

Y4  
.Ar 5/3  
V 66

1034

93/4  
Ar 5/3  
V 66

# OFFICIAL RESIDENCE FOR THE VICE PRESIDENT

GOVERNMENT

DOCUMENTS

Storage

AUG 19 1974

THE LIBRARY  
KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY

## HEARING

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON GENERAL LEGISLATION

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

UNITED STATES SENATE

NINETY-THIRD CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

### S.J. Res. 202

TO DESIGNATE THE PREMISES OCCUPIED BY THE CHIEF  
OF NAVAL OPERATIONS AS THE OFFICIAL RESIDENCE OF  
THE VICE PRESIDENT, EFFECTIVE UPON THE TERMINA-  
TION OF SERVICE OF THE INCUMBENT CHIEF OF NAVAL  
OPERATIONS

APRIL 29, 1974

Printed for the use of the Committee on Armed Services



U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

WASHINGTON : 1974

32-857 O

AUTHENTICATED  
U.S. GOVERNMENT  
INFORMATION



COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

JOHN C. STENNIS, Mississippi, *Chairman*

STUART SYMINGTON, Missouri  
HENRY M. JACKSON, Washington  
SAM J. ERVIN, Jr., North Carolina  
HOWARD W. CANNON, Nevada  
THOMAS J. MCINTYRE, New Hampshire  
HARRY F. BYRD, Jr., Virginia  
HAROLD E. HUGHES, Iowa  
SAM NUNN, Georgia

STROM THURMOND, South Carolina  
JOHN TOWER, Texas  
PETER H. DOMINICK, Colorado  
BARRY GOLDWATER, Arizona  
WILLIAM L. SCOTT, Virginia  
ROBERT TAFT, Jr., Ohio

T. EDWARD BRASWELL, Jr., *Chief Counsel and Staff Director*  
JOHN T. TIGER, *Chief Clerk*

---

SUBCOMMITTEE ON GENERAL LEGISLATION

HARRY F. BYRD, Jr., Virginia, *Chairman*

THOMAS J. MCINTYRE, New Hampshire  
HAROLD E. HUGHES, Iowa  
SAM NUNN, Georgia

ROBERT TAFT, Jr., Ohio  
JOHN TOWER, Texas  
WILLIAM L. SCOTT, Virginia

GORDON A. NEASE, *Professional Staff Member*

(II)



## CONTENTS

---

|                                                                                                                  | Page |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Hon. Hubert H. Humphrey, U.S. Senator from Minnesota.....                                                        | 3    |
| Hon. Robert P. Griffin, U.S. Senator from Michigan.....                                                          | 9    |
| Hon. Gilbert Gude, U.S. Representative from Maryland.....                                                        | 11   |
| Hon. John E. Moss, U.S. Representative from California.....                                                      | 16   |
| Adm. Elmo R. Zumwalt, Jr., Chief of Naval Operations.....                                                        | 17   |
| Hon. Kenneth J. Gray, U.S. Representative from Illinois.....                                                     | 23   |
| H. Stuart Knight, Director, Secret Service.....                                                                  | 105  |
| Lilburn E. Boggs, Deputy Director, Secret Service.....                                                           | 105  |
| Frances A. Long, Assistant Director (Administration) Secret Service.....                                         | 105  |
| Paul S. Rundle, Acting Assistant Director (Protective Forces) Secret Service.....                                | 105  |
| John F. Galuardi, Deputy Commissioner, Public Buildings Service.....                                             | 112  |
| Robert R. Rice, assistant general counsel, Public Buildings Service.....                                         | 112  |
| Harold F. Eberle, assistant to the Director for Congressional Relations,<br>Office of Management and Budget..... | 127  |

# THE HISTORY OF THE

REPUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES

OF AMERICA

FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS TO THE PRESENT TIME

BY

JOHN F. JOHNSON

NEW YORK: PUBLISHED BY J. JOHNSON, 15 NASSAU ST. 1850



## SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 202

MONDAY, APRIL 29, 1974

U.S. SENATE,  
SUBCOMMITTEE ON GENERAL LEGISLATION OF THE  
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,  
*Washington, D.C.*

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 10 a.m., in room 212, Richard B. Russell Senate Office Building, Hon. Harry F. Byrd, Jr. (chairman).

Present: Senators Byrd, Jr., of Virginia (presiding) and Taft.

Also present: John T. Ticer, chief clerk; Gordon A. Nease, professional staff member; Nancy J. Bearg, research assistant; and Joyce T. Campbell, clerical assistant.

Senator BYRD. The committee will come to order.

The purpose of the meeting this morning is to consider Senate Joint Resolution 202, which, if approved, would designate the premises occupied by the Chief of Naval Operations (CNO) as the official residence of the Vice President, effective upon the termination of service of the incumbent Chief of Naval Operations.

The residence in question is located on the grounds of the Naval Observatory in the District of Columbia. It was built in 1893, and has been used as the official residence of the CNO for over 40 years.

There has been considerable interest for some years in providing a suitable residence for the Vice President. Various approaches to the problem have been suggested.

In April 1966, Public Law 89-386 was approved, which authorized the Administrator of the General Services Administration to plan, design, and construct a residence for the Vice President on 10 acres of ground comprising a part of the Naval Observatory. The appropriation of \$750,000 was authorized for this purpose, which was also to include the initial furnishings. For one reason or another, the appropriation of funds was never requested.

Earlier this year, Congressman Gude of Maryland introduced a bill (H.R. 13162) in the House of Representatives to fund Public Law 89-386, which is presently pending. There is yet another bill pending in the House (H.R. 11521) introduced by Congressman Hinshaw, which would authorize \$1.5 million for the purpose of a residence for the Vice President.

The advantage of Senate Joint Resolution 202 is that, if found appropriate to do so, it would provide a residence for the Vice President probably more economically and at an earlier date than through new construction.

The committee has requested the administration's position through the Office of Management and Budget on Senate Joint Resolution



202, but, due to a minor divergence of opinion between the interested agencies on certain technical aspects, and the complexity of cost estimates, the report has not been received. It is expected shortly. However, we have had the benefit of preliminary reports from the interested agencies in sufficient detail to proceed with our hearing this morning.

May I ask if there is a representative here from the Office of Management and Budget? I understand there is not and I have asked Mr. Gordon Nease of our staff to telephone the Office of Management and Budget and to say that we want someone here at this hearing. If they don't have adequate information they can tell us so, but we want someone from that agency here so we can at least query them and let the record show they don't have the information and whatever information they might have.

We hope to establish whether the present residence of the CNO is, in fact, adequate, or can be made adequate for use as a residence for the Vice President, and whether it is practical to do so from the standpoint of economy.

We have several witnesses today. I will indicate the list and then I will call on a distinguished former Vice President who is interested in this legislation. Our witnesses today will be Senator Humphrey of Minnesota, who served in the Office of Vice President, who knows first hand the problems that a Vice President faces; Congressman Gude of Maryland, who, as I have indicated, proposes the funding of Public Law 89-386, which would provide a new residence for the Vice President; Admiral Zumwalt, Chief of Naval Operations, who understandably has no prepared statement but is prepared to discuss any questions relating to his present quarters.

In this regard, I might add that the Navy strongly supports the move to provide a residence for the Vice President, but, for various reasons, recommends new construction on the Observatory site. I shall submit for the record a letter the chairman has received from Acting Secretary of the Navy J. William Middendorf II, which reflects the Navy's views.

[The letter follows:]

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
Washington, D.C., April 8, 1974.

HON. JOHN C. STENNIS,  
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,  
U.S. Senate,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am advised of the Joint Resolution to provide the present quarters of the Chief of Naval Operations as a permanent residence for use by the Vice President of the United States. I strongly support and endorse the move to provide a proper residence for the use of the Vice President. However, I should like to recommend reconsideration of the 1966 authorization to provide a new facility for this purpose in lieu of "Navy House" on Massachusetts Avenue.

There are several reasons why I believe it would be in the best interests of the Vice President to consider a new facility, most important of which deals with his safety and security. The current CNO quarters are high on a hill with such wide exposure as to create an overwhelming problem of protection. I have had our security experts evaluate the physical security aspects of both this site and the nearby site which has been proposed for construction of a new house for the Vice President. These experts confirm the unsuitability of the CNO's house and the significant security advantages of the proposed site which is lower on the hill and shielded from exposure. The Secret Service would also be able to provide a knowledgeable evaluation of this potential problem.



Secondly, due to its basic architecture, the existing house is clearly inadequate for State functions expected to be conducted by the Vice President. To attempt to reconfigure and modernize the existing building (built in 1893), the cost is expected to approach, or even exceed, that of building a new structure. It is most assuredly of high importance that designated quarters for the Vice President give adequate consideration to this need.

Although admittedly a secondary consideration but nevertheless not to be overlooked is the fact that these quarters have been home for the Chiefs of Naval Operations for over forty years. I believe that it is altogether fitting that the effect of this resolution on traditions of the Naval Service be weighed in your deliberations.

I fully endorse the intent of the Congress to provide for a home for the Vice President. In view of the concerns I have expressed above, I would recommend that your resolution provide for a more suitable solution by containment of a provision for building a proper and secure building at an appropriate site which meets the full needs of the incumbent of the second highest office in the land. Such a site, in my judgment, is available now on the grounds of the Naval Observatory.

Sincerely,

J. WILLIAM MIDDENDORF II,  
*Acting Secretary of the Navy.*

Senator BYRD. We shall hear from the Honorable H. Stewart Knight, Director of the Secret Service, who has the responsibility for providing security for the Vice President, and from Mr. J. F. Galuardi, Deputy Commissioner, Public Building Service, General Services Administration, upon whose shoulders will fall the responsibility for maintaining and operating the residence.

Senate Joint Resolution 202 was introduced by Senator Scott of Pennsylvania, the minority leader, with the following cosponsors: Senator Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia, majority whip, Senator Goldwater, Senator Griffin, Senator Humphrey, Senator Mansfield, majority leader, Senator Stennis, Senator Taft, Senator Thurmond, Senator Cotton, Senator Bennett, Senator Baker, Senator Randolph, Senator Brock, Senator Javits, Senator McIntyre, Senator Case, Senator McGee, Senator Buckley, Senator Chiles, Senator Brooks, Senator Hollings, Senator Hughes, Senator Church, Senator Hathaway, Senator Hatfield, Senator Percy, Senator Eagleton, Senator Stevens, Senator Biden, Senator Bartlett, and Senator Domenici.

I don't know whether that is a majority of the Senate or not, but it sounds like it. [Laughter.]

Senator BYRD. The committee is very pleased to have this morning the able and distinguished Senator from Minnesota, who served with such ability and distinction as Vice President of the United States, who is in a position to give the committee firsthand knowledge of the problems which face a Vice President and the need of the Vice President for an official residence, and we are pleased to recognize you now, Senator Humphrey, and you may proceed in any manner you wish.

#### STATEMENT OF HON. HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, U.S. SENATOR FROM MINNESOTA

Senator HUMPHREY. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

I do not have a prepared statement but I should like to visit with you—

Senator BYRD. Fine.

Senator HUMPHREY [continuing]. And make my comments a matter of record for this committee.



First of all, any Senator would be happy to have as many cosponsors as are on Senate Joint Resolution 202. That is a pretty good vote. You are always satisfied with that. And you might be able to work a majority out of it.

Let me just share with you my experiences in this matter and my interest in it.

When I became Vice President of the United States, the then President, Lyndon Johnson, suggested that it might be well if we would take up residence in one of the vacant houses at Fort McNair.

There was a reason for this. Our beloved friend and President, John Kennedy, had been assassinated and there was great unrest in the country and there was a worry about security.

I want to emphasize the importance of this matter.

I realized that generally the attention of the Nation is focused upon the President, but we have had so many instances in the history of our Republic where the Vice President has succeeded the President, that it is just as important that the Vice President have adequate security as it is that the President have it. Whatever the costs may be to provide that, I think the costs are fully justified.

I did not want to live at Fort McNair. There were many reasons for it, even though it would have saved Mrs. Humphrey and I a great deal of money because we would have had free rent and we would have had people helping us at no cost to us.

Senator BYRD. Could I interrupt the Senator a moment?

[Short recess.]

Senator HUMPHREY. Mr. Chairman, I was commenting that during the first few months I was Vice President, then President Johnson suggested that it might be well for us to take up residence at Fort McNair. The reason for this was security. Also, there was a home available and it could have been appropriately remodeled, if it were necessary, and there would have been service and people available to help with any official duties.

I did not accept that invitation for several reasons.

First of all, I feel that civilian officers of the Government ought not to be at forts. They are for the military. I thought it would establish a rather unfortunate precedent especially in view of the fact that there was a war on in Vietnam. Secondly, I didn't accept it because Mrs. Humphrey didn't like it. I want you to know I am the boss in the family; therefore, I made the decision.

[Laughter.]

In my first year of the Vice Presidency, when I served as Vice President, we lived at 3216 Coquelin Terrace, North Chevy Chase, in Montgomery County, Md. The Secret Service took over the entire basement, which contained the family room and the recreation room of our home. They had to. They had to change the entrance, for security reasons. Incidentally I didn't get a dime's worth of rent for that basement, nor did I expect it. But it disrupted our whole family and our home, even though the Secret Service went out of its way to be very cooperative and helpful. The Secret Service is one of the fine agencies of our Government.

In 1966, we moved, sold our home in Chevy Chase and came in closer to the Capitol. We purchased a condominium apartment at Harbour Square in Southwest Washington, and we still live there. But



even then we had problems of security, problems of the use of the facilities. We were just one of many tenants in that building and the Secret Service had to get a special room. They had to wire up the hallway, and they had to put all kinds of gadgetry on the windows and elsewhere.

Sometimes from what I read in the papers you would think that the President or Vice President wanted these things. That's not the case at all. They don't even ask if you want them. They are installed, and rightly they should be.

As a result of some of this there was some commentary in the press, to the effect that the Vice President ought to have an official residence. As a result of that discussion a resolution was introduced in the Congress, to which you alluded in your opening remarks. That resolution was adopted and an authorization was established, I think of \$750,000. But no appropriation was asked for. There were two reasons for this.

First of all, I went to the President and said I did not think we ought to be building a home at that particular time. There were very heavy costs because of the struggle in Vietnam. We had budgetary difficulties. I did not think the public would appreciate it or understand it, and I did not want to be a part of it.

It is difficult enough to be Vice President without inviting criticism or controversy.

So I frankly asked that it not be included in the budget.

We had some thoughts about the location which is under discussion today in Senate Joint Resolution 202. In fact feelers were made and the Navy won the battle hands down. They moved in with air power, frigates, missiles, cruisers, battle ships, destroyers, submarines, and underwater frogmen. We got blown out of the water, so to speak, which was understandable at that time. I appreciate that the Chief of Naval Operations was living in the facility and it would have caused some commotion. But I say respectfully that I see no reason in the world why the Chief of Naval Operations should have a home and the Vice President of the United States not have one. Furthermore the Chief of Naval Operations can be at a military reservation, just like other officers. They are entitled to good facilities.

They are entitled to a fine residence and all that goes with them. But it is about time that we understood in this country that the President of the United States and the Vice President have very special responsibilities and are not only entitled to but must have the facilities to do their job.

Let me say a little bit about doing the job.

First of all, we spend a tremendous amount of money on security costs every time there is a new Vice President. Whoever is Vice President, whether he likes it or not, he gets wired for sound. That is all there is to it.

In my apartment they had to take a wall out, which I didn't want them to do. I sacrificed 12 inches of floor space, which I didn't want to, because of security.

When I read about somehow or other we enjoyed it, that is a lot of nonsense.

I will say for President Johnson, they put in one bulletproof window. When he found out how much it cost he figured it was easier to have



the Vice President shot than to have another bulletproof window. So I only got one window. I didn't want that either. It tore up my whole house.

To be very honest with you, we are a family and that home is mine. I am paying for it. And yet the Government insisted it come in and fix up windows and tear out walls and do all sorts of things in my house, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. No taping, though?

Senator HUMPHREY. I don't know. I couldn't tell you for sure. If they did they got some juicy comments. [Laughter.]

Senator HUMPHREY. Again, don't misunderstand me, I know that the Secret Service has to do these things and I know the General Services Administration has these responsibilities. But there is a difference between being Citizen John Q. Public and being Vice President of the United States.

My reasons as to why there should be a home for the Vice President and for where I think it should be.

First of all, the Vice President ought to be able to relieve the President of a number of social responsibilities. But he should not have to entertain people in a hotel. People want to go to a home. That is important. The Vice President has many responsibilities these days. But he has no place provided by the Government. The minute he invests in something on his own somebody wants to know how much he paid for it, where he got the money, and all kinds of other questions. The Government of the United States ought to provide a residence for the Vice President of the United States. And the Vice President ought to move in exactly like the President moves into 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue. The security ought to be there for each Vice President. There ought not to be questions as to whether this Vice President got so much or that Vice President got so much.

I have had people come to me, and ask how much they spent on me compared to Mr. Agnew. That's not important. What is important is that there be security and that it be provided as economically as is possible and be done well. What is important, it that there be an official residence so when visiting heads of state or Prime Ministers or foreign ministers or Cabinet officers or parliamentarians—particularly parliamentarians—come to this country there is an official place for entertainment, an official residence for the Vice President of the United States who, I should add, is the President of the U.S. Senate.

I could have done a better job had I been provided an official residence. We oftentimes did not entertain because our facilities were not adequate. When we did entertain, we sometimes did so at Anderson House. I don't know what Anderson House has to do with the Vice President. Or we would use a room at the State Department. Sometimes I wasn't sure whether I could get it or not. Or we would go to Decatur House on Madison Street. I always worried that someone might damage the antique furniture. We used Blair House. But my wife is the kind of person who is interested in her surroundings and likes to say something about them. And so does every other wife.

The First Lady is deeply interested in the White House. And the Vice President's lady would be deeply interested in a Vice Presidential residence. She would add a certain touch to it. But how can you add a touch to something like a ballroom in a hotel? We have parliamentarians who come here from all over the world. We have many



groups. The Vice President ought to be involved in providing a wonderful place for these people to be entertained and received. They ought to leave Washington feeling that this great Nation of ours that has provided for everybody else also provides for itself.

So I feel very strongly about the need of the house.

The question comes as to where it should be? Why do I support this resolution, Senate Joint Resolution 202? First of all it won't cost much. I know there are those who will tell you it will cost a lot. But I can tell you it is all right the way it is. It is a lot better than Humphrey's condominium, and I entertained people there and everybody thought it was well done. I didn't get very much entertainment expense and Mrs. Humphrey did a lot of the serving. That is all right. She enjoyed it.

I know the point will be made here that by the time the Chief of Naval Operations's home has been renovated it would be cheaper to build a new home. You can do that with your own house. Mrs. Humphrey wants to go to Minnesota and do a little redoing on our house. We have put the brakes on that. We have had a family discussion about it. You can always spend more than the original cost is refurbishing something.

The question is whether you have met the needs you have at this time. I think what is there meets the needs. If it is good enough for the Chief of Naval Operations, who is accustomed to having things rather nice, I think it would be good enough for a Vice President, who hasn't been accustomed to having very much. The present Vice President is a man of relatively simple tastes. I don't think he would feel he was downgraded at all if he were moved into the facility to which we are directing our attention today.

It is a fact, of course, that there may have to be some security changes there. Once these are made, however, they would become rather permanent and, therefore, I come here as one who long has been concerned over this to urge that the committee to take favorable action on Senate Joint Resolution 202. This would provide a facility immediately, or within a very short period of time. It comes at a time when the present Chief of Naval Operations, Admiral Zumwalt is leaving and the new Chief of Naval Operations is arriving. The new Chief would be able to have a good home and a good facility, and he should have. I am not here to downgrade the importance of good facilities for the members of our armed services. I believe they should be treated well and given good residences.

It is my understanding that such a residence would be available for the new Chief of Naval Operations. I don't know why he should have a more stately residence than the Chief of Staff of the Army or the Chief of Staff of the Air Force or the Commandant of the Marine Corps. These distinguished officers of our armed services get along very well with the facilities that are provided on military reservations or in the areas where there are military barracks and facilities.

You will see in the days ahead, Mr. Chairman, that a Vice President will have many more duties. It is inevitable. That Office has been growing in responsibilities over the years and it is one that should continue to grow. If it does, it will permit the President to be more selective in what he has to do and who he has to entertain, and what the White House is called upon to do in terms of the services of the White House.



I can think of a host of meetings that were held at the White House that could well have been held at a Vice Presidential residence. This takes away from the significance of the really strategic conferences. Those meetings that are held at the White House ought to be the most important of all, I can recall many times that a President could have been relieved of very physically wearing burdens had the Vice President been able to have the facilities he ought to have as the second highest elected officer of the American people.

Thank you.

Senator BYRD. Yours is a very impressive testimony, Senator Humphrey. We have had three Vice Presidents in the last 6 years. That means that three different residences have had to be wired for sound, as you expressed it.

Senator HUMPHREY. Yes sir.

Senator BYRD. Various amounts of money had to be spent on each of those to make them for security purposes, and we will have more Vice Presidents as time goes on. So from the point of view of economy, leaving out the other reasons that you brought out today, from the point of view of economy, it would seem that if the Nation had one home that was properly handled for the purpose of providing security for the Vice President, then we would save a multitude of costs over a period of years.

Senator HUMPHREY. May I add, Mr. Chairman, that the American citizenry like to know where their Vice President lives. They really do. When the young people come here—and they came here by the thousands—they want to go to the White House. They also would want to see where the Vice President lives. I know they would.

When I was Vice President and would go back home to Minnesota, hundreds of cars would go by our home every day. People who come into my office now ask me where Vice President Ford lives. They want to see his house. I think the Office of Vice President needs the sense of dignity and respect that a mansion would help give to it.

Quite frankly, we treat the Vice President much like he is an unwanted third cousin.

Senator BYRD. Yet, he is only one heart beat away from the Presidency.

Senator HUMPHREY. Yes he is. And he represents this country overseas. He represents the Office of the President in a host of meetings throughout the Nation. He frequently is contacted by citizens when they can't see the President.

He has a role to play and I am wary of people downgrading this office. It is an important office in the structure of American constitutional government and it should be so respected. One of the ways is to give it the facilities that are required.

The staffing required for the Office of Vice President; that is, with the exception of a residence for he or she who occupies that office. But I used to have what we call "Humphrey's" law when I was Vice President. We had a small legislative appropriation because the Vice President is the presiding officer of the Senate. Most of the staff, however, is designated by the President. And he who giveth can taketh away. One day you can wake up finding yourself denuded, so to speak, with little or no staff.

I believe that the Vice President, elected by the people of the United States, or as is the case now, appointed under the 25th amendment,



of the Constitution with the advice and consent of the Senate, is entitled to respectful accommodations and facilities. This would greatly improve the Office, Mr. Chairman.

The question before this committee, is whether the permanent residence of the Vice President should be the premises presently occupied by the Chief of Naval Operations. I think it should be, from the point of view of economy and from the point of view of location. And from the point of view of getting something done without delay. I know how long it takes to get places built in this city. I would like to see this Vice President and future Vice Presidents have a home and grounds provided by the Government which they can call their own so long as they serve in that Office.

Senator BYRD. The Office of Vice President is an extremely important one. One aspect of this legislation that I am not too keen on is that the present Vice President lives in the State of Virginia and this would take him out of Virginia. We are proud to have him there.

Senator HUMPHREY. That is just a sacrifice that you would have to make. But you are a man that has been willing to make sacrifices for our country.

Senator BYRD. You think we can ask 5 million people of Virginia to make that sacrifice?

Senator HUMPHREY. Yes, sir. And I agree with you he is a fine asset to your State. I think very highly of him.

Senator BYRD. Senator Taft?

Senator TAFT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator, I have no questions. I think your perspicacity or logic, your experience and your wit make the arguments irrefutable.

Senator HUMPHREY. Thank you very much, Senator.

Senator BYRD. Let's see if Senator Taft is a cosponsor of this legislation. I believe he is.

Senator HUMPHREY. I thought maybe we had saved a soul here, but I guess he already has been saved.

Thank you very much.

Senator BYRD. Thank you very much, Senator Humphrey. I note that another cosponsor of the legislation is here today in the presence of the Republican whip, the Senator from Michigan.

#### STATEMENT OF HON. ROBERT P. GRIFFIN, U.S. SENATOR FROM MICHIGAN

Senator GRIFFIN. I won't presume to add a thing to what Senator Humphrey said. He said it all in terms of speaking for the cosponsors. I think there are now some 32 of them from the Senate who have put their names on this resolution. I think it is noteworthy that among those cosponsors, the majority leader, the minority leader, the majority whip, the minority whip, the chairman and ranking member of the full Armed Services Committee, and I am glad to note the chairman of the Public Works Committee, which conceivably could have some jurisdiction in this matter.

If it didn't involve the home of the Chief of Naval Operations, I take it that the Public Works Committee would have an interest. Both the chairman and the ranking minority member, Senator Randolph and Senator Baker, are both cosponsors of this particular resolution referred to this committee and to this subcommittee.



I want to commend the chairman for holding hearings so promptly and getting to the merits of this proposal, and naturally I hope that it is reported favorably.

Senator BYRD. I think a decision should be made promptly on this matter. I think if it is going to be done, now is an appropriate time, because the term of the present Chief of Naval Operations will expire in June, a month or 2 months from now, and the Congress would not be in a position of moving someone out in order to accommodate a Vice President. So, if it is going to be done now seems to be an appropriate time.

Let me ask you this. Are you convinced now that this is the one that we ought to have for the Vice President?

Senator GRIFFIN. I would say yes to the chairman although I won't pretend to be an expert. I haven't surveyed all of the available sites and so on and so forth. From the standpoint of location, first of all, outside of the fact it doesn't happen to be in Virginia, it couldn't be more ideal, I think, in terms of its position in the whole Washington community. Also, and I hope the Secret Service testimony will bear out what I am going to say, as I am saying this only as a layman, it seems to me it is ideal from the standpoint of security. The grounds around it and the entranceway to it and all of these physical characteristics make it ideal from that standpoint.

I heard it said that there may have to be some work done to it on the inside. I don't know. I don't know that much about the inside of it.

If that is the case, it would seem to me we ought to go ahead and take this action and then go ahead and proceed on an orderly basis to do whatever needs to be done in the inside. I don't think a great deal would have to be done immediately to make it usable in terms of the Vice President's residence.

As Senator Humphrey has said, whatever its disadvantages, it is certainly a great deal more adequate and better from the standpoint of fulfilling the responsibilities of the person who has the office of Vice President than does—and I say this as a very good friend of the Vice President—than does the present home that the Vice President has, which even though a great deal of money has been spent, it is rather small and very nice but modest, not adequate for the kind of entertaining that the Vice President is expected to do. I don't think that Mrs. Ford is particularly looking forward to moving out of their present home, but, on the other hand I think that the Ford family would also realize that there should be a home like this for the Vice President in terms of the office. It would be the right thing to do.

Senator BYRD. I think I agree with the Senator from Michigan that the location is ideal, it seems to me to be an ideal location for a home for the Vice President. Whether this particular home is appropriate I am not convinced in my own mind at this point on that. But I do think the location is ideal.

Senator GRIFFIN. I thank the Chairman. I think he has a lot of witnesses to hear and—

Senator BYRD. Senator Taft?

Senator TAFT. I have no questions of the Senator other than to commend him for his initiative in this matter.

Senator GRIFFIN. Thank you.



Senator BYRD. Thank you very much, Senator.

We have the distinguished Representative from Maryland, who has taken a keen interest in this subject over a period of time and we are pleased to have you, Mr. Gude.

**STATEMENT OF HON. GILBERT GUDE, U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM MARYLAND**

Representative GUDE. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I would also seem to be working against our best interests out in Montgomery County because we had the great honor of having Vice President Humphrey live there on Cocklan Terrace and with the fall of the cards we might get another Vice President in the future. But I do feel it is really imperative that this matter be resolved and I am glad to see that you share this viewpoint.

As the first Vice President, John Adams, said some 180 years ago, "I am Vice President. In this I am nothing, but I may be everything." However, the Vice President is no longer a standby President. As the Presidency has grown, so the Vice President has assumed new and greater responsibilities. Yet, this high official continues to be haphazardly housed in whatever quarters his financial assets dictate.

Support for a Vice Presidential residence has grown as the public began to accept the new importance of the Vice President. Indeed, between 1909 and 1966, there have been 23 proposals alone. Finally in 1966, as the committee is aware, Public Law 89-386 was signed into law and a residence was authorized to be constructed at the Naval Observatory Circle in the amount of \$750,000. No funding has yet been made of that authorization. In this 198th year of our Republic, it would seem fitting to resolve the matter of a home for the Vice President in time to celebrate our Nation's Bicentennial.

Apart from philosophic considerations, there are real questions with regard to security expenditures. Investigations in the House have revealed substantial sums of money outlaid at the taxpayers' expense for security improvements in the President's and Vice President's private residences. It seems inappropriate for taxpayers to shoulder the expense of continual security construction.

With inflationary pressures bearing hard on the American people, it is time to reevaluate repeated expenditures of this sort. For this reason, my colleague, John Moss, and I, have introduced a measure to fund the existing authorization to construct the residence on any one of four 5 to 10-acre sites on the Observatory grounds.

The costs to the taxpayer of providing adequate security for our Vice Presidents have steadily escalated and will probably become even larger with the passage of time. By providing a permanent residence for the Vice President, these never-ending costs can be permanently eliminated. A one-time expenditure of funds would no doubt result in real savings.

As part of my inquiry into this matter, I recently toured the grounds of the Naval Observatory and also had the opportunity to visit the home of the Chief of Naval Operations through the gracious courtesy of Mrs. Zumwalt.

