus Kosciuszko devised the grand strategy of amphibious defense, long before the British surrender at Yorktown, there well might have been an American surrender at Albany, N.Y., or indeed, Philadelphia, Pa.—at or near the humble little house where Gen. Thaddeus Kosciuszko had his last goodbye to the country he helped save.

Senator CHURCH. Well, Ernest, I am so glad you are here today. I hope that everybody is appreciating this hearing as much as I am. But that is really a brilliant exposition of the particular contribution, the great contribution, that General Kosciuszko made to the American cause.

I thank you for enforcing my knowledge of the American Revolution. That is really a very powerful statement on the importance of his contribution and the strategy that the English used in the early phases of the war. I hadn't appreciated that, nor the importance of the fortifications along the river.

Mr. CUNEO. Well, Senator, you are characteristically kind but I might say to you that I was born in that area, Bergen County, and our parents, you know, would take us up there. When I was a Boy Scout, I walked the fields of Saratoga and Ticonderoga. It was not marked as it now is. Now a family can go up there and stop at these various points and it is fully explained. But some decades ago, really a Boy Scout troop had to wade through the weeds.

I might say in passing, at Saratoga the defense was Kosciuszko's. The offense was Benedict Arnold's. He rode up there and there is a monument to his leg, where he took over the British Redoubt. But in 1780, he was the villain and he was selling Kosciuszko's plans to the British when he was caught.

Mr. PISZEK. Mr. Chairman, we hear now from a man we consider a sincere, intense, and imaginative personality whose absorption with Polish life in general and Thaddeus Kosciuszko in particular stem from his intellectual freedom as a writer.

His full-time occupation is that of advertising and sales. He was born of Lebanese descent. It is significant for us to note that of the six books completed and published during the past 6 years, the three released by Simon & Schuster are concerned with Polish contributions to the American scene.

Mr. Abodaher's book, "The Warrior in Two Continents," it is a biography of Thaddeus Kosciuszko. Though it is written for the high school level, we consider it to be the best and most definitive life story of that great Polish patriot who became a hero of the American Revolution.

Mr. Abodaher.

Mr. ABODAHER. Mr. Chairman, since I am a constituent of Senator Hart, I, too, am not a Philadelphian. I am a Detroitier, and, as Mr. Piszek noted, a non-Pole.

Since I have been a boy, I always felt we were a nation born in the light of liberty and freedom, a nation that for 200 years has prided itself in its appreciation of the unselfish contributions made by many heroic figures from foreign lands. As such, it would seem a watering down of our national integrity if we fail to accord the honor due the name of Thaddeus Kosciuszko.

No historian has ever minimized the "beyond the call" contributions made by Kosciuszko to the America that was formed of 13 struggling Colonies, the America that today spans a continent and more, and has—thanks in no small measure to his dedication to liberty—mushroomed into 50 States flying the banner of freedom. Yet, far too many of us know little about this most unusual man.

We all pay single honor to George Washington as the builder of this Nation. But, as we pay such all-encompassing and deserved tribute to the Father of our Country, we cannot then deny—knowing his many accomplishments and untarnished character—the recognition due the architect and, yes, a cobuilder, without whose efforts this mighty structure which is the United States of America might never have passed beyond the groundbreaking stage.

It is, on the surface, hardly more than an infinitesimal partial payment for services rendered, to designate the house in which he lived, the humble but historic home in which he entertained such American giants as Thomas Jefferson, as a shrine to which all who love freedom might come.

The military genius that was Thaddeus Kosciuszko has been already graphically outlined. Others have spoken of his ingenious fortifications and battlements which brought us victory, when defeat was all but taken for granted.

So let us review the character, the abiding humanitarian qualities that mark this man who fought as brilliantly—but with success—for this, his "second homeland"—as he did, in vain, for Poland, the land of his birth.

Man, on the average, is little inclined to total unselfishness. At the very least, he searches for and works toward fame and money, not always in that order.

Researching the life of Thaddeus Kosciuszko one facet of his character stood out more clearly, more boldly than any other: Kosciuszko's total unselfishness in his commitment to man's innate right to freedom.

Discouraged by the defeats in Poland, due to political intrigues and the lack of arms and manpower, deprived of helping to bring peace to his beloved Poland, he became obsessed with the conviction that he would be less a man, less a true patriot, less a lover of liberty, if he did not offer his services to the faraway new country that was admittedly weak, but courageously resisting the might, the power, and the resources of Great Britain. Though heavily in debt, and with no assurance that the Continental Congress would even hear him, much less grant him a commission or allow him to serve, he came on his own to Philadelphia, paying his own way.

It is also known that only too often he shared meager rations not only with his fellow soldiers but with prisoners of war. There were occasions also where he did not draw his pay, but took care of his own expenses, and did so as long as he had any funds, no matter how limited.

Asked by Washington why did he not take his pay, Kosciuszko's reported reply is typical of the man. "Why should I take money when I do not need it when it might deprive a soldier in the ranks who does need. I came here to help, not become a burden on your treasury."

It is this man, who lived in this simple Philadelphian house we feel all Americans should learn to know, as they should know more about this man to whom we owe so much. A man whose heart knew no limits in mercy and understanding, as evidenced by another facet of his character we cannot too often recall.

Leading to this, despite Mr. Hartzog's statement relative to the will, I must say myself that I can consider Mr. Hartzog's statement hardly more than an assumption.

I believe it is more significant that we remember that Kosciuszko did ask Thomas Jefferson to become the executor of his will and Jefferson did agree, and he did, in a will that may not have been finally probated, he did leave the proceeds of his estate to purchase the freedom of slaves and to educate slaves. We should remember that was three-quarters of a century before the Emancipation Proclamation.

Now, in my mind, a more inspiring fighter for freedom cannot be found if one were to search the histories of all the battlers for liberty in all the centuries of the world's existence. Certainly no more unselfish warrior for the rights of man could possibly exist.

The home in which he lived in Philadelphia deserves recognition as another bastion of liberty in the city which is the cradle of American liberty. Let it be an everlasting reminder to us all that the good a man does in his lifetime does indeed live on as an everlasting memorial to that goodness, that greatness of spirit. That humble house should, and must, live on as a reminder of the humility and simple honesty of Thaddeus Kosciuszko, a man whose greatness and goodness and dignity we will endlessly honor and revere.

In so doing we will say "amen" to the words of Thomas Jefferson in describing Thaddeus Kosciuszko:

He is as pure a son of liberty as I have ever known, and of that liberty which is to go to all, and not to the few and rich alone.

Thank you.

Senator CHURCH. I think you have made a very important contribution to the testimony today. Being a student of General Kosciuszko, though you are not of Polish descent yourself, you are bringing that measure of objectivity as part to your testimony.

You lay emphasis upon the thing that really forms the mortar that brought this country to where it is today. That is, though we came from many nations and represent many creeds, the thing that brought our country to where it is today was a compact on freedom and we wanted to build a country which was different and the men who built it, like General Kosciuszko, were men dedicated to a common cause of freedom. I think that is something we must never forget.

Well, thank you.

Mr. PISZEK. Mr. Chairman, the next witness is Dr. Eugene Kusielewicz, president of the Kosciuszko Foundation and Center for Polish Culture, associate professor of history, St. John's University, past president of the Polish-American Historical Association, member of the advisory board of the Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences in America, and of the American-Jewish Committee Consultation of Ethnic Americans, associate editor of the Polish-American World, former associate editor of the Polish-American Studies, contributor to the Catholic Encyclopedia and the Catholic Youth Encyclopedia, and other publications.

Mr. Kusielewicz.

Mr. KUSIELEWICZ. Mr. Chairman, America's debt to the foreign officers who came to fight for our independence has long been recognized. There were many of them; the Marquis de Lafayette, Baron Johann DeKalb, Baron Frederic von Steuben, Count Kazimierz Pulaski, and Thaddeus Kosciuszko, to mention only the more important of them.

Among all of them, best known and yet most unique was Thaddeus Andrzej Bonawentura Kosciuszko, a man who represented the finest traditions of the Polish Lithuanian Commonwealth that nurtured him.

Kosciuszko's part in the American Revolutionary War was unique for many reasons. Among those who came to fight for the cause of liberty, he was the first foreign soldier of distinction to volunteer his services on behalf of our freedom.

He arrived at Philadelphia at the end of August 1776, when the attempt of the Americans to gain their freedom was considered hopeless by most European soldiers and statesmen.

While those who came in the hope of securing advancement or financial gain, as happened after France and Spain joined the colonists in the war against England, Kosciuszko came to fight for that freedom he was then unable to fight for in his own exploited native land.

Unlike those who insisted on promotion, Kosciuszko declined such an opportunity when it might have caused some complications for his superiors. Thus when Gen. Horatio Gates urged that Kosciuszko be promoted to the rank of brigadier general, in recognition of his major contribution to the Battle of Saratoga, Kosciuszko declined, as it would have caused a French officer, who had just been promoted to brigadier general, to demand a higher rank as a price for French support.

In our times of crass materialism, it is difficult to imagine a person as selfless and idealistic as Kosciuszko. Yet even in his day his selflessness and idealism were unique.

Thomas Jefferson with whom a life-long friendship was to develop, called him "as pure a son of liberty as I have ever known, and of that liberty which is to go to all and not to the few and rich alone."

Kosciuszko was also unique among the foreign officers who volunteered their services to the cause in that he was able to play a major part in the most decisive battle of the war, the Battle of Saratoga, October 1777.

It was the surrender of Gen. John Burgoyne, following this battle that convinced the European powers of the fighting ability of the American militiamen and brought France and Spain into the war on the side of the colonists.

Gen. Horatio Gates, the commander of the American forces at Saratoga, described Kosciuszko's part in this battle as follows:

Let us be honest. In war as in medicine, natural causes not under our control do much. In the present case (that is Saratoga) the great tacticians of the campaign were hills and forests, which a young Polish engineer was skillful enough to select for my encampments.

From the time of his arrival, Kosciuszko's engineering skill contributed greatly to the security and defense of America. His plans for the fortification of Billingsport, an island on the Delaware River, and his defensive works at Redbank, on the Jersey side of the Delaware, contributed much to the defense of Philadelphia.

His fortification of West Point, to which he directed his attention from 1778 to 1780, secured the Hudson and insured communications between the New England and Middle Atlantic States.

Following his services at West Point, he was attached as Chief Engineer with Gen. Nathaniel Greene and the Army of the South, when he contributed greatly to the American successes there.

His chief functions were to survey the fields of operations, to indicate strategic points, to determine possible sources of food and water, and to devise means for the rapid transportation for troops and provisions.