After talking with the scientific director of the Observatory, Dr. Kaj Strand, there is no doubt that certain restraints must be placed



on the home's occupants owing to the location of the CNO's house which is near the center of the Observatory's operations. As you may know, the Observatory is the source of all standard time used in this country and, as such, utilizes sensitive instruments which are affected by the surrounding environment. Indeed, the present Observatory Circle was chosen as the third site in 1881 as the city had grown around the previous sites and made them unsatisfactory.

As the site selection commission reported at that time, quote:

It is remote from any public road, being approachable only by a private carriage path, so that it enjoys the inestimable advantages of seclusion, quiet, and freedom from disturbance, either by frequent visitors or by passing vehicles.

As Dr. Strand advised me, the foresight in laying out the 72-acre circle in which the Observatory lies was indeed far-reaching: The extensive scientific institution is able to carry on its observations and measurements today without interference from urban intrusion. We should do nothing which would in any way jeopardize the efficient functioning of this internationally esteemed institution. For example, in terms of lighting, reflection and other considerations, it would be impossible to install a swimming pool at the home.

The CNO's residence was originally commissioned as the Observatory superintendent's home in 1893, but it became known as the Admiral's House when Congress approved Public Law 630 in 1928 which authorized the Secretary of the Navy to assign the quarters to the Chief of Naval Operations.

In light of the Naval Observatory Circle's long history and tradition, it seems inappropriate to oust the Chief of Naval Operations from Observatory Hill. In addition, while Senate Joint Resolution 202 provides that "living accommodations, generally equivalent to those available to the highest ranking officer on active duty in each of the other military services, should be provided for the Chief of Naval Operations," it does not address the question of expense and method for either building a new residence, perhaps on Observatory Hill itself, or finding an existing residence. In a sense, this proposal solves one problem and creates another.

It has often been suggested, and understandably so, that an old home representative of some of our Nation's best heritage be renovated for the Vice President's use. However, in past considerations of this matter, the Secret Service has always raised questions with respect to securing an existing residence, such as with former Ambassador Joseph Davies' home, Tregaron.

It would seem that a home could best be secured if the Secret Service were in on the planning from the ground up. Security measures devised to fit homes which were never designed for such purposes will undoubtedly cost more to maintain in terms of personnel. This would be a continuous unnecessary expense in addition to the recurring capital expense with each change in private residence under the present system.

I believe we should locate the Vice President's residence at Observatory Circle. I don't think, in light of tradition and expense, that it should occupy the CNO home. I think the site at Observatory Circle which is most suitable is the one that is immediately adjacent to the British and New Zealand Embassy on the Circle. This site is best located so as not to interfere with the instrumentation at the Circle. I



believe that in the construction of such a home we should have a very fine architect do the planning because this home is going to become part of our national heritage and part of the fabric of the history of our country. The architectural design should be outstanding.

Also, of course, Senator Humphrey has testified in regard to entertainment. Anderson House and State Department reception rooms are utilized for the Vice President and I think all of the Vice Presidents, former Vice Presidents and the present Vice President, should be consulted about the entertainment aspect. It may be that all of the \$750,000 will not be—all of that amount would not be necessary for a new residence.

The present CNO home is a beautiful example of Victorian architecture but I think there are problems in remodeling and there may well be problems with the official entertainment duties of the Vice President in that home. All of these matters should be looked into carefully so they will be resolved.

[Mr. Gude's statement follows:]

Mr. Chairman, and Members of the Senate Armed Services Committee and the General Legislation Subcommittee, I wish to thank you for this opportunity to share with you my views on the matter of a Vice Presidential residence.

As the first Vice President, John Adams, said some 180 years ago, "I am Vice President. In this I am nothing, but I may be everything." However, the Vice President is no longer a standby President. As the Presidency has grown, so the Vice President has assumed new and greater responsibilities. Yet, this high official continues to be haphazardly housed in whatever quarters his financial assets dictate.

Support for a Vice Presidential residence has grown as the public began to accept the new importance of the Vice President. Indeed, between 1909 and 1966, there have been 23 proposals alone. Finally in 1966, as the Committee is aware, P.L. 89-386 was signed into law and a residence was authorized to be constructed at the Naval Observatory Circle in the amount of \$750,000. No funding has yet been made of that authorization. In this 198th year of our Republic, it would seem fitting to resolve the matter of a home for the Vice President in time to celebrate our nation's bicentennial.

Apart from philosophic considerations, there are real questions with regard to security expenditures. Investigations in the House have revealed substantial sums of money outlaid at the taxpayers expense for security improvements in the President's and Vice President's private residences. It seems inappropriate for taxpayers to shoulder the expense of continual security construction.

With inflationary pressures bearing hard on the American people, it is time to re-evaluate repeated expenditures of this sort. For this reason, my colleague, John Moss, and I have introduced a measure to fund the existing authorization to construct the residence on any one of four 5-10 acre sites on the Observatory grounds.

The costs to the taxpayer of providing adequate security for our Vice Presidents have steadily escalated and will probably become even larger with the passage of time. By providing a permanent residence for the Vice President, these never-ending costs can be permanently eliminated. A one-time expenditure of funds would no doubt result in real savings.

As part of my inquiry into this matter, I recently toured the grounds of the Naval Observatory and also had the opportunity to visit the Chief of Naval Operations home through the gracious courtesy of Mrs. Zumwalt.

After talking with the scientific director of the Observatory, Dr. Kaj Strand, there is no doubt that certain restraints must be placed on the home's occupants owing to the location of the C.N.O.'s House which is near the center of the Observatory's operations. As you may know, the Observatory is the source of all standard time used in this country and as such utilizes sensitive instruments which are affected by the surrounding environment. Indeed the present Observatory Circle was chosen as the third site in 1881 as the city had grown around the previous sites and made them unsatisfactory.

As the site selection Commission reported at that time: quote, "It is remote from any public road, being approachable only by a private carriage path, so that



it enjoys the inestimable advantages of seclusion, quiet, and freedom from disturbance, either by frequent visitors or by passing vehicles." As Dr. Strand advised me, the foresight in laying out the 72 acre circle in which the Observatory lies was indeed far-reaching—the extensive scientific institution is able to carry on its observations and measurements today without interference from urban intrusion. We should do nothing which would in any way jeopardize the efficient functioning of this internationally esteemed institution. For example, in terms of lighting, reflection and other considerations, it would be impossible to install a swimming pool at the home.

The C.N.O.'s residence was originally commissioned as the Observatory Superintendents home in 1893, but it became known as the Admirals House when Congress approved P.L. 630 in 1928 which authorized the Secretary of the Navy to assign the quarters to the Chief of Naval Operations.

In light of the Naval Observatory Circle's long history and tradition, it seems inappropriate to oust the Chief of Naval Operations from Observatory Hill. In addition, while S.J. Res. 202, provides that "living accommodations, generally equivalent to those available to the highest ranking officer on active duty in each of the other military services should be provided for the Chief of Naval Operations," it does not address the question of expense and method for either building a new residence, perhaps on Observatory Hill itself, or finding an existing residence. In a sense, this proposal solves one problem and creates another.

It has often been suggested, and understandably so, that an old home representative of some of our nation's best heritage be renovated for the Vice President's use. However, in past considerations of this matter, the Secret Service has always raised questions with respect to securing an existing residence, such as with former Ambassador Joseph Davies home, Tregaron.

It would seem that a home could best be secured if the Secret Service were in on the planning from the ground up. Security measures devised to fit homes which were never designed for such purposes will undoubtedly cost more to maintain in terms of personnel. This would be a continuous unnecessary expense in addition to the recurring capital expense with each change in private residence under the present system.

While a new structure should be architecturally distinct, designed by an architect of high and noteworthy professional standing, the home may not require the appropriation of the original \$750,000 authorized. To this end, the present and former Vice Presidents should be consulted with respect to the extent of needs as far as official responsibilities are concerned. The extent to which State Department reception rooms and other facilities, such as the Anderson House meet the needs of the Vice President might well be adequate.

After considering the various aspects of using the Admiral's Home on Observatory Circle—security, tradition and function—I urge the Committee to seriously consider the construction of a well designed, permanently secured home of dimensions which would meet the personal and official needs of Vice Presidents of the United States on one of the four sites on the Observatory grounds.

Senator BYRD. As I understand your position you favor a home for the Vice President?

Mr. GUDE. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. You favor it being located at Observatory Circle, but you do not favor the particular house that is involved in this resolution?

Mr. GUDE. That is right.

Senator BYRD. Do you know whether anyone has made a study to determine just what kind of residence should be provided?

Mr. GUDE. Only the study that might have been done at the time of the 1966 authorization, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. In your legislation, which you introduced on February 28, along with Congressman Moss, what type did you have in mind?

Mr. GUDE. The only thing that I had in mind, Mr. Chairman, is that whatever would be constructed, whatever design that would be chosen, be of very high caliber as far as architecture is concerned. I don't think



it should just be another residence. It might well be in a contemporary design because it is going to become part of the hertiage and the historical fabric of this city. The victorian residence which Admiral Zumwalt occupies is very appropriate architecturally in that it is part of our heritage but I think there are going to be security expenses and I don't believe that the Secret Service can do the job unless they get in from the ground up, and so that is one of the reasons I don't believe we should use the CNO residence.

Senator BYRD. You use the figure of \$750,000 in your legislation. Do you think that that is a realistic figure?

Mr. GUDE. Mr. Chairman, we took that figure because that was the original authorization.

Senator BYRD. But that was 8 years ago.

Mr. GUDE. That was 8 years ago. As I say, it could be that a modest residence would cost less than \$750,000 and still be of outstanding architectural significance. I think this should be determined. We took the figure because this was authorized and we think the committee should start from that point.

In other words, we are introducing legislation to fund what was originally authorized.

Senator BYRD. Just on the basis of the facts that are available up to this point, we don't have too many facts, we just started the hearing, it seems to me the location is ideal.

Mr. GUDE. Exactly.

Senator BYRD. But the present house itself over an extended period of time may not be really adequate or really what the country is going to want over a long period of time.

The other side is, as I see it, at least it would be a start, and while it would not serve the needs over a long period of time, it would more quickly get a Vice Presidential home and get the problem solved for a while?

Mr. GUDE. There is that merit, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. At a lower cost, too.

Mr. GUDE. Say the committee said, let us use the CNO's house on an interim basis and construct something later, then again we will be duplicating. We will be securing the CNO house and then moving on again and have to do this in a new residence. So once again it could possibly be in the neighborhood of \$100,000 or more to secure that residence. The experts could testify much better to this than I.

Senator BYRD. The situation, as I see it is not entirely clearcut, There are many ramifications which suggest that this might not be the best answer to the question.

On the other hand, if you are going to make a start at a reasonable figure, this might be the solution.

Mr. GUDE. I strongly push the Observatory Circle site, Mr. Chairman, and as I said, I believe a new residence is preferable to the existing one, though certainly the CNO residence would be better than the present state of affairs for the Vice President.

Senator BYRD. It would be better than the present state of affairs?

Mr. GUDE. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. And you would favor that?

Mr. GUDE. Better than no residence at all. I would favor that.



Senator BYRD. If the Congress were not willing to go to the extent of building a new home at this point, and I am confident it could not be built for \$750,000, the type that you would want to stand for decades, if the Congress were not willing to go that far, you would favor then making a start by utilizing the present home?

Mr. GUDE. If that would be the decision. I think that is second to a new residence. Let me say one thing—that the admiral's house though it looks rather large from the outside is rather modest. There is not room there for a large seated dinner. So immediately you get into questions about expansion and so on. In other words, you are making the job fit the house rather than the house fit the job.

Senator BYRD. Thank you, sir.

Senator Taft?

Senator TAFT. I have no questions. Thank you very much.

Senator BYRD. Thank you very much, Congressman Gude.

At this point I will insert in the record testimony by Congressman John E. Moss of California, who favors the legislation introduced by Congressman Gude and himself.

[Mr. Moss' testimony follows:]

TESTIMONY BY CONGRESSMAN JOHN E. MOSS (D-CAL.)

Mr. Chairman, I am happy to make some contribution to the debate on the question of a government-provided residence for future Vice Presidents. A proposal has been made to place at the disposal of our Vice President the permanent dwelling presently occupied by the Navy's Chief of Naval Operations at Observatory Circle. Certainly this is a viable proposal with real merit, and I have no basic quarrel with its provisions.

Other worthy and specific alternatives have been proposed, among them a measure I have joined in sponsoring with my colleague from Maryland, Mr. Gude. H.R. 13162 calls for construction by the government of a home for the Vice President at a cost of some \$750,000. Certainly this is a possibility well worth consideration.

Public Law 89-386 authorizes \$750,000 for a Vice Presidential residence to be built on 10 acres of the Naval Observatory grounds on Massachusetts Avenue in the District of Columbia. This location minimizes expenses as the property is already owned by the government and lends itself easily to security measures. Initial costs would be more than compensated for in the long run. H.R. 13162 would implement the existing authorization.

I personally favor the Naval Observatory site for other reasons in addition to those already listed. First, it is within the confines of the District of Columbia, where I feel a Vice President should reside. Second, it is within easy reaching distance of Capitol Hill, the Federal agency concentration and the White House. This is essentially the area where the Vice President functions. Third, it offers a variety of housing alternatives, including at least four other home sites if the home presently reserved for the Chief of Naval Operations is not chosen. Therefore, the bill I have sponsored with Mr. Gude would, I feel, offer the most promising possibilities. I believe we should build a new house specifically designed for the Vice President, otherwise security devices would have to be designed and built into an older house.

However, the exact form, location and dollar cost of such a structure, while of course important, are secondary to the elementary reason behind my sponsorship of such a measure. Along with the rest of Congress and the country, I have followed the sad case of our recently resigned former Vice President. One salient point emerging is that the style of life and financial demands upon a person without significant private means in such an office are intolerable. The nation cannot place a private citizen in such an office and expect that person to absorb the many extra costs attendant upon performing all its functions. While government does make available some very substantial perquisites to the occupant of the Vice Presidential office, it does not make available any housing befitting the post. Such facilities, if available at public expense, would alleviate some of the ever-increasing material pressures upon successive occupants.



What is most important to me is that future generations of Americans be spared any repetition of last October's resignation scandal. Congressional action on a home for future Vice Presidents would help avoid such a spectacle. Once a person is elected to and sworn in to that office, he will not have to hunt a home for his family, reducing dependence upon outside sources for any aid. At all costs, we must remove as many potential sources of outside dependency from such an office holder as possible. Whatever a home or similar privileges and perquisites will cost the Treasury is minimal compared to what we have already lost as a nation and will assuredly lose in the future as a result of such scandals. It is impossible to begin to measure intangible damage done as a result to our institutions.

For these reasons and because we have the means ready at hand, Congress should make the effort now to further institutionalize the perquisites of this high Federal office, helping to ensure that the temptations of the past will be largely meaningless in the future.

Senator BYRD. We have present today Admiral Zumwalt, Chief of Naval Operations. We are glad to have you, Admiral.

Of those who testify today, you are the only person who has occupied this home and you have occupied it for almost 4 years now, so you should be able to give the committee a very good insight into the residence, the problems, if any, that you have encountered, and your feeling as to the adequacy of it and what should be done about it.

#### STATEMENT OF ADM. ELMO R. ZUMWALT, JR., CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS

Admiral ZUMWALT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, it is a privilege to be here.

I regret that my good friend, Senator Humphrey, didn't stay on long enough for me to report that this time the Navy is unaccompanied by air power, or submarines or ships. Since that earlier era we have given away half of them to the decommissioned fleet and lack the power that we had in those former years.

Senator BYRD. With you here they don't need much more power than that.

Admiral ZUMWALT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I do have a couple of secret weapons in that we have got a few of our lovely Navy wives in the chamber today.

I also, if I could would like to make one other quick aside. I wanted to comment briefly on the statement about the CNO being accustomed to having it good. I know that was said in jest. I did feel a little bit of a twinge, at the end of a career that I have enjoyed and loved, to hear that comment made, when I stop to think of the things through which I have put my wife during that period of time, remembering that she has lived in a house without an inside bathroom during our tour in one place, and in very austere conditions throughout most of our career. As a matter of fact, it just so happens in our case the first time we ever lived in public quarters together was here. We did have one 20-month period when I lived in public quarters in Saigon and she lived in public quarters in the Philippines and we had his and hers. Neither one of us felt that that was quite like home.

I guess the principal contribution I can make here is as one who has lived in the house. I strongly support what the former Vice President and others have had to say about the urgent requirement for our Vice President to be housed in a place which provides security and which provides the opportunity for him to perform those necessary roles for



himself in office and as a substitute on frequent occasions for the President.

The fact that the house has been the home for Chiefs of Naval Operations for over 40 years is of lesser importance, it seems to me. Collaterally it is unfortunate, I think, that the tradition of the house which was assigned to such distinguished names as Admiral Nimitz and Admiral King and so forth, might be under consideration for no longer being the home of the CNO, because from the Navy standpoint that is an important tradition, but it certainly is not of the importance of the need for providing adequately for our Vice President.

I strongly support that.

The real issues, it seems to me, are (1) security, and (2) whether or not the opportunity for performing the social functions there is adequate.

Let me speak first with regard to the security because it then relates to the second point.

With regard to the security aspects of that house, my advisers tell me that many things need to be done to make it adequate.

Senator BYRD. Your advisers do not have the responsibility or the expertise that the Secret Service has, do they?

Admiral ZUMWALT. No, sir. I was going to go on to say that they don't have the responsibility. I think that we have some very competent expertise in the Navy, but the Secret Service clearly should make that judgment. But there is one element of it that I am not sure the Secret Service is as competent to judge as my advisers, and that has to do with the survivability of the structure itself against bomb damage or of over pressure from a rocket attack fired from 270 feet away, the street.

This house is a very old house built of brick walls, across which wooden beams have been placed. My construction experts, and I have one here today, Captain Perkins, who can amplify this, tells me that under the kind of a thing that might emanate from an earthquake or blast pressure from a rocket or bomb, the house would probably topple down on itself on top of the occupants, and that the average civilian home today would be much more survivable against that kind of attack. So I would worry about putting anyone as important as the Vice President of the United States in that home for the very reasons that Senator Humphrey spoke of.

I think that ought to be gone into by the committee in connection with our experts and any others that might be considered more appropriate to make that judgment.

With regard to the question of the entertainment aspects. There the house is rather small. The White House, it is my understanding, considers a small dinner to consist of 80 people. I don't think we can seat more than 24 comfortably in our dining room. We have crowded in a few more than that by taking out the dining room table and having smaller tables brought in. It is rather crowded. The kinds of changes that would have to be made in the house under the recommendations of anyone's security experts, bulletproof glassing for the windows, would mean removal of the window air-conditioners and the requirement to install central air-conditioning down below that ought to be done certainly, before the Vice President moves in, and that means you are already involved in a remodeling kind of thing.



It makes it, it seems to me, still more awkward when one looks at the changes that have to be made for those minimum security requirements and then reexamine whether or not what remains is adequate from an entertainment standpoint.

So, I conclude, Mr. Chairman, that it is very important for the Vice President to have a home, I agree that the Naval Observatory, which incidentally is a Navy base, a naval facility, and has other homes on it in the same sense that the Army bases do at Fort Meyer or Fort McNair, I conclude that that is a good location. As one who has lived in the home and has been very proud and honored to have had the opportunity to do so, I don't think that it is adequate from a security standpoint, that there are risks that would have to be taken on for the Vice President that this country ought not to be taking on, nor do I think by any stretch of the imagination would meet the requirements, the minimum entertainments of the Vice President.

Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. Insofar as the security requirements are concerned, I would at the appropriate time ask that the Director of the Secret Service address himself to that question. I think the committee will need to rely a great deal on the judgment of the Secret Service who has the responsibility of protecting the Vice President.

Let me ask you this, Admiral.

Who within the Navy makes the assignments of admirals to particular homes?

Admiral ZUMWALT. The assignment for admirals other than the Chief of Naval Operations is made by the Vice Chief of Naval Operations under a set of operating rules that work on the basis of seniority and time of arrival in the area.

Senator BYRD. How many quarters do we have, how many homes do we have in Washington for admirals?

Admiral ZUMWALT. None, of course, which are of the size of this particular home. Our Deputy Secretary of Defense has stated his intention, if the home is taken from the Chief of Naval Operations, to make available and to refurbish to the extent necessary a home at Fort Myer so that there would be something for the Chief of Naval Operations equivalent to what the Chief of Staff of the Army and Air Force have, I think there being general consensus within the Pentagon there are no other homes held by the Navy which are the equivalent.

Senator BYRD. I was told by an important member of the House Armed Services Committee that the present home now being utilized by the incoming Chief of Naval Operations is a very desirable home.

Admiral ZUMWALT. It certainly is a nice place to live. It is right across from the State Department. It does not have the space available for the entertainment that the Chief of Naval Operations normally has done. It is far less so than the one that I am in.

There are, I believe, 30 sets of quarters called flag quarters and 7 for captains in the immediate Washington area, sir.

Senator BYRD. Thirty separate flag quarters?

Admiral ZUMWALT. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. And the assignment to those quarters is made by the Deputy CNO?

Admiral ZUMWALT. The Vice Chief of Naval Operations.



Senator BYRD. Until this matter can be disposed of, I would assume that no change—I will put it this way: Until this matter can be disposed of, I assume when your term expires, at which time you would move out of the present quarters, that nothing would be done until the committee and the Congress could make a decision as to what will be done with the house.

Admiral ZUMWALT. Certainly, Mr. Chairman. Admiral Holloway has no intention of moving into the home until and unless the issue is resolved in a way that makes it the right thing to do.

Senator BYRD. I think that is important because it would be embarrassing both to him and to the Congress if it were to be handled otherwise.

Admiral ZUMWALT. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. I wanted to hold early hearings so we could try to get the matter resolved at the earliest possible time. I don't want to inconvenience Admiral Holloway any more than necessary.

Is it customary when one CNO moves out and another one comes in, what is the custom in regard to refurbishing or changing the house, decorations and so on?

Admiral ZUMWALT. With the rotation of any flag incumbent from quarters, the opportunity is taken to do those changes, those maintenance improvements that are necessary. In connection with that, normal repainting, that kind of thing goes on. So it is my understanding that in all such cases the new incumbent is given some opportunity to express his personal preference or his wife's personal preferences with regard to the color scheme and that sort of thing.

Senator BYRD. Do you happen to know what was spent on it when you moved in?

Admiral ZUMWALT. No, sir. However, the information is being put together and I believe should be over here sometime later today as to what the operating and maintenance expenses have been during the 4-year period.

Senator BYRD. The resolution under consideration refers to the associated grounds and related facilities.

What do you consider to be the associated grounds and related facilities?

Admiral ZUMWALT. Sir, there is a greenhouse near the quarters which I would assume would be considered part of it. There is a rather large lawn going down to Massachusetts Avenue, and a small one in the rear short of the roadway that runs down to the other quarters. I guess it would probably also include the garage which has small apartment quarters in it, on the other side of the greenhouse.

Senator BYRD. The committee, I suppose, would like to take a look at the house. We don't want to inconvenience Mrs. Zumwalt. But if you could discuss the matter with her and—

Admiral ZUMWALT. Yes, sir. I am like Senator Humphrey, I will consult with her and make a decision. I am sure it will be favorable, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. How are your quarters now maintained? Does the Public Works Department of the Observatory have this responsibility or who has the responsibility?

Admiral ZUMWALT. Yes, sir, the Public Works Department of the Naval Observatory is responsible.



Senator BYRD. And as to the cost of operating and maintaining the quarters for the past 5 years, that information is coming to the committee, you say?

Admiral ZUMWALT. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. You don't have it at the moment?

Admiral ZUMWALT. I do not have it with me. I understand it will be over later today.

Senator BYRD. We, of course, do not know what the requirements of the Vice President might be insofar as domestic staff is concerned, but it would be helpful to know how many personnel are engaged in housekeeping chores at the present time and whether additional personnel is required for entertaining.

Admiral ZUMWALT. All right.

There are five currently associated with it.

Senator BYRD. A staff of five?

Admiral ZUMWALT. Yes, sir, and I would assume that the Vice President would have a larger requirement than that. These consist really of one overall supervisor and then two men at a time. The normal situation has been for all of them to be there for a social function and sometimes indeed others have to be brought in if the function is large enough. And then when the days are long only two stay on, the other two get off at a reasonable hour. I think that the odds are it would require an addition to that staff for this or any quarters.

Senator BYRD. The staff of five, does that staff maintain the outside of the building or is that only the inside?

Admiral ZUMWALT. No, that staff maintains just the house facilities inside. There are parts of it which are cared for by personnel who have some relationship to it but under the general supervision of the Public Works section of the Naval Observatory. The rest of the grounds around are under the direct supervision of the Navy Observatory.

Senator BYRD. The staff of five has no responsibility for the maintenance of the grounds, the outside?

Admiral ZUMWALT. No, sir.

Senator BYRD. The proposed legislation gives the GSA the responsibility for maintaining and furnishing and improvements to the quarters and grounds, including the furnishing of utilities. This is done by the Navy now, as I understand it.

Should this legislation be approved, would it be practicable and possible for the Navy to continue these services on a reimbursable basis?

Admiral ZUMWALT. Yes, it would be both practical and feasible.

Senator BYRD. In other words, this might be an economical way of handling it since these quarters are an integral part of the Observatory reservation?

Admiral ZUMWALT. Yes, it would seem to me it would probably be easier to do it that way than to separate them and have them go to a different administration.

Senator BYRD. The legislation proposes that in the future the CNO be housed in quarters equal to others of his rank and standing. Does the Navy now have other quarters that might so qualify?

Admiral ZUMWALT. No, sir, in my judgment it does not and it would take an improvement of quarters over at Fort Myer to provide equality with the Service Chiefs of the other services.



Senator BYRD. Let's see. Of course, the staff of the Army is at Fort Myer.

Admiral ZUMWALT. Yes, sir, and the Chief of Staff of the Air Force.

Senator BYRD. The Commandant of the Marine Corps?

Admiral ZUMWALT. No, sir, he has his own location.

Senator BYRD. And would the home that Admiral Holloway is now occupying be comparable to the Commandant of the Marine Corps?

Admiral ZUMWALT. No, sir, my recollection from the couple of times I have been in the home of the Commandant, is that his has more space. That should be checked, however.

Senator BYRD. How many bedrooms in the home that you occupy?

Admiral ZUMWALT. I guess there are four real bedrooms. There is a fifth space that has no bathroom facility that can be reached without going through another bedroom that we have converted to a bedroom.

Senator BYRD. Four bedrooms and a bath for each of the four bedrooms?

Admiral ZUMWALT. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. How have you found the living conditions in those quarters?

Admiral ZUMWALT. The house is not in good shape as one would expect from a home that goes back that far, Mr. Chairman. The roof leaks. There are rather frequent leaks through the walls. The Public Works Department has had great difficulty in isolating the source of the leaks. I think because of the nature of the construction some of them may occur one place and run through the brick walls for a long distance before they show up and the piping is in poor shape. The electrical wiring is in poor shape. It has no central air-conditioning and one would certainly have to be installed if you removed the window air-conditioners to put in bulletproof glass in the windows.

Senator BYRD. Leaving out the air-conditioning the other problems you mentioned would have to be resolved regardless of who lived there?

Admiral ZUMWALT. No, sir.

Senator BYRD. You can't have the roof leaking regardless of who lives there?

Admiral ZUMWALT. What happens is each time a leak develops a temporary patching arrangement is used and we think this is adequate for the Chief of Naval Operations. I don't think it would be very adequate for the Vice President involved in a state dinner suddenly to have a leak develop.

Senator BYRD. Do you think the Chief of Naval Operations should be in a home where the roof leaks?

Admiral ZUMWALT. I think that compared to the alternative, yes, sir. It has been a very fine place to live for the Chief of Naval Operations. I don't think from the standpoint of its condition it is proper for the man who in many instances could become the President of the United States and who was much more important entertainment and social responsibilities, nor do I think it is safe for him from the standpoint of the structure condition that I mentioned and a considerable amount should be done to improve the safety with regard to fire hazard and so forth.

Senator BYRD. Again that is a Secret Service responsibility.

Admiral ZUMWALT. Yes, sir. I am merely reporting as one who has had to worry about it from the standpoint of his own family.



Senator BYRD. If that is the case, I am wondering whether we ought to put anybody in the house then?

Admiral ZUMWALT. I suppose, Mr. Chairman, that's something that runs through everybody's mind, I did worry frankly about the security there when my family moved in. As you stand in the upstairs family room you are looking right at Massachusetts Avenue and it worries you with regard to the kinds of conditions that exist nowadays, but I concluded in my own mind that the Chief of Naval Operations' family is not that important, in the public eye and doesn't come in for that degree of publicity that might make it attractive to the kind of depraved mind that perpetrates acts of terrorism.

Senator BYRD. You mentioned that if this legislation is approved that the Defense Department has in mind a home at Fort Myer for the Chief of Naval Operations?

Admiral ZUMWALT. Yes, sir; Mr. Clements has told me that would be the way in which he would deal with the problem if that were the congressional decision.

Senator BYRD. So there is a home available at Fort Myer?

Admiral ZUMWALT. One would have to be reworked to make it suitable, sir, and that is an additional cost that needs to be calculated in a tradeoff between the total cost of using this facility for the Vice President as opposed to building a new facility for him.

Senator BYRD. Thank you very much, Admiral Zumwalt.

Admiral ZUMWALT. In connection with this preparation for this testimony, I asked Captain Perkins of my staff to take a look at how he would go about dealing with the problem as one responsible for the Navy houses and he is available in case you inquire.

Senator BYRD. Dealing with what problem?

Admiral ZUMWALT. How would he make the house suitable for the Vice President if it remained a Navy responsibility to do the job and the kinds of considerations with which he has to deal I think might be of some interest in case you wanted to go into that.

Senator BYRD. Well, that might be desirable. I think before doing that it might be well to get the view of the Secret Service.

Admiral ZUMWALT. Yes, sir; only thing I am not sure in my own mind how knowledgeable they are with regard to the construction of the house.

Senator BYRD. Why don't we see. We will query them on that.

Admiral ZUMWALT. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. Whether they have gone into that aspect of it and then perhaps we could get the views of Captain Perkins.

Admiral ZUMWALT. Yes, sir; thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. Thank you, Admiral.

I understand that Congressman Gray has just come into the room. We are glad to see you.

#### STATEMENT OF HON. KENNETH J. GRAY, U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM ILLINOIS

Mr. GRAY. Good to see you.

Senator BYRD. Come in and make yourself at home.

Mr. GRAY. I will be glad to yield to the Chief of the Secret Service if you would like to get his comments first, if you feel that is pertinent at this point.



Senator BYRD. I don't believe that is necessary.

Mr. GRAY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I first want to apologize, I just learned of your hearing on Friday and I do not have a prepared statement, so I hope you will forgive me.

Senator BYRD. You may proceed in any way you wish.

Mr. GRAY. Thank you very much.

Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, I first want to commend you for holding these hearings.

This is a matter that I personally have agonized over for more than 10 years as chairman of the Subcommittee on Public Buildings and Grounds of the House of Representatives. We held extensive hearings back in 1966, more than 8 years ago, in fact on February 4, to be exact, and almost everyone at that time felt that we needed a permanent home for all Vice Presidents.

Just since I have been in the Congress we have had five Vice Presidents of the United States and I think it has been a serious national oversight not to have provided for all of these Vice Presidents and certainly all future Vice Presidents a permanent home, and I have four basic reasons I jotted down a moment ago I think spell out why we should build a new facility, and I am not saying this because I am the original author of the 1966 act.

As I said, I applaud your actions here and feel that the present home of the Chief of Naval Operations would be good as a temporary residence, and I feel that this bill should be reported out and should be reported out with an amendment to make it temporary home, and the Vice President could live there until such time as a permanent home is built, one is authorized by public law on 10 acres adjacent to the Chief of Naval Operations' home.

There are four real basic reasons. One, I think it would save the taxpayers money if we did provide a new permanent home, as Admiral Zumwalt has so ably pointed out. Having been in the real estate business myself years ago I know it is much cheaper to build a new facility than to try to take a large facility and remodel it because you never get through with renovation.

Second, there is an urgent need for a new home because we need a very large facility in order to relieve the President of the United States of many of the responsibilities for entertaining that he is now doing down at the White House. And as Admiral Zumwalt again pointed out, with four or five bedrooms you certainly couldn't have many overnight guests, and the new facility we envision would have the entire ground level dedicated to public entertainment, a big hall, a big reception room, and then the Vice President would have the entire large second floor for his personal quarters and the third floor for domestic help, guest bedrooms, et cetera.

We feel that the home that the Chief is now living in is not suitable for the purpose of large gatherings downstairs, therefore, I do not believe if we use the Chief of Naval Operations' home we would be able to entertain a lot of the people and relieve the President of that responsibility.

To digress for a moment, Mr. Chairman.

You know at 33d and Massachusetts Avenue, where this site is located, both the proposed new homesite and the Chief of Naval Operations' home is right in the middle of what we call Embassy Row. So many of the foreign diplomats, foreign visitors coming to this country would be in an accessible area at this site much more so than



the White House, and we feel that many functions that the President has by necessity put off because he was too busy or he felt for one reason or another he could not hold could be held at the new residence if the new facility was large enough.

Third, we feel that after holding extensive hearings, that the cost of \$750,000, which was the original estimate and now will have to be increased to probably \$1.5 million, is infinitesimal compared to the good it would do.

As you know, being an outstanding legislator, we spend millions of dollars overseas trying to espouse our cause, talking about democracy and what great people we are, and I feel the best way really to convince foreign visitors and convince foreign people that we are a great country is to open up our homes, as it were, to them and show them we are hospitable peace-loving people, and I think that the amount of money spent here could be saved in many of our foreign missions overseas.

I recently was in Moscow. We have a large embassy there. I think all of us would agree that the average Russian is not going to be permitted to come in, at least outside of the diplomatic corps, and learn about America, but if we were to invite them here we could entertain them and show them we are hospitable people, we are peace-loving people. So I think the \$1.5 million we are talking about here, is merely a "drop in the bucket" compared to what we are spending overseas trying to tell people what a great country we have.

Last, and I think certainly very important, is the safety of the Vice President. This compound at the Naval Observatory has already a security system built in. I am sure our very able Chief of the Secret Service can address himself to this. But I think we can save millions of dollars in the long run by putting it at this Naval Observatory site. As I pointed out, in my short time in Congress we have had five Vice Presidents. We have probably spent from \$100,000 to \$300,000 trying to secure the private homes of each one. We really already have paid for a Vice President's home and yet we still don't have it.

I am sorry I missed Senator Humphrey's testimony, but I can well recall having been at his home. It was a small home. The Secret Service were living in the basement of a small home out in the suburbs of Maryland and I think our country deserves better. I think the Secret Service people that have to take on these long arduous hours of protecting the second highest officer in the land deserve better, and I think either the Chief of Naval Operations' home or the new one adjacent thereto would be much more conducive to a good security system, be much cheaper, and each time we have a change in Vice President, we would not need to spend additional money in security for their own residence. Over in Alexandria, Va., now they are spending money on Mr. Ford's home and Mr. Agnew's home I think they spent a couple hundred thousand dollars, and that money is, most of it, really wasted, because they change the landscaping and do a lot of things certainly you can't recoup when the Vice President changes or the home is vacated.

So I feel for these reasons that we should get on with this important matter. Again I salute you for bringing the matter to the public's attention and trying to get some action moving.



I am here today to support your bill, Mr. Chairman, as a temporary solution, to get the Vice President in quarters at the Naval Observatory site so permanent security can be put in the compound, and then I hope all of us could join together and get the modest amount of \$750,000 to \$1.5 million that is authorized by Public Law 893-86, which is the bill I sponsored and it passed and was signed into law in March 1966, more than 6 years ago.

I want to say the Congress is not entirely to blame for not having constructed this building over the past 8 years because we told both bodies of the Congress at that time that since the Vietnam war was going on and although this was a very important matter, we felt it should be delayed until the end of hostilities in Southeast Asia, and for that reason it has been more or less on the shelf. Primarily it would be a building of about 30,000 to 40,000 square feet, 3 levels, the ground level being more of an entertainment and reception area, the second floor being for the permanent home and the third floor for whatever purposes, additional overnight guests or domestic help, or whatever.

We feel that, of course, costs have escalated, that \$750,000 maybe is not enough now. If in the wisdom of this committee you want to make the Admiral's house as a temporary facility, we would consider increasing that statutory authority to whatever GSA says present construction costs would be on today's market. As I said earlier I would envision probably 1½ million or probably doubling of the present authority.

But in any event, we need to do something. I think the office is downgraded somewhat the way it is and certainly as I pointed out, the Vice President cannot do the real job that needs to be done with a growing country, unless he has the facilities and the quarters in which to entertain and conduct business and to take care of a lot of the duties that the President of the United States is not able to do by the fact he is occupied with so many problems facing our country and around the world.

So I thank you very much for the opportunity of appearing and I hope that we can get this legislation going or we can all join together and ask the appropriation committees to fund the existing authority.

Senator BYRD. Thank you very much, Congressman Gray.

You mentioned that some of the leading architects have submitted proposals.

Mr. GRAY. Yes, sir. What happened, Mr. Chairman, back in 1966 when Mr. Lawson Knott was the Administrator of GSA, we had asked him to talk to various people, I remember Mr. Stone that designed the Kennedy Center, and others, and have them submit recommendations of what they felt a project like this should entail, and GSA is here and they can tell you the latest on it. I haven't followed it because of the moratorium we had on it, but I am sure at least some very preliminary architectural design work has been done, and I have no fixed feeling, if the committee wants to write in that we have the American Institute of Architects or some other group have a competition on the drawings, I have no fixed feeling. All I want to do is get on with the job.

Senator BYRD. What is your feeling as to what the cost would be on it?



Mr. GRAY. We have had approximately a 10-percent escalation per year on public buildings and it has been 8 years, so on that basis that would be another \$800,000 add-on to the \$750,000. This is why I said if we doubled it to a 1½ million, I think we could get a very, very suitable facility. And I might point out, Mr. Chairman, that the \$700,000 that we put into the authorization as the maximum amount also included furnishings and landscaping. Some of that could be done in increments. Once we built the building, GSA probably could put in their budget or the Secret Service some of the things like the bullet-proof glass and stuff like that would not have to be picked up in the contractor's cost.

So I would think on the basis of 10-percent escalation since the original \$700,000 estimate, that a 1.5 million maximum would do a very substantial job.

Senator BYRD. What period of time would be required?

Mr. GRAY. I think this building could be built—again I would have to know just how far GSA has gone on the architectural design. Ordinarily we consider on a public building 12 to 18 months for design and plans and specifications. But I think this being a single residence we probably could accelerate those plans in 6 months and I would think 18 months would be ample for construction.

I would think we could have a home like this finished and occupied within 24 months. This is why I think if Admiral Zumwalt is going to be rotated and there is going to be a transition period we could take over the existing facility on a temporary basis without spending a lot of money and then go ahead and do all of the permanent things next door on the 10 acres that has been set aside by law. We could have a Vice President in his home within 24 months if everything went well.

Senator BYRD. But you feel Congress should go ahead?

Mr. GRAY. Yes, sir, by all means. This is why I salute your committee and I am a coauthor of your bill on the House side.

Again, I say I had hoped that this residence could be a temporary home because Admiral Zumwalt pointed out it is a very old house and it is not going to last for 50 or 100 years without extensive and expensive renovation. At least when we start from the ground up you get what you want and if you knock out partitions and put a lot of heavy beams in the old house you are going to find the cost is going to be much more. Starting from the ground up we could build a nice modern facility suitable not only for the Vice President now but Vice Presidents for the next several hundred years. So I think if you spread that over a long period of time you will see the costs we are talking about are not going to gouge the taxpayers, and this is not going to be an extravagant thing that we can't afford, and this sort of thing, because we are spending the money now, we are just not getting value received we are spending and putting security in too many different locations now.

I have been in Congress 14½ years and we probably have spent more than enough for security in different locations on private residences in order to build a brand new facility.

Senator BYRD. You have looked into this very carefully. Is it your feeling over the long run that the present residence of the Chief of Naval Operations would not be an appropriate residence?



Mr. GRAY. I think if you take the four criterion of safety, doing more for foreign visitors and entertaining more and relieving the President of his many duties and to save the taxpayer money, when you crank all those four in together I don't believe that the Chief of Naval Operations' home would suffice. It would give a permanent home, yes, but it wouldn't save the taxpayer any money in the longrun and certainly is not conducive to large foreign groups that might be coming here. We could do more for peace using Mr. Kissinger's diplomacy of people to people.

If I could add one thing, Mr. Chairman, it might be helpful. I have a copy of the hearings conducted in 1966 on this and we did at that time talk to former President Truman, who had been a Vice President, we talked to the incumbent President, who had been a Vice President, and we talked to people that have lived through this problem, Mr. Humphrey and others. And I don't know whether you would want to put it all in the record, it is rather voluminous. For the edification of some of the members of the committee, they might want to read the comments of people who have experienced this including Mr. Humphrey and others.

Senator BYRD. Yes, I think that is very desirable.

[The document follows:]



# VICE PRESIDENTIAL RESIDENCE

---

(89-26)

## HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND  
GROUNDS

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

EIGHTY-NINTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

**H.R. 12944, and related bills**

---

FEBRUARY 24, AND 25, 1966

---

Printed for the use of the Committee on Public Works



U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE  
WASHINGTON : 1966

(29)



## COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS

GEORGE H. FALLON, Maryland, *Chairman*

JOHN A. BLATNIK, Minnesota  
 ROBERT E. JONES, Alabama  
 JOHN C. KLUCZYNSKI, Illinois  
 JIM WRIGHT, Texas  
 KENNETH J. GRAY, Illinois  
 FRANK M. CLARK, Pennsylvania  
 ED EDMONDSON, Oklahoma  
 HAROLD T. JOHNSON, California  
 W. J. BRYAN DORN, South Carolina  
 DAVID N. HENDERSON, North Carolina  
 ARNOLD OLSEN, Montana  
 J. RUSSELL TUTEN, Georgia  
 RALPH J. RIVERS, Alaska  
 RAY ROBERTS, Texas  
 ROBERT A. EVERETT, Tennessee  
 RICHARD D. MCCARTHY, New York  
 JAMES KEE, West Virginia  
 JOHN R. SCHMIDHAUSER, Iowa  
 ROBERT E. SWEENEY, Ohio  
 JAMES J. HOWARD, New Jersey  
 KEN W. DYAL, California  
 EDWIN W. EDWARDS, Louisiana

WILLIAM C. CRAMER, Florida  
 JOHN F. BALDWIN, California  
 WILLIAM H. HARSHA, Ohio  
 JOHN C. KUNKEL, Pennsylvania  
 JAMES R. GROVER, Jr., New York  
 JAMES C. CLEVELAND, New Hampshire  
 DON H. CLAUSEN, California  
 CHARLES A. HALLECK, Indiana  
 CHARLOTTE T. REID, Illinois  
 ROBERT C. McEWEN, New York  
 JAMES D. MARTIN, Alabama

## COMMITTEE STAFF

RICHARD J. SULLIVAN, *Chief Counsel*  
 JOSEPH R. BRENNAN, *Engineer-Consultant*  
 CLIFTON W. ENFIELD, *Minority Counsel*

## SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

KENNETH J. GRAY, Illinois, *Chairman*

ROBERT E. JONES, Alabama  
 JOHN C. KLUCZYNSKI, Illinois  
 JOHN A. BLATNIK, Minnesota  
 JIM WRIGHT, Texas  
 DAVID N. HENDERSON, North Carolina  
 J. RUSSELL TUTEN, Georgia  
 RALPH J. RIVERS, Alaska  
 RAY ROBERTS, Texas  
 JAMES KEE, West Virginia  
 KEN W. DYAL, California  
 EDWIN W. EDWARDS, Louisiana

JOHN C. KUNKEL, Pennsylvania  
 WILLIAM C. CRAMER, Florida  
 JAMES R. GROVER, Jr., New York  
 JAMES C. CLEVELAND, New Hampshire  
 ROBERT C. McEWEN, New York  
 JAMES D. MARTIN, Alabama

STEPHEN V. FEELEY, *Clerk*

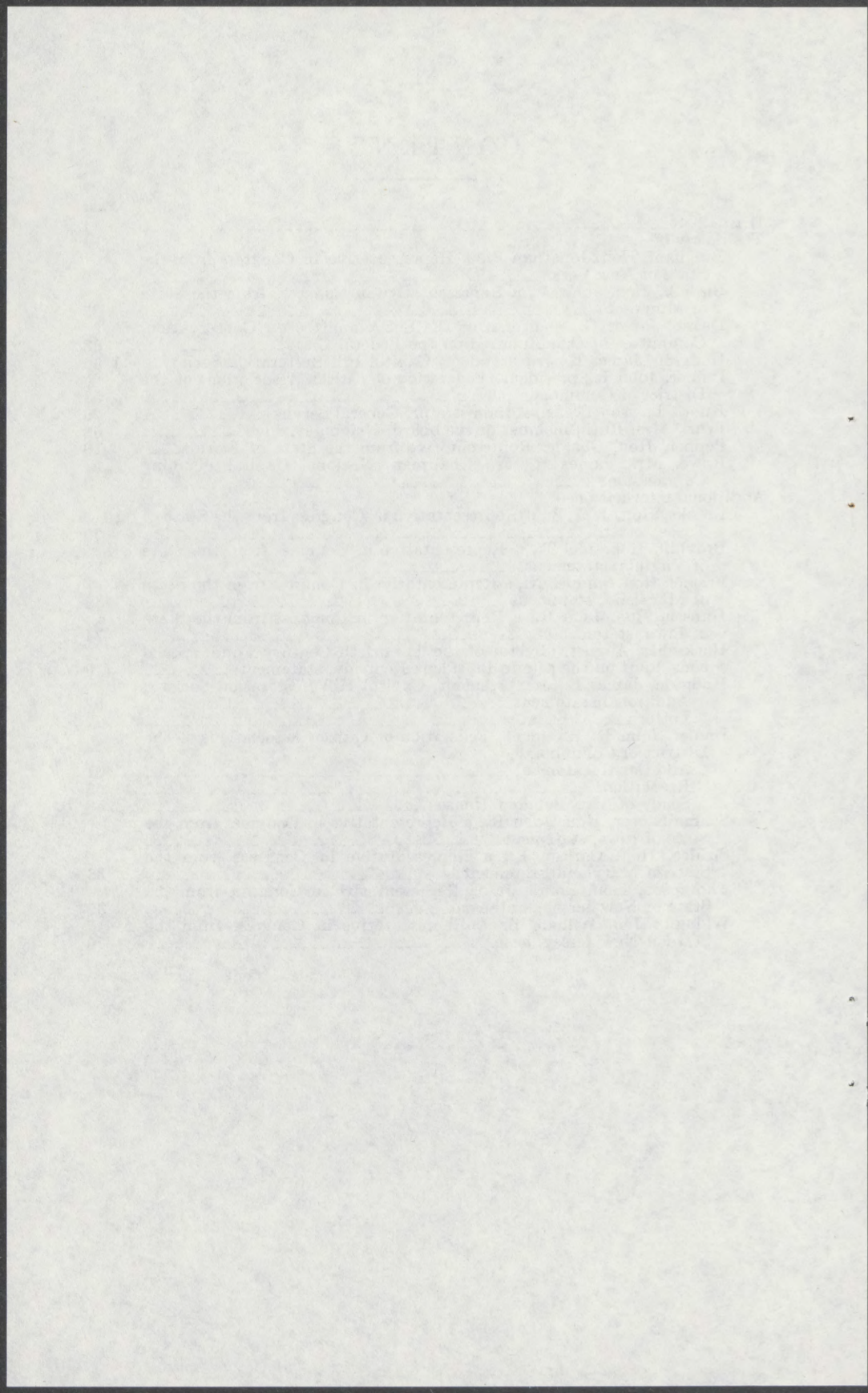


# CONTENTS

---

|                                                                                                                                | Page   |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| H.R. 12944-----                                                                                                                | 1      |
| Testimony of—                                                                                                                  |        |
| Bingham, Hon. Jonathan B., a Representative in Congress from the State of New York-----                                        | 9      |
| Blatnik, Hon. John A., a Representative in Congress from the State of Minnesota-----                                           | 25     |
| Deane, James G., chairman of the Subcommittee on Conservation, Committee of One Hundred on the Federal City-----               | 63     |
| Hodgson, James B., Jr., president, Capitol Hill Restoration Society--                                                          | 41, 66 |
| Immer, John R., president, Federation of Citizen Associations of the District of Columbia-----                                 | 51     |
| Knott, Lawson B., Jr., Administrator, General Services-----                                                                    | 26     |
| Pearl, Mrs. Ruth, member of the board, Neighbors, Inc-----                                                                     | 68     |
| Pepper, Hon. Claude, Representative from the State of Florida-----                                                             | 10     |
| Rowe, Mrs. James H., Jr., Chairman, National Capital Planning Commission-----                                                  | 3      |
| Additional information—                                                                                                        |        |
| Brooks, Hon. Jack B., a Representative in Congress from the State of Texas, letter-----                                        | 70     |
| Broyhill, Hon. Joel T., a Representative in Congress from the State of Virginia, statement-----                                | 38     |
| Friedel, Hon. Samuel N., a Representative in Congress from the State of Maryland, statement-----                               | 38     |
| Hansen, Hon. John R., a Representative in Congress from the State of Iowa, statement-----                                      | 71     |
| Heckscher, August, director of the Twentieth Century Fund, special consultant on the arts to President Kennedy, statement----- | 9      |
| Hodgson, James B., Jr., president, Capitol Hill Restoration Society: Additional statement-----                                 | 67     |
| Letter-----                                                                                                                    | 71     |
| Immer, John R., president, Federation of Citizen Associations of the District of Columbia:                                     |        |
| Additional statement-----                                                                                                      | 61     |
| Resolution-----                                                                                                                | 55     |
| Study of Alva Belmont House-----                                                                                               | 53     |
| Schmidhauser, Hon. John R., a Representative in Congress from the State of Iowa, statement-----                                | 24     |
| Sickles, Hon. Carlton R., a Representative in Congress from the State of Maryland, statement-----                              | 36     |
| Thompson, Hon. Frank, Jr., a Representative in Congress from the State of New Jersey, statement-----                           | 37     |
| Widnall, Hon. William B., a Representative in Congress from the State of New Jersey, letter-----                               | 70     |







## VICE PRESIDENTIAL RESIDENCE

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1966

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

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 10:15 a.m., in room 2167, Rayburn Building, Hon. Kenneth J. Gray (chairman) presiding.

Mr. GRAY. The Subcommittee on Public Buildings and Grounds will please come to order.

My colleagues of the committee, ladies and gentlemen, on behalf of all the committee members, I want to welcome you all here this morning and to thank you for coming.

Public hearings are being held today on H.R. 12944 and other related bills H.R. 10443 by Mr. Pepper, H.R. 11212 by Mr. Bingham, and S. 2394 authorizing the General Services Administration to plan, design, construct, furnish and maintain an official residence for the Vice President of the United States.

(H.R. 12944 follows:)

[H.R. 12944, 89th Cong., 2d sess.]

A BILL Authorizing the planning, design, construction, furnishing, and maintenance of an official residence for the Vice President of the United States

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Administrator of General Services is hereby authorized to plan, design, and construct an official residence for the Vice President of the United States in the District of Columbia.

SEC. 2. The Administrator is further authorized to use as a site for such residence Federal land and property comprising approximately ten acres in the northwest sector of the United States Naval Observatory, the specific area and boundaries thereof to be determined jointly by the General Services Administration and the Department of the Navy: *Provided*, That any roads and improvements thereon for which there is a continued need may be relocated and reconstructed.

SEC. 3. The Administrator is further authorized to provide for the care, maintenance, repair, improvement, alteration, and furnishing of the official residence and grounds, including heating, lighting, and air conditioning, which services shall be provided at the expense of the United States.

SEC. 4. The Administrator of General Services is further authorized to accept cash gifts, furniture, and furnishings and other types of gifts on behalf of the United States for use in the official residence but without further conditions on use, all such articles thus given to become the property of the United States.

SEC. 5. There is authorized to be appropriated to the General Services Administration, the sum of \$750,000 for planning, design, construction, and costs incidental thereto, including the cost of initial furnishings.

SEC. 6. There is further authorized to be appropriated to the General Services Administration, annually, such amounts as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of section 3.

Mr. GRAY. I want to assure all of you that as the chairman of this subcommittee, in consultation with other members of the committee



## VICE PRESIDENTIAL RESIDENCE

we have spent suitable time and effort in formulating the plans embodied in H.R. 12944 and the consideration of other proposals that will be outlined here this morning.

The importance of the office of the Vice-Presidency has been increasing steadily over the past several years. For more than 150 years the Vice President of the United States has been without an official residence. The public feels that we are long overdue in establishing such a residence.

The Vice President is called upon to entertain diplomats and important officials from this country and around the world. The duties of the Vice-Presidency are amounting steadily, and Presidents have given the Vice Presidents more and more responsibilities. If the Vice President is to satisfactorily carry out these official duties and responsibilities, he must have not only an accessible home but one large enough in which to receive and accommodate guests.

With the Vietnam war going on, it is our feeling that we should place a maximum expenditure on such a home at this time and hope hope that much or all of the cost will be donated by individuals and groups. And we also feel a definite need to locate the home at a site that affords maximum security.

I personally feel that H.R. 12944 will accomplish these purposes.

The other body late last year passed authorizing legislation to set up a commission to study this matter and to authorize \$1 million to carry out the planning and construction or acquisition of a suitable home for the Vice President at a site to be determined later. We believe under ordinary circumstances the commission idea as proposed by the other body would be good; however, it is my feeling that it would require at least a 2-year or longer period of time to follow the commission procedure.

After having looked at dozens of sites in the Washington area, I feel that the Naval Observatory property best meets the needs for this new home.

The purpose of this hearing is to get similar or other views in order that this committee can make a judgment concerning this important matter. I merely wanted to explain at the opening of these hearings the reason for introducing legislation different from that passed by the other body. We will be delighted to hear all witnesses and their respective views here this morning. This is the purpose of the hearing.

We have some distinguished colleagues who are being temporarily detained, and we will call upon the Members of Congress as they come.

As the first witness, I would like to call the very distinguished lady who heads up the National Capital Planning Commission. I would like to call upon Mrs. James H. Rowe, Jr., as our first witness this morning.

Mrs. Rowe, will you please come forward?

Mrs. ROWE. Thank you.

Mr. GRAY. On behalf of the committee members, I certainly want to welcome you here and thank you very much for coming.

Mrs. ROWE. It is a pleasure, Mr. Chairman, to be here.

Mr. GRAY. You may proceed in your own fashion.

Mrs. ROWE. All right. Thank you.



## VICE PRESIDENTIAL RESIDENCE

STATEMENT OF MRS. JAMES H. ROWE, JR., CHAIRMAN, NATIONAL  
CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

Mrs. ROWE. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am Elizabeth Rowe, chairman of the National Capital Planning Commission that was created by the National Capital Planning Act of 1952 as the central physical planning agency of the Federal Establishment and of the District of Columbia government; that is, the Federal Establishment within the region, to plan "the appropriate and orderly development of the National Capital and the conservation of the important natural and historical features thereof."

Last year I appeared before the Senate committee in support of Senator Monroney's bill, S. 2394. I realize that maybe I am out of order, Mr. Chairman, since you have presented your bill and the other companion bills are not perhaps before the committee. But if I could comment on them——

Mr. GRAY. Yes; we would be delighted to hear you. You go right ahead in your own way.

Mrs. ROWE. Speaking again for the Commission, I would like to endorse H.R. 11212, introduced by Congressman Pepper, which is, I believe, identical to the Senate-passed bill.

We appreciate very much the opportunity to be here and to tell you how important the Planning Commission feels that a new house for the Vice President is to be finally achieved. We have for some time favored an official residence. The Commission feels that no existing building or site should be selected until there has been a thorough study of appropriate available sites and existing buildings.

Since H.R. 11212 would establish a commission for this purpose, the Planning Commission recommends the enactment of the Senate bill.

Whereas I agree with you, Mr. Chairman, the sooner that the Vice President has a house the better, still I believe that a careful study is needed before making a final determination on the residence. After all, it will be a house for the ages, one that the Vice President will be living in 100 years from now. The 18 months prescribed by H.R. 11212 is only a moment in history. I think in retrospect we would not begrudge the few months that it would take to come to the best possible solution.

As a planning commission we have assembled a preliminary list of sites and existing houses which have come to us. We have not evaluated them at all but have passed on this preliminary list to this committee and the Senate committee. And if a commission is established, we would be, of course, delighted to work with that commission.

At the same time, we did develop certain general criteria for the residence. We felt that it should be located within the District, convenient to the Capitol and the White House; that it should be a handsome site, preferably spacious and parklike, still providing privacy and security. The residence itself should have architectural distinction.

The last criterion which we established is that this important new addition to the Federal Establishment should not only provide an appropriate residence for the Vice President but should add to the beauty and the dignity of the Nation's Capital.



## VICE PRESIDENTIAL RESIDENCE

We will be pleased to be of any assistance to this committee and to the commission, if one is established.

And that will conclude my formal statement, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. GRAY. Thank you very much, Mrs. Rowe.

First of all, I would like to say that in arriving at a particular site, the one at the Naval Observatory, we did follow the list of suggested sites that your committee had submitted. So I want this subcommittee and everyone else to know we especially respect the National Capital Planning Commission and respect your judgment, and it was the list that you submitted that we used to inspect existing facilities and also the proposed site. And on the list that you submitted the site at the Naval Observatory was one site that your Commission stated they felt would be a good place to construct a vice-presidential residence. Is that not correct?

Mrs. ROWE. Mr. Chairman, the list we submitted to you was simply a compilation of suggestions that had been made with no evaluation.

Mr. GRAY. I realize that, Mrs. Rowe, but the list that we are talking about did include the Naval Observatory site as a possible site for the construction of a residence; is that not correct?

Mrs. ROWE. That is correct. But this was with no evaluation from the Planning Commission.

Mr. GRAY. But it was one of the sites submitted to our committee? This is what I mean.

Mrs. ROWE. Yes.

I might just say on the 10 acres which your bill selects, from a very preliminary look at it from a planning point of view, immediately adjacent to it is the large ball field which is used extensively for night ball games in the summertime, and is something that I think ought to be looked into very carefully to see that that kind of use, whether it would be compatible with the kind of vice-presidential residence that you would like to see.

Mr. GRAY. This is something like 10 acres away. There are 60 acres in the compound, and the 10 acres we propose in this bill are not contiguous to the ball field, it is back on the other side, out of the compound on private property.

Mrs. ROWE. I have seen the photograph in the paper, and it is——

Mr. GRAY. That photograph is a little off.

Are there any questions on my right?

Mr. RIVERS. No questions.

Mr. GRAY. On my left, any questions of Mrs. Rowe?

Mr. KUNKEL. Mr. Chairman.

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Kunkel of Pennsylvania.