When the campaign turned into guerrilla warfare, as was so often the case, Kosciuszko disregarded his rank and fought with the rest as a common soldier. For his services he was promoted to brigadier general at the war's end.

Following his service to America, Kosciuszko returned to Poland, where, in 1794, he led Poland's last determined effort to overthrow Russian domination prior to its extermination as a state. So long as his troops faced Russia alone, his forces held their own and even were able to regain many areas taken by the Russians, but when Austria and Prussia joined the Russians in invading what remained of Poland, the Polish forces were defeated. Kosciuszko was wounded and imprisoned and Poland ceased to be.

In 1797 Kosciuszko was freed from prison when Tsar Paul, who admired him, succeeded to the throne upon the death of his mother Catherine.

Consistent with his character, Kosciuszko refused to accept his freedom unless the Tsar also freed some 12,000 of his troops who were also suffering in Russian prisons. The Tsar agreed, and consistent with his character, too, he refused the wealth and honors the Tsar

wished to bestow upon him. Rather than live under Russian oppression he left Europe and returned to the United States.

During his second stay in the United States from August of 1797 through May 1798, Kosciuszko resided in the modest house at 301 Pine Street in Philadelphia. Here he was visited by the great and near great of his day, Governors, Senators, Congressmen, and representatives from abroad.

The exiled Bourbon and Orleans nobles were frequent visitors, the Duke of Orleans, the future King of France, among them.

But, the most frequent visitor was Thomas Jefferson, then the Vice President of the United States. It was here, at 301 Pine Street, that a lifelong friendship was to develop between them, a friendship that still remains little known, even to specialists in the field, yet one that was so close as to commit Jefferson, then retired from the Presidency of the United States to borrow some funds from his Polish friend when he found himself in financial difficulties.

It was from this house at 301 Pine Street that Jefferson and Kosciuszko watched the deterioration of relations with France which historians describe as the undeclared naval war with France.

It was from here, too, that they watched the indications of increasing hopes for the restoration of the Polish State. The French, in their revolutionary enthusiasm, called for the restoration of the Polish State, in fact, in the hope that Polish soldiers would flock to their banners.

While at Pine Street, members of the French Directory made overtures to Kosciuszko to come to France to head the Polish troops gathering there and to organize the Polish armies that would march side by side with the French.

It was at the Pine Street house that there arose the possibility of combining these two events for the benefit of both Poland and the United States. If the French needed Kosciuszko, could not Kosciuszko influence the French to cease the senseless war with America?

Though Kosciuszko eventually refused to cooperate with the French, believing their promises to restore his native land insincere, he did succeed in convincing the French authorities of their need for making peace with America.

We do not know enough about the diplomatic background that preceded the Convention of 1800, that would settle the undeclared naval war with France. To properly evaluate Kosciuszko's role, however, there can be no doubt that Kosciuszko played no small part in bringing about the end to the hostilities. Edward P. Alexander, author of the latest study on the subject, called Kosciuszko "an informal envoy from the United States to France."

An equally important event took place at this house at 301 Pine Street. The preparation of the document unique in the history of the United States. Prior to leaving for France, Kosciuszko wrote his last will and testament, with Thomas Jefferson as his executor.

In this will Kosciuszko provided that his estate be used to purchase the freedom of Negro slaves. This was in itself not unique, for other Americans had done likewise. What was unique about Kosciuszko's will, and reflective of the educational reforms that had taken place in Poland, was that he also provided funds to:

Give them an education in trades * * * and in having them instructed in their duties of morality which may make them good neighbors, good fathers or mothers * * * and in whatever may make them happy and useful.

If only this could have been done 100 years ago?

Shortly after signing his will, he left the United States thanks to a passport provided by Thomas Jefferson, who arranged for the details of his departure. Yet, though he was not to return to our shores again, America was always close to his heart; and even though he was separated from the cradle of democracy by 3,000 miles of sea, he still found ways to contribute to the security of the United States.

As his final gift to America, Kosciuszko wrote his "Manoeuvre of Horse Artillery" in 1800, at the request of General William R. Davie, then envoy of the United States to France.

In recommending its publication General Davie wrote:

The publication would be of great importance to our country. It is perhaps the only Treatise on the subject in the world.

At any rate, it was the basis upon which the American Artillery was organized. As such, it played an important part in the American successes of the War of 1812. For this reason, Kosciuszko is often called "the Father of the American Artillery."

In France, Kosciuszko refused to accept repeated offers of titles and wealth, first from the Directory and later from Napoleon for he considered their offers to restore an independent Poland insincere.

Later, after Napoleon was defeated, Kosciuszko likewise refused to become Viceroy of the Kingdom of Poland that Tsar Alexander I created from some of his Polish lands.

Rather than cooperate with the sham freedoms of Napoleon or Alexander, Kosciuszko preferred to spend the rest of his life as a humble but free man in the village of Soleure, Switzerland, where he died on October 15, 1817. To the end he was true to himself, sharing from his meager means whatever he could with the poor and underprivileged of the village.

When he died, Polish peasants began raising a monument to his memory. On the outskirts of Krakow from which Kosciuszko lauded his insurrection against the Russians in 1794, the people of Poland brought hands full of earth from their native towns and villages and deposited them together, with soil from the various battlefields upon which Kosciuszko fought. So many came that today Kosciuszko's hill, some 200 feet high, dominates the skyline of Poland to form a citadel.

There is little doubt that Kosciuszko was among the greatest men of his time. Yet it is regrettable that until today, so little is known of him in the United States.

Despite his unquestioned contribution to our independence, not a single scholarly biography in the English language exists. Nor have the people of the United States ever significantly paid tribute to his greatness. The few statues that stand in his memory were largely the result of contributions by Polish immigrants who felt that something should be done to honor him, though they themselves really did not really understand the man or the meaning of his life.

Poor Kosciuszko, even the Department of Defense let him down when they refused to appropriate funds to restore Kosciuszko's garden at West Point.

Were it not for a campaign launched by Maj. Gen. Charles Stevenson, Retired, and the financial support of the Polish American Veterans of Massachusetts, another centuries old tradition would have ended.

Poor Kosciuszko, when Congress was passing out honorary citizenships to those who distinguished themselves during the American Revolutionary War, Kosciuszko who had done so much was overlooked, because he did not push himself in his case.

Today, we have the opportunity to give this hero of two continents the recognition he deserves, by accepting the house at 301 Pine Street as a national historic site.

In so doing we are not merely giving belated recognition to Thaddeus Kosciuszko, but to the virtues and ideals he embodied throughout his life.

In so doing we build a bridge of understanding between the peoples of the United States and Poland, as he himself was and remains a bridge between the people of these two lands.

In a letter sent to him by George Washington, the Father of our Country wrote: "I beg you to be assured that no one has a higher respect and veneration for your character that I have."

Let us give expression to that respect and veneration. Let us accept the house at 301 Pine Street as a National Historic Site.

I would like to add that a comment was made that that humble house was not a fitting monument for Kosciuszko. I think that knowing Kosciuszko there would be no finer monument. To have a plantation or villa was not Kosciuszko.

Kosciuszko in his own life would not have it. What he would like would be a monument to reflect the simplicity of what he felt and what he lived by.

Senator CHURCH. Thank you very much.

We have already been advised in the course of the hearings this morning that a popular biography written for the high school level is available.

I was just going to suggest that since a scholarly biography of more scope had not been written, why don't you write it?

Dr. KUSIELEWICZ. One needs the time.

Mr. ABODAHER. That is what I have been hoping to do, but it takes years of research.

Dr. KUSIELEWICZ. The gentleman from the Department of Parks has my sympathy in finding out the significance of that house because so little has been written. To try to weed one's way through the errors that often appear with respect to him. It is a tremendously difficult thing and the historians of the Department of Parks have my complete sympathy in the job they have to do.

Mr. PISZEK. Doctor, would you mind reading that artifact we have there?

Dr. KUSIELEWICZ. Yes, A question was raised as to Jefferson being an executor of a will. Here we have a document dating from the year 1800 in which Thomas Jefferson acted as attorney to Thaddeus Kosciuszko in transferring some stock in a company. The relationship was quite close, and throughout their lifetimes correspondence between them had continued.

Mr. PISZEK. The next witness is Father Walter Ziemia, presently the president and director of the Polish Orchard Lake Schools in Michigan, Saint Cyrils, Methodius Seminary, St. Mary's College, and St. Mary's Preparatory, founded in 1885, with alumni all over the United States and Canada.

He is also founder of the Orchard Lake Center for Polish Studies and Culture, chairman of the President's Advisory Council on Educa-

tion and Cultural Affairs of the Polish-American Congress and Director of Project: Pole.

Father ZIEMBA. Mr. Chairman, according to the National Park Service, the criteria it fixes for National Historic Sites are based—and I quote exactly—on “structures or sites associated importantly with the lives of persons significant in the history of the United States.”

An examination of the decisions under these guidelines is quite illuminating. Quite apparently, according to these criteria, the location need not be exact. It need merely be identified by legend, as in the case of the traditional but not exact, birth place of Abraham Lincoln.

In passing, I think this is quite appropriate, since legends and myths are indeed truths of the heart, and no nation has a full heritage without them. Nevertheless, it is to be noted that, according to the criteria, the site need not be exact and may be merely traditional.

Further, the event which makes it a National Historic Site need not be one of long duration. Thus, the Ansley Wilcox House in New York, where by purest happenstance, Theodore Roosevelt took his oath of office as 26th President of the United States on September 14, 1901, due to the death of President McKinley, has been declared a National Historic Site by the National Park Service.

Nor, according to the criteria of the National Park Service, need the site be important at the time, it may be made so by the subsequent illustrious life of the person with whom it is connected. Thus, the birthplaces of Presidents Franklin D. Roosevelt, Herbert H. Hoover, John F. Kennedy, and Lyndon Baines Johnson have been declared National Historic Sites.

Further, not only are the National Park Services criteria broad enough to include sites before the person became of national luster, but even after his national service has been fully rendered as in the case of the Gettysburg home of President and Mrs. Dwight David Eisenhower after his term as President ceased.

Further still, the National Historic Sites criteria are broad enough to include persons unknown and engaged in ordinary pursuits. Thus, the Allegheny Portage Railroad, which lifted passengers and cargoes of canal boats over the Alleghenies has been declared a National Historic Site.

In further point, the criteria is broad enough to include a momentary happening at a purely random point, as the National Historic Site marking the point where the golden spike was driven commemorating the completion of the first transcontinental railroad.