Mr. KUNKEL. You have not made any evaluation of these projects; is that correct?

Mrs. ROWE. That is correct. The list that was submitted was simply a compilation of suggestions made to the Planning Commission of possible sites for new buildings or existing buildings. We have done some preliminary work, but we have made no thorough investigation.

Mr. KUNKEL. Well, you have no recommendation as to the site?

Mrs. ROWE. I have a personal preference, but it is not supported by a long study or by action of the Planning Commission. My own preference would be Tregaron.

Mr. KUNKEL. Where?

Mrs. ROWE. Tregaron. It is the old Joe Davies estate immediately adjacent to Rock Creek Park in the General Cleveland Park area of



## VICE PRESIDENTIAL RESIDENCE

the city. It was offered by Ambassador Davies to the United States as a vice-presidential house some years ago, but was not accepted.

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KUNKEL. I yield.

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Wright from Texas.

Mr. WRIGHT. As a matter of fact, Mrs. Rowe, this site you propose is only some 5 blocks at most from the site that is proposed in Chairman Gray's bill, is it not; does it not face on Klinge and 34th Streets? Is it not back in a somewhat wooded estate area with a circular fence around it?

Mrs. ROWE. Yes. Well, I think it is at least 10 blocks away. It is in the same general area of the city. But it is immediately adjacent to Rock Creek Park.

Mr. GRAY. Mrs. Rowe, they are asking \$6.5 million for that estate now. That is one of the reasons why we did not consider it.

Mr. KUNKEL. Mrs. Rowe, I think that is your personal opinion rather than that of your Commission, is it not?

Mrs. ROWE. That is right. Because there has not been any real study of the various sites.

Mr. KUNKEL. Thank you very much.

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Cleveland of New Hampshire.

Mr. CLEVELAND. Mrs. Rowe, as Chairman of the National Capital Planning Commission, could you inform the committee as to how many other proposals that might be somewhat similar to this one are in the works? For example, has anybody proposed that the Chief Justice be supplied with an official residence?

Mrs. ROWE. Not to my knowledge. Nor has there been any proposal for a residence for any other official of the Government.

Mr. CLEVELAND. That is, not for the Speaker of the House or any—

Mrs. ROWE. No. I think we would have heard of it.

Mr. CLEVELAND. And it is my understanding that at this time you oppose the construction of this residence in this specific place provided by the legislation that we are considering?

Mrs. ROWE. Yes. I would support instead a commission which is embodied in Congressman Pepper's bill to make a thorough study. There are a number of places that might be investigated as possible sites. A number of landmark houses in the city have been suggested. But I think that 18 months is not too long when you are building for history.

Mr. CLEVELAND. Just for my information, and perhaps other members of the committee already know this, how long has this idea of an official residence for the Vice President been brewing, to your knowledge?

Mrs. ROWE. Fifteen years, I would say, at any rate. It was more than 10 years ago that Ambassador Davies offered his estate. And the history may go back further than that.

Mr. WRIGHT. It was in 1955, I believe, that the Davies estate was offered.

Mr. GRAY. Mrs. Rowe, I have one more question, before you leave.

With all due respect to the Commission, do you not agree that it would take approximately 2 years, minimum, for a commission to be appointed by the President, get together and study all these sites and come back and make a recommendation?



## VICE PRESIDENTIAL RESIDENCE

Mrs. ROWE. Well, there is, I believe, in the legislation an 18-month deadline. And I do not know how long it would take to find the members for the Commission, but, as I said in my statement, I feel when you are building a new and great building for a very important purpose and it is going to last through history, that 18 months is not too long to spend studying it to be sure that you get the best solution.

Mr. GRAY. But you also agree there is a dire need, though, for a residence, do you not?

Mrs. ROWE. Indeed.

Mr. GRAY. Well, 2 years is 2 years, anyway you look at it.

Thank you very much.

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Chairman.

Mr. GRAY. Yes, Mr. Cramer; pardon me.

Mr. CRAMER. May I yield to Mr. Clausen.

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Cramer yields to Mr. Clausen of California.

Mr. CLAUSEN. I want to thank our very distinguished chairman for permitting me to ask a question, because, as you know, I am not a member of this particular subcommittee. And I thank the gentleman from Florida for yielding to me.

But I just wanted to ask you, Mrs. Rowe, are you appearing here this morning as an individual or are you officially representing the National Capital Planning Commission?

Mrs. ROWE. No, I am representing the National Capital Planning Commission and endorsing the legislation which we had previously endorsed in the Senate establishing the Commission. I departed from my official role to my personal one when the Congressman asked me if I had a preference of the sites that have so far been mentioned. And I do have a personal one, but it is not an official one.

Mr. CLAUSEN. But this morning you are appearing on behalf of the Commission?

Mrs. ROWE. That is right.

Mr. CLAUSEN. Thank you very much.

Mr. CRAMER. May I ask just one question?

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Cramer.

Mr. CRAMER. On the question of the nature of the building to be constructed, I see the bill that you indicate you favor, which is the one passed by the other body, S. 2394. In the report on that legislation the committee stated:

The committee further believes that by establishing this official residence for the Vice-President we will also be providing for the American people another great national monument surpassed only by the White House and the Capitol itself.

Would you comment on whether you agree with that and whether that should be the objective of this legislation?

Mrs. ROWE. Well, I think it is going to be a very important building. I do not know where—

Mr. CRAMER. We spent \$35 million repairing the Capitol; and on the White House we spent considerable sums on it for maintenance alone. Maybe Mr. Knott can give us that figure at a later time. But what I am wondering is how in the world that can be accomplished on a million dollars?

Mrs. ROWE. Well, I think it would be difficult.

Mr. CRAMER. Just a start?



## VICE PRESIDENTIAL RESIDENCE

Mrs. ROWE. Pardon?

Mr. CRAMER. If that is true, the million dollars would be just a start?

Mrs. ROWE. Yes.

Of course, no one anticipates that the vice-presidential residence would be the size of the White House, much less the size of the Capitol. But it is important, I think; I think it is a very important building.

Mr. CRAMER. The press indicated that one of the members of the committee, our distinguished chairman, suggested that the size in his thinking should be: "about half as big as the White House. We certainly would not want any bigger or more eloquent."

I am not being critical; I am just trying to find out what, if we are going to authorize the money, either the Senate bill of \$1 million or this bill of \$750,000, is costwise, or what are we talking about? According to the Senate bill, we are talking about something that rates next to the White House and the Capitol itself.

Mrs. ROWE. Well, I think that this is a job for a special commission to do. I am afraid I do not have the answers, Mr. Cramer.

Mr. CRAMER. What is your idea in regards to the kind of a bill it would be. I see the suggestion "departure from a Georgian and Greek revival and traditional styles which marks so many official residences in Washington, including the White House."

Mrs. ROWE. I really have no judgment. As long as it is distinguished architecture and it is a spacious place to live, and dignified place, to serve the purpose of the official residence and a place for entertaining as well as the living, I have no judgment on the kind of architecture.

Mr. CRAMER. Has your Commission, as such, given this matter any lengthy consideration?

Mrs. ROWE. No. No, we have not, because the legislation has been pending. We have been of what assistance we could be in forwarding any information that we had to this committee and to the Senate committee as different suggestions came to us. But there has been no careful study or evaluation.

Mr. CLAUSEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAMER. I yield.

Mr. CLAUSEN. Just for one question, and this will be all.

Under Public Law 12960, which actually established the Library of Congress Building and James Madison Memorial Building—I assume you are familiar with this—we have some language in this particular bill that contains the words "after consultation with the committee designated by the American Institute of Architects." This, of course, follows the words that "The Architect of the Capitol, under the direction jointly of the House Office Building Commission and the Senate Office Commission and the Joint Committee on the Library."

In effect what this does is to recognize that we should have some advice and counsel from the American Institute of Architects and/or any other architectural organizations. Would you support this concept?

Mrs. ROWE. Well, if there is a new vice-presidential residence, it would, of course, be reviewed by the Fine Arts Commission, which has authority to review several buildings for architectural merit.

Mr. CLAUSEN. Do you think it is wise to have this committee designate it for advice and counsel on matters of this sort?



## VICE PRESIDENTIAL RESIDENCE

Mrs. ROWE. Well, I think that, unless the Fine Arts Commission would be ruled out, that automatically by their statutory authority their advice would be asked for, because it is asked for in all Federal buildings.

Mr. CLAUSEN. I do, and I think most of the members of our committee, have a great deal of confidence in what the members of the American Institute of Architects are doing, and I just want your views.

Mrs. ROWE. I think very highly of the American Institute of Architects, but I was thinking of the official review by the Fine Arts Commission.

Mr. CLAUSEN. Thank you.

Mr. GRAY. Any other questions?

Thank you very much, Mrs. Rowe, for coming this morning. I appreciate it.

Mrs. ROWE. And in concluding, I share your feeling of how important this is and it should be done sooner rather than later; but I think that we might move too quickly unless we give it careful thought.

Mr. GRAY. Thank you very much, Mrs. Rowe.

(The full text of Mrs. Rowe's statement follows:)

## STATEMENT OF MRS. JAMES H. ROWE, JR., CHAIRMAN, NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, my name is Elizabeth Rowe. I am the Chairman of the National Capital Planning Commission, which was created by the National Capital Planning Act of 1952 as the central physical planning agency of the Federal and District of Columbia Governments to plan "the appropriate and orderly development of the National Capital and the conservation of the important natural and historical features thereof."

I appreciate very much the opportunity to present the views of the Planning Commission on the several bills relating to an official residence for the Vice President. H.R. 12944 would authorize the Administrator of General Services to plan, design, and construct such a residence on a 10-acre site in the northwest sector of the U.S. Naval Observatory grounds, the boundaries of which would be determined by GSA and the Department of the Navy. S. 2394, H.R. 10443, and H.R. 11212 would establish a Commission for the Acquisition of an Official Residence for the Vice President, composed of three members appointed by the President, one from the executive branch and two from private life.

The National Capital Planning Commission favors an official residence for the Vice President. It believes that no existing building or site for a new building should be selected until a thorough study of appropriate available sites and existing buildings has been made either by the Planning Commission or by a new agency acting in cooperation with the Planning Commission. Since S. 2394, H.R. 10443, and H.R. 11212 would establish a commission for this purpose, the Planning Commission recommends enactment of legislation in this form.

The Planning Commission has underway a preliminary investigation of the suitability of several existing buildings and sites for the official residence for the Vice President. It would be pleased to make available its studies to and otherwise collaborate with the new commission.

Mr. GRAY. We have two distinguished colleagues with us this morning. I would like to call first the distinguished gentleman from New York, Mr. Jonathan B. Bingham. Mr. Bingham, will you come forward? Very delighted to see you here this morning, and you may proceed in your own fashion.

Mr. BINGHAM. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I will be very brief. And I appreciate the courtesy of my distinguished colleague from Florida, Mr. Pepper, in yielding to me.



## VICE PRESIDENTIAL RESIDENCE

STATEMENT OF HON. JONATHAN B. BINGHAM, REPRESENTATIVE  
FROM THE STATE OF NEW YORK

Mr. BINGHAM. I am the author of one of the bills before you; that is, H.R. 11212, which does establish a commission.

But my purpose in appearing here this morning is simply to emphasize my feeling as to the importance of the subject before you, the need for proceeding rapidly with the construction of a residence for the Vice President, and I do not take any position as between the commission approach or the approach of the bill that I understand you, Mr. Chairman, have submitted.

I would like to call the attention of the committee and, with your permission, to submit at this time a statement that has been sent to the committee through me from Mr. August Heckscher. He is a distinguished resident of my State of New York, the former special consultant on the arts to President Kennedy, and now Director of the Twentieth Century Fund. And his statement likewise is merely an eloquent development of the thesis of the importance of this matter without taking any position as to the site or as to the particular procedure to be followed.

Mr. GRAY. Without objection the statement will be printed in the record in full.

Mr. BINGHAM. Fine. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, And I appreciate your courtesy in giving me this opportunity to appear before you.

Mr. GRAY. Thank you, Mr. Bingham.

(The full text of the statement of August Heckscher follows:)

STATEMENT OF AUGUST HECKSCHER, DIRECTOR OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY  
FUND, SPECIAL CONSULTANT ON THE ARTS TO PRESIDENT KENNEDY

I welcome this opportunity to add to the record a statement supporting the bill which would establish an official residence for the Vice President of the United States. As a citizen it is painful to consider that this high official, second only to the President in line of authority and like him elected by the suffrage of the whole people, should be expected to live during his term of office in whatever quarters his tastes may dictate or his financial situation may make feasible. The Vice President is preeminently a public man and he should live in a residence provided by the people. To recall that Harry Truman awaited the call which destiny was to make upon him in a small apartment, doing his own dishwashing, must be a source of embarrassment to the Republic, and such a situation cannot in decency be permitted to recur.

As one trained in political science, I can only reinforce what I say as a citizen: the dignity, the very functioning, of the Government requires that the Vice President have a standing—both in his own eyes and in the eyes of the world—which fit him to assume at any moment the most awesome of public responsibilities. To a political scientist, moreover, there is a further consideration. The task which falls to the modern President is more than a single man can be expected to accomplish. At least some of the ceremonial aspects of his job can, and should be, performed by the Vice President. It is essential that for these purposes the Vice President receive from the Nation the consideration which his office merits and that he be provided with a frame within which his functions can be properly exercised.

It is, however, as one who has had a small part to play in the cultural life of the Nation that I venture to add some words which may have a particular relevance. The country's cultural life is more than the values embodied in its formal institutions of the arts, in its opera and ballet companies, its theaters, its symphonies and other musical groups. It is more, even, than the genius of its creative individuals. What in the end distinguishes a nation and gives brilliance to its life is total atmosphere that pervades it, the environment that encompasses it, the degree of excellence that is exemplified in matters both small and great, both material



## VICE PRESIDENTIAL RESIDENCE

and spiritual. We shall not have a great civilization—no matter how illustrious our painters and writers, how famous our museums and libraries—if we carelessly allow parts of the general scene to lie in neglect.

The fact that the Vice President should be privately and haphazardly housed is one of those circumstances that could be overlooked in a new nation, a poor or preoccupied nation, a nation with no purpose to set forth on the world stage. Once a private home for the Vice President was good enough for us. But it cannot seem so any longer. If we are serious in what we profess about America's greatness as a civilization, it is time we took steps to remedy a cardinal and glaring deficiency.

I would myself hope that the occasion of creating a special residence for the Vice President would be seized upon as an opportunity to show in a dramatic and striking way the American achievement in architecture. Obviously an argument can be made for setting apart for the Vice President some ancient or historic mansion, properly modernized so as to be fit for the needs of many decades to come. But is there not much to be said for starting afresh, building in the style of the present, and showing what America can do at its best?

The fact that the Vice President has heretofore possessed no official residence can thus become an opportunity and a challenge. The new residence can be a reminder to all that in the second half of the 20th century the great democracy recognized the Presidency to have assumed new dimensions, and the Vice President to be worthy of new consideration. In this way the residence of the Vice President could complement the beautiful house in which the President lives and works; one going back to the early days of the Republic, the other dating from the period when American became truly a world power.

It need hardly be said that the result desired could only be achieved if the services of America's top architects were enlisted in the effort. Fortunately we are richly endowed with architectural talent. Perhaps no country in the world is as rich in this regard as are we in these 1960's. A competition carefully set up and impartially judged by men of recognized knowledge and sensitivity would probably be the means of assuring the best possible architectural solution. The form of the competition would require much thought, and the advice of architects themselves should be sought, preferably through the American Institute of Architects. These details could be readily worked out, if the desire was made plain to achieve an appropriate and beautiful residence, the finest (within a reasonable budget) of which our country is capable.

Mr. GRAY. Next we have a very distinguished former member of the other body and a very distinguished Member of the House of Representatives. He is the gentleman from Florida, Claude Pepper.

Delighted to have you before the committee this morning, Mr Pepper.

**STATEMENT OF HON. CLAUDE PEPPER, REPRESENTATIVE FROM  
THE STATE OF FLORIDA**

Mr. PEPPER. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, and members of the committee.

I am very grateful for the privilege of appearing before this distinguished subcommittee upon this important matter of providing a suitable official residence for the Vice President of the United States.

Many of us recall what Vice President Barkley used to say, that there was a lady down in his State who said she had two sons. One went to sea and the other one became Vice President of the United States, and neither one of them was ever heard of thereafter.

It is certainly today, however, well recognized that the office of Vice President is no longer insignificant in the eyes of the American people. Over the past three decades American Presidents have seen fit to delegate more and more responsibility to their respective Vice Presidents, until today the Vice Presidency has come to stand for something highly consequential in its own right.



## VICE PRESIDENTIAL RESIDENCE

Vice Presidents have, on numerous occasions, greeted and entertained important visitors from foreign lands. They also have served as national delegates to occasions of international significance in foreign lands, and as chairman of important commissions and similar bodies appointed by the President, in this country.

Of course we all have Vietnam in our mind and the return of our own President and distinguished Vice President from a very significant journey abroad in the interest of peace.

It is clear, therefore, Mr. Chairman, that the Vice President has indeed become in this day—and, by the way, in our own time, of course, we have had the former Vice Presidents who have become the Chief Magistrates of our land.

It is clear, therefore, Mr. Chairman, that the Vice President has, indeed, become in this day and age an officer of considerable political significance. In consequence of this, he has moved closer to the center of the stage on the Washington political scene, and his needs are correspondingly different today than they were, say, 40 years ago.

As I see it, Mr. Chairman, there are two primary questions here involved: (1) is the Vice President actually inconvenienced by the present state of affairs, without an official residence at his disposal; and (2) if he is inconvenienced, how is the matter to be remedied, through means proposed under the terms of H.R. 10443, or through some other means proposed in certain other legislation?

I have proposed the same bill which was introduced in the other body by the able Senator from Oklahoma, Mr. Monroney. And I propose here today to the honorable committee the consideration of that bill, H.R. 10443, with the two amendments which were added to that bill while it was being considered by the other body.

But in answer to the first question, I think it is widely recognized that the Vice President is no longer capable of fulfilling his responsibilities as a public servant either socially or in the working sense, without the additional provision of an official residence, situated in the heart of the Washington scene. Today the Vice President is truly second in command, and as such is required frequently to entertain foreign dignitaries in his own home and to invite appropriate guests to engage in such occasions. The gatherings are generally beyond a size easily accommodated in the average private residence.

The fact is that a Vice President today is required to live a considerable distance from the heart of the Government and for this reason cannot keep properly and constantly in touch with the political heartbeat of the Nation, as indeed he should.

It is my belief that the Vice President not only should have an official residence, but that the residence should be located in the general proximity of both the White House and the Capitol Building. That is my view, at any rate. On the other hand, I realize that there are a number of important factors to consider in this matter, and I for one am of the belief that their consideration would do better at the hands of a commission as opposed to the hands of Congress.

With this in mind I have included in H.R. 10443 provisions for the creation of a three-man commission, two of whose members would be outstanding private citizens, one, of course, from the executive branch of the Government, to survey the entire problem and recommend the most convenient and appropriate site. It is worth noting, in this regard, that certain other legislation under consideration by the



## VICE PRESIDENTIAL RESIDENCE

Congress proposes a similar approach to the same problem under discussion without, however, providing plans for a commission. It is said by proponents of the other proposal that Presidential commissions take too long in getting things done, and that the President himself is too busy to consider issues of this kind. On both counts I believe that quite the opposite is true: That Presidential commissions operate with sufficient speed to satisfy the public and that they have, in fact, provided great service to the country in the past; moreover, that the President is not by any means unconcerned about the issues here involved, and that he would most decidedly take the time, and gladly, to select, appoint and consider the recommendations of a commission of the kind proposed in H.R. 10443.

The commission would make a complete analysis of the needs of the Vice President, now and in the future, and would on the basis of this analysis, evaluate all the sites and structures available. Such an arrangement would assure a choice that would be proper and fitting, rather than hasty and superficial.

I would like to add at this point, Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, that not one but all of the departments asked to comment on this legislation advised your committee that they would not oppose such legislation. As one of the reports said: "The Commission of the Fine Arts favors this legislation."

Please let it be understood that the brevity of my remarks on the important subject of providing the Vice President of the United States with an official residence bears no relationship to the extent of the enthusiasm which I feel for this necessary and thoroughly sound project.

The Senate on October 21, 1965, on a voice vote, passed this legislation (S. 2394), the same legislation of which mine is a companion bill, with amendments. I would recommend that this committee accept these amendments which briefly are: "\* \* \* the General Services Administration will be the construction agency in the event an old house is purchased and has to be remodeled, or an entirely new residence is built." But the most important amendment is that the Commission which this bill establishes to find a suitable residence for the Vice President, must complete its work within 18 months or else disband.

Now, Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am not ready to insist on any of the particular language of this bill. If the committee feels that a period shorter than 18 months is desirable, it is perfectly all right with me to reduce the period to such as the honorable committee thinks would be appropriate. They are not required to wait 18 months in order to make their report. They were simply given, by the Senate amendment, 18 months in which to make that report.

We all realize, however, that the commission, if one should be created, should proceed with all reasonable dispatch, because it will take a good long while to get the site selected and the residence acquired, remodeled or built, as the case may be, and undoubtedly the Vice President is being very much inconvenienced, if not embarrassed, and I think the national image, if not its prestige, suffers by not having a suitable residence at the present time for the Vice President.

Mr. Chairman, the Vice President is understandably attached by sentiment and familiarity to his lovely home in Chevy Chase which



## VICE PRESIDENTIAL RESIDENCE

he has occupied since December of 1948. When the Humphreys first came to this nine-room home it seemed immense to them after the six rooms that they had previously called home on 19th Avenue, SE., in Minneapolis. It is to be hoped that they will soon be required to accustom themselves to the even larger space of an official vice-presidential residence.

It was in the Chevy Chase home that the Humphrey children grew up. Two of them, Nancy and Skipper, are now married and have their own homes. The two youngest boys are away at school and the Vice President and Mrs. Humphrey live in suburban Maryland with the memories of a house filled through the years with the happiness and joy of children. But they also live with the responsibilities of an office which has grown during those years in importance and in the range and extent of its duties.

The Vice President of the United States needs an official residence. Mr. Humphrey's becoming modesty in this matter should not be allowed to deter any Members of Congress from supporting the bills in the House and Senate that will accomplish this eminently desirable objective. All that the Vice President has been heard to say about the project to provide him with the official residence that he needs so badly was: "Senator Monroney has an excellent idea. I think it would be good for the office, but you know I like my little house. It's all bought and paid for."

In short, Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, the vice-presidential office is already a post of great significance in the eyes of everyone familiar with details of the matter. It remains only for Congress to recognize the fact through the passage of appropriate legislation. As matters stand today the Vice President spends much of his time entertaining important statesmen of the world, and there is simply no point in regarding this kind of service as unimportant and, consequently, unofficial. On the contrary, the services performed by the Vice President, often in his own home, frequently are vital to the welfare of the country and to the people. The Congress, therefore, must act to provide the Vice President with an official residence, logically situated in the heart of the Capital City.

On these grounds, I recommend passage of H.R. 10443.

I add, Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I certainly have no preference or predilection as to whether a residence already existent with suitable grounds shall be chosen by the Commission or new grounds shall be selected and a suitable residence constructed. But I do believe that there should be a commission, one man chosen by the President from the executive branch of the Government, and two eminent private citizens chosen by the President, to make a study of this matter, and to consult with those who would be able to give helpful suggestions or information; that this matter should not be entered into lightly, because we are building the official home of the Vice President of a Republic which we hope will endure for many, many countless centuries to come and, like the White House, become accepted and known and cherished by the people as the official residence of the Vice President of the United States.

Now, my bill, like the Monroney bill, provides a maximum authorized expenditure of \$1 million. It also authorizes the Commission to select land now belonging to the Government, if it is suitably



## VICE PRESIDENTIAL RESIDENCE

located, and of course that would be taken over and appropriated for this purpose without cost.

Now, my able colleague here from Florida has raised the question in comment upon some language in the Senate report as to whether \$1 million would be large enough to accomplish the purpose. I am not thinking in terms of a palace or something just to be ornamental. I would think that \$1 million would be enough to acquire the land and build and furnish a suitable structure. But certainly if Government land could be chosen so the cost of the land would not come out of the \$1 million, it certainly would be adequate for him, and, it would seem to me, to build a suitable residence and appropriately furnish it.

But if the commission should make a study of the subject and find that the sort of residence that would be appropriate to the Vice President of the greatest country in the world and the richest country in the world could not be provided for \$1 million, I would expect them to come back and say so to the Congress and let Congress determine whether it would wish to authorize a larger sum or not.

The main thing there is about this bill, which I commend to the honorable committee, is that it does appoint a commission selected by the President, and I think we may trust the President's capacity to select outstanding and suitable people to make a study of the subject and advise the Congress as to what it recommends that Congress should do.

Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. GRAY. Thank you very much, Mr. Pepper. I want to say publicly that you have certainly been a very enthusiastic backer of this legislation and author of one of the first bills, and I deeply appreciate the help and consideration I have personally received from you.

Mr. PEPPER. Excuse me, Mr. Chairman. May I just add this?

All of us recall the Honorable Joe Davies—a great American. Many of us enjoyed his friendship, and all of us admired him. At one time we were offered his beautiful home, Tregaron, as a residence for the Vice President. But at that time public opinion had apparently not come around to accepting the necessity for having a suitable official residence for the Vice President. It may well be that when this commission begins to function that some public-spirited private people may offer to the Government a building with grounds that will be suitable, perhaps with some modification of the building for this purpose. At least we might well hope so.

Mr. GRAY. Any questions on my right of Mr. Pepper?

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Chairman.

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Wright.

Mr. WRIGHT. I would engage our distinguished colleague in brief colloquy about this matter.

Certainly I find no fault at all with anything that the gentleman from Florida has said, and I want to commend him on his leadership and vision he has demonstrated in being one of the early authors of such a bill.

Mr. PEPPER. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. WRIGHT. I think the only matter at issue here is whether we study this proposition further or whether we proceed with dispatch and build, assuming, of course, in the latter instance that we were satisfied with the location.

I am sure the gentleman from Florida is familiar with the sad and dejecting history of studying these matters in Washington. The



## VICE PRESIDENTIAL RESIDENCE

gentleman knows how many, many years went into the study of the need for extending the east front of the Capitol, for example. I am inclined to believe that maybe four or five decades were consumed in studying.

The gentleman is familiar with our Cultural Center which now is beginning to be built. But the first bill authorizing the construction of the Cultural Center passed the Congress about 10 years ago. It was either 1956 or 1957. And it has not been built yet. And there still is controversy.

I am wondering if the gentleman is not overlooking the possibility that, if we throw this out into the public arena of controversy, everybody is going to have a different idea about where it ought to be. And even then when the Commission reports, there will be adverse notions freely expressed, as there still are those being freely expressed in an attempt to dissuade us from locating the Cultural Center on the site that was selected.

Would there not be an advantage in going ahead, assuming that we were agreed on the location?

Mr. PEPPER. I am quite aware of what has often been said. If you want to delay it or kill it, appoint a committee or something to consider it.

But I do not think that that is an appropriate way to characterize the suggestion of appointing this kind of commission.

Now, I see no reason why 6 months would not be long enough; as a matter of fact, 3 months. If you appointed a commission and the President told them to get out and find a suitable site, the Congress authorized that inquiry, I see no reason why a committee of three, somebody from an appropriate department of the executive branch and two eminent private citizens, could not settle it in 3 months, 60 days, 30 days, for that matter.

But I do feel that someone, in order to do the kind of a job that needs to be done, should take this matter into very careful advisement and consideration and go out and survey the whole area, find out what land, what buildings, are now existent or available, what sites will be desirable, consult with an architectural agency and with the Fine Arts Commission, perhaps; somebody has to make a study.

Now, if this honorable committee wants to designate two or three of its own members to give the detailed study to the subject—but I would be reluctant to assume the responsibility, no matter what may be the wisdom of a committee, of just proceeding almost ad hoc to selecting a site and determine what kind of a building should be built there, when we are building something for the future, for posterity, for centuries.

And while there is a necessity for haste, we do not want to select a site that we later on will regret, that we do not want to select a building that will later be considered unsuitable.

Now, somebody has to give this matter a reasonable length of study. Now, who is going to do it? If Congress wants to do it itself, certainly, their Members could do it if they wanted to devote the time to it. But I am sure individually members of this committee would not want to recommend a site without a great deal of study on the subject or without a building that should be either chosen or selected without a great deal of study or consultation with knowledgeable people in the field.



## VICE PRESIDENTIAL RESIDENCE

Somebody, I think, has got to make a study. Now, who can do it better than a commission of three, one from the executive branch of the Government, two eminent private citizens, chosen by the President of the United States, who obviously will try to pick outstanding people, because he is building a home for the Vice President of the United States?

Mr. GRAY. Will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. PEPPER. I do not see how you are going to get away from somebody making a study. Now, this is one group that can make a study. If there is some better group to make the study, fine. I am not wedded to any particular language.

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Wright, do you yield?

Mr. WRIGHT. Yes.

Mr. GRAY. I might say to the distinguished gentleman from Florida that a considerable amount of time has been spent studying this matter. I have spent several months myself, personally, as chairman of the subcommittee. I have discussed this matter with several distinguished members of the committee, the former chairman of the Public Buildings and Grounds Subcommittee, Mr. Jones of Alabama, who could not be here this morning. The distinguished Administrator of the General Services Administration, who is the real estate agent for the Government, has spent a lot of time on this matter.

In all probability, if a commission under your bill were appointed, the General Services Administrator would be the administration representative.

We have traveled in an automobile and gone to all of the sites proposed by the National Capital Planning Commission. We have looked inside, outside, on top, underneath, and we have spent a considerable amount of time.