Continuing, the criteria of the National Park Service is broad enough to include Fort Bowie, as a focal point of operations against Geronimo and his Apaches; and also Fort Davis as the base of operations against both the Comanche and Apache peoples, both of whom are now belatedly admitted as U.S. citizens.

There are some who feel this is less than appropriate. Many feel the question is one of reparation to these Indian tribes more than the commemoration of the campaigns against them. However, the National Park Service cannot be assailed for provincialism. It has also marked as a National Historic Site the Brices Roads National Battlefield Site in Mississippi, in commemoration of the sound thrashing there administered to the forces of the U.S. Army by the cavalry of Gen. Nathan B. Forrest of the Confederate States of America.

The fact of the matter is that the criteria established by the National Park Service are broad enough to enable it to do about as it pleases, and this is about what it has done.

Unfortunately, it has not been pleased to call the Thaddeus Kosciuszko House a national shrine though it does not deny the greatness of Gen. Thaddeus Kosciuszko. This marks no handsome concession. It really couldn't defy the facts and history to that extent.

But, it questions this last and only dwelling connected with Thaddeus Kosciuszko on the grounds that it was a boarding house and that he lived there only 6 months. But would it call the dwelling where Thomas Jefferson lived only for a few weeks while he wrote the Declaration of Independence of no importance because it was a boarding house?

Would it declare the tavern at Williamsburg, Va., less historical because practically everyone of the Virginia Presidents also roomed there during his young manhood and paid a hotel bill?

Thus, I raise the question that if the National Park Service criteria are broad enough to include a vague traditional site, it is not wide enough to include the actual residence of General Kosciuszko?

Should this not meet its standards, its further criteria include, and I quote exactly:

Structures or sites associated significantly with an important event that outstandingly represents some great ideas or ideal of the American people.

Is this alone not enough to qualify the house as the meeting of the minds, to say nothing of the persons of the most exalted imaginations in all world history, Thomas Jefferson and Gen. Thaddeus Kosciuszko?

Were there any ideals of grander magnitude or of greater portent for the human race than those voiced by these two political philosophers and architects of human freedom?

Now, there is no question but that the Kosciuszko House is a humble one indeed. Perhaps this is what disqualifies it. Indeed, the National Park Service sometimes regards magnificence alone as a qualification.

This committee will note, I hope, that the National Park Service designated the Vanderbilt mansion in New York a National Historic Site, to quote "as the finest example of palatial mansions built by the 19th century financial giants."

It is, of course, a matter of historical note that these 19th century financial giants are popularly known as the robber barons. The National Park Service also declared the Hampton National Historic Site in Maryland as preserving, "one of the lavish Georgian mansions of America built during the latter part of the 18th century."

And in 1969, the criteria of the National Park Service were broad enough to include the Mar-a-Largo National Historic Site in Florida, as, quote, "a private mansion expressive of the affluent society's way of life in the 1920's."

But for this humble little dwelling which housed the great spirit of General Thaddeus Kosciuszko, it can find no room. It can find no room for the last remaining connection with a simple, but great man of deep humility whom General Washington, Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, indeed all of the Founding Fathers were proud to call friend.

Well, gentlemen, the National Park Service concedes the greatness of Gen. Thaddeus Kosciuszko and I, in all truth, must concede the humbleness of his dwelling. But, I respectfully call to the attention of your committee that the tiny log cabin in which Abraham Lincoln was born was also humble, as indeed, was the birthplace of the Child in the Manger.

Thank you.

Senator CHURCH. Father, I think that is indeed the last word.

What I am going to do—this hearing record probably combines as many splendid, informed, eloquent testimonials to the greatness of General Kosciuszko in one place as any document we are likely to come by of recent vintage, I am sure, and I am going to ask for the permission of the Senate to publish an additional number of these so that they can be available for distribution.

I am sure you gentlemen might be interested in having some additional copies, really, in addition to the committee members, and the members of the Senate, of course, will be interested in reading the hearings at the time this bill is brought up for consideration. I think we ought to give wider circulation to it. I really do.

Mr. PISEK. I have a few short closing remarks.

Senator CHURCH. Yes.

Mr. PISEK. Much testimony has been offered here today of the high esteem in which Gen. Thaddeus Kosciuszko was held by the great men of our Nation, including its father, President George Washington, and its spiritual creator, President Thomas Jefferson.

But, if they could speak, the most telling testimony which could be offered here today would be that of the common people, the common soldiers, and the common laborers, even the prisoners of war Kosciuszko commanded.

It is said of King Arthur, that the most courageous act of knighthood was not the wielding of his sword Excalibur, but by bringing water to a child dying of smallpox, though he was warned that he was almost certain to die if he did so.

By the same token, the mighty fortifications at Saratoga and West Point are indeed tributes to General Kosciuszko's tremendous skills; but the monument to his great heart is written by the fact that he went without food himself to give it to the hapless British prisoners of war; and though living on money borrowed from his family, he declined to draw his salary as a regularly commissioned officer of the Continental Army on the ground that the soldiers in the ranks needed it more.

In this respect I most respectfully call the committee's attention that the Polish soul of General Thaddeus Kosciuszko greatly paralleled that of President Abraham Lincoln. It is true that for almost a thousand years, he had learned as a Pole their undying watchword, that Poles never, never, never will be serfs. But, as with President Lincoln, every act of his life proved that as General Kosciuszko would accept no man as master, he wanted no man as his slave.

There is a legend that his brother officers thought he lived far too simply and brought to him a body servant, a black man named Agrippa. General Kosciuszko told them he was quite satisfied with the way he lived, that he was well organized, that Agrippa's services were superfluous and he really didn't know quite what to do. He was told to do as he pleased, whereupon he immediately turned to Agrippa and said, "you are free."

What comes from the heart goes to the heart, said Goethe, and it was only after General Kosciuszko lay badly wounded in terrible pain and apparently dying that it was discovered that he commanded the affection of the Western World. The physicians of London, in real anxiety, carefully prescribed hydrotherapy and exercises remarkably paralleling those of today.

The physicians said:

It gives us the most heartfelt satisfaction to think that we may possibly contribute to the comfort of a man whose character and exertions in behalf of his country have called for the admiration of the whole civilized world.

Thomas Jefferson wrote the stricken man:

I wrote to you my dear and respectable friend that Captain Lee of the Ship *Adriana* has brought to you as a present from the Whig Club of England an elegant sabre, mounted in gold and inscribed: "The Whig Club of England to General Kosciuszko," said to have cost two thousand Guineas. It is a thing which ought not to be put to hazard.

When the wounded Kosciuszko arrived back in Philadelphia on August 18, 1797, it was to a tumultuous reception. President Adams wrote him congratulating him on his arrival in Philadelphia—

I hope you will find all the consolation, tranquility and satisfaction you desire after the glorious efforts you have made in a greater theatre, on my arrival in Philadelphia, I hope to have the pleasure to receive you.

And from Mount Vernon, General Washington wrote:

I beg you to be assured that no one has a higher respect and veneration for your character than I have; and no one more seriously wished, during your arduous struggle in the cause of liberty and your country, that it might be crowned with success.

But the ways of providence are inscrutable and mortals must submit. I pray you to believe that at all times and under any circumstances, it would make me happy, to see you at my last retreat from which I never expect to be more than twenty miles again.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

But, gentlemen, as has been written, the captains and the kings depart, and there comes a time, that moment of truth, when a man speaks the final truth of his heart, as if before his maker.

Thus, when he made his will, Gen. Thaddeus Kosciuszko made Thomas Jefferson, Architect of American Freedom, his executor; but he spoke with the soul of Poland when 11 years before the birth of Abraham Lincoln, he left his property for the freeing and educating of his fellow human beings, the then American slaves, as his sole American heirs.

It is in this spirit, that of Lincoln, that we of Polish descent speak in behalf of all Americans today. With malice toward none and with charity toward all, let us do the right as God gives us to see the right—gentlemen—in all of American history, we respectfully submit, few men are more qualified as exemplifications of this universal brotherhood of man than Thaddeus Kosciuszko.

I would like to conclude in my remarks by reading into the record a statement from His Eminence John Cardinal Krol:

May I voice the interest and the expectations of the millions of Americans of Polish descent and especially those in Philadelphia that the decision of your honorable committee will favor the preservation of the Thaddeus Kosciuszko House as a national historic site and memorial to a great general who risked his life in defense of freedom of the people of our country and also as a memorial to the ties which have bound the citizens of the United States with those of Poland.

The Thaddeus Kosciuszko House will serve as a reminder that liberty to survive must be universal. It will also serve as a reminder that the liberty which we enjoy was acquired with the help of others. Such ideals should always be given prominence.

Thank you.

Senator CHURCH. Gentlemen of the panel, I express my thanks to you for your splendid presentation this morning. I have one question.

Mention has been made of donating this house historically. Can you furnish us the facts on that? It came second hand to the committee, Mr. Piszek.

Mr. PISZEK. I had unofficially indicated that if at a strategic time when this house would be and could be declared a national historic site, and if the Park Service would recreate it as they saw fit, plus maintain it, then on my part I would donate the house. However, in the transmission of this information as so often happens, there are slight inaccuracies.

Senator CHURCH. What is the case?

Mr. PISZEK. I would donate the house to the Government if the Park Service would declare it a national historic site and restore it as they see fit and maintain it in the normal manner that they restore and maintain historical sites. We want no more, but we want no less.

Senator CHURCH. All right, thank you gentlemen. [Applause.]

We have two more witnesses to hear from.

First is Mr. Edward Pinkowski, commissioner, Philadelphia Historical Commission.

Mr. Pinkowski.

STATEMENT OF EDWARD PINKOWSKI, PRESIDENT, AMERICAN POLISH LANDMARK SOCIETY; MEMBER, PHILADELPHIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION; AND VICE PRESIDENT, PHILADELPHIA 1976 BICENTENNIAL CORP.

Mr. PINKOWSKI. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator CHURCH. Before you begin, I have just been given a very beautiful book by this lady, Mariapia Vecchi, who is Italian, who had done a book of photographs of Poland, beautiful photographs of Poland, and she has presented that to me which I appreciate very much.

Any of you who are interested afterward who would like to come up and have a look at it, I will leave it up here for you to look at.

All right, Mr. Pinkowski.

Mr. PINKOWSKI. Mr. Chairman, Senator Church of Idaho, I appreciate this opportunity to appear before you today in support of Senate bill 1973 and similar bills and urge immediate action on permanent legislation that will establish Gen. Thaddeus Kosciuszko's last residence in America as a national shrine.