I am not saying our judgment is better than anybody else's, but I have been in the automobile real estate business for 20 years. I know a little bit about property. The General Services Administrator knows an awful lot about property. And after looking at all these sites and looking at the correspondence that has dated back 10 and 15 years, this was our best judgment.

And we felt to move this matter and without having this long delay of 18 months; you know a commission is going to have all kinds of divergent views proposed to it. You will hear testimony later this morning, proposing various houses for this residence. And someone, after the commission reports, is going to have to make a further judgment if you have a commission.

I felt that this committee, with the distinguished members that sit on both sides of the aisle, with experience in public buildings and being in this business, that we were as eminently qualified as any commission the President could appoint.

And this is why we have the bill before us. Without taking issue with the gentleman, I appreciate very much his contributions; but I do believe it is a little unfair to say no study has been given to this matter and we are proceeding without due deliberation, because we have given several months to study of the matter.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Chairman, if this honorable committee wishes to take the responsibility for making a decision in this matter, selecting the land, with all that needs to be taken into account when that action is made, determining the kind of house that should be



## VICE PRESIDENTIAL RESIDENCE

upon it or constructed upon it, approving the architectural designs and all that have to do with it and the furnishings that go with it; if this honorable committee, which is certainly capable to do it, wishes to take that responsibility before the Congress and the country of making this selection, it is certainly capable of doing so. It, of course, has a right to do so and certainly is capable to do so.

If the committee wishes to give that detailed study to the matter and has the time to do it—perhaps has already done it; now, of course, I would defer to the opinion of the honorable committee in the matter. But I do think it is rather a grave responsibility for a congressional committee to take, because obviously many factors should be taken into account in the selection.

Now, if the honorable committee feels that you have examined all the facts that need to be observed and have evaluated all the considerations that need to be attended in the matter, I would certainly defer to your judgment about it.

Ordinarily, I would think that members of Congress are reluctant to assume that responsibility unless you fortunately have members who can devote the time to it that when we give them the opportunity to get all the facts and to give consideration to all the evidence and enter into the matter.

Mr. GRAY. One further point, Mr. Pepper.

I might point out that, under my bill and also the Senate bill, of which you introduced a companion measure, the General Services Administration would design this building regardless of where we put it, whether we put it on the site that I propose at the Naval Observatory or whether the Commission came back and selected a given site. General Services Administration, through their architects and outside architects, will design this building. So this really is not a matter of controversy, if you want to call it that, between your views for the Commission and my views of giving them authority now to go ahead and proceed.

General Services Administration, under both bills, would be given authorities to draw the plans and design. We are going to hear from the General Services Administrator later, but I know he intends to consult with the Fine Arts Commission and other people who could contribute materially to the design when the architects actually start drawing the design for the building.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Chairman, the only—if you will note the language, and I think I have quoted it accurately here—one of the Senate amendments says, "The General Services Administration will be the construction agency."

Now, I did not think that that necessarily meant that they would be the architects.

My bill, I think, contemplated that the Commission would consult with the architects, and so on, and would have the general responsibility for the design, not only the selection of the site but the design of the building and the furnishings, and the General Services Administration would be the construction agency to carry out the construction plan or program.

Mr. GRAY. On page 3 of the Senate bill it says:

Any alterations or improvements authorized by this subsection shall be carried out by the General Services Administration. In the event the Commission acquires land for the purpose of constructing a suitable building, the General



## VICE PRESIDENTIAL RESIDENCE

Services Administration is hereby authorized and directed to perform such construction.

Well, I am sure the General Services Administration is not going to construct a building that they do not have something to say about the design of it, and the same architect who draws the design will sit on the project and make sure that every stone and every brick goes into its proper place.

So what I am saying is that, regardless of whether you have a commission or whether you proceed post haste now to construct a building, General Services Administration is going to draw the design and going to construct it. So I do not think we are in any disagreement whatever.

Mr. PEPPER. I did not think that the amendment contemplated that the sole responsibility for the dissemination of the design would be vested in General Services Administration.

Mr. GRAY. I am sure the Congress will not appropriate money to a private commission that is only going to be in business for 18 months to spend the taxpayers' funds of designing this house. I am sure that any money that is appropriated is going to be in the General Services Administration's budget.

Mr. KUNKEL. Mr. Chairman.

Mr. GRAY. Yes, Mr. Kunkel.

Mr. KUNKEL. May I compliment my good friend and colleague from Florida on the very fine and illuminating analysis which he has made on this subject.

Mr. PEPPER. Thank you, Mr. Kunkel.

Mr. KUNKEL. There is one thing that interests me particularly, and that is, after this Commission is created, how far is it empowered to go; I mean to just make a report back, or will it be able to hire architects, will it be able to let construction contracts up to the top limit of a million dollars, or will it have to come back to Congress and get approved on those things?

Mr. PEPPER. I understood it to mean, I will say to my able friend, that the Commission would be authorized within the authorized million-dollar expenditure to spend up to that amount for the total job of acquiring the site and constructing and furnishing a building or in buying a building and suitably furnishing it; that the Commission would be authorized to go ahead with the job of accomplishing the purpose of the measure within the authorization of this measure.

Now, of course if it took more, they would not have authority to spend more.

Mr. KUNKEL. That is right.

Mr. PEPPER. And if they did not think they could do it with \$1 million authorized, they would be required to come back and tell the Congress that they did not think they could do it with that amount, and they would let Congress decide.

Mr. KUNKEL. If they should go right ahead and get started.

Mr. PEPPER. That is right.

Mr. KUNKEL. And go full blast up to the top limit of \$1 million?

Mr. PEPPER. That is what I understand, right.

Mr. KUNKEL. I would like to ask the gentleman another question.

What do you think about the approach that we used in the James Madison Memorial Library, where they had them consult with the American Institute of Architects about the design, although the



## VICE PRESIDENTIAL RESIDENCE

fundamental authority was granted to the General Services Administration, but GSA was instructed to consult with the American Institute of Architects; what do you think of that approach?

Mr. PEPPER. Well, frankly, I would be reluctant to give the total responsibility to General Services Administration without some commission authorized by the Congress or the Congress itself approving the design or the plans of it.

Mr. KUNKEL. Well, then do you not think there should be a provision to that effect in the bill authorizing the Commission, assuming that your theory about the Commission were adopted or about the position of using the Commission?

Mr. PEPPER. The gentleman's question was what?

Mr. KUNKEL. Should not we put an instruction in the bill telling them that they should call on the American Institute of Architects?

Mr. PEPPER. Oh, I think it should be made clear that they should do so. I would expect them to consult with the Fine Arts Commission and with suitable architects.

Now, it might well be, and I had rather contemplated that when they filed their report here, before they actually got the appropriation, they would probably have to lay the matter before the Congress. Perhaps all the appropriation would have—this is only an authorization.

But the bill could be amended to add anything that would be desirable. I would certainly contemplate that they should settle it themselves with the American Institute of Architects and with the Fine Arts Commission, and maybe the language of the bill should have included that. I would recommend that that be included.

Mr. KUNKEL. Well, thank you very much.

Mr. PEPPER. Yes. I thank you, Mr. Chairman, and members of the committee.

Mr. GRAY. Any other questions of the distinguished gentleman from Florida?

Mr. CLEVELAND. Mr. Chairman.

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Cleveland.

Mr. CLEVELAND. I would like to comment on our distinguished colleague's remarks. I concur with my colleague about the need for study, because, although the chairman of this subcommittee has said that a study has been made, this came as news to at least this member of the committee and so I appreciate the fact that you have held out for a little more study.

I would like to ask you a question. I am a little concerned about this proposition. If we establish an official residence for the Vice-Presidency, I am wondering why it would not be just as right and proper, in fact perhaps even more so, to establish an official residence for, say, the Speaker of the House. You notice considerable comment today about the fact that the Executive is overshadowing the Congress. I believe that all of us are aware of these comments. I am not sure that we all agree with them. But a rather large body of very distinguished observers have made the comment that Congress is slipping from power and virtually slipping from sight.

And I am just wondering if this is not part of that process. And if we give the No. 2 Executive another mansion rivaled only by the White House, why should we not also consider having a place for a legislative officer, the Speaker of the House, or President of the



## VICE PRESIDENTIAL RESIDENCE

Senate should carry on these same functions. In fact, it is a little disturbing to me to think there will be another place to entertain in Washington, because I know that some of this entertainment goes on for Members of Congress, and sometimes they are persuaded at these entertainments, and this hastens the process of Congress slipping from sight and slipping from power. I wonder if you want to comment on that.

Mr. PEPPER. I would thoroughly agree with the desirability of doing that. I certainly have no desire to see the Congress, in any sense of the word, disparaged in relationship to the Executive. We have the three branches of the Government—the executive, legislative, and judicial.

Mr. CLEVELAND. Excuse me. I suppose we could also make the same case, then, for the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. You mentioned the three branches.

Mr. PEPPER. Well, there is a little difference. The Court is supposed to live a little bit more in an “ivory tower”. There functions are not so much with the public as the Members of Congress and the executive branch of the Government. There might be a justifiable distinction, although there would certainly be nothing, in my opinion, shocking to propose a suitable residence for the head of the judiciary department of our Government, the Chief Justice of the United States.

Mr. KUNKEL. Maybe we ought to build him an “ivory tower.”

Mr. PEPPER. Well, that might be one way to solve the problem.

I was over in New York at a meeting of a committee of Congress in 1946, and I strongly supported providing administrative assistants, which at that time did not exist for Members of the Congress, and doing anything within reason to provide suitable status and stature and recognition for the responsibilities and the obligations of Members of Congress. They are our great leaders.

Mr. CLEVELAND. I would like to compliment my colleague also on his testimony. I was particularly pleased that you quoted in your testimony words to the effect that the Vice President himself, the incumbent, does not feel there is any particular necessity, referring to the end of your prepared remarks.

And I also want to say “amen” to the quotation you have, referring to the Vice President, which is that he loves his little house—I have not been to his house, and I will assume that it is a little one—he loves that little house, it is all bought and paid for. In view of the fact that just yesterday we had to reimpose excise taxes and raise taxes from the people of this country, it is certainly commendable that this bought-and-paid-for attitude is being displayed not only by the Vice President, but by your testimony as well. And I think that is another consideration which we should have in the back of our minds when we embark on this project.

Mr. PEPPER. I am glad that my able friend recognizes the modesty of our Vice President, and that he is not the one who is pressing for this new residence.

Mr. CLEVELAND. Do you subscribe to the remarks in the Senate report that Mr. Cramer referred to previously that this official residence would be another great national monument surpassed only by the White House and Capitol itself?



## VICE PRESIDENTIAL RESIDENCE

Mr. PEPPER. No, not necessarily. As I said a while ago, I am not thinking about a palace; I am thinking about a suitable residence for the Vice President of the United States.

Now, it does not have to be something that will attract worldwide attention as a palatial establishment. The White House stands out uniquely; that belongs to our country. It is enshrined in our hearts. And that is the residence of the Chief Magistrate of our country, the most powerful personage in the world. Nobody should rival or attempt to rival that in any edifice for anybody, no matter who it may happen to be.

I am not thinking of something that will be a monument to its own ignorance; I am talking about something that will have suitable spaciousness and suitable character and suitable location for the home, the official residence of the Vice President of the greatest country in the world.

Mr. CLEVELAND. Excuse me. What the Senate said, the Senate said that this would be surpassed only by the White House and Capitol. So this residence would not be as big as the White House, and certainly not as big as the Capitol. But we have other national monuments of Washington, of which you are, of course, aware.

Now, do you subscribe to the fact that this will be the No. 3 installation in Washington?

Mr. PEPPER. No, I am not thinking about the way it will rate among the edifices of Washington.

As a matter of fact, for a million dollars, to include the possible purchase of the land, the construction of the building, the landscaping of the ground, and the provision of the furniture in it, I daresay it will be nowhere near the White House. I do not know how much that cost originally to build, but I know now that to repair it cost several million dollars a little while ago. And so for \$1 million, I think that it is not possible to create anything that will be an object of national admiration for its ornateness and its ostentatiousness.

Mr. CLEVELAND. You have served in the U.S. Senate, and certainly the views of that august body have got to be taken at their word. It seems to me that we should at least study their intent. They say specifically that the whole need and the whole purpose for this Vice-Presidential residence is to have another great national monument, again, surpassed only by the White House and Capitol itself.

Mr. PEPPER. I hope the able gentleman will show some sympathy for the established tendency of the other body toward prolixity. [Laughter.]

Mr. WRIGHT. Would the distinguished gentleman yield there?

Mr. CLEVELAND. I appreciate my colleague's remarks very much, and I take it from him as an expert that this is so.

Mr. WRIGHT. Would the gentleman from New Hampshire yield?

Mr. CLEVELAND. I yield.

Mr. WRIGHT. I think the gentleman is probably also aware of the reputation of certain Members of the other body, as well as certain Members of our own for overstatement. Grandiose comments of the type to which he refers should not be taken quite so literally.

Mr. CRAMER. May I just ask a question?

I appreciate my colleague's testimony. Do I understand, then, that you oppose H.R. 12944, with this committee establishing the



## VICE PRESIDENTIAL RESIDENCE

site and not giving an opportunity for a commission or a study group to go over the matter?

Mr. PEPPER. I think it will be a more desirable procedure for a commission to be set up that will have a reasonable length of time to make an objective study of this subject, rather than Congress taking the responsibility with, all the demands that it has upon its time, to make that decision itself.

Mr. CRAMER. I want to make sure the record is clear, that so far as a study of available sites is concerned, that this Member has not participated in such a study. I did discuss with the chairman the fact that he has; and I have great confidence in our chairman. I have been too, and with Mr. Knott looked at a number of sites and felt that those that they looked at were the most suitable.

So far as the Committee of the Whole making a study of the matter, this Member has not done so.

I think that it is obvious also that, if a site were selected, we would have to buy one, and \$1 million is not going to cover the whole cost. Is that not a reasonable statement?

Mr. PEPPER. Of course, it would depend upon the quantity of the land, the acreage chosen, and the location of it. I just do not know. That is the reason that I think it would be better to have a commission to make an examination of all the available sites. It may well be that there can be found some land belonging to the Government already that would be very suitable for it. They could save that much expense for the Government, and then they would have the remainder of the authorized amount available to the house and the grounds and the furnishings.

Mr. CRAMER. You indicated that the Vice President was not asking for this mansion. And frankly I do not know, Congressman; I obviously take your word for that. I notice it was in the President's state of the Union message.

Now, I wonder who does want it? Do you know who does want it? Who does really want the Vice President to have a mansion?

Mr. PEPPER. I am one who wants it, and I am sure there are many Members of the Congress who believe that we delayed too long for a home for the Vice President.

Now, it might be that the Blair House could be used, but then that would take that house away from the President for entertainment of official visitors.

There are lots of building spaces, but the actual spacious homes around Washington that were costly in their construction, they might be suitable sites to anybody for that matter; anybody, for that matter, would be honored to have such a residence for his home.

There are many private residences here that are comparable to many of the elegant embassies of the area. And I feel that it might well be that, if we had a commission that was suitably chosen with confidence, with time to study and properly investigate, they could come up with something that would be generally improved, maybe without it costing too much.

As I say, maybe somebody would be willing to make a gift of a residence that might be a suitable home for the Vice President. I just do not know. But, as I say, somebody has to devote the time to it to make this study that I feel is essential.



## VICE PRESIDENTIAL RESIDENCE

Mr. CRAMER. You do not see that as an urgency to the situation to negate the necessary time that would be consumed in proceeding via the commission method?

Mr. PEPPER. As I say, we put the 18—I simply adopted the language of the able Senator from Oklahoma, Mr. Monroney. As I said, I would like to see it speeded up some, and I would like to leave it to the discussion of this honorable committee if you choose that approach. If you decide that maybe 6 months is ample time, maybe 3 months; I do not see why 3 months would not be an ample time for that matter for them to make the selection, make the decision. Then, of course, if they are going to have the responsibility of supervising the construction of it, it would take longer to get the project completed.

But I think this. You know, there never is a time where you seem to have the necessary money and you have everything else just exactly right to do almost any great thing. Here we are now, nearly two centuries old, and the vice-presidency has come to be more and more important to our country and to the world, and I think it is time that our country made suitable provision for an official residence for the Vice President, and I believe a competent group making a reasonable study of this subject will come up with the best recommendation as to what Congress should do about it.

But I do think we should proceed with all reasonable diligence.

Mr. CRAMER. Our colleague from Florida, Senator Smathers, introduced a bill proposing that—and I think I might as well get this on the record and out of the way, one way or the other—I would like to get your opinion as to the admiral's mansion at the same site, the Observatory. It was his proposal.

Mr. PEPPER. It may well be that that would be a desirable site and the home itself would be a suitable structure. But I do not want to make that decision. We are not going to select another one, you know, the next year or 5 years thereafter. This is a site and a home that is going to be the official residence of our Vice President, as we say, for countless centuries to come. And I do not think the necessity of haste is such that we need to make an arbitrary decision about a site that on its face might appear desirable when the matter is of such importance as it is.

Maybe there are a lot of others. I would prefer Tregaron, for example. Those grounds are some of the most beautiful grounds around Washington. Although maybe this is a good place. But I would not want, as a Member of Congress, to take the responsibility of making that decision. I am not sufficiently—

Mr. CRAMER. Another aspect that I think has not been thought of carefully is brought to mind in reading the bill. What happens if the Vice President dies or there is a vacancy? What happens if we have another terrible situation of something happening to the President and the Vice President taking over the President's functions? Who occupies the house?

Mr. PEPPER. I assume it would not be occupied, unless maybe the Congress or the President designated it as a temporary residence for somebody else in the Government; maybe the Secretary of State might be authorized to use it during the time that the Vice President was not the incumbent. Otherwise, it would just be vacant until we had a Vice President.



## VICE PRESIDENTIAL RESIDENCE

Mr. CRAMER. Why would it not be logical for the next succeeding officer to occupy it? I would like to spell that out.

Mr. PEPPER. I do not know who is that succeeding officer to the Vice President that you would have.

Mr. CRAMER. Next in line for the Presidency.

Mr. PEPPER. It might be the Speaker. But I do not think the Speaker would want to move probably into a residence like that for temporary occupancy.

I agree with the gentleman over there that that would be suitable to the dignity of the Congress to have our eminent Speaker with a suitable residence.

Mr. CRAMER. Do you think the cost of his entertaining and such that the Vice President will have to, and of course the President does, be paid by the taxpayers?

Mr. PEPPER. Well, of course it depends on whether it is public or private entertaining. I think all of us agree that the burdens of the Presidency of the United States are almost immeasurable. And Presidents in later days have found it possible to use the Vice President to help them. There are a great many functions it seems to me, if the Vice President has a suitable residence, that the Vice President might hold and spare the overburdened President of the obligation of doing it.

But when he has an official reception, Congress, I think, should provide for his entertainment the way it does for the President when he is acting for the country.

Mr. KUNKEL. Mr. Chairman.

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Kunkel.

Mr. KUNKEL. There is one thing that I am glad to have heard developed during the latter part of this discussion, and that is the reference to the residence as a home. I think we should be very careful to try to make this a home as well as a monument.

Mr. PEPPER. I agree.

Mr. KUNKEL. And that seemed to have been neglected for quite a while. It certainly seems to me owed to the future Vice President to give them a place where they could have some homelife and some rest instead of being under constant surveillance.

Mr. PEPPER. Well, it is like the White House. It is the home of the President as well as his official residence.

Mr. KUNKEL. But it is really not a home.

Mr. PEPPER. Well, it might not be open to the public the way the White House is.

I thank you very much, Mr. Chairman and members of the committee.

Mr. GRAY. Thank you, Mr. Pepper.

I have a statement here from our colleague, Mr. John R. Schmidhauser, of Iowa. Without objection, it will be inserted at this point in the record following the testimony of Mr. Pepper.

(The statement of Representative John R. Schmidhauser, follows:)

STATEMENT OF HON. JOHN R. SCHMIDHAUSER, REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF IOWA

Mr. Chairman, I am very pleased to see the recognition which is being given to the great importance of the Office of the Vice President and to the significance of the role which the Vice President plays in the operation of our Government. I would like to commend Congressman Ken Gray for the fine work he has done as



## VICE PRESIDENTIAL RESIDENCE

chairman of the Subcommittee on Public Buildings and Grounds, as well as the able chairman of the Committee on Public Works, Congressman George Fallon, for their attempt to find a solution to the problem of a permanent residence for the Vice President. It is vital that the Vice President be provided the facilities to carry out the official duties of his high office.

Mr. GRAY. The next witness is our distinguished friend and colleague, the ranking member of this committee, the gentleman from Minnesota, John A. Blatnik. Mr. Blatnik, you may proceed in your own fashion.

**STATEMENT OF HON. JOHN A. BLATNIK, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MINNESOTA**

Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Chairman and members of this subcommittee. It gives me great pleasure to appear before this distinguished subcommittee in support of legislation which will provide a long overdue official residence for the Vice President of the United States. I am pleased and proud to support the bill you have introduced, Mr. Chairman, H.R. 12944, which will designate an official residence for the Vice President on the grounds of the Naval Observatory. I think the work you have done on this legislation and the research that you have put into it, including actual inspection of various sites in the Washington area, indicate quite clearly that you have a firsthand knowledge of the problems involved. I believe the recommendations you make in your legislation are most fitting for a home for the second-ranking officer of our Nation.

I am particularly proud to support this legislation today because it would apply to my dear friend of long standing with whom I have worked shoulder to shoulder for almost 20 years, the present incumbent, Hubert H. Humphrey. But this legislation goes beyond any one man. It will be a home for the years to come for all of the Vice Presidents who will follow the present incumbent in office.

The first bill authorizing a vice-presidential residence was submitted some 18 years ago. Since then we have had five Vice Presidents, all of whom have had to bear the burden and responsibilities the office entails and none of whom was given the facilities to perform his duties.

Today, as we know from recent past and tragic experience, the Vice President is a standby President. Over the years the trend has been for the President to give additional responsibilities to his Vice President. The job has consistently increased in stature and has not diminished. The Vice President is no longer capable of fulfilling his responsibilities as a public servant either in the social atmosphere where he must of necessity move or the workday world without the use of an official residence, which should be located somewhere in the Washington area. The Vice President entertains foreign dignitaries from far and wide as well as the highest citizens of our land in his home. The gatherings of this type are such that they require a proper atmosphere and background for the Vice President's receptions.

With this background of support and work on the subject before us, I think the time has passed when a further study by a commission



## VICE PRESIDENTIAL RESIDENCE

would do the job. This matter has been considered for a great number of years and has widespread support. While I have proper respect for commissions and their work, I believe there are times, and this is one of them, when direct action, such as that Mr. Gray proposes in his bill, is the only solution.

The proposal that you envision, Mr. Chairman, is one that I think will fit in with our modern concept of the office of the Vice President and one that, at the same time, will provide a home that will be fully in keeping with the high office held by the Vice President. I might point out that the legislation you propose is some \$250,000 less than the original proposal for a commission to select the Vice President's residence.

Once again, may I say I am proud to appear here this morning in support of H.R. 12944, and I trust you will give the measure favorable consideration. I can assure you it will have my heartiest support.

Mr. GRAY. Thank you very much for your illuminating comments. Any questions?

Our next witness is the distinguished Administrator of the General Services Administration, Lawson B. Knott, Jr.

Will you please come forward, Mr. Knott?

On behalf of the committee, we are very delighted to see you this morning, as always, and certainly appreciate your taking time out of your busy schedule to come and be with us.

**STATEMENT OF LAWSON B. KNOTT, JR., ADMINISTRATOR,  
GENERAL SERVICES**

Mr. KNOTT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. It is a pleasure to be here.

In the interest of time, and because that about the first half of my prepared statement deals primarily with the similarities in the various bills on this subject; if it please the committee, I will just file the statement for the record and skip that part of it.

Mr. GRAY. Without objection, your entire statement will be printed.

(The full text of the statement of Mr. Knott follows:)

**STATEMENT OF LAWSON B. KNOTT, JR., ADMINISTRATOR OF GENERAL SERVICES**

Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, it is a pleasure for me to appear before you today in connection with your consideration of four legislative proposals which would provide for an official residence for the Vice President of the United States.

Three of these proposals, S. 2394, H.R. 10443, and H.R. 11212, designed to accomplish this objective are identical, except for two additional provisions contained in S. 2394.

These bills, as you know, would authorize the establishment of a "Commission for the Acquisition of an Official Residence for the Vice President," which Commission shall be composed of three members appointed by the President, one from the executive branch of the Government and two from private life.

Section 4(a) of these three bills provides "That it shall be the duty of the Commission to select and acquire, on behalf of the United States, a suitable building in the District of Columbia, together with appurtenant buildings and grounds and appropriate furnishings and equipment, for use as the official residence of the Vice President of the United States." In carrying out such duties the Commission may, under subsection (b) of section 4 of these bills, select and acquire an existing building with appurtenant land (including any federally owned building and land) and make necessary alterations and improvements, or



## VICE PRESIDENTIAL RESIDENCE

it may select and acquire land (including federally owned land) and provide for the construction thereon of a suitable building together with appurtenant buildings. Should the Commission select federally owned property, subsection 4(b) of the bills provides that the agency or department having jurisdiction over such property shall, subject to the approval of the President, make the property available to the Commission for the purposes of the legislation.

Section 4(b) of S. 2394 differs from that of H.R. 10443 and H.R. 11212 in that this subsection of the Senate bill provides that in the event the Commission acquires land for the purpose of constructing a suitable building, the General Services Administration is authorized and directed to perform such construction. Also, any alterations or improvements authorized by subsection 4(b) of S. 2394 shall be carried out by the General Services Administration. Since these provisions are compatible with existing responsibilities of GSA in the field of construction, alteration and improvement, of public buildings, we have no objection to their being included in either S. 2394, H.R. 10443, or H.R. 11212 and would be pleased to perform such functions with respect to providing an official residence for the Vice President of the United States. In this connection, we assume that the \$1 million appropriation authorization under section 4(c) of these bills is intended to cover all costs of acquisition, construction of an official residence for the Vice President, or alterations and improvements of an existing building acquired for such purpose, including design, construction supervision, and related costs.

Section 5 of S. 2394, H.R. 10443, and H.R. 11212 specifies that the care, maintenance, repair, alteration, refurnishing, improvement, heating and lighting (including electric power and fixtures), and operation (including the employment of a staff) of the official residence and grounds of the Vice President shall be provided at the expense of the United States, and authorizes an annual appropriation of such amounts as may be necessary for such purposes.

In our letter of September 12, 1965, to the chairman of the Senate Committee on Public Works, commenting on S. 2394, as introduced, we suggested that bill be amended so as to designate the agency of Government which shall be responsible for the performance enumerated in section 5 thereof. In reporting S. 2394 to the Senate the Committee on Public Works recommended that section of the bill be amended to provide that the functions specified therein shall be the responsibility of the General Services Administration. The Senate in passing S. 2394 amended this section as recommended. Although we did not with respect to S. 2394 and do not with respect to H.R. 10443 and H.R. 11212 request that GSA be designated as the agency of the Government which shall be responsible for the performance of the functions specified in section 5 of these bills, we interpose no objection to such designation and would be pleased, of course, to perform these functions.

Section 6 of these bills provides that if the Commission is unable, within a reasonable period of time, to acquire a suitable residence for the Vice President, it shall report that fact to the Congress, together with its recommendations for such additional legislation as it determines may be necessary to acquire such a residence.

We turn now, Mr. Chairman, to your new simplified version of proposed legislation on this subject, H.R. 12944, which you introduced in the House on February 21, 1966.

Basically, this bill would authorize the Administrator of General Services to plan, design, and construct an official residence for the Vice President of the United States in the District of Columbia.

Section 2 of your bill would authorize the use as a site for such residence Federal land and property comprising approximately 10 acres in the northwest sector of the U.S. Naval Observatory, the specific area and boundaries thereof to be jointly determined by GSA and the Department of the Navy.

The bill would also authorize the Administrator of General Services to provide, at the expense of the United States, for the care, maintenance, repair, improvement, alteration, and furnishing of the official residence and grounds, including heating, lighting, and air conditioning, and would authorize an annual appropriation to GSA of such amounts as may be necessary for such purposes.

Further, the sum of \$750,000 would be authorized to be appropriated to GSA for planning, design, and construction of an official residence for the Vice President, including costs incidental thereto as well as the cost of initial furnishings.

Also, under your bill the Administrator of General Services would be authorized to accept cash gifts, furniture, and furnishings as well as other types of gifts on behalf of the United States for use in the official residence but without further conditions on use and with the stipulation that all such articles thus given will become the property of the United States.



## VICE PRESIDENTIAL RESIDENCE

These legislative proposals which you have under consideration, Mr. Chairman, would appear to establish an appropriate and effective method for providing an official residence for the Vice President of the United States, and the General Services Administration would have no objection to the enactment of such legislation. Indeed, we would be pleased to perform any functions which may be required of us by legislation of this nature or provide any services within our general capabilities which might be requested in connection with providing for an official residence for the Vice President.

This concludes my prepared statement, Mr. Chairman. However, if you or members of your subcommittee have any questions you may wish to ask I shall be pleased to answer them at this time or furnish the desired information for the record.

Mr. KNOTT. All right, sir. If I may, then I will deal with just that part of my statement which relates to your bill, H.R. 12944, and only the summary in this respect.

Mr. Chairman, all of the proposals that you have under consideration on this subject would appear to establish an appropriate and effective method for providing an official residence for the Vice President of the United States, and the General Services Administration would have no objection to the enactment of such legislation.

Indeed, we would be pleased to perform any functions which may be required of us by legislation of this nature, or provide any services within our general capabilities which might be requested in connection with providing for an official residence for the Vice President.

That is our position. In considering specifically H.R. 12944, Mr. Chairman, I have a couple of suggested minor amendments which I believe might be helpful.

Mr. GRAY. Yes, we would be glad to hear those, Mr. Knott.

Mr. KNOTT. In connection with the designation of a site for the official residence, Mr. Chairman, section 2 of your bill identifies an area of approximately 10 acres in the northwest sector of the U.S. Naval Observatory. As you know, provision has been made by the Congress for protective measures for the Vice President. In this connection there are some security measures that are provided at this location which may have greater effectiveness in one area than another.

Secondly, there are utilities which, depending on their location and condition, would have a bearing on the ultimate cost of construction of the residence.

Also, as Mrs. Rowe pointed out, there is an adjoining playground area which might be a factor in the suitability of the particular site.

So add to this certain construction considerations. The matter of utilities, the matter of subsurface conditions. In the Washington area soil conditions vary within a half a mile. Insofar as I know, no soil tests have been made at the designated site.

For all of these reasons, Mr. Chairman, I would suggest, since you are apparently agreeable to allowing some flexibility in determining the precise area to be used, that lines 9 and 10 of page 1 of the bill be amended to strike out the words "in the northwest sector of" and insert that in lieu thereof, the word "at" so that it reads "approximately 10 acres at the U.S. Naval Observatory, the specific areas and boundaries thereof to be determined jointly by the General Services Administration and the Department of the Navy."

I believe this would not be inconsistent with your objectives and would provide for greater flexibility in determining the area to be used as a site and for the construction of the residence therein, at the least cost.



## VICE PRESIDENTIAL RESIDENCE

Mr. GRAY. I think that is a very forthright suggestion, Mr. Knott.

Mr. KNOTT. Now, the second one, Mr. Chairman, has to do with section 4, about which we had some discussion. I believe that, if we are to accomplish the objective, we need some amendment on line 14 on page 2, so that any gifts that are authorized by this section would be available for both construction and furnishing of the official residence.

I am a little concerned that, under the present language, limiting the gifts for use in the official residence, it contemplates that such gifts will be accepted only in connection with the furnishing of the residence after construction and not in connection with its construction.

Mr. GRAY. Do you have some proposed language?

Mr. KNOTT. Yes, simply inserted, at the end of line 14 of page 2 of the bill the words, "constructing and furnishing".

Mr. GRAY. I might say my bill was not intended to limit the gifts, whether cash or furniture, just for the furnishings; and I think that is a very good suggestion.

Mr. KNOTT. Thank you, sir.

Mr. GRAY. The construction and furnishings.

Mr. KNOTT. Yes, sir.

For example, in 1957, Mr. Chairman, the Annenberg Foundation offered to contribute an amount not exceeding \$250,000 for the purpose of acquiring and furnishing an official residence for the Vice President. So it seems to me that, if we received a similar donation or an offer of a gift, with this amended language, it would be available to bear a part of the cost of construction as well as the furnishings.

Mr. GRAY. Does the gentleman know whether that foundation is still in existence?

Mr. KNOTT. No, sir.

Mr. CRAMER. Would the gentleman yield for a question on that point?

Mr. GRAY. Yes; I yield.

Mr. CRAMER. If an interested person were willing to donate a piece of property in the first alternative, or a building and piece of property in the second alternative, as this bill is drafted, even with the amendment that you propose you could not make use of that for that purpose, because it is limited to the Observatory site; is that correct?

Mr. KNOTT. Well, it would be my offhand opinion, Mr. Cramer, that you would have to—

Mr. CRAMER. I am just asking a question; I do not know.

Mr. KNOTT. I think the point is well taken. I would say that, under those circumstances and in that eventuality, the authorization in the first section of the bill should probably not be exercised until a full report was made to the Congress and the judgment made as to whether we should proceed under the circumstances.

Mr. CRAMER. Well, then you think, with your amendment, that you would have authority to acquire or construct by donation and construct at cost to the Government a facility at a site other than the Observatory?

Mr. KNOTT. Well, I would want to reflect on that. It may well be that a proper interpretation of that particular section 4 would be that it was designed to implement section 1.

Mr. CRAMER. Well, that is the point I am making.



## VICE PRESIDENTIAL RESIDENCE

Mr. KNOTT. That is right. And I think I would want to defer to counsel and look at that.

Mr. CRAMER. Would you want it to be so limited? Let us put it that way.

Mr. KNOTT. Well, I think the provision is desirable to carry out the purposes of this bill. I think it might very well be that in the overall interest of the United States, there would be no objection to a commission that would offer a separate facility. I do not think that was contemplated here at all.

There have been offers of gifts with conditions which we could not accept. And indeed, if we accepted them, the cost would have exceeded their potential value to the Government. So that they are sometimes questionable.

Mr. CRAMER. Well, I find difficulty; I think the intention of the drafting of the bill was to limit it to this site.

Mr. KNOTT. On reflection, I think this is true. And perhaps we should not clutter up this bill, if I may so suggest, with that. But I would feel that my stewardship of any provision, responsibilities we have under this bill, would make it obligatory that we come back to the committee if a suitable entire facility were offered.

Mr. CRAMER. Well, I think the bill can probably be read either way. Because the opening paragraph, section 1, is "The Administrator is authorized to plan, design, and construct an official residence."

Mr. KNOTT. Yes.

Mr. CRAMER. Then it says he is further authorized to use as a site the Observatory.

Mr. KNOTT. Yes.

Mr. CRAMER. I would not read that as meaning exclusive, and yet I am sure the draftsman of the bill intended it to be excluded.

Mr. GRAY. Right.

Mr. KNOTT. Yes.

Mr. CRAMER. I just want to know whether if somebody came forward with a suitable residence or land——

Mr. KNOTT. Yes.

Mr. CRAMER. Maybe someone would donate land and it would be a better site than the Observatory. As I read the intended draftsmanship, it would be the intention, but——

Mr. GRAY. Would the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. CRAMER. Yes.

Mr. GRAY. That was my intent that it be limited to the Naval Observatory site; for this particular reason, and I think all of the witnesses here have forgotten one important thing.

The Office of the Vice Presidency is becoming more important as each day goes on, and security is a very important factor. And looking at all of the sites around town, existing homes and other sites and other buildings, we found that we have a built-in security force at the Naval Observatory site that you have no other place in the city. And I know that if we had to hire or station a force of 5 or 10 guards 24 hours a day in some downtown location, then this would cost over the next few years more money to the Government than if somebody gave us a beautiful home without security.

And I feel that security is a very vital factor here. And privacy, a large ground, where, as Mr. Pepper pointed out, the Vice President if he has a little leisure time, can walk through the gardens, and you



## VICE PRESIDENTIAL RESIDENCE

cannot find that in some of the locations that we have looked at, particularly those that might be offered for donation here in a congested area.

So it was my purpose of limiting it to the Naval Observatory because of the built-in security force and other factors. The area is already fenced, it has a security guard force, and with the Secret Service on the site we would have a double layer of security.

So far as this bill, H.R. 12944 is concerned, I say to the gentlemen of the subcommittee it was my intent to make it specifically for that location.

Mr. KUNKEL. They can use the present security force at the Naval Observatory.

Mr. GRAY. Yes. And with the Secret Service we would have a double layer of security.

Are there any question on my right?

Yes, Mr. Wright of Texas.

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Knott, I would like to ask your interpretation of section 4 of the other bills that have been considered. As I read this section, it describes the duty of the proposed Commission to select and acquire a site, and, if necessary, to make plans, to select and acquire land and to provide for construction thereon of a suitable building.

As I read these other bills, this Commission appointed by the President would be authorized to go right ahead and just do whatever it decided to do without recourse to having to return to Congress to accomplish the purpose. Is that the way you read it?

Mr. KNOTT. H.R. 11212, is that the bill you refer to.

Mr. WRIGHT. I was reading from H.R. 10443. I assumed that they were identical.

Mr. KNOTT. I think the provisions are the same. They would impose on the Commission the duty to select and acquire on behalf of the United States a suitable building for use as an official residence.

Mr. WRIGHT. In other words, the committee would have no review of their decision under that legislation?

Mr. KNOTT. I think that is right.

Mr. WRIGHT. You have looked at these sites, I understand. Do I understand that you are inclined to agree with Chairman Gray that the National Observatory site would be a good one, an ideal one?

Mr. KNOTT. Well, it has a lot to commend it in terms of its spaciousness. There are not many such sites left in the District, either in Government ownership or in private ownership.

Mr. WRIGHT. The grounds there are actually ample to accommodate a spacious arrangement; 10 acres for the Vice President surely would not crowd the rest of the buildings, I understand?

Mr. KNOTT. That would be my judgment. Of course, I do not know what the Secretary of the Navy's views would be as to particular locations.

This is one of the reasons why I felt constrained to suggest that a little more flexibility might make it more desirable all the way around.

Mr. WRIGHT. Somewhere within the grounds?

Mr. KNOTT. Yes.

Mr. WRIGHT. I see. Thank you.

Mr. TUTEN. Mr. Chairman.

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Tuten.



## VICE PRESIDENTIAL RESIDENCE

Mr. TUTEN. I would like to ask Mr. Knott a few questions.

I have had some experience as a city official, and studies and 20 years' experience in the building business. Mr. Knott, is it not true that the General Services Administration is staffed by people who are experienced and qualified in the field of surveys, construction, management of buildings?

Mr. KNOTT. Yes, sir.

Mr. TUTEN. Is it not your practice in cases where you do not have adequate information to go to professional people in the field of real estate, architecture, construction, or advice where you need it?

Mr. KNOTT. Yes, sir. In the matter of acquisitions, of course, the substantial portion of our appraisal advice is from independent appraisers. In the course of architectural services, more than 95 percent of our architectural designs flow from local architects who are employed to perform this service.

In the case of the District of Columbia, as Mrs. Rowe pointed out, the location of our buildings in terms of their mass and height are the subject of review by the Planning Commission. Their esthetic qualities and their conformity with the overall development of the Capital City are the subject of review by the Commission on Fine Arts.

In relation to any development around Pennsylvania Avenue now, the Pennsylvania Avenue Commission has a voice. So there is a substantial element of review of the work that we do in the design, and construction of public buildings in the Washington area.

Further than that, on a nationwide basis, about a year ago I appointed an Advisory Panel on Architectural Services, consisting of 17 prominent architects throughout the Nation. They were selected in consultation with the American Institute of Architects. These architects serve on call to review specific design projects, and to advise in contractual arrangements and other relationships that we have with the architectural profession. It has proven to be one of the finest devices that I have discovered in bringing to bear on our public buildings construction the very best and latest thinking in architectural achievement.

Mr. TUTEN. Mr. Chairman, that statement very adequately brought out the point I was trying to make. I shall not place Mr. Knott in the position of asking about an appointed commission.

But my thought is that, first, Congress, if we are going to assume the responsibility of our spending enormous sums of money at expense to the taxpayers, that the least that we can do is to assume the responsibility of passing judgment upon whether or not that money was adequately spent and whether, when there are questions about the judgment of it in our own minds, then I think we should definitely and by all means go to professional people, experts in the field, to get these surveys.

As a matter of fact, we have experts in the General Services Administration who are doing an adequate job.

My further opinion is that you cannot get, first, expedient service; and for an appointed commission, second, you cannot find people who can afford to spend their time at \$75 a day, who are thoroughly capable of giving you the information on surveys, the facts that you need.

So I just take those words to say that I think your bill is a good bill, and I shall support your measure.



## VICE PRESIDENTIAL RESIDENCE

Mr. GRAY. I want to commend the gentleman from Georgia very highly. This is the whole crux of the problem that we face, as to whether or not we want to have the President appoint a commission that knows it is only going to be in existence for a maximum of 18 months and then come back and make a recommendation that might be completely contrary with the wishes of the National Capital Planning Commission or the Fine Arts Commission or the experts that you have consulted with down in the General Services Administration.

And I feel, just like the gentleman from Georgia does, that we should pick a site and let the General Services Administration consult with all these people for the very best design for a suitable house. And, after all, this is what we are trying to get at—a suitable home for the Vice President.

So I commend the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. TUTEN. If the gentleman would yield further, I think the first question that you want to discuss is whether or not we feel it advisable to build a house for the Vice President.

Then, that answer being affirmative, I think the steps I have outlined is the next approach.

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Kunkel.

Mr. KUNKEL. I would like to ask a few questions for clarification. How much do you expect to get in the way of contributions? Is there any way you have of encouraging people to make contributions through furniture or money or anything like that?

Mr. KNOTT. I do not have the slightest idea. This is born out of a review of the history of the past, beginning in 1921, when Mrs. John Henderson wrote Vice President Coolidge and offered her house on 16th Street, N.W. And offers have come from time to time over the years along this line.

There have been donations of furnishings in connection with the Blair House. And so that frequently this is done. And I would expect that no particular campaign would be necessary. The Nation would respond in the interest of trying to provide this kind of residence.

Mr. KUNKEL. Well, when they are provided, I assume they are usually historic pieces of furniture or something of that nature, are they not, that the owners would like to have them identified as having been used in some prior places?

Mr. KNOTT. Well, of course you do have those problems. And this is why that I presume that the author of the bill has provided that they are for use in the residence but without further conditions on use. So that there would be no stipulation that you attribute it to anyone or that there be a plaque designation.

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Chairman.

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Cramer of Florida.

Mr. CRAMER. I want to thank Mr. Knott for his testimony. It has been helpful in trying to clarify some of the problems.

Along the line the gentleman asked from Georgia that these different agencies presently in existence will review whatever you are planning on doing before you go ahead with them——

Mr. KNOTT. Yes, sir.

Mr. CRAMER (continuing). Was not the National Capital Planning Commission or Fine Arts Commission or any of these other agencies consulted about this location to this point, to your knowledge?



## VICE PRESIDENTIAL RESIDENCE

Mr. KNOTT. Not to my knowledge, no.

Mr. CRAMER. Well, then the only point on which they would be consulted in the future is not where it would be located but what type of facility do they think it should be.

Mr. GRAY. Will the gentleman yield to me at that point?

Mr. CRAMER. Yes.

Mr. GRAY. I might say, although they were not consulted, they did submit a master list of the sites that should be suitable.

Mr. CRAMER. And this is one of them?

Mr. KNOTT. This is one of them.

Mr. CRAMER. And the sites they submitted were all investigated, were they, by yourself? By the chairman?

Mr. KNOTT. Yes.

Mr. CRAMER. And you feel this is the best site of those that were submitted?

Mr. KNOTT. Well, I think this site will adequately serve the purpose. I did not see any that were available, and I am mindful of cost factors too, that would adequately serve as well.

The great problem with most of them, Mr. Cramer, is that they are townhouses on small lots, creating a parking problem when it comes to official functions of any kind.

I think this is one of the things, as Mrs. Rowe points out, that commends Tregaron, because it is a beautiful site, no question about it.

Mr. CRAMER. What would you estimate the value of this 10 acres will be?

Mr. KNOTT. I have no idea what the value of it is. It is a very valuable piece of property, being, as I say, one of the few tracts in the District of that size yet undeveloped; not that it is not partially developed now, but it is not intensively developed.

Mr. CRAMER. Well, you have a lot of very valuable experience in this field. What would you estimate its value, based upon that experience, to be, approximately?

Mr. KNOTT. Well, that 10 acres?

Mr. CRAMER. Yes.

Mr. KNOTT. Oh, it would be nothing more than a horseback guess, and it would depend on its frontage, the depth of the frontage, and its value for highrise development. It would depend upon the zoning situation to a large extent. I do not think an estimate would be meaningful without some knowledge of these conditions.

Mr. CRAMER. A very valuable piece of property?

Mr. KNOTT. A very valuable piece of property.

Mr. CRAMER. \$750,000 is a small comparison as to the value of the property, would you not say, judging the total cost of the project? The property is surely worth more than \$750,000.

Mr. KNOTT. I expect it is. I do not think you could find that size property in the District anywhere that would not be worth as much as the estimated cost of construction.

Mr. CRAMER. I notice in your submission that there was no comment relating to the Bureau of the Budget. Do you have any idea as to what their attitude is on this project?

Mr. KNOTT. Well, the Bureau of the Budget has no objection to the position that GSA has taken with reference to these bills. And this is true with respect to the chairman's bill. It also was true last fall when we consulted with them with respect to the Commission bill.



## VICE PRESIDENTIAL RESIDENCE

In other words, the objective to be sought by the bills, so far as I can determine, is in accord with the Bureau's views.

Mr. CRAMER. To your knowledge, has the Vice President been consulted about this location, or height of building to be constructed or otherwise?

Mr. KNOTT. Not to my knowledge. And I have had no conversations with him or his office about it.

Mr. CRAMER. What are your ideas in that you would have authority to go ahead under the bill as proposed; what is your idea of the kind of building, size, and so forth?

Mr. KNOTT. Well, actually for estimating purposes—and there, again, it has been very, very rough—we have done our estimating based on a structure of some 16,000 gross feet of space. This would compare with 62,000, roughly, gross square feet of space in the White House, in the Executive Mansion part of the White House structure. This would not include the east and west wings.

Mr. CRAMER. You say that is being constructed for, as I gather, the proposal of \$650,000 plus about \$100,000 for furniture and cleaning?

Mr. KNOTT. I think it could be.

Mr. CRAMER. What would it be composed of?

Mr. KNOTT. Oh, about six bedrooms. This would be three floors, a basement floor—a first floor, a family floor, and then an attic or top floor. There really would be four floors, including the basement, which would be a combination of domestic and storage quarters and that type of thing. It would be about 4,000 square feet on each level. That makes up the 16,000.

Mr. CRAMER. The first floor of about 4,000 feet would be available for receptions, entertainment and what-have-you?

Mr. KNOTT. Yes. You understand that is a gross figure. It would amount to something less than that.

Mr. CRAMER. Has any thought been given to what additional staffing would be involved?

Mr. KNOTT. I have no idea.

Mr. CRAMER. In other words, you are going to ask your people to maintain this residence, to man it, servants, housemaids?

Mr. KNOTT. Yes.

Mr. CRAMER. Gardeners? No estimate has been made of that cost.

Mr. KNOTT. None. Not from our viewpoint.

Mr. CRAMER. Do you have jurisdiction over the White House; does that come under your jurisdiction?

Mr. KNOTT. Our responsibility is in connection with the maintenance of the east and west wings, which are the office sections. The National Park Service has the mansion and the grounds. We frequently do work on a reimbursable basis by mutual agreement.

Mr. CRAMER. What does that cost annually?

Mr. KNOTT. I have no idea.

Mr. KUNKEL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAMER. Yes, I yield.

Mr. KUNKEL. What about the provision of property for the parking facility?

Mr. KNOTT. Parking facility? Well, this is one of the factors that I mentioned, Mr. Kunkel, that seems to suggest the desirability of a site as large as this. So many of the very fine residences that have



## VICE PRESIDENTIAL RESIDENCE

been built in the past and were suggested for consideration are town-houses or do not have sufficient area around them for parking facilities or in the adjacent area so as to avoid traffic and parking problems.

Mr. KUNKEL. What I was thinking of is if you have part of the access roadway designated for parking, you would not have so much expense in the upkeep of the grounds. But you are planning to have parking facilities?

Mr. KNOTT. Oh, yes. There would be parking areas.

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Chairman.

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

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Cramer.

Mr. CRAMER. Then you have no way of estimating, on page 5 of your statement, which GSA is authorized for the care, improvement, maintenance, alterations, heating, lighting, and so forth, and that will be taken care of out of an annual appropriation?

Mr. KNOTT. Yes.

Mr. CRAMER. And you are not able to estimate the number of personnel who will be involved in these different categories, and therefore an estimate of the total cost of administration annually of this facility?

Mr. KNOTT. That is right; I have no way of estimating it.

Mr. CRAMER. We are talking about a pretty substantial figure, though, are we not?

Mr. KNOTT. I do not know.

Mr. CRAMER. You have got how many, six bedrooms?

Mr. KNOTT. Yes. And this is not to say that in the final consultation and development of the plans that that would not change one way or the other.

Mr. CRAMER. Is there any office space?

Mr. KNOTT. No. The office space is provided now in the Executive Office Building.

Mr. CRAMER. Thank you.

Mr. GRAY. Any other questions of our Administrator of the General Services Administration?

If not, Mr. Knott, I certainly want to thank you for taking time to come today and contributing your valuable time and testimony.

Mr. KNOTT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. GRAY. I ask unanimous consent to include in the record at this point the statements of the Honorable Carlton R. Sickles, the gentleman from Maryland, the Honorable Frank Thompson, Jr., from New Jersey, the Honorable Joel T. Broyhill of Virginia, and the Honorable Samuel N. Friedel of Maryland. Without objection, they will be included in the record at this point.

(The full text of the statements follows:)

STATEMENT OF HON. CARLTON R. SICKLES, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS  
FROM THE STATE OF MARYLAND

Mr. Chairman, I am pleased that this committee has initiated these hearings regarding legislation to provide an official residence for the Vice President. In general, I support the concept of such legislation, but I am particularly happy to testify today because, after all, the Vice President is my No. 1 constituent.

In the past, the public image of a Vice President has never been a strong one. John Adams, for example, described the vice-presidency as "insignificant." Thomas Jefferson characterized it as "honorable and easy," and Theodore Roosevelt called it a "bore."



## VICE PRESIDENTIAL RESIDENCE

But the time and the needs have changed. I am certain that the last four Presidents would disagree with the above views because they began to call upon their Vice Presidents more and more to perform duties of the highest nature. It was they who allocated a greater number of substantive functions to this great constitutional office that now make it the second most powerful public position in our country. The duties and responsibilities of our present Vice President provide excellent proof of his expanding role. No longer does the Vice President merely preside over Senate debates. He now chairs the National Aeronautics and Space Council, the Peace Corps Advisory Council, the Special Cabinet Task Force Travel U.S.A., and the Cabinet Task Force on Youth Opportunity. He is Honorary Chairman of the National Advisory Council to the Office of Economic Opportunity. In addition, he is a member of the National Security Council and the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution. At the request of the President, he helps coordinate and implement the Federal Government's responsibility in the areas of civil rights and poverty.

In addition, more and more the Vice President must assist the President in the performance of diplomatic duties, as exemplified by Mr. Humphrey's current Far East assignment.

His increased stature presents new problems. Personal security, for example, becomes a greater necessity. The lack of an official residence designed for the office places the Vice President in the awkward position of selecting his own home on factors such as his income rather than what is in the best interest of the office and the country.

It is my strong feeling, therefore, that a bill of this type is long overdue. As our society becomes more complex and as our domestic and international problems multiply, the responsibilities of this office will in all probability increase rather than decrease. As a matter of fact, the Vice President now performs so many official functions that reduce the President's burdens that it is unfair to expect the Vice President to defray the costs of these additional functions.

The bill passed by the Senate in the last session was a good bill, in my opinion, although the use of a commission to select a site does seem to involve the possibility of delay.

The bill proposed by the distinguished chairman of this subcommittee sets a lower figure than the Senate bill, and eliminates the use of a commission. In both respects, therefore, it seems to me to be an improvement over the Senate bill.

I know how busy the members of this subcommittee are. There is no point at all in my reciting the provisions of this bill, the provisions of the Senate bill that was passed, or any of the detailed newspaper commentary that has appeared on the subject, all of it favorable as far as I can judge. The matter has received the closest possible scrutiny and investigation from the able gentleman who chairs this subcommittee.

I would like to make just one more point: I mentioned before that the Vice President is my No. 1 constituent. I am proud and honored that this should be the case, and I am aware that the establishment of an official residence would probably lose him to me in this regard. However, I want you to know that I am prepared to accept this loss in the interests of his effectiveness, his comfort, and his safety.

---

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

Mr. Chairman, I support legislation authorizing the provision of a house for the Vice President of the United States.

I believe the stature of the office; the growing tendency by Presidents to assign tasks of greater importance to their Vice Presidents; the increasing amount of official entertaining which the Vice President must and should do; all of these things dictate that we provide an official home for him.

We, as a nation, have long outgrown the time when all we needed to provide our Vice President was a humidor for good 5-cent cigars, a box of kitchen matches and a brass cuspidor.

Despite the personal affection my good friend Vice President Humphrey and Mrs. Humphrey have for their comfortable home in Montgomery County, they need and require an official residence.

I commend Mr. Gray for sponsoring a bill to erect such a residence on the beautiful grounds of the Naval Observatory. This is one of the ideal building locations within the District of Columbia.



## VICE PRESIDENTIAL RESIDENCE

I commend the gentleman, also, for his prudence in reducing the authorized cost below that of the Senate approved bill.

Finally, I admire the courage of the gentleman from Illinois, as well as the members of this committee, for deigning to select a site, and saying, as President Andrew Jackson did regarding the Treasury site (perhaps apocryphally): "This is it."

I have had personal experience in such matters. I know that right up until the time the last drape is hung and the final bathmat has been put in place, there will be those who will criticize the selection, and claim it should be changed.

In the circumstances of your proposed site, I think it appropriate to borrow a naval slogan and urge you to: "Damn the torpedoes, move full speed ahead."

---

STATEMENT OF HON. JOEL T. BROYHILL, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF VIRGINIA

Mr. Chairman, it is a privilege to be afforded the opportunity to join my colleagues in support of legislation to authorize the acquisition of an official residence for the Vice President of the United States. It is altogether proper to provide such a facility for the Vice President particularly in view of his duties that often demand him to serve as chief functionary in entertaining dignitaries. These social functions are inseparable from the affairs of state and the Vice President should be furnished with a residence of sufficient space and decor to carry out these duties in dignity and security.

I would, however, strongly urge my colleagues not to limit the locale of this residence to the District of Columbia, but to allow sites in the neighboring States to be considered. There are splendid areas worthy of your consideration in both Maryland and Virginia, too numerous to mention.

I therefore, respectfully ask that you include this request in your deliberations.

---

STATEMENT OF HON. SAMUEL N. FRIEDEL, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MARYLAND

Mr. Chairman, in keeping with the changes of the times, the position of Vice President has taken on more significance and more duties than were ever contemplated by the framers of the Constitution.

Today, our Vice President travels frequently to foreign countries to visit heads of state and other important dignitaries. I am sure these countries accord him all the courtesies befitting the second ranking executive in our Government. When these visits are returned it is expected, and rightly so, by the emissaries of these foreign governments that they will receive equal or better treatment from our Government.

In order to fulfill this obligation, the Vice President should have a residence suitable to his office and sufficient to reciprocate in the manner that visitors expect from the United States.

Let us not forget gentlemen, that ours is the richest, most powerful Government in this world. Is it not unbecoming such a government not to furnish a suitable residence for the man who is first in line to succeed our Chief Executive? Does not such an attitude adversely affect the opinion that foreign visitors may gain of us?

Gentlemen, I am sure that the cost of an appropriate residence would be small in terms of the respect and prestige to be gained from such an investment. The Vice President's position in our Government and our Government's position in the world dictate that we should provide a permanent residence for him for our country's benefit. It is unreasonable to expect our elected Vice Presidents to bear the expense of acquiring a home suitable for entertaining official visitors, particularly when such accommodations are not appropriate for family use after a Vice President leaves office.

Therefore, I strongly urge this committee to approve the necessary legislation for this purpose without delay.

Mr. GRAY. It is now 12 o'clock. We still have a number of public witnesses. We have Mr. Hodgson of the Capitol Hill Restoration Society; Mr. Immer of the Federation of Citizen Associations; Mr.



## VICE PRESIDENTIAL RESIDENCE

Deane, chairman of the Subcommittee on Conservation of the Committee of One Hundred on the Federal City; and Mrs. Ruth Pearl, member of the Board of Neighbors, Inc.

I want to apologize, but we would like to ask the people whose names I just called if they would be able to come back on tomorrow. If not, we could if you have a short statement hear you today.

Would you hold up your hand, those of you Mr. Hodgson, Mr. Immer, Mr. Deane, and Mrs. Pearl? Would you be able to come back tomorrow and we will continue the hearings?