I appear as president of the American Polish Landmark Society. I am also a member of the Philadelphia Historical Commission and a vice president of the Philadelphia 1976 Bicentennial Corp. Both of these organizations have adopted resolutions in favor of having the brick house at 301 Pine Street, Philadelphia, designated as a national historical shrine.

The Kosciuszko house is a great concern of mine because 6 years ago I discovered it and immediately set out to restore it as it was in

Kosciuszko's time. If you hear someone say that I am "the one who started it all," I hope you will understand.

I would now like to testify before this distinguished committee on the objections the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments raised to this legislation. I have sent the distinguished chairman of the committee a longer statement of my position.

If this house were located in Poland, the public would swarm over it in hordes. For the most part, the people of Poland, numbering nearly 32 million, revere the virtuous and intrepid Kosciuszko who tried to free their country from foreign rule in 1794. But, for some strange reason, the role he played in winning American independence receives only token recognition of Americans from time to time.

The objections against it by Nathaniel A. Owings and members of the Advisory Board border on a national disgrace. Morton's advisors do not realize the rich and varied heritage of America that lives on in houses from its past. It said that Kosciuszko did not live in the house long enough to give it historical significance. Tommyrot.

Here is a house you can see and touch. This is physical evidence of a man who helped to achieve American independence. Kosciuszko left clues to his military service, his personal life, and his accomplishments in the dwelling that has survived him. Nobody can take a man apart by time periods and claim one period is not as important as another, as Mr. Owings tried to do in his memorandum to Secretary of the Interior on the Kosciuszko house.

It does not matter how long Kosciuszko stayed at what is now known as 301 Pine Street, Philadelphia.

The U.S. Department of Interior is in charge of many historic houses that were the birthplaces of famous men. If the Advisory Board applied the same rule to them as it does to General residence 14 years after the American Revolution, it would be condemned for the dehumanizing of prominent Americans.

If a man's birthplace is important enough for us to invest millions of dollars in preserving a number of them, then it does not matter how long after the Revolution that Kosciuszko lived in Philadelphia.

His last residence in America is symbolic of this man. It is an ordinary house of the 18th century, but that makes it no less significant. It tells the story like it is. It characterizes Kosciuszko as he was. During the Revolution he was content to sleep in a tent. It is amazing that Kosciuszko's last residence is still intact.

No other place can tell the story of his life as well as the modest home he occupied in Philadelphia. The advisory board failed to realize the important historical things that occurred in this house. It simply shuffled the important things out of sight like good cards in the hands of a crooked dealer.

When Kosciuszko was at Mrs. Relf's place in 1797-98, Thomas Jefferson, then Vice President of the United States, was his most frequent visitor. The contacts and lifelong correspondence between the two men form one of the most unusual friendships in the world. Nowhere in Owings's memorandum is there any mention of these visits.

Many authorities of the Declaration of Independence know that not all the provisions Thomas Jefferson wanted in it were adopted by Congress. The abolition of slavery was one of them. The talks that Kosciuszko and Jefferson held at Mrs. Relf's home took part of

Jefferson's original draft and put it in Kosciuszko's personal terms. The will Kosciuszko drafted in this house is an unwritten chapter in American history.

The house also played a role in the lives of other people and in the diplomatic history of the United States. I have covered many of them elsewhere.

The third reason the advisory board gave for not supporting the Kosciuszko house as a national shrine was that the house was greatly altered.

I have just read that President Nixon has set aside more than \$1 million to rebuild the brick house where Benjamin Franklin died on April 17, 1790. The house was demolished in 1812.

The budget also provides about \$950,000 for reconstruction of the Old City Tavern at Second and Walnut Streets in Philadelphia. Nobody can remember when the tavern was torn down.

The budget has \$557,000 for the reconstruction of the Graff house, on the southwest corner of Seventh and Market Streets, where Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence. The site is now occupied by a hotdog stand.

In other words, the Nixon Administration has two and a half million dollars to make copies of three 18th century buildings, but not 1 cent to restore 301 Pine Street as it was in Kosciuszko's time.

Surely, it is time that you took the Kosciuszko house off the Washington merry-go-round and turned it into a national treasure—not a national disgrace.

Hopefully, within 4 years, when we celebrate the 200th anniversary of this Nation's birth, a visit to Kosciuszko's last residence in America, restored as he knew it, would make us glad that we did not sacrifice a hero of the American Revolution. Give it the three ingredients it does not now have; restoration, preservation, and public access. The development of this house is properly the responsibility of the Federal Government.

There is only one Kosciuszko.

And there is only one place left in America which can sew parts of his life together. That is 301 Pine Street in Philadelphia.

I would like to add to this statement, Mr. Chairman.

Senator Church, when you questioned Mr. Hertzog on the Kosciuszko house, he suggested that the strongest argument he had to object to 301 Pine Street as the Kosciuszko Shrine was that it was a boardinghouse. May I call your attention to another boardinghouse located at Seventh and Market Streets in Philadelphia where the Declaration of Independence was written by Jefferson. He was another boarder, the same as Kosciuszko was at Third and Pine.

The Declaration of Independence is now a sacred part of the heritage of the United States. If Mr. Hertzog wants to condemn Kosciuszko's last residence because it was a boardinghouse, what about the boardinghouse in which Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence? How long will the Department of Interior practice double standards in its historic preservation.

It is time Mr. Hertzog withdrew his reservations and endorsed Senate bill 1973.

Senator CHURCH. Can you tell us how long ago this was discovered? Was it not known that General Kosciuszko lived in this house until recently? You say you found the house?

Mr. PINKOWSKI. When Kosciuszko's contemporaries died off, somebody lost track of the house. Then, about 10 years ago, I was involved with the Steuben Society of America in finding the quarters where General Steuben was when he began to remold the Continental Army under Washington.

Then my Polish friends told me, "You worked long enough for the Germans, now do something for the Poles." They told me that Pulaski lived somewhere in Philadelphia, so I asked for whatever leads I could find from these people and I began to run them down, and doublecheck them and I found the person they were talking about was not Pulaski, but Kosciuszko.

The problem was to find the address. When he lived there, it was 172 South Third Street. In 1855 it was changed to 342 South Third Street, and the difficulty was to find which house was 342 and 172 previous to that time. This took a great deal of research.

Senator CHURCH. There is no question now about the authenticity of this house having been the one?

Mr. PINKOWSKI. There is no question about it, and I would like to clarify some of the testimony that has been given here I probably know more about this house than anybody in the world. I prepared information on the house which qualified it for the National Register.

The Kosciuszko House, on the basis of the information I have provided, is already listed as a national historic site—it was declared so by the National Park Service under the leadership of George Hertzog in December of 1969.

The issue now is we want the money to restore it as a national shrine. We have already recognition as a national historic site.

Senator CHURCH. Thank you very much for your testimony.

Our last witness is Dr. S. J. Sluszkka of the Nassau Community College on Long Island.

STATEMENT OF DR. S. J. SLUSZKA, POLISH-AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION; CHAIRMAN, EDUCATIONAL-CULTURAL COMMITTEE, POLISH-AMERICAN CONGRESS

Dr. SLUSZKA. Mr. Chairman, there are two basic theses why the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, should consider the Kosciuszko home at 301 Pine Street, Philadelphia, a residence that the freedom fighter, Thaddeus Kosciuszko, lived in that has a historical relevancy that should be known to all Americans as a national historic site.

Firstly, is Kosciuszko's regard in the matter of the injustice meted to the American Negro slave. In Kosciuszko's idealism of individual freedom, slavery was not in keeping with the American dream. It was too alien to the free, Democratic spirit as Kosciuszko was a man of the republic.

Considering the struggle to free the black man, Kosciuszko's sympathetic understanding of the plight of the unfortunate black slave was revealed most dramatically in his last will and testament.

Kosciuszko knew Thomas Jefferson in the Revolutionary years, 1777-83. Their close personal attachment is born out by close personal attachment in correspondence and mutual meetings that took place at 301 Pine Street, Philadelphia.

Kosciuszko felt an especial ideological kinship between the Declaration of Independence and the Jeffersonian ideas he inculcated in composing the Act of Insurrection that Kosciuszko declared in Krakow.

Kosciuszko knew about his binding debt to Jefferson, and as part of this legacy, Kosciuszko named Jefferson the executor of his American Army pay will and testament.

In this will written at 301 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Kosciuszko disposed of his American estate comprising the Congress-voted Army pay to be used for the cause of the emancipation and education of the American Negro. Pay in kind that comprised lands located in Ohio and Pennsylvania were to be trustee funds that would go to further the cause of liberty for the American black who had slaved in bondage.

Kosciuszko's experiences with the American Negro individual can be briefly noted. He had given freedom to Agrippa Hull, a Negro slave presented to him by Gen. John Patterson at West Point.

At another instance, Kosciuszko asked General Greene for permission to give the clothing of a slain officer to two clotheless slaves.

Kosciuszko often mentioned about a mulatto who died bravely during a battle skirmish at Port Johnston in South Carolina. And there was Prince, a Negro messenger youth, who had served him when he was with General Greene at Charleston.

No doubt, these are references that Kosciuszko had at 301 Pine Street when he wrote his will.

In the will, the basics of concern for liberty for all fellow men were considered. It is a monument today to recall that Kosciuszko did "give a damn."

Eloquent words that arrest one's attention are found in his English, manuscript composition. And I will now read his will, to which a great many references have been made up to now.

I, Thaddeus Kosciuszko, being just on my departure from America, do hereby declare and direct that should I make no other testamentary disposition of my property in the United States, I hereby authorize my friend, Thomas Jefferson, to employ the whole thereof in purchasing Negroes from among his own or any others and giving them liberty in my name, in giving them an education in trades or otherwise and in having them instructed for their new condition in the duties of morality, which may make them good neighbors, good fathers and mothers, husband and wives, in their duty as citizens, teaching them to be defenders of their liberty and country, of the good order of society, and in whatsoever may make them happy and useful; and I make the said Thomas Jefferson executor of this.

Thus, does a fighter for liberty leave an American heritage that has great historicity in today's mingling democracy which finds all men really and truly free. This locale in 301 Pine Street, Philadelphia, is truly a historic site, and Brig. Gen. Thaddeus Kosciuszko's contribution to the development of the American democracy should be memorialized. For the educator Kosciuszko long ago realized that opportunities in education were basically important to a society of free men.

Kosciuszko's association and meetings with Jefferson, even through his correspondence, shows the extent of the bond of ideas and ideals between an ethnic European and America.