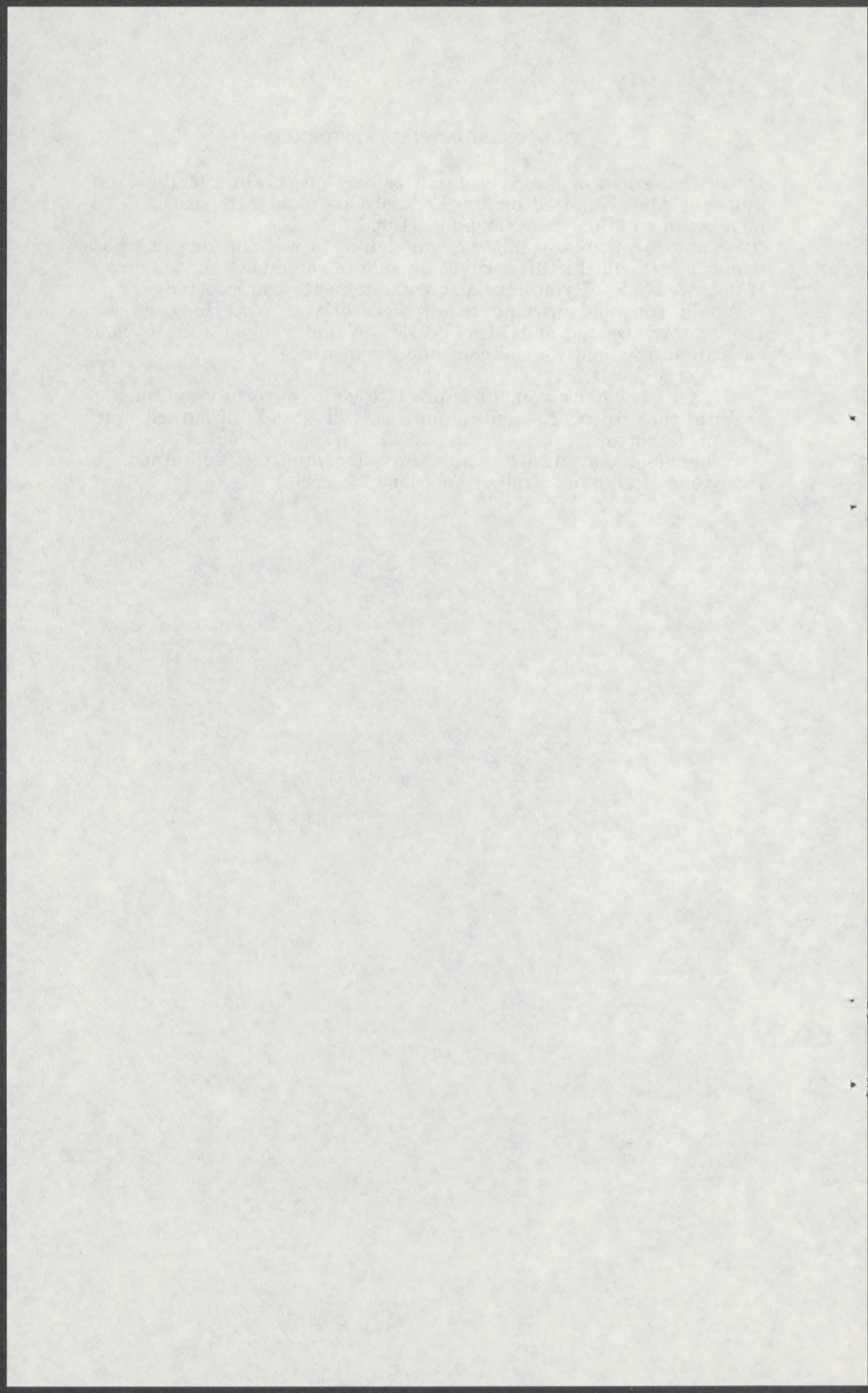
(General assent.)

Mr. GRAY. Thank you. I appreciate your courtesy very much.

With that then, the subcommittee will stand adjourned until 10 a.m. tomorrow.

(Whereupon, at 12:02 p.m., the subcommittee adjourned, to reconvene at 10 a.m., Friday, February 25, 1966.)







## VICE PRESIDENTIAL RESIDENCE

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1966

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

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 10:07 a.m., in room 2167, Rayburn Building, Hon. Kenneth J. Gray (chairman) presiding.

Mr. GRAY. The Subcommittee on Public Buildings and Grounds will please come to order.

I would like to thank our witnesses this morning for their courtesy in coming back. We hoped to finish on yesterday, but, because of the colloquies that took place between members and several of the witnesses, we ran longer than we anticipated. So I do deeply appreciate your courtesy in coming back this morning.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. GRAY. The main purpose, of course, of the hearing is to make a complete record on this matter so not only our subcommittee but the full Committee on Public Works can study all of the testimony.

We will have as the first witness this morning Mr. James B. Hodgson, Jr., president of the Capitol Hill Restoration Society.

Mr. Hodgson, we are delighted to have you before the committee. We extend our appreciation for your patience.

### STATEMENT OF JAMES B. HODGSON, JR., PRESIDENT, CAPITOL HILL RESTORATION SOCIETY

Mr. HODGSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

My name is James B. Hodgson, Jr., president of the Capitol Hill Restoration Society, which is a sustaining member of the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

I wish to express the thanks of the society to the honorable chairman of this committee for the courtesy he has extended us in permitting the society to testify.

The society is interested both in the measure, H.R. 10564—and I must admit, I am a bit confused about all of the numbers on these bills—H.R. 10564, which has some other numbers, to establish a Presidential Commission—this is the one that is identical with the Senate measure—and with the bill H.R. 12944, to build a residence for the Vice President on the Naval Observatory grounds, and also in the bill H.R. 13074, to name Belmont House as the Vice President's residence.

We favor the Senate measure and suggest, first, that the authorization be reduced to \$750,000, and, second, that the maintenance of the Vice President be retained in the legislative budget.



## VICE PRESIDENTIAL RESIDENCE

We feel that there are two sites of real merit in the city: the one which the honorable chairman of this committee favors on the Observatory grounds, and the historic residence of Albert Gallatin, which occupies the corner of the Senate parking lot. It is designated as 144 Constitution Avenue, N.E., and is variously known as the Alva Belmont House, the Sewell-Belmont House, and the headquarters of the National Woman's Party.

We would propose that the house be renamed Albert Gallatin House in honor of the Secretary of the Treasury under Presidents Jefferson and Madison. If this is done, we feel that the budget would be reasonable, though the Congress might be well advised to be generous. The cost of the property should not really be charged against the Vice President's residence, because the Senate will, in all probability, acquire the land to complete its building program. Our proposal provides a rational and responsible solution to the acquisition problem.

We feel that there are two sites of real merit in the city; but the issue of the location of the Vice President's residence should be viewed more from the functional standpoint than from social advantage. It would appear from the description in the Sunday Star of last week Gallatin House would provide more adequate family quarters than the Observatory plat, and with superior security. The Vice President and his family and their guests could enter and leave virtually immune from detection. Since the windows even of the main floor are more than 20 feet above the street, pickets would be virtually invisible from within. No one need use the front door except for ceremonial purposes. And there probably is not a more private oasis in all of Washington than the garden of Belmont House. The house could be completely integrated into the Senate complex—security, entertainment facilities, and all.

We feel that the property could be acquired for \$450,000. Mr. Milburn Donohoe, who was to accompany me as an expert witness and who is an appraiser for the District of Columbia, estimated that the value of the property should be placed at \$450,000, though the Congress might well wish to provide for a more generous contribution which the National Woman's Party has made through preserving the building.

Mr. H. Curley Boswell, vice president of the society and a nationally known restorer, who did accompany me yesterday but could not be here today, estimates that the house can be put in first-class shape for \$200,000. This would provide the Vice President with four reception rooms around the central hall, a glassed-in garden room, and a large banquet hall, together with eight bedrooms. This is approximately 20,000 square feet of floor space. This could be ready for occupancy sooner than a new construction.

The facilities would be crowded for 100 guests, but the facilities of the Senate and Capitol could be used for larger receptions until other facilities are developed.

If and when there is agreement on what additional facilities are needed beyond those in Belmont House itself, one could retain an architect like Mr. Philip Johnson, whose additions to Dumbarton and St. Anselm's Abbey so beautifully blend the old with the new, could build around the garden and over the Senate garages a banquet hall, ball room, organgerie, and so forth. Then in place of the remote,



## VICE PRESIDENTIAL RESIDENCE

invisible mansion on Observatory Hill, the Nation would possess a great public monument worthy to take its place in line. Like the Capitol and the White House, Gallatin House was burned by the British. Gallatin made the financial arrangements for the Louisiana Purchase there. He then left for Europe to lead negotiations to end the War of 1812, a not inappropriate precedent for the future occupants of the house.

We feel that the real choice between the site on Observatory Hill and alongside the Senate should be made with respect to the role of the Vice President. Under the construction, he is President of the Senate and has been supported out of the legislative budget. Recent developments have drawn him closer to the executive branch, but these developments are experimental. The future is hard to predict. Locating the Vice President in Gallatin House would preserve all of the flexibility inherent in the current situation in which the roles have evolved. Moving him to Observatory Hill would not take advantage of the opportunity.

We feel that there are a number of reasons for choosing Gallatin House:

First, the Vice President would be better protected than any foreign dignitary living in Blair House.

Second, the Vice President would have all kinds of protection—physical as well as police—and multiple routes of escape. The Capitol Police force, rather than the Navy police force, would provide the protection.

Third, his guests could share the Senate parking facilities.

Fourth, Gallatin House would be a proud American monument, as called for in the Senate bill.

Fifth, some day the Public Works Committees will be faced with making a decision about Belmont House. It hereby can be preserved with a moneysaving solution.

Sixth, the future needs of all Vice Presidents need not be decided now. A more than adequate solution is at hand which can be augmented by Capitol facilities.

Seventh, at Gallatin House there will be the opportunity for official receptions by the executive branch which busy legislators would otherwise find it difficult to attend.

I wish to thank the committee for its courtesy. We wish to recommend the bill H.R. 10564—or Senator Hartke's measure, I believe, is probably the correct one—and recommend that the authorization be reduced to that suggested in H.R. 12944, \$750,000.

Now I would like to add some comments based on the testimony which this honorable committee heard yesterday. First, I would like to again apologize for Mr. Boswell. He is an exceedingly busy man. He took 2 hours out of his time yesterday and simply could not be here today. I am very sorry, because if there is a man who is an expert witness, he is the man. He can tell you, for example, what the foundation that was referred to yesterday gave to the White House, et cetera. He knows all of these things in detail, and he knows where the woodwork comes from, all kinds of houses, if you are interested.

Second, the parliamentary situation I would suggest is somewhat different from what it was yesterday. Belmont House is now officially on the list. Congressman Holifield has introduced a bill to name it.

I would like to refer to Matthew 13: 57:

A prophet is not without honor except in his own country and in his own house.



## VICE PRESIDENTIAL RESIDENCE

And I think this is probably one of the outstanding houses in Washington, and its very proximity has led to the Members of Congress not looking at it seriously. Familiarity breeds contempt.

Now, the intent of the society in introducing such legislation is not to get it adopted by this committee, but simply to get the house on the official list. For some reason or another it was not before.

Mrs. Rowe testified yesterday that the list that the National Capital Planning Commission submitted had not been subjected to study, but was merely nominations that had come in. For some reason or another Belmont House never got on that list.

I know that these things can happen, particularly when the situation is not officially defined.

Now, the precedence for the kind of thing we suggested in our testimony is, first of all, President Kennedy's action on Lafayette Square in preserving the domestic scale of architecture around the Presidential Park. What we are proposing here would preserve some domestic scale of architecture around the Capitol, and emphasize the monumental character of the public buildings.

Another precedent is communities, like Reston, which are proposed as walk-to-work communities—many Senators and many Representatives in this honorable body have decided to live within walking distance of their work, and this would be providing such an option for the Vice President.

Fifth, the desire of the Senate—I checked with the Senate committee and Senator Muskie refused to accept Senator Smather's bill. And my interpretation is that he did this because he did not feel that a floor debate as to the merits of individual locations would be appropriate. And a floor debate on the merits of individual locations would be almost inevitable if the Senate had recommended a specific location, as opposed to the recommendation of the Commission to be appointed by the President.

Such a floor debate would involve a rather large amount of many people's very valuable time.

Sixth, the privilege of the Senate. I would like to point out something that you are thoroughly familiar with, that Senator Truman, Senator Barkley, Senator Johnson, and Senator Humphrey would all have been occupants of this house.

This is not a tradition, but it seems to be—it has some constitutional basis, and it also appears to be a matter of practical politics. It certainly does not hurt to be a senator in order to become the Vice President.

In Henrietta's book, "Biography of Albert Gallatin," there is a remark that his residence so close to the Houses of Congress may have had some significant impact on President Jefferson's relations with the Houses of Congress.

Seventh, consultation with the Commission. The Commission, if established as in the Senate bill, would undoubtedly consult both with the President of the United States, who has experience in this important matter, and with the Vice President, and with their Offices. This, of course, cannot be effectively done by a congressional committee, and I believe it was not done.

I believe that the committee is aware that one of the statements that Mr. Knott made yesterday is in error. The Office of the Vice President is located in the Senate Office Building. He has space in the



## VICE PRESIDENTIAL RESIDENCE

Executive Office Building, but his Office is maintained in the Senate Office Building, not in the Executive Office Building. If one calls for the Vice President's Office, one calls the Senate.

Now, the question of public versus private residence was raised by numerous of the committee members yesterday, and this refers to the question of town house versus country house, I might say. All of the Presidents have had places to go to. The White House is their official residence, but they have all retained other places of abode. I would suggest that the Vice President of the United States probably would not be desirous of selling his own home.

This is an official residence provided as an official residence, and he would often not be there, and presumably he would have some other place to go.

Tenth, Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Cramer asked about houses for the Chief Justice and the Speaker of the House. I believe that Mrs. Rowe and Mr. Knott were not apprised of this. I believe his reference was to a letter from the Capitol Restoration Society suggesting that, if Belmont House were considered, there are other places—for example, Parkington, which is now occupied by the Chaplain's Commission—which would be appropriate for similar consideration. And I am sure that something like the unused Providence Hospital site, which is still hanging, would be a site the House, if it chose to, could locate the Speaker of the House in official residence.

The impact of security consideration on the housing itself. The intent of the honorable chairman's bill, I believe, is to assure the security of the Vice President. Now, there is no question but the kind of perimeter security, military perimeter security that is provided at the Naval Observatory, is also available at the White House, though not to the same extent. The White House is very clearly visible from the street.

The mansion up on Observatory Hill would not be visible from the street, but does this mean that all of the Cabinet members should also be housed in that sort of security? Does it mean that the President pro tempore, Speaker of the House, and the Members of Houses of Congress should be enclosed in barbed wire? I think not. The implications of this do not seem to be—this probably is not a precedent that would be followed throughout.

Those of the residents of the District of Columbia who live out, for example, on Foxhall Road find it very difficult to secure total security in their open gardens, because thieves can lurk behind bushes. And it is much more difficult to lurk over a wall, as in the Belmont House garden.

The last thing is the impact on the future. I wonder if the committee has considered the impact on national policy that would be implied if the Chief of Naval Operations were always the next door neighbor of the Vice President? I think perhaps this is also something that should be considered.

Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. GRAY. Thank you very much, Mr. Hodgson.

First, I want to commend you for your very thorough statement. I have a few questions.

How many square feet is in this property at Gallatin House, or Belmont House? Or putting it another way, in acreage?



## VICE PRESIDENTIAL RESIDENCE

Mr. HODGSON. Yes. The land to be acquired for which Mr. Donohoe estimates a price of \$450,000 is only 20,000 square feet. All of the surrounding area belongs to the Federal Government already.

That particular property was left to the National Woman's Party in—I do not recall the year, but it was during the debate on the new Senate Office Building, which was led by Senator Chavez, of New Mexico. As a result of that debate, the plans for the new Senate Office Building were cut in half; they just cut off the pipes at the end and bricked up the wall, and the remainder of that property has simply not been built. But there are no plans not to continue the building in that direction.

The Senate currently owns all of the surrounding property and this is just a small plot of rather valuable land, which, of course, is going to increase in value as time goes on. This estimate was based on \$20 a square foot, which is perhaps a little generous for that; but this should be viewed in light of the fact that the three Victorian bay houses next to the Methodist building I believe last week were sold for \$350,000, and that is a much smaller plot. But it is very strategic.

Mr. GRAY. What does this offer in the way of parking?

Mr. HODGSON. The Senate Office Building plans expansion, and we would propose that parking facilities for the Senate, which were simply cut off because of the fight on Senator Chavez' program, that the Senate Office Building facilities would be shared by the Vice President and President of the Senate.

Mr. GRAY. This is about a block and a half away from the Senate Building?

Mr. HODGSON. No, sir. The parking facilities are under the Senate.

Mr. GRAY. I am talking about the house that you propose.

Mr. HODGSON. The proposed house is in the same block as the new Senate Office Building.

Mr. GRAY. But on the back side?

Mr. HODGSON. That is right. The Senate garages would be extended out, under what is now an undeveloped parking lot. It has just been somewhat graded; it is not even level. Some of the old alleys are still there. It would be excavated and garages built underneath, and these are undoubtedly in the Senate's plans.

Mr. GRAY. That would be very expensive, would it not?

Mr. HODGSON. That is not something—I would submit to the committee—this is not something that really pertains to the Vice President's residence, but to the extension of the Senate Office Building.

Mr. GRAY. If you are depending upon that as a source of parking, though, and it was built specifically for parking for the Vice President's home or guests coming there, this would entail a rather large expense for that purpose, would it not?

Mr. HODGSON. I would submit, Mr. Chairman, that most of the entertainment would be during times when the Senate is not in session, and I would submit that the Senate Office parking facilities are probably adequate for those periods of time.

Since the Vice President is Presiding Officer of the Senate, I would suspect that the Senators would be very cooperative in this matter. I may be wrong, but that is clearly something that one would have to consult with the Senate on such a matter.

Mr. GRAY. I might say one of the purposes of introducing my bill was to be able to have the Vice President entertain at his official



## VICE PRESIDENTIAL RESIDENCE

residence; because he has access now to the State Department auditorium and a number of places away from home, but I felt—this is my personal opinion—he needs a facility large enough for him to entertain in his home. This is the reason I specifically named a specific site for a house comprising about 10 acres.

Mr. HODGSON. Right, sir.

Mr. GRAY. I propose a house in my bill almost as large as your entire acreage, including house and grounds, plus additional  $9\frac{1}{2}$  acres for gardens, et cetera.

Mr. HODGSON. Right, sir. The Belmont House itself, which we would propose for the Vice President's private residence, is approximately 20,000 square feet. And if then, as we also proposed, the Senate Office Building Commission in its further plans—or perhaps they might turn it over to the General Services Administration—this is something for the Congress to determine. If the Senate Office Building in conjunction with the Commission to build the Vice President's residence determined that additional facilities, as we suggested, could be built, then there is adequate space around that house for that.

But 20,000 square feet of living space is very, very generous, would be available. It is livable now. Unquestionably it would take some renovation, and the Commission would be naturally well advised to do as beautiful a job, similar action in Blair House, because that is truly a monument. We would submit that that could be done in Gallatin House.

I am sorry Mr. Boswell is not here, because he could give you—

Mr. GRAY. I am sorry we did not reach you yesterday.

Mr. HODGSON. He could give you very expert advice on that. He was born on Capitol Hill and remembers the Daingerfields, who lived there back around 1910, and he knows what happened to that house; where the mantels came from, and so forth.

Mr. GRAY. Several members of the committee seem to be sensitive as to cost, and this is one of the reasons that I lowered my bill a quarter of a million dollars from the bill passed by the other body. I was wondering if we have to pay \$450,000 acquisition, your estimate is \$200,000 for renovating the property; we are up to \$650,000. If we have to go out and find money for parking, my bill would not be sufficient authorization to accommodate this location, I am afraid.

Mr. HODGSON. Sir, we suggested, in addition to what we have placed here, a method of acquiring property; that the \$450,000 is really chargeable against the Senate Office Building Commission, not against the Vice President's residence. Because they are going to acquire it sometime anyhow, and this would be an occasion, rational occasion, to acquire the property. This is not really chargeable against the Vice President. You are really saving \$450,000—you are really acquiring the site for free, because it is going to be acquired anyhow. If the Senate acquires that property, as they will someday, presumably, for the expansion of the Senate Office Building, what will happen would be the destruction of Belmont House; and for \$200,000 you could save the house. This is the real cost effectiveness analysis of what we are saying. And so far as parking, this is shared parking; not additional parking.

The additional parking—I am sure the Senators feel strongly they need additional parking. They use parking in the block directly to



## VICE PRESIDENTIAL RESIDENCE

the north; they use parking on one portion of the Union Square Plaza, which under the MacMillan plan was supposed to be a monumental park, and which shares the sprinkler system of the Capitol Grounds. You go up there and you walk across some of these beaten paths, you stumble over the sprinkler system. That used to be maintained in beautiful shape by the Capitol Architect—or the National Park Service, I do not know which. It is now completely desolate, and is used for parking facilities for the Senate.

Unquestionably the Senate needs additional parking. The Vice President's requirements would be on a time-sharing basis, and probably would not require any additional parking over what the Senate's legitimate requirements are. I feel it would be in error to charge either the acquisition of that property or the parking against the Vice President's residence. We are suggesting an official residence adjacent to his office where he can travel through a tunnel out of the basement into the Senate—into the Senate subway and into the Senate basement, to go to his office there—which is maintained out of the legislative budget. He can escape the reporters through the many exits from that facility. He is guarded by the——

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Hodgson, would you really want to live that close to your work?

Mr. HODGSON. I do.

Mr. GRAY. But if you were Vice President, with all of the burdens of office, would you not like to take a little stroll in the garden on Sunday afternoon without having to see a 25-foot wall surrounding you?

Mr. HODGSON. I suggest that the President of the United States does exactly that, and sometimes does it on horseback.

Mr. GRAY. He has several acres of ground.

Mr. HODGSON. Right. And I think Mr. Humphrey has a house in Bethesda. And I would suggest that almost any other Vice President would also have a place that he would go to.

Those who live in townhouses usually have some place out in the country. The townhouse is not a row house; the townhouse is some place where a person lives close to his work and spends his vacations, or weekends, elsewhere.

I would suggest there is probably more privacy in that garden than he would have out in Bethesda, because in order to get in there you would have to go through the Senate Office Building and pass through all of those guards. I suspect without adequate warning you would not get in. Going over the fence would be fairly easy to prevent. And that is truly an oasis.

If the chairman would be interested in a tour of that house—I am sure you have been by it but I am also quite sure that none of the committee has been in the house. I submit that this is perhaps germane, that if you were——

Mr. GRAY. In that connection, if we took the master list prepared by the National Capital Planning Commission—as you so ably stated, it was not on that list. I did receive your correspondence and I went by there. That is the reason I did not call you. We did not go inside.

I did want to make one comment. You mentioned a moment ago Senator Muskie refused to have a hearing on the admiral's house.

Mr. HODGSON. Yes.

Mr. GRAY. It was your feeling, you stated, the reason he did not, the Senate did not want to pick a specific site?



## VICE PRESIDENTIAL RESIDENCE

Mr. HODGSON. Correct.

Mr. GRAY. The reason they did not hold a hearing on the bill, I believe, was because they did not want to get into controversy with the Navy. I think it was that reason more than they did not want to pick a site.

I wanted to comment on that, because it is in the record you stated you did not feel the Senate would go along with anything similar to the House bill on the grounds they had refused to consider Senator Smather's bill. I think it was to keep a war from going on between the Senate and the Navy. Because they had expressed strong objection, both publicly and privately, against this.

Mr. HODGSON. Congressman, I did exactly make this point and it is the opinion of Senator Muskie's staff the Senator would not accept your bill, that my statement is in fact correct. And this is based on an inquiry on my part.

Mr. GRAY. You are referring to one Senator. We feel this 34-member committee also has its prerogatives and should not have to be dictated to by one Senator, regardless of who he might be.

Mr. HODGSON. Absolutely.

Mr. GRAY. We have that prerogative you agree?

Mr. HODGSON. You have that prerogative. I am simply suggesting it was suggested to me when I asked about introducing a bill for a specific location—and you note we are not supporting Belmont House, we have Belmont House in the specific official record—we are supporting Mr. Pepper's Commission.

Mr. GRAY. Creates a commission.

Mr. HODGSON. Correct.

Mr. GRAY. You feel after 170 years we need to study whether to have a home for the Vice President or not?

Mr. HODGSON. Quite to the contrary, Mr. Gray. We feel that the opinion expressed by the interpretation of Senator Muskie's opinion, which was supported by his opinion, and the projection is that the Senate does not feel that it should be subjected to a floor discussion about the merits of a particular location; that it is appropriate for the Senate to discuss the makeup of the Commission, to express guidelines and to fix the budget, but not to debate the merits of this or that exact location. Because they are very complex and they involve consultation with the Office of the Vice President and the Office of the Senate, and I would submit that a small commission can do that more effectively than the 100 Members of the Senate and the Members—who would undoubtedly get into a floor fight.

The Senate has, I am given to understand, somewhat different procedures than the House of Representatives, and this is perhaps what is behind Senator Muskie's decision not to consider Mr. Smathers' bill.

Mr. GRAY. Do you believe a three-member commission appointed for 18 months, knowing that at the end of the 18 months they are going to be disbanded, is more qualified than members, say, of this committee or the General Services Administrator, who has given great thought and study of this matter, who is in the real estate business for the Government?

Mr. HODGSON. Sir, I would submit that the function of the Vice President as expressed by two very eminent former Senators and their staffs have not been considered by this committee, and that it is somewhat difficult for the committee to consider these matters.



## VICE PRESIDENTIAL RESIDENCE

I am not suggesting that the committee is not qualified; quite to the contrary. What I am suggesting is that there is a fair amount of consultation necessary, and my information is that this committee has not had the opportunity, and it would be difficult for the committee to take that opportunity, to discuss at length with the Vice President's office how they would feel, for example, about the advantages or disadvantages of various locations, including Belmont House, or Gallatin House, which was not considered because it was not on any of the official lists but now is on the official list.

MR. GRAY. But, Mr. Hodgson, from the standpoint of the incumbent Vice President, do you believe he is going to stick his neck out—regardless of who he may be, Richard M. Nixon, Hubert H. Humphrey, or whoever he may be—and say, “I would like to live at x spot”? I do not think you will get an incumbent Vice President to say this, because he would be subject to criticism.

I have sent word to the Vice President that if he had anything to say on this subject we would be glad to hear either people on his staff or be glad to hear him personally, and he said:

As far as I am concerned, this is a matter to be determined by Congress. This would not be a home for me, but for all future Vice Presidents.

I am sure you will never get a Vice President to say he would like to be at Belmont House or at the Naval Observatory, or any other location. I feel it would be out of place for him to do so.

MR. HODGSON. I agree with you, Mr. Gray. I submit, in making the decision, the Commission would consult with the staffs of these individuals about their experience and what the constitutional implications might be, and will then arrive at a decision.

I would submit, again, that the committee has not had the opportunity to do that, and it is somewhat difficult for the committee to do that. And this kind of consultation, looking for guidelines, is something that a commission could do better than a committee.

Now, Mr. Humphrey has said that he did not want to point at a specific residence, and I would agree, you are absolutely right; that no Vice President would point at a specific location. But I think that you can very reasonably suggest that a commission, working out complete plans, could present them to a Vice President and say, “What would you see wrong about this?”

The bill that Mr. Holifield introduced was submitted to the Vice President's office, and Mr. Humphrey has read that bill and his comment was that it contains many interesting points. But it is up to the Congress to enact the legislation, and he does not feel it is his to say anything specific.

What we are saying is not that the committee is not qualified; but that a commission can make inquiries which the committee has not had the opportunity to make and which it would be difficult for the committee to make, and which, in the case of the Senate committee, would have the disadvantage of perhaps throwing the whole thing into a floor debate over the merits of individual locations, which is something that the Senate, quite justifiably, would hesitate to take its time on.

MR. GRAY. Are there any questions?

I do not want to use all the time. I apologize to my colleagues.

We thank you very much, Mr. Hodgson, for your very enlightening testimony. We appreciate your patience.



## VICE PRESIDENTIAL RESIDENCE

Mr. HODGSON. Thank you very much, sir.

Mr. GRAY. The next witness is Mr. John R. Immer, president of the Federation of Citizen Associations of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Immer, will you please come forward.

Mr. IMMER. Thank you.

Mr. GRAY. And I still want to thank you very much for your patience and apologize for not being able to reach you on yesterday. You may proceed in your own fashion.

**STATEMENT OF JOHN R. IMMER, PRESIDENT, FEDERATION OF  
CITIZEN ASSOCIATIONS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

Mr. IMMER. I appreciate this opportunity of coming before this committee.

I am John R. Immer, a District taxpayer and president of the Federation of Citizen Associations of the District of Columbia.

The federation and its many thousands of members living in the District of Columbia are deeply interested in the legislation before this committee to provide an official residence for the Vice President. This legislation, H.R. 12944, introduced on Monday of this week by Chairman Kenneth J. Gray, of Illinois, is in my opinion not nearly as good a bill as S. 2394, which passed the Senate unanimously on October 21, 1965.

As between these two bills, the Senate bill is much to be preferred, and I understand that the Senate will probably insist on its bill.

If the Senate does insist on its bill, the federation will certainly support the Senate in this matter, because we think the bill before this committee is not a good solution to the problem of providing a proper and satisfactory home for the Vice President in the Nation's Capital.

I would like to remind this committee that the Senate report on S. 2394 states in part:

The purpose of S. 2394 is to provide for the creation of a commission to select and acquire a site and furnish an official residence for the Vice President of the United States. It further authorizes the appropriations required to operate and maintain the residence, including its staffing.

When we speak of establishing a residence for the Vice President, we speak of more than a home for an individual and his family; we speak of a national institution and a monument which will belong to all the American people.

The Senate report makes clear that it, too, received numerous suggestions as to specific sites, for it states, and I quote:

The committee further believes that by establishing this official residence for the Vice President, we will also be providing for the American people another great national monument surpassed only by the White House and the Capitol itself. Although numerous suggestions were received as to possible sites for the residence, the committee does not feel that it can declare a preference, thereby tying the hands of the Commission being created. However, the committee will pass on to this Commission all the suggestions and proposals it has received.

It is most unlikely that the House Public Buildings Subcommittee has information regarding the best site which the Senate did not have when it unanimously adopted S. 2394 last October.

In fact, this can be stated more positively: The Senate committee did, indeed, receive, as the Senate report points out, "numerous suggestions" as to the possible sites for the residence.



## VICE PRESIDENTIAL RESIDENCE

However, the Senate committee, and Senate itself, wisely refrained from declaring a preference. In fact, as the Senate report points out:

The committee does not feel that it can declare a preference, thereby tying the hands of the Commission being created.

I would also like to call your attention to the fact that Lawson B. Knott, Jr., Administrator of the General Services Administration, in his report to the Senate Public Works Committee, stated:

S. 2394 would appear to establish an effective method for providing for an official residence for the Vice President, and General Services Administration interposes no objection to its enactment.