It was at 301 Pine Street that Jefferson persuaded Kosciuszko to undertake a mission in behalf of the new United States.

During President Adams' administration in 1798, good French-American diplomatic and mercantile relations were on the decline. France had been troubled by the Jay Treaty, which favored England, an international rival.

In retaliation, France captured American ships, detained crews and confiscated cargoes, and prevented the American ships from reaching British ports.

The Federalists pressed hard for severance with France and at times war seemed unavoidable although President Adams strove for conciliation.

In order to stop further aggression, Jefferson suggested that Kosciuszko go to France as an envoy to create a peaceful settlement between the two nations.

I would like to add at this time Mr. Jefferson was the Vice President of the United States.

Needless to say, that the whole affair was kept in deepest secrecy. Negotiations for all this also took place at the 301 Pine Street home in Philadelphia.

Jefferson secured a passport for Kosciuszko under the name of "Kannberg" and to further mislead the inquiring curious and pursuers Kosciuszko made the voyage to France by way of Lisbon, Portugal. His adjutant, Julian Niemcewicz, was directed to set up a rest home for the two in Virginia.

Needless to say, Kosciuszko was successful with the French directory in counseling against any war with the States. The American diplomat, Nathaniel Cutting, in Paris at the time, wrote to Jefferson:

General Kosciuszko has, I am persuaded, improved every opportunity of pleading our cause at the fountain-head of powers in the country.

Thus, the fighter for freedom became an unofficial envoy and helped the American Nation secure its recognized due. These incidents which now have historical reference were the outcomes of meditations and conversations that Kosciuszko had with Thomas Jefferson at 301 Pine Street, Philadelphia. These things give a historical remembrance and they should be preserved for posterity as a reminder that both liberty and freedom have a long memory.

Thank you.

Senator CHURCH. Thank you very much. I think that is a very appropriate finality for our testimony this morning.

Now, I do think, unless there is someone else who would like to be heard, it is 10 minutes past 1. We had a very informative, I must say, a very exceptional hearing this morning, and I want to thank everyone who took part in it for the case they have made on behalf of this bill.

Thank you for coming, and good afternoon.

(Whereupon, at 1:10 p.m., the hearing was adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.)

APPENDIX

(Under authority previously granted, the following statements and communications were ordered printed:)

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA,
January 24, 1972.

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: No one could welcome more than I the hearings on the proposal to establish General Thaddeus Kosciuszko's last residence in America as a national historical shrine. Six years ago I found the house in which the great Polish military engineer spent his last months in the land he helped to free from British rule. Then I tried to spend my own money to restore the house as it was in Kosciuszko's time and open it to the public. You might say that I am the one who started it all.

Therefore, I want to provide you with my knowledge of the historic house at 301 Pine Street, Philadelphia, and Kosciuszko's rich associations with it, and support Senate Bill 1973 that will honor one of the heroes of the American Revolution.

If this house were located in Poland, the public would swarm over it in hordes. For the most part, the people of Poland, numbering nearly 32 million, revere the virtuous and intrepid patriot who tried to free their country from foreign rule in 1794. But, for some strange reason, the role he played in winning American independence receives only token recognition of Americans from time to time.

Had he only used his skill and talent untiringly in the construction of defense works for American troops from 1776 to 1783, he would have earned the gratitude of the new republic for generations to come. However, when one considers that he was the first of that galaxy of foreign officers who volunteered his services for the cause of the American colonies, that he ended up in that struggle as the best engineer that General George Washington had, that he was one of the first advocates of freeing and educating Negro slaves, and that he produced the first set of regulations for horse artillery in the United States, it is a source of some wonder that he is not today much better known for his role in this country's history.

During the time that he served and visited in America, no place, except possibly West Point, was more familiar to him than Philadelphia, yet no complete record of this association exists. Philadelphia marks an important period in his life. It was here that his engineering ability was first tested, his services praised, and his outlook on Negro slaves took shape. The men he met here deepened and widened his thoughts and gave him a new political and social vision which became the foundation of his struggles in Europe.

When he first came to the seat of the American rebels on the Delaware River, he had nobody to help him. He had not been invited, and very few persons knew why he wanted to risk his life to help strangers. He did not have, as La Fayette, Steuben, and Pulaski had afterwards, the Declaration of Independence to spark his sympathy for the American colonists.

It was June, 1776, when he decided to join them. With him were Baron de Ottendorff, a nobleman from Lusatia, Saxony; Roman de Lisle, an ex-French artillery captain, and Anthony Selin, a Swiss volunteer, who eventually founded a town on the Susquehanna River in Pennsylvania. The ship on which they sailed from France was wrecked during a storm on the Atlantic Ocean, but all were saved and taken to Santo Domingo in the West Indies. From there Kosciuszko made his way to Philadelphia.

On August 30, 1776, after a voyage of two or three months, he asked the Continental Congress for a commission in the military service. The men in knee breeches, satin waistcoats, and buckled shoes who had just adopted the Declaration of Independence looked at his application as if they could not believe their eyes. He had no military record to prove his worth, and to avoid any embarrassing situations, they sent the application to the Board of War, the committee in charge of military affairs. Wisely, the gentle volunteer from Poland did not wait to see what the committee would do with it.

He looked for other work to do. He learned that the Pennsylvania Council of Safety had inadequate plans for guarding the Delaware several miles below Philadelphia and offered to draw up new plans. It wasn't an easy assignment. Billingsport, as the site was known, was a poor place to prevent, or at least to hinder, the passage of enemy vessels up the Delaware, but Kosciuszko presented better plans to strengthen the defenses on the New Jersey side of the river and to increase the number of *chevaux-de-frises* in the water.

No sooner had he drafted new plans than his talent came to the attention of the Board of War. Inasmuch as Charles Carroll, the only Catholic among the signers of the Declaration of Independence and a member of the Board of War, and Kosciuszko both worshipped at St. Joseph's Catholic Church, not far from Independence Hall, it is quite conceivable that Carroll asked the committee to consider Kosciuszko's application again.

Whatever the reason, upon the recommendation of the Board of War, Kosciuszko was commissioned October 18, 1776, as an engineer with the pay of \$60 a month and the rank of colonel. For the next twenty-two months he held the highest military rank of any Catholic in the American Revolution. He was also the first one of the group that left Paris in June of the same year to receive a military commission. And, as events developed, he was to play a far more important role in the administrative and constructive work of Washington's army than he or anyone else could have foreseen.

How did it happen? How did a man from another part of the world attain such eminence at a time when the majority of the colonists looked to their own institutions for leadership? It is a remarkable story, but when it is told it is not so much a story as a tribute to three things that Kosciuszko brought with him to America—scientific knowledge, strength of character, and unwavering enthusiasm for the cause of liberty.

He was now past his 30th year, medium in height, lean, and handsome in figure. He had a wide, tight-lipped mouth, shining eyes, thick brown hair, and a tilted nose. His manners were courteous and ceremonious. Intellectually, he was easily abreast of his fellow officers and the superior of most of them. To communicate with others, he normally conversed in French. He was liked by everybody with whom he came in contact. He spent as much time over cups of coffee as any guest who ever sat down in a Philadelphia coffee house. Drawing, playing a violin, and, if he had space, raising flowers were his chief hobbies.

In his younger days he gave no indication that he would ply his talents on this side of the Atlantic. Born in the Polish village of Mereczowszczyzna, lying a short distance from Kossow, where he was baptized in a Roman Catholic church on February 12, 1746, he was descended from a Lithuanian family that had settled there in 1508. His father was a domineering man. His mother was a kind woman of Polish and Ruthenian stock. Her maiden name was Ratowski. By spending six years at a Piarist boarding school in Lubieszow, seven years at a school for knights in Warsaw, and four years of advanced study in military engineering in France he had as good an education as any of his contemporaries.

He was, however, unable to follow the profession of arms upon his return to Poland in 1774. His homeland was taken apart by three foreign powers. Joseph Sosnowski, who at one time was a governor of some Lithuanian province, offered him a place in his family as a tutor to his children. Kosciuszko taught the young ones drawing. The nobleman's eldest daughter, Louisa, was more interested in the young tutor than in drawing or history. Her father refused to let her marry him. They decided to elope. Her father went after them and caught them when their wagon broke down. Louisa Sosnowski was forced to marry someone else and Kosciuszko lost himself in various European cities. He lived on money borrowed from his brother in law. His meeting with political emigres in Paris changed the course of his life.

Thus in 1776, when he received his colonel's rank, he was not afraid to tackle any engineering job that Washington wanted him to do. For his services in drawing new plan for the Billingsport's defense works, the Council of Safety paid him fifty pounds, but he continued to work on them for his new superiors until December 12, 1776, when Major General Israel Putnam, a veteran of the French and Indian War from Connecticut, was made military ruler of Philadelphia.

Under Putnam's orders Kosciuszko began to work on another fortification across the river from Philadelphia. It was known as Fort Mercer. After making the plans, he directed the laying of foundations and drew other plans for defenses in and around the Quaker City. Horatio Gates who succeeded Putnam as the military kingpin of the area in February, 1777, called the 31-year-old engineer from Mereczowszczyzna "one of the best and neatest draughtsmen I ever saw" and "a beautiful limner."

When Gates was ordered to take command of the Northern Army in New York, he asked Kosciuszko to go with him and serve with a stronger and more active force assembled at Ticonderoga. He gave him an opportunity to bring his mind and training into full play, and it resulted in Gates' defeat of the British army at Saratoga, an event which, coming a time when reverses rather than victories were the rule, cheered the American colonists. Gates paid tribute to Kosciuszko for the success of his forces.

Next the zealous engineer strengthened the defenses at West Point, where he remained from March 1778, to the summer of 1780, and they are generally rated as his greatest achievement during the war. The fortifications controlled the principal line of communication from New England to the central and southern colonies. "To his care and sedulous appreciation," Washington wrote, "the American people are indebted for the defenses of West Point."

In 1780, shortly after his transfer to the Army of the South commanded by Major General Nathanael Greene, he was recognized as the chief engineer in the military service. His work covered virtually the whole range of modern staff work, supply, troop movements and operations.

"His zeal for public service seems incomparable," said Greene, "and in the solution of complicated problems, which he had to meet from time to time in the intermittent but active war, there would have been nothing more useful than his opinion, his watchfulness and his constant application to the task in hand. In the execution of my orders in all departments of the service he has always been willing, competent—in a word, inaccessible to any temptation of pleasure, not fatigued by any labor, intrepid in any danger. He is incomparably modest and absolutely unconscious of the fact that he has accomplished anything unusual."

After the war, he prepared to go back to Philadelphia to settle his army accounts and then return to Poland. He brought two and a half years in the South to an end. He stopped along the way to meet old friends and visit familiar places. Actually he spent about a year wandering about in this way.

He visited Philadelphia twice during this period, first, when Congress conferred upon him an honorary rank of Brigadier General, and secondly, in May, 1784, when he became a member of the Society of Cincinnati. It is said that on the first of these occasions he met Thomas Cajetan Wengierski, a prominent Polish poet, whose travels through America were designed to link Poland and the new republic closer together.

On July 9, 1784, after his personal affairs were taken care of as he wanted them, Kosciuszko rode in a carriage from Philadelphia to New York and boarded a ship that took him back to Europe. By the end of a decade he was a leader upon whose skill, courage and devotion to democratic principles depended the preservation of Polish liberties. With the people behind him he scored victory after victory, but at Maciejowice, in a hand-to-hand struggle against a highly trained Russian army, he fell, covered with 17 wounds, and was taken prisoner. He was held two years in a St. Petersburg prison under the watchful eyes of the Empress Catherine.

Upon her death Kosciuszko was released by her son, Czar Paul if he would leave immediately for America, but, due to a wound in one side, he was unable to walk. Two of his fellow-prisoners, Julian Ursyn Niemcewicz, a brilliant young writer, and Libiszewski, a young officer with musical inclinations, offered to help him as far as America. Enthusiastically received on his way by lovers of freedom and scattered exiles in various countries, an African freighter, the *Adriana*, finally brought the invalid Polish exile to Philadelphia on the evening of August 18, 1797.

"On the arrival of the vessel at the fort," according to *Claypoole's Advertiser* the following day, "the commander of the garrison, being informed that the veteran general was on board, welcomed him by a federal salute; and when the vessel came to anchor in our harbor, the Sailing Master of the frigate had its barge managed with eight masters of vessels, and waited upon the General to take him on shore. On his landing, he was received with three cheers. And, as a further mark of popular respect for his great character, the citizens insisted upon drawing him to his lodgings. The General appears to be in good spirits, but has suffered very materially from his wounds and inhuman imprisonment. We trust, however, he will long live to enjoy in these peaceful shores that liberty and happiness, which he assisted in fighting for, but which he fought in vain to obtain for his native land."

Arrangements were made with Mrs. Sarah Lawson to rent rooms in her boarding house at 7 South Fourth Street at ten dollars a week each for Kosciuszko and Niemcewicz and five dollars a week for the servant. Owing to the prevalence of yellow fever, however, Dr. Benjamin Rush, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence and a great Philadelphia doctor, urged Kosciuszko to get out of

the fever-ridden city as soon as he could. The Polish exile rented a carriage with two horses for \$32 and left the Fourth Street boarding house with his two companions at six o'clock in the morning of August 30. They paid Mrs. Lawson \$50 for staying twelve days.

The stay at Mrs. Lawson's, though short, included an interesting visit of a young Polish exile who had fought under Kosciuszko at Maciejowice and who was now employed in a counting house around the corner from the boarding house. His last name was Bergudd (Birkut). In his memoirs Peter A. Grotjan described the visit as follows: "It was a witness to their first meeting, because we went together to Kosciuszko's quarters. It was truly affecting. The weather beaten hero, carved into a cripple on the field of battle, some of his wounds still unhealed, fervently embraced his youthful companion and affectionately and repeatedly kissed him. Both of them shed tears, and their sobs were audible."

During the height of the yellow fever epidemic Kosciuszko was safely out of danger. Among the places he visited were the Bayard and White homes in New Brunswick, New Jersey, and General Horatio Gates's home in New York City. The buildings are no longer standing.

Niemcewicz, who accompanied Kosciuszko in his journeys to New Jersey and New York, kept a diary in which he recorded some of their experiences. It is available now in English and bears the title, "Under Their Vine and Fig Tree."

The visits of Kosciuszko are also noted in other accounts and letters. In his travels, for example, Duke de la Rochefoucauld wrote: "He lodged when I saw him, at the house of the brave General Gates in whose army he was employed at the memorable affair at Saratoga. The consequence of his wounds which still prevent him from the free use of one of his legs and his rigorous confinement have impaired his health, but it now begins to be reestablished. . . . He sees in every man who is a friend of liberty and of man a brother. . . ."

On September 25, 1797, General Gates wrote in a letter to Washington: "I cannot write to you at length. . . as General Kosciuszko is with his Polish friend under my roof, and is hourly visited by all the best company, which finds me constant and unremitted employment."

Samuel Harrison Smith, who was to Thomas Jefferson what Ron Ziegler is to President Nixon today, probably kept in touch with Kosciuszko better than anyone else in Philadelphia in the late 1790's. He was also secretary of the American Philosophical Society, an organization to which Kosciuszko was admitted as a member in 1785 when Benjamin Franklin was its president, and the boyfriend of Margaret Bayard, daughter of a New Jersey judge with whom Kosciuszko had a warm friendship since the days of the American Revolution. He described his visits to Kosciuszko in letters to Margaret Bayard and other persons.

On October 10, 1797, when Kosciuszko was back in Philadelphia and located at Mrs. Ann Relf's boarding house on the northwest corner of Third and Pine streets, Smith wrote the following to Miss Bayard:

"Two or three days ago I paid a visit to Genl. Kosciuszko. He is situated in a small house, and in the midst of a plain family. This is the style of living he is constrained to conform to as he has refused the compensation offered him by the Emperor. He rec'd us with conviviality and offered gratitude for the affections paid him in Brunswick. He told me in a *joie* way that he brought me the love of my Margaret—for which I thanked him.

According to Niemcewicz, Kosciuszko found his new quarters with the help of Dr. Benjamin Rush, a signer of the Declaration of Independence and a pioneer in American medicine. Mrs. Ann Relf, a widow with two children, also provided a room for Niemcewicz and Kosciuszko's servant.

The three and a half story brick house resembled perhaps a hundred others in the City of Brotherly Love. Architecturally, the existing structure, built in 1775 by Joseph Few, a Quaker merchant and a member of the Carpenters' Company, follows the style favored by the Society of Friends. They abhorred the "fancy houses" as they called the mansions occupied by the Chews, Logans and Morrisises, and for that reason their houses, apart from varying materials and size, resemble each other.

It was, as Niemcewicz and Smith described it, a very small house. "Its cheapness had made the choice for us," said Niemcewicz. "The G1. had a small room where he could receive only four people at a time. I had one even smaller; since no fire was made there, I could use it only for sleeping; this was extremely inconvenient to me. There is nothing more dreary than not having a place of your own, to be obliged to roam the streets or to watch for a moment when there would be a little table vacant in the parlor where you can read and write."

Lack of space also created a problem for the stream of visitors who came to see the invalid general. "Seven or eight of us went to see him on the same day,"

recalled Moreau de St. Mery, a Spanish-French emigre from the West Indies, who left his print shop at Front and Callowhill streets on March 18, 1798, to visit Kosciuszko for the second time within two months. "Those who visited him found him either in bed or stretched out on a couch like a sick man. His lodging was a bedroom with a little antechamber before it; and since his bed and couch left no room for more than two or three people, only two or three of us could see him at a given time."

When Kosciuszko lived there the house was owned by the heirs of William Allison, a merchant who purchased it from Few in 1776, and was rented to Mrs. Ann Relf. Dr. James McHenry, who was appointed Secretary of War under President George Washington and served from 1796 to 1800, was married to one of the Allison heirs and they considered making their home on the corner of Third and Pine, four or five blocks from the War Office. When they changed their minds, they did not forget it. Dr. McHenry visited the place and discussed Kosciuszko's pension claims for war service with Kosciuszko and John L. Dawson, a Democratic Congressman from Virginia who first called the attention of President Adams's administration to the oversight.

There are a number of insurance surveys to show the physical appearance of the house at different times in its history. The survey of October 8, 1796, which I used to make plans for the restoration of the house as it was in Kosciuszko's time, shows the size of the house was approximately 15 feet by 26 feet. The first floor had two rooms and a small hall between them. The hall led to a winding staircase at the northern end and to the doorways of the rooms at the other end. Each room had a fireplace. The same arrangement existed on the second and third floors. The staircase ran from the cellar to the attic. There are no signs of any fireplace in the attic and match the description Niemcewicz gave of his own room.

The rest of the house was changed a great deal in subsequent years. The wall on the Third Street side was altered to provide a bulk window and entrance on the first floor to a small store. Interior partitions and fireplaces were changed or removed. The bricks themselves became so pitted and softened by the weather that early in this century the walls were covered with layers of cement. The house was originally numbered as 172 South Third Street and then 342 in 1854 when the system of numbering was changed. The first floor had a tailor shop until World War II. Then the bulk window and entrance on Third Street were bricked in and covered with cement and the mailing address became 301 Pine Street. The windows were also changed.

In spite of all the changes made in the house since 1798, it is possible to bring back its general appearance as Kosciuszko had known it. I cannot find any other historical landmark in which Kosciuszko lived in America. We are fortunate that his last home in America remains.

Such landmarks are in peril. In March, 1969, barely three years ago, the birthplace of Benjamin Rush, Kosciuszko's friend, was accidentally destroyed by a contractor's bulldozer to make way for a new housing project. Each year we lose more and more of our precious heritage of "living history."

The Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments does not realize the rich and varied heritage of America that lives on in houses from its past. It does not matter how long Kosciuszko stayed at what is now known as 301 Pine Street, Philadelphia. Here is a house you can see and touch. This is physical evidence of a man who helped to achieve American independence. Kosciuszko left clues to his military service, his personal life and his accomplishments in the dwelling that has survived him. Nobody can take a man apart and claim part of his body does not belong to him as Nathaniel A. Owings tries to do in his memorandum to the Secretary of the Interior on the Kosciuszko house.

The U.S. Department of Interior is in charge of many historical sites that were the birthplaces of famous men. If the Advisory Board applied the same rule to them as it does to General Kosciuszko's residence 14 years after the American Revolution, it would be condemned for the dehumanizing of prominent Americans. If a man's birthplace is important enough for our Government to invest thousands of dollars in its historic preservation, then it should not make any difference how long after the Revolution that Kosciuszko lived at Third and Pine streets in Philadelphia.

I condemn the Advisory Board for its decision and its depersonalization of Kosciuszko. Kosciuszko was more than a military engineer in Washington's Army. He was—and still is—an inspiration to millions of people. Few Americans, in our relatively short history, stand as high in the eyes of mankind as this man with a tongue-twisting name.

His last residence in America is symbolic of this man. It is an ordinary house of the 18th century, but that makes it no less significant. It tells the story like it is. It characterizes Kosciuszko as he was. During the Revolution he was content to sleep in a tent. We must remember that Kosciuszko lived on a pension from our Government and could not afford to occupy a mansion like Washington, Jefferson, or Adams. It is amazing that Kosciuszko's last residence is still intact. We are fortunate indeed to have this opportunity to add it to our treasures in the national park system 175 years after he lived in it.

Surely it is time to create a national shrine to Kosciuszko for the benefit of all and for posterity. We have no historical site in this country honoring Kosciuszko except a small rock garden at West Point and several monuments. Senate Bill 1973 will memorialize the contributions of Kosciuszko to the growth of the United States of America.

No other place can tell the story of Thaddeus Kosciuszko's life as well as the modest home he occupied in Philadelphia. The Advisory Board failed to realize the important historical things that occurred in this house. It simply shuffled the important things out of sight like a crooked card dealer. It said that "Kosciuszko's association with this house lasted only six months."

What are the important historical things that happened in this house from October 7-8, 1797, to May 5, 1798? The Advisory Board failed to note any. Thus, it failed to do its job.

The first important thing to investigate is the continuing interest of Thaddeus Kosciuszko and Thomas Jefferson in the conditions that led Jefferson to write the Declaration of Independence. The Declaration of Independence, now a sacred part of the heritage of the United States, was originally conceived by Congress as merely a formal announcement of the resolution of independence, principally for military purposes. It had not yet been adopted when Kosciuszko left Europe to fight for freedom on this side of the Atlantic.

It originally had a provision about the abolition of slavery. Jefferson remembered this issue as long as he lived. Kosciuszko also thought that the Declaration of Independence should have abolished slavery. It was unfinished business as far as both men were concerned.

When Kosciuszko was at Mrs. Relf's place in Philadelphia, Thomas Jefferson, then Vice President of the United States, was his most frequent visitor. The contacts and lifelong correspondence between the two men form one of the most unusual friendships in the world. Nowhere in Owings' memorandum to Secretary of the Interior Morton is there any mention of these visits.

The talks that Kosciuszko and Jefferson held there produced a new facet to the Declaration of Independence and the part that was left out of Jefferson's original draft. In the latter part of April, 1798, in the presence of Congressman Dawson and John Barnes, who was Jefferson's banker, Kosciuszko wrote the following:

"I beg Mr. Jefferson that in case I should be without will or testament he should bye out of my money so many Negroes and free them. That the restant sums should be sufficient to give them education and provide for their maintenance, that is to say each should know before; the duty of a cytyzen in the free Government, that he must defend his Country against foreign as well as internal enemies who would wish to change the Constitution for the worst, to inslave them by degree afterwards, to have good and human heart sensible for the sufferings of others. Each must be married and have 100 ackres of land wyth instruments. Cattle for tillage and know how to manage and gouvern it as well; know how to behave to neybourghs, always wyth kindness and ready to help them to themselves frugal; to their children give good education, I mean as to the heart and the duty of their Country, in gratitude to me to make themselves happy as possible."

After signing his name, "T. Kosciuszko," and passing it to the two witnesses for their signatures, he sent the small piece of paper to Jefferson, who lived at John Francis' hotel, 15 South Fourth Street, and asked him, when he had "a quarter of hour," to "finish what I have" begun. Undaunted by the misspelled words, the crudeness of style, and other imperfections, Jefferson revised the text to meet legal requirements and had Kosciuszko transcribe the copy into his own handwriting. The final version was dated May 5, 1798, the same day he left Philadelphia.

Upon Kosciuszko's death, Jefferson probated the will in the Circuit Court of Albemarle County, Virginia, where his home was located, and when he learned that the General had made other wills in Europe, he transferred the case to the Orphans' Court in Washington, D.C. The adjudication of Kosciuszko's four wills took so long that his personal estate in the United States grew to \$43,504.40 by

1846. The U.S. Supreme Court finally settled the case in 1852 by deciding that, although Kosciuszko revoked the will of 1798, he failed to dispose in any later will his American estate and the heirs-at-law were the children and grandchildren of his two sisters.

I want to emphasize that the wisdom of Kosciuszko's profound thoughts on slavery took shape with the help of Jefferson in the small house at 301 Pine Street in Philadelphia. The Advisory Board had the gall to belittle the historical significance of this historic house.

Kosciuszko drafted this testament because he could find little evidence of the democracy for which he fought. Actually the infant republic, having won its independence with his help, acted like it was ready to sell it to the highest bidder. The strife between the pro-English federalists and the pro-French Republicans was as bitter as anything Kosciuszko could taste.

While Kosciuszko was at Third and Pine streets both houses of Congress also debated how much money was owned to him for his services in the American Revolution. The Secretary of the Treasury said that Kosciuszko was entitled to \$12,280.54. The interest raised the sum to \$18,912.03. This is the money that Kosciuszko received at the time of his residence at Mrs. Relf's and shortly afterwards left in the hands of Jefferson.

Historians have not been kind to Kosciuszko. Was it because they could not pronounce his name when they delivered their papers to gathering of scholars?

Israel Losey White, literary editor of the Newark Evening News, reminded historians in 1908 that "this will is an unwritten chapter in American history. It is possible that if its suggestions had been followed, there might have been no Civil War in the United States, and the race problem of today would not be so perplexing to economists."

Nowhere in Owings' memorandum of April 21, 1971, is there, too, any mention of the mission to France on which Jefferson sent Kosciuszko, and Kosciuszko's role in the undeclared war with France. In his book, "The Quasi-War," Alexander De Conde, Professor of History at the University of California, summarized it very well when he wrote: "The Polish patriot, who had undertaken his mission to Paris at the suggestion of Vice-President Jefferson, had frequent secret talks with the Directors urging them to make peace with the United States."

I want to emphasize again that Kosciuszko left for France from the house at 301 Pine Street. On May 5, 1798, he disappeared from Philadelphia, leaving secretly in the early hours of the morning, in Jefferson's carriage, leaving all his possessions in the hands of Niemcewicz and Jefferson.

Whatever happened in this house, suddenly all such ties went into the memory books. Other visitors, whose lives were brightened by some rare moments in the general's company, were Matthew Carey, an Irish printer, who like Kosciuszko, was a Catholic; Thomas Mifflin, Governor of Pennsylvania; Thomas McKean, a signer of the Declaration of Independence; Me-She-Kun, an Indian chief, who gave Kosciuszko a tomahawk; and the Orleanist princes, the Duke of Orleans, the Duke of Montpensier and Comte de Beaujolais, who, like General Victor Collot, were French emigres, and often spent their spare hours at the bedside of Kosciuszko.

The genial general, whose convalescence was slow, spent nearly all his time reclining on a sofa or lying in bed. His servant moved him from place to place. Despite the flow of visitors, the General found time to write letters, sketch and paint in water colors and India ink.

From this house, Niemcewicz came to Mount Vernon, Virginia, to visit George Washington. In it, Kosciuszko must have discussed with Jonathan Williams, who attended meetings of the American Philosophical Society with Niemcewicz, the preparation of a guide book for West Point cadets, "Maneuvers of Horse Artillery," which Kosciuszko completed in Paris in 1800.

The house also played a part in the literary career of Mrs. Ann Relf's son, Samuel Relf, who became editor of the Philadelphia Gazette, and Samuel Harrison Smith, who followed Jefferson to Washington, D.C., when the seat of government was shifted there, and ran one of the most influential newspapers in the country.

The third reason that the Advisory Board gave for not supporting the Kosciuszko house as a national shrine was that the house has been greatly altered.

What a poor excuse?

I have just read in the newspapers that more than one million dollars was earmarked in President Nixon's budget to rebuild the brick house where Benjamin Franklin died on April 17, 1790. The house was demolished in 1812.

The budget also provides about \$950,000 for reconstruction of the Old City Tavern at 2nd and Walnut streets. It was torn down a long time ago.

The budget has \$557,000 for the reconstruction of the Graff House, on the southwest corner of 7th and Market streets, where Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence in 1776. The site is now occupied by a hot-dog stand.

In other words, the Nixon Administration has two and a half million dollars to make copies of three 18th century buildings, but not one cent to restore a 1775 house as it was in Kosciuszko's time.

The three reasons that the Advisory Board used to turn down a national shrine in memory of Thaddeus Kosciuszko don't have much weight as I think I have proven.

The present owner has indicated his willingness to donate the Kosciuszko house for this project. Surely it is time that you took it off the Washington merry-go-round and turn it into a national treasure—not a national disgrace. Don't sacrifice a hero of the American Revolution like Kosciuszko!

A visit to Kosciuszko's last residence in America, restored as he knew it, will give visitors for generations to come a glimpse of his contributions to America. Give it the three ingredients it does not now have: restoration, preservation, and public access. The development of this shrine is properly the responsibility of the Federal Government.

There is only one Kosciuszko.

And there is only one place in America which can sew the parts of his life together. That's 301 Pine Street in Philadelphia. But the house, the house which played a major role in the lives of many people, remains unrestored, unpreserved, and unsung. It is timely for the Federal Government, which up to now has not spend one cent to erect a memorial to Kosciuszko, to assume responsibility for the restoration, development, preservation, and operation of the Kosciuszko House.

I give Senate Bill 1973 my full support and hope it will be passed by a unanimous vote.

Sincerely yours,

EDWARD PINKOWSKI,

Commissioner, Philadelphia Historical Commission, President, American Polish Landmark Society.

ETHNIC REPRESENTATION—NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM AND NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS

CHINESE

National Park System Areas.—Golden Spike.

DANISH

National Park System Areas.—Christiansted; St. Thomas; Mount Rushmore (Borghlum).

National Historic Landmarks.—Lockwood-Matthews Mansion, Conn. (Detlef Lienau); Jacob Riis House, N.Y.

DUTCH

National Historic Landmarks.—Dutch Reformed (Sleepy Hollow) Church, N.Y.; Wyckoff House, N.Y.; Bronck House, N.Y.; Philipsburg Manor, N.Y.; Voorlezer's House, N.Y.; Hurley Historic District, N.Y.

FRENCH

National Park System Areas.—Arkansas Post; Chicago Portage; Colonial (Yorktown); Fort Caroline; George Rogers Clark; Grand Portage; Jefferson National Expansion Memorial; St. Croix Island; Saint-Gaudens.

National Historic Landmarks.—Fort de Chartres, Ill.; Starved Rock, Ill.; Fort de la Boulaye, La.; St. Ignace Mission, Mich.; Mackinac Island, Mich.; Fort Michilimackinac, Mich.; Sainte Genevieve, Mo.; Fort St. Frederic, N.Y.; Old Fort Niagara, N.Y.; Fort Toulouse, Ala.

Jean Hasbrouck House, N.Y.; Huguenot Street Historic District, N.Y.; Church of the Holy Family, Ill.; Pierre Menard House, Ill.; Keller Plantation House, La.; LaFitte's Blacksmith Shop, La.; Mayor Girod House, La.; Madam John's Legacy, La.; Parlange Plantation House, La.; The Presbytere, La.; Louis Bolduc House, Mo.; Lafayette Square Historic District, D.C. (Lafayette, Rochambeau).

GERMAN

National Historic Landmarks.—Anheuser-Busch Brewery, Mo.; Single Brothers' House, N.C.; Colonial Germantown Historic District, Pa.; Augustus Lutheran Church, Pa.; Lafayette Square Historic District, D.C. (von Steuben); Camden Battlefield, S.C. (de Kalb); Valley Forge, Pa. (von Steuben); Ephrata Cloister, Pa.

IRISH

National Park System Areas.—C&O Canal; Golden Spike; John Fitzgerald Kennedy; Saint-Gaudens; White House (James Hoban).

National Historic Landmarks.—Erie Canal, N.Y.; George Taylor House, Pa.; Thornton House, N.H.¹

ITALIAN

National Historic Landmarks.—Columbus Landing Site, V.I.; U.S. Capitol (Constantino Brumidi).

JEWISH

National Park System Areas.—Independence (Mikvah Israel Cemetery); Touro Synagogue.

NORWEGIAN

National Historic Landmarks.—O. E. Rolvaag House, Minn.

POLISH

National Park System Areas.—Fort Pulaski; Saratoga (Kosciuszko).

National Historic Landmarks.—Lafayette Square Historic District, D.C. (Kosciuszko); Savannah Historic District, Ga. (Pulaski); U.S. Military Academy, N.Y. (Kosciuszko).

PORTUGUESE

National Park System Areas.—Cabrillo.

RUSSIAN

National Park System Areas.—Sitka.

National Historic Landmarks.—Erskine House, Alaska; Old Sitka Site, Alaska; Russian Mission Orphanage, Alaska; St. Michael's Cathedral, Alaska; Fort Ross, Calif.; Russian Fort, Hawaii; Church of the Holy Ascension, Alaska; Russian Orthodox Mission Church, Alaska; Fort Ross Commander's House, Calif.; Church of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, Alaska.

SPANISH (INCLUDING MEXICAN AND PUERTO RICAN)

National Park System Areas.—Arkansas Post; Cabrillo; Castillo de San Marcos; Chamizal; Coronado; De Soto; El Morro; Fort Matanzas; Gran Quivira; Pecos; San Jose Mission; San Juan; Tumacacori.

National Historic Landmarks.—Apalachicola Fort, Fla.; San Xavier del Bac Mission, Ariz.; Carmel Mission, Calif.; Old Mission Dam, Calif.; Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.; Royal Presidio Chapel, Calif.; San Diego Presidio, Calif.; Santa Barbara Mission, Calif.; Fort San Carlos de Barrancas, Fla.; Fort San Marcos de Apalache, Fla.; San Francisco Bay Discovery Site, Calif.; San Luis de Apalache, Fla.; Cabildo, La.; Palace of the Governors, N.M.; San Gabriel de Yungue-ouinge, N.M.

Fort San Lorenzo, C.Z.; La Fortaleza, P.R.; Espada Aqueduct, Tex.; Presidio Nuestra Senora de Loreto de la Bahia, Tex.; Columbus Landing Site, V.I.; Abo, N.M.; Acoma, N.M.; Hawikuh, N.M.; Quarai, N.M.; Taos Pueblo, N.M.; Alamo, Tex.; Anza House, Calif.; Jose Castro House, Calif.; Estudillo House, Calif.; Guajome Ranchhouse, Calif.; Los Alamos Ranchhouse, Calif.

Los Cerritos Ranchhouse, Calif.; La Purisma Mission, Calif.; Monterey Old Town Historic District, Calif.; Petaluma Adobe, Calif.; San Diego de Acala Mission Church, Calif.; San Bautista Plaza Historic District, Calif.; San Luis Rey Mission Church, Calif.; Vhay House, Calif.; Cathedral of St. Augustine, Fla.; Llambias House, Fla.; Oldest House, Fla.; St. Augustine Town Plan Historic District, Fla.; St. Catherine's Island, Ga.; El Santuario de Chimayo, N.M.; San Estevan del Rey Mission Church, N.M.; San Francisco de Assisi Mission

¹ To be announced.

Church, N.M.; San Jose de Gracia Church, N.M.; Mission Concepcion, Tex.; Spanish Governor's Palace, Tex.; Barrio de Analco Historic District, N.M.; Las Trampas Historic District, N.M.

SWEDISH

National Park System Areas.—Carl Sandburg; Gloria Dei (Old Swedes') Church.

SWISS

National Historic Landmarks.—Gallatin Home, Pa.; Sutter's Fort, California.

Total Immigration Contribution to American History

National Park System Areas.—Castle Clinton; Statue of Liberty (A.M.I.); Washington Monument (memorial stones).

STATEMENT OF ANTHONY W. NOVASITIS, JR., ESQ., CO-CHAIRMAN, NATIONALITIES DIVISION, PHILADELPHIA REPUBLICAN CITY COMMITTEE

Gentlemen, first off, let me thank you for the opportunity to present the views of the Nationalities Division of the Philadelphia Republican Party.

Along with my co-Chairman, Walter Darmopray, the committee has fully supported—from the outset—any constructive proposal to include as an integral part of the national historical site system the Kosciuszko home at 301 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Last September, our division, representing more than 250,000 persons, one of the largest single ethnic blocks in Philadelphia, from approximately 17 nationality groups, authorized direct action in this cause.

We communicated with Interior Secretary Morton and Senators Scott and Schweiker urging them to help rectify what we considered then—and now—to be a gross injustice to the ethnic citizens of this Nation.

We asked then that these responsible Government officials exert the influence of their collective offices to reverse the detrimental action taken by the advisory board of the national parks. As you know, that body recommended the elimination from consideration the Kosciuszko home as an historic shrine.

Since that time, we have continued our support toward this cause on behalf of persons who feel strongly the home should be preserved as a national historic site.

We have circulated petitions making known our strong support of this cultural aim and we have transmitted a strongly worded resolution from our nationalities division to these Governmental leaders.

In essence, our appeal is based on pride in our heritage.

It is a deeply-rooted pride that extends beyond the contributions made by our forefathers, these contributions were essential—and continue to be essential—in making America the greatest nation on this earth.

It is also deeply rooted in the knowledge that one of our own brothers—Tadeusz Kosciuszko—played a critical role in the early development of our democracy.

Every American schoolchild of Polish or Lithuanian background is taught in early life that the patriotism exemplified by General Kosciuszko was just as important as that patriotism personified by General George Washington . . . the "Father of our Country."

Yet, who would deny General Washington his rightful place in history?

It is not uncommon to discover solemn ground throughout the United States which has been accredited by the Federal Government as being used at one time or another by George Washington.

In Philadelphia alone, such historic sites as Washington's place of worship, locations where he planned military strategy and even home boasting that "Washington slept here" have federally supported accreditation.

In this regard, could not the bona-fide Philadelphia residence of one of the champions of human liberty be sufficient grounds for approval for private restoration?

We feel the answer is yes and we urge you to affirm this appeal.

Let us recite the facts . . .

Our history books tell us that General Kosciuszko was a Polish patriot that fought not only for the independence of his own country but also for the freedom of the American colonies.

In 1776, after the outbreak of the revolution, he came to America and became an engineer colonel in the Continental Army.

His fortifications at Saratoga were considered by historians to be a major factor in the American victory there.

He designed and commanded the fortification at West Point, later served with distinction in the field and retired from active duty in 1783 with the rank of brigadier general.

In 1784, he returned to Poland and 5 years later he became a major general in the Polish Army in his country's fight for independence from Russia and Prussia.

Unsuccessful in this venture, he escaped to France, he returned to Poland in 1794 to lead another uprising against Russia but was defeated and imprisoned by the enemy.

In 1797, after his release, he returned to America where Congress voted him \$15,000 and an estate in Ohio.

During his stay in Philadelphia, estimated at about 8 months, the general lived in the area now being spotlighted as the birthplace of national liberty.

It is this house, now, which we feel would be a tremendous asset for all of the ethnic groups associated with General Kosciuszko, it would be a rallying point in the proposed bicentennial celebration now being finalized.

We again ask that you reconsider our request and provide our people—who have given so much to this country—with this rallying point in time for that historic 200th anniversary celebration.

Thank you for allowing me to present these observations.

CLARK, LADNER, FORTENBAUGH & YOUNG,
Philadelphia, Pa., January 24, 1972.

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,
*Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: As a member of the Kosciuszko Foundation, I had hoped to be able to appear personally at the hearings of your Committee on January 26, 1972; however, a court assignment on that date precludes my attendance.

As you know, Edward J. Pizek, President of Mrs. Paul's Kitchens, has personally undertaken to lead and to coordinate the efforts to preserve the Kosciuszko House at Third and Pine Streets in Philadelphia. I have been privileged to assist Mr. Pizek in this regard from a legal standpoint.

In addition to my personal interest in the preservation and restoration of the Kosciuszko House, I thought that it may be of interest to your Committee to know that the prospect of a memorial to Kosciuszko in close proximity to the cradle of American independence has generated a great deal of genuine interest in Poland. This fact was brought to my attention recently by the Honorable Kazimierz Cias, Consul General, Embassy of the Polish People's Republic; and Mr. Cias was kind enough to extend best wishes on behalf of himself and the Polish people in the endeavor to preserve the Kosciuszko House.

No doubt the significant contributions of General Kosciuszko to the attainment of American independence will have been brought to the attention of your Committee in some detail. General Kosciuszko's military career in Poland very closely paralleled his military career in the course of the American revolution. This factual coincidence has been viewed as a very significant basis for the cultural ties between the peoples of the United States and Poland.

It seems that we Americans have given very little attention to the contributions of ethnic minorities in American history, and this would be a perfect—and much deserved—opportunity to accord permanent recognition in a meritorious cause.

May I urge upon you favorable consideration of the proposed bill during the course of your deliberations.

Sincerely yours,

DAVID M. JONES.