It is most unlikely that the same thoughtful consideration has gone into H.R. 12944, which was introduced only on February 21, Monday of this week, and this being Friday, 4 days later, as went into the consideration of S. 2394.

The federation would suggest, therefore, that this committee accept the Senate bill as it passed the Senate, since this step would avoid a Senate rejection, or a Senate fight.

After all, please bear in mind, as you must, that the Vice President is the President of the Senate. He bears the same relation to that body as the Speaker of the House, the Honorable John W. McCormack, or the late great Sam Rayburn, does to the House of Representatives.

It is extremely unlikely that the House of Representatives, were it to pass, after due deliberation, a bill providing a home for the Speaker of the House, would take kindly to a Senate bill which totally rejected, and totally failed to reflect, the views of the House.

There is a comity in these matters between the respective jurisdictions of the Senate and the House of Representatives of long standing.

The official residence of the Vice President will be, in every sense, the official home in the Nation's Capital of the President of the Senate. It should be approached by this committee in that spirit and with that thought foremost in mind.

What the Senate has decided, the point of view reflected in the Senate bill, S. 2394, and in the Senate report, should be the guiding factor in the deliberations of this House Committee.

Even if the House Public Buildings Subcommittee has the votes to reject the Senate bill, S. 2394, and to vote out its own H.R. 12944, the federation does not think that it should do so, for it would only lead to further misunderstanding with the Senate on a matter which, in my own view, is particularly within the province of the Senate itself because, as I say, the Vice President is the President and the Presiding Officer of the Senate.

Finally, in the spirit of the Senate report on S. 2394, which states that the Senate Committee on Public Works received "numerous suggestions as to possible sites for the residence," the federation would like to suggest that this committee give the most serious consideration to the Alva Belmont House at 144 Constitution Avenue, N.E., in the District of Columbia, as the home for the Vice President.

We do not suggest that this be written into your own measure, for we think this committee should adopt, without further ado, the Senate-passed bill S. 2394.

We simply think that the Alva Belmont House has many advantages over the proposal contained in H.R. 12944, the bill before this committee.



## VICE PRESIDENTIAL RESIDENCE

Please note that the Senate report states, as I noted earlier, that:

The committee further believes that by establishing this official residence for the Vice President, we will also be providing for the American people another great national monument surpassed only by the White House and the Capitol itself.

Let me point out that the White House and the Capitol have a history and an association with our Federal Government which goes back to the very founding of this Nation. Both of these great national monuments are intimately associated with the Founding Fathers in so many great ways. It is this deep and fundamental association that gives them their contemporary inspiration in our troubled times. When our citizens, from every part of this Nation, visit the White House and the Capitol Building itself, they know and thrill to the fact that it is here that history was created, and it leaps out at them from every nook, from every part of these great national monuments.

The proposal contained in H.R. 12944 can only be compared, not with these great national monuments, but with the new Senate Office Building, and the new Rayburn Building, which, even though they are lovely and built in the traditional style, have little or no tradition in and of themselves. Tradition is a long time building. It is associated with great men and with great events which are common to all, and to which we all respond.

There is a great difference, a very great difference indeed, between the kind of feeling the American people have when they visit the White House or the Capitol Building and the feeling they get when they visit the new Senate Office Building or the new Rayburn Building.

Perhaps in a couple of hundred years they may take on some of the characteristics of a great national monument, but we surely recognize that there is also a difference between the feelings and emotions evoked by the Cannon and Longworth Buildings, and the Capitol Building or the White House.

Let me add that the federation has long been interested in the Alva Belmont House, which was the home of Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury under President Thomas Jefferson and President James Madison, a Republican Member of Congress, and the Minister from the United States to France and England. It was here that Thomas Jefferson and Albert Gallatin negotiated the final arrangements for the Louisiana Purchase. Albert Gallatin also took a leading part in negotiating the Treaty of Ghent which concluded the War of 1812 and which laid the firm foundation for the centuries of peaceful relations between the United States and Great Britain.

I would like to include at this point in my remarks a study of the Belmont-Gallatin House which was made by the Capitol Hill Southeast Citizens Association of Washington, D.C., one of the member associations of the Federation of Citizen Associations of the District of Columbia.

If I may include that, I have copies here of that.

(The study follows:)

ALVA BELMONT HOUSE (DAINGERFIELD), 144 CONSTITUTION AVENUE NE.

When Congress assembled for the first time in the new Federal City, the most notable house within direct sight of the Capitol was the Sewall residence which stands today at the corner where Constitution Avenue, Maryland Avenue, and Second Street meet to form a wide plaza facing the Supreme Court Building. The story of this property has been told many times and in many versions, par-



## VICE PRESIDENTIAL RESIDENCE

ticularly in recent years when there has been a more or less constant struggle to keep the old house from being destroyed to make way for a parking lot. A new Senate Office Building has been erected along the western half of the square, and in the center of the square is the once-notorious Schott's Alley, remodeled in the 1950's into a cluster of attractive and rather expensive courthouses; but the house on the corner looks serenely out across its spacious garden at all these modern goings-on, as if it knows that whenever its existence is again threatened ardent defenders will spring into action and gain it another reprieve.

The house has had many additions and at least one major subtraction, the subtraction occurring when the British set fire to it in August 1814. The century-old mansard roof is obviously an addition. The original builder was Robert Sewall whose country seat, Poplar Hill, was in nearby Prince Georges County, but for the first year or two after 1800 the town property was leased to Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury, who lived there during some of the negotiations for the Louisiana Purchase. Tradition says that at least one of the Purchase agreements (or cheques) was signed in the drawing room.

Some years later when British troops came marching along Maryland Avenue on their way to burn the city's public buildings, a shot was fired from this residence, killing the horse on which the invading general was riding. In retaliation, the house was then put to the flames, but the burned part was soon rebuilt, and the Sewall family continued as owners and occupants for a total of 123 years. A granddaughter had married Senator Barbour of Virginia and then after the death of Senator and Mrs. Barbour, her sister, Miss Ellen Daingerfield, continued to live there alone. Neighbors claimed that they set their watches each day at 4 o'clock when she drove out to take the air. Members of Miss Ellen's family are buried in the family plot at Poplar Hill, which in recent years is again called by its original name, "His Lordship's Kindness."

When the town house was finally sold, another Senator, Porter Dale of Vermont, bought it, but after a few years it was again sold, this time to its present owners, the members of the National Women's Party whose previous home on First Street was being demolished to make way for the Supreme Court Building. The name Alva Belmont House was given out of gratitude to Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont who had furnished the money for headquarters for the party to which she was so devoted. This rather redoubtable lady has been the source of many anecdotes. Born Alva Smith, she had married a Vanderbilt, and after their daughter had become Duchess of Marlborough, herself secured a divorce and married a Belmont. By this time her interest in the rights and powers of women had become so strong that she was reported to have said, "Almost any woman with a broom gives to my mind a better picture of action than any man with a musket." And it was also said that she advised a troubled friend, "You must pray to God—She will help you."

Be that as it may, she was a good friend of the Woman's Party. In the house she gave them they have placed a marble bust of Alva Belmont, along with other marble portraits including those of Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and Susan B. Anthony, all the work of Capitol Hill's own sculptor, Adelaide Johnson. The ladies in residence there have always been most generous to their Hill neighbors, allowing meetings to be held in their parlors and in their very interesting library which stretches for some distance along the Second Street side, remodeled from the old carriage house. For these meetings refreshments are prepared in the oldest part of the house, the enormous kitchen with its great fireplace and tiny boxed-in stairway. Outside the kitchen, an enclosed terrace has a floor made of bricks brought from the Woman's Party's former quarters on the site of the Old Brick Capitol.

Mr. IMMER. It shows more clearly than anything else the fact that the former home of Albert Gallatin partakes of those precious qualities which distinguish the White House and the Capitol, since it, like they, was burned or partly burned by the British forces in the War of 1812. The connections which this great house has with the early history of our Nation qualifies it, in a unique and precious way, to be the home of the Vice President of the United States.

I thank you for the opportunity of appearing before this committee and presenting the views of the citizens of the District of Columbia on the matter of the official residence for the Vice President.

Now may I add at this point that, since preparing the statement just presented, last night the Federation of Citizens Associations met



## VICE PRESIDENTIAL RESIDENCE

at its regular meeting and adopted a resolution, which I would like to read.

Mr. GRAY. Yes, go right ahead.

Mr. IMMER (reading):

Resolution on a home for the Vice President of the United States:

Whereas the federation has previously proposed that an appropriate home be provided for the Vice President of the United States; and

Whereas the Senate has passed unanimously S. 2394 to provide for the acquisition of an official residence for the Vice President; and

Whereas H.R. 12944 has been introduced which would locate the official residence for the Vice President on 10 acres within the National Observatory on Massachusetts Avenue, Northwest, with an authority for spending \$750,000,

Now, therefore, the Federation of Citizens Associations of the District of Columbia at its regular meeting on February 24, 1966, resolves to support S. 2394 and oppose H.R. 12944 on the basis that the desires of the Senate for the home of their chief officer should be respected and that more study needs to be given to the project before a decision is made; and

Finally, as a basic criterion for the selection of such residence, that the Alva Belmont House be seriously considered by such Commission, along with other historical sites.

The above resolution was passed by the Federation of Citizens Associations of the District of Columbia at its regular meeting on February 24, 1966.

Thank you.

Mr. GRAY. Thank you very much, Mr. Immer, for your very thorough testimony.

I notice here that your group advocates the passage of the Senate bill, but yet you spend a considerable amount of time in talking about the Belmont House.

As you know, the Senate bill would provide a commission to study this matter.

Mr. IMMER. Yes, sir.

Mr. GRAY. This would only be one of probably 100 or more that would be studied under a Commission.

Are you prepared to say whether you are supporting the action of your association of last night in this resolution—which, to me, seems like they are proposing the Belmont-Gallatin House—or whether today you are supporting the Commission idea?

Mr. IMMER. At this point, we are here today supporting only Senate bill 2394. Because we feel that at this point, this is as far as we should go; and that any final decision on a site or location or a building should be left up to a Commission, properly set up for this purpose.

Mr. GRAY. I was wondering why you spent so much time on the Belmont House, including a long dissertation of the Belmont House and picture as an appendix to your testimony, if you facilitate this as a site? Because we have the National Capital Planning Commission, for example, who came up with a list of probably three dozen or more locations. I was wondering why you spent so much time on Belmont House if you were not proposing it?

Mr. IMMER. Yes, sir. There is a very definite reason. We are not at this time proposing that the Belmont House be written into any bill reported out by either the House or Senate. In fact, we feel it is very proper that it not be written in; no restrictions be written into this bill of this nature. But we cite this as an example of the site of historical background which we feel is required if the proposed residence of the Vice President should have any historical significance.



## VICE PRESIDENTIAL RESIDENCE

Mr. GRAY. You do not believe the Naval Observatory site has any historical significance?

Mr. IMMER. No, sir. For one thing, it has no historical significance. It will be away from the crowds. The visitors will not be able to get to it. It will be isolated. It is away from the center. And particularly, the federation is very much concerned——

Mr. JONES. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. IMMER. Yes, sir.

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Jones.

Mr. JONES. I would like to inquire, if you think it is important that the Vice President be housed in some historic shrine, could we not put him down here at the Smithsonian Institution?

Mr. IMMER. No, sir. I would put this in the same category as No. 10 Downing Street, which is not a museum but yet has great historical significance. And I think our Vice President——

Mr. JONES. I do not know that if the British, or the English, had to do it over again that they would take 10 Downing Street any more than the President of the United States would like to be housed or have his home in his office.

I do not think there has been any President that did not express at one time or another some displeasure with that arrangement.

Mr. IMMER. I think that is probably correct, sir. I think when the Congress undertakes responsibility for setting up official residence for the Vice President, that it should insure that there is a certain historical background.

Mr. JONES. This committee at one time had the proposition presented to it as to whether we would continue to maintain and rehabilitate the White House or to construct a new edifice.

Now, it was the decision of this committee to reconstruct the White House. You will recall that Mr. Truman had to vacate until such time as it was completed. Now, that was a decision made by this committee.

We have been making those decisions on almost every building constructed here in the District of Columbia.

Now, the proposition comes and the objection to the Gray bill is due to the fact that this committee should not decide; we should get a committee of four or five and let them make the decision.

Why should we relieve ourselves of our obligations and our responsibilities to make that selection?

Mr. IMMER. Well, in the first place, I would like to point, as I remember the facts on it, the cost of redoing the White House as it was done was probably considerably in excess of what it would have cost to have built a completely new structure.

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir. Some \$3 million more. But the committee was well aware of that fact at the time that the decision was made.

Mr. IMMER. Yes, sir. But I think this decision of the committee was a very wise one, one for which generations hereafter will be very, very thankful.

Mr. JONES. That should be reassuring to you that it would be better to have this committee make the decision, since we have experience in this business.

Mr. IMMER. Yes, sir. Again, we raise no point of question about the ability of this committee or the Senate committee to make such decision. It would seem to me it would have to be a decision of joint



## VICE PRESIDENTIAL RESIDENCE

committees, particularly as you are talking about the home of the chief executive officer of the Senate.

One thought that occurs to us here we think is of predominant consideration in a matter like this: the Senate should have the predominant voice.

Now, if we were talking about the home for the Speaker of the House, I think we would undoubtedly take the position that the House should have a predominant voice.

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Immer, I am a little surprised you have the Commission idea. The Commission studied the location for a cultural center here in Washington and, after about 11 years of deliberation, it was finally decided to locate the center down on the river, and I saw you on television recently—just jumping up and down protesting the located site for the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.

I am just wondering now if we would not find ourselves in the same dilemma 2 years hence, after we get a commission, they come up with some site that might not be Belmont House you have alluded to here this morning, whether you would be before the committee saying the Citizens Committee does not like the site this Commission has recommended.

I am not being critical, but where we have more than two minds, we will have different views. If we delayed this matter a few years, got a commission—we would be in the same position as the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.

Do you not agree we might run into some controversy over the Commission selection of a site?

Mr. IMMER. On that score, I would like to point out the decision of the Commission was later ratified or confirmed by this committee.

Mr. GRAY. I would like to interrupt you there. Not under the Senate bill that you advocate. The Commission's decision would be final and GSA would proceed with acquisition of the site. There would be no recourse, unless we would want to introduce a bill rescinding the matter.

Mr. JONES. No accountability whatsoever.

Mr. GRAY. Not a bit.

Mr. IMMER. I would say this, very definitely I would see no objection to having a recourse back with confirmation by the Senate and House Public Works Committee. And as a matter of fact, I think in a matter of such importance, this would definitely not be out of place.

Mr. JONES. Under the Senate bill, the right to petition would be lost and we would have no voice in the matter.

Mr. IMMER. I would say at this point the federation would certainly not oppose any such amendment to the Senate bill. And again, I think considering the importance of the decision that is being made here, that this might be a proper amendment.

Mr. GRAY. As long as they have 18 months in which to report. And, of course, the President being busy on other matters, it might take several months to appoint a commission. You can envision at least a 2-year delay, can you not, in the Commission idea?

Mr. IMMER. Probably, yes. But again, if we are building—and this is part of our squawk on the Kennedy Center; if we are building something that we hope will be of utility to the Nation for a few centuries, we should not quibble about a few years.



## VICE PRESIDENTIAL RESIDENCE

Mr. GRAY. You proposed I think that the Kennedy Center be downtown on Pennsylvania Avenue. Was that not your proposition?

Mr. IMMER. Yes, sir. Our main objection to the Kennedy Center is, one, the facts presented to this subcommittee are not true. We feel that the entire financial presentation was misrepresented to this committee.

Two, later when the trustees of the Center went before the Appropriations Committee, they did not reveal to the Appropriations Committee the limitations of site set by this committee.

So, in sum and substance, what we are doing, I have been authorized by the federation to retain counsel and to institute litigation to uphold the act of this committee. In other words, we are maintaining that this committee defined the boundaries upon which a building will be built.

Mr. JONES. I think you are making an excellent case for the committee to retain complete control and abandon the notion of having a commission.

Mr. IMMER. As I said before, we would not object to that at all. I think this might be a useful addition, amendment to the bill; but we do feel that there needs to be deliberate or considerable deliberation on prospective sites here with emphasis on the historical background of a site. And one thing that we see on this, if you build a new structure—I can see it being a shining brass and chrome metal structure, such as we have had around here lately—this is certainly not going to strike any responsive chord in the heartstrings of the Americans coming here to visit the National Capital.

One mistake the Americans are inclined to make is if you put enough money into a project, it is going to have historical significance. This is the greatest mistake we can make. I think we are properly criticized for this all over the world.

Therefore, in the light of this, I think we have a double responsibility to see absolutely there is some historical significance to anything that is done.

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Immer, I did not mean to criticize your right to object. I was merely pointing out the idea of creating a commission sometimes invokes controversy.

Mr. IMMER. I think actually the suggestion of the Congressman here is an improvement, and I would certainly agree with this thought, that there needs to be as much control on this by the two committees. I would agree with that, sir.

Mr. JONES. Let me say I did not mean to suggest—I just was pointing out the procedures that could be employed with that suggestion.

Of course, it is my opinion that it would be better to proceed as we have in the numerous instances of constructing buildings in the District of Columbia for the accommodation of all the public endeavors.

We had the Smithsonian to come up and to make justification of a \$36 million of authorization for a new building. Well, we were provided at that time information as to its location. And I do not see how you can carry out a continuous construction program that would be required of the Federal Government in the District if we did not approach it with some degree of uniformity of location. Because all of these buildings are going to bear a relationship one to the other.



## VICE PRESIDENTIAL RESIDENCE

Mr. IMMER. This is right. And I would like to emphasize again our interests and concern in this committee retaining control of these projects. And one of the things that bothers us about the Kennedy Center is you have lost control of it, and there is in the process a spending of millions of dollars of public funds on sites not authorized by this committee. And at the same time——

Mr. JONES. I do not think that the situation is analogous for this reason, in the case of the Center, you had to have participations or contributions made by the general public. Therefore, since it was not a total cost to the Federal Government, there was a necessity to have citizen representatives in the project.

So we are talking about a total Federal cost here, as different from what was expected to be done in the Center.

Mr. IMMER. I think on a matter of costs here, as brought out, the Belmont House over here is to be taken anyway, so there is no question of appropriating funds for the taking of the Belmont House. This is part of the Senate plans. So the only thing you have got involved here is whatever money you might put into improving the property.

One question I would like to put before you, or propose for you here, is I do not know the dimensions of the Belmont House, but the dimensions of the house proposed on Observatory Circle here is approximately 4,000 feet on each floor. I would surmise that there is nearly that much space in the Gallatin House.

Mr. GRAY. We had testimony this morning there are 20,000 square feet in the entire acreage of Belmont House, including house and grounds.

The proposed house, the General Services Administration estimate of what would be needed to fulfill the requirement is 16,000 feet just for the house.

Mr. IMMER. We are talking about 16,000 feet in four floors.

Mr. GRAY. Yes.

Mr. IMMER. And the house takes up just 4,000 feet of that lot.

Mr. GRAY. But we have  $9\frac{1}{2}$  or  $9\frac{3}{4}$  acres adjacent to the house which is a very important item you do not have at the Belmont House.

Mr. IMMER. That is right. But I also would like to confirm what Mr. Hodgson said, you will have more privacy at Belmont House than open gardens at Observatory Circle.

Homes I have had myself have been homes of that type.

Mr. GRAY. Have you seen the site at Observatory Hill?

Mr. IMMER. Yes, I am quite familiar with it, and I am quite familiar with the Belmont House here. I have not been in the gardens, but I know what kind it is. As a matter of fact, when I was at Oxford, I had a house of this type, and it had a little back garden there and it was absolute privacy and protection from the noise of cars and things like that, which is more than you will get at Observatory Circle, because that is a noisy place.

Mr. GRAY. What would you do for parking, say you had 500 guests who come over here from all of the embassies in town? That is not a large number for a large reception, 500 people. Where could you possibly get 500 cars in that area of the Belmont House?

Mr. IMMER. You have got a real problem there wherever you have that. And generally, those receptions will be in the late afternoon or early evening at a time when your parking spaces would be available in your Senate facilities.



## VICE PRESIDENTIAL RESIDENCE

Mr. GRAY. Not around the house? They would have to park at the Senate and walk over there?

Mr. IMMER. Well, they would be parking in—yes, but this Belmont House is less than 300 feet from the present building, I would say somewhere between 200 and 300 feet. And as a matter of fact, it is right adjacent to a large parking lot—in fact, a section of that parking lot would be marked off to reception of guests.

Mr. GRAY. What if this Commission does not select Belmont House? What would you do?

Mr. IMMER. This is correct, this would be up to the Commission. And this is one of the things they would have to consider in any site they selected.

Mr. GRAY. I would think the National Capital Planning Commission by not putting it on their list of ones to be considered would not rate very high on priority. I doubt if a Commission would consider that property.

I am not knocking it; I am just pointing out it was not on the list. Therefore, it is probably academic that we are even arguing the point today, because it was not even on the approved preliminary list to be considered, much less in the final selection.

Mr. IMMER. I think this is very definitely an oversight, because there is no question of the historical value and historical listing of the Gallatin House here.

Also, there is no historian—I do not know whether any historians worked on that list, so I think perhaps this oversight is understandable.

Mr. GRAY. I am a little surprised you testified there was no historical significance at the Naval Observatory. It has been there since 1830 and George Washington stood on that very hill, when he was in Braddock's Army, and looked down on what is now the city of Washington, and said, "This would be a good spot for the city." It has a lot of historical significance.

Mr. IMMER. We need to have this brought out. The average person would not know this, only a real student of these things would know this ever happened.

Mr. GRAY. You are testifying, though, for the Commission idea?

Mr. IMMER. Yes, sir, and testifying for the idea that a Commission be set up to go into this, study it more thoroughly than it had been studied before, come up with a recommendation at the end of 18 months, or whatever time is left to it by the time the Commission is formed, and I would say report back to the two Houses. I think this would be a proper control. As I said before, we are concerned about the lack of control over these projects.

Mr. GRAY. I am reminded of the line, if the Israelites had selected a commission instead of Moses, they would probably still be in the wilderness.

Mr. IMMER. That may well be.

Mr. GRAY. Thank you for testifying.

Mr. IMMER. I appreciate this opportunity of appearing before the committee.

(Additional statement follows:)



## VICE PRESIDENTIAL RESIDENCE

## ADDITIONAL STATEMENT OF JOHN R. IMMER, PRESIDENT, FEDERATION OF CITIZENS ASSOCIATIONS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Chairman Gray, you raised the question, and it was reported in the Washington Post, that the site of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts had been selected by a commission, and that you had seen me on television protesting the site.

Mr. Chairman, the site was not chosen by a commission, and this is the whole trouble.

Congressman William B. Widnall, who is undoubtedly one of the best informed men in the Congress on the subject of the Kennedy Center, has said:

"As to the point raised by Chairman Kenneth J. Gray with regard to the Kennedy Center, part of the problems connected with it have arisen because the site was chosen by the House Public Works Committee without proper study by a commission. It is most significant, in this connection, that when several Members introduced bills in this Congress calling for such a study by a commission, the House Public Works Committee chairman refused to hold hearings on our measures."

Mr. Chairman, I have myself made a study of this matter extending over several years, and have spent a great deal of time on it on behalf of the federation since it was made a memorial to President Kennedy.

Like everyone else, our federation wants this great cultural center to be a worthy monument to our martyred President. Therefore, it must be planned so that it will serve the cultural needs of the Nation's Capital and the millions of taxpayers who must be depended upon to support it. The constituents of Members of Congress who come to the Nation's Capital by the millions each year will want to attend the events of the Center. The Center must be readily accessible to them by subway and car without excessive parking costs. Events at the Center must be within the normal family budget which, in order to make possible, requires much more thought than has been given to the project to date.

Mr. Chairman, the measures before your subcommittee calling for a commission study of the site for the Kennedy Center, which were introduced in this Congress, and to which Congressman Widnall has referred, are: House Joint Resolution 646 by Representative Thomas B. Curtis; House Joint Resolution 659 by Representative William B. Widnall; and House Joint Resolution 665 by Representative Charles McC. Mathias, Jr. A similar measure was introduced in the Senate by Senator Karl E. Mundt.

I include the text of one of these measures, House Joint Resolution 659, at this point in my remarks, and in view of the lengthy colloquy we have had, and the critical points you have made of my own views regarding the Center, as well as the points made by Congressman Robert E. Jones, the former chairman of this Public Buildings Subcommittee, you should now hold hearings on these several measures.

The importance of such hearings at this point by your subcommittee, Mr. Chairman, is underscored by the introduction of jet planes into the Washington National Airport, which Senator Daniel B. Brewster, Democrat, of Maryland, has said will so raise the noise levels at the Kennedy Center that it will greatly destroy the Center's values for any serious opera, drama, or other music and performing arts presentation.

This committee, which, under Chairman Jones, heard all of the legislation dealing with the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, and the National Cultural Center legislation as well, has a great responsibility to the American people in this matter. After all, the American people are being taxed to make the Center possible, and are contributing more than \$15 million out of other funds. This committee cannot now wash its hands of the matter—as it seems to be doing.

The road complex has made the Center virtually inaccessible to pedestrians, as the Washington Post, New York Times, the American Institute of Architects, and others have noted. Now the jet noise raises new points of objection.

I submit at this point a site plan which shows the original site authorized by this subcommittee and approved by Congress. Superimposed on this plan is the outline of the building that is to be built, showing how it extends out over the original authorized site by over 2 acres.

This is of particular importance to this committee, Mr. Chairman, because the House was assured by your committee chairman, Congressman Robert E. Jones, on the floor of the House on August 5, 1963, when he was asked this question:

"Is any further acquisition of land contemplated for the Cultural Center?"

Congressman Jones for the House Public Works Committee replied:

"No, there is none, or it would be considered along with this legislation. There has been no request for additional land in the last 2 years that I know anything



## VICE PRESIDENTIAL RESIDENCE

about. There was about 3 years ago a request for additional land. The Public Works Committee took the position that we have already supplied a sufficient amount of land to accommodate the need."

Chairman Gray, and Congressman Jones, you will find this statement on page 13288 of the Congressional Record for August 5, 1963.

This issue came up before the House Public Buildings Subcommittee during the December 1963 hearings on the Kennedy Center proposal. I call your attention to page 69 of the published hearings by your subcommittee on December 16, 1963, at which a witness, Congressman Widnall said:

"I believe also it will be necessary to pass further enabling legislation if they are going to acquire additional property and it seems that they have that in mind."

Chairman Jones replied, on behalf of this committee and the Congress, that:

"There is no authority in this bill for the trustees to acquire any more property, Mr. Widnall."

The honor, credibility, and trustworthiness, and the very words of this committee and the intent of the Congress, are jeopardized and in doubt when the trustees of the Kennedy Center proceed to build on 2 acres of land outside the bounds of the site authorized by the John F. Kennedy Center Act.

This committee has never authorized the site being built on by the trustees of the Kennedy Center under Roger L. Stevens.

This committee had a bill before it by Congressman Carroll D. Kearns to enlarge the site and to authorize the present site which the trustees are building on. An identical bill was introduced in the Senate by Senator Everett M. Dirksen, and he introduced his bill in the 86th, 87th, and 88th Congresses. Neither the Senate or House Public Works Committees ever held hearings on this legislation. In fact, this was the legislation referred to by Chairman Robert E. Jones which I have quoted above.

In view of these facts, it is this committee which should be jumping up and down before television, Mr. Chairman.

Let me also point out that this committee authorized a garage costing \$15,400,000 to be located under the Center. The Congress last year authorized a subway system in the Nation's Capital costing \$400 million. It provided a subway station at the District of Columbia Stadium, but it did not provide a subway station at the Kennedy Center. Isn't this something this committee should be concerned about, Mr. Chairman.

Or, like Marie Antoinette, who is infamous in history for her remark, "Let them eat cake," are we only concerned about those fortunate Americans, about 5 percent, who own limousines and can afford to hire chauffeurs?

A subway station would, according to a letter furnished to Senator Carl Hayden, cost \$3 million less than the garage authorized by this subcommittee to be located under the Kennedy Center.

I do not think that your subcommittee, Mr. Chairman, is concerned only with the affluent. Yet this seems to be the whole thrust of the Kennedy Center under Roger L. Stevens.

As authority for this I cite a letter written by Dr. S. Dillon Ripley, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, to Roger L. Stevens last November.

I can tell you, Mr. Chairman, that this letter by Dr. Ripley, and the failure to provide a subway station at the Kennedy Center are under review in the White House at this very moment by Harry C. McPherson, Jr., special assistant to the President.

I include as part of my remarks the letter written by Dr. Ripley, and the report of the National Capital Transportation Agency, which must be given the most serious consideration by your subcommittee and by the House Public Works Committee.

I am confident that you will agree with me that these matters which fully support our views—in fact, our views are based on these very letters.

Your committee would be remiss if it continues to ignore these developments.

Because of these factors, the Federation of Citizens Associations has resolved to institute legal action against the trustees of the Kennedy Center. We think these matters can only be cured by hearings before your committee, and by the adoption of further legislation.

I thank you.

MR. GRAY. I would like to call as our next witness Mr. James G. Deane, chairman of the Subcommittee on Conservation, Committee of One Hundred on the Federal City.



## VICE PRESIDENTIAL RESIDENCE

Mr. Deane, will you please come forward?

We are delighted to have you. On behalf of the committee, I want to thank you for your patience on yesterday and coming back today. We certainly appreciate it.

**STATEMENT OF JAMES G. DEANE, CHAIRMAN OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON CONSERVATION, COMMITTEE OF ONE HUNDRED ON THE FEDERAL CITY**

Mr. DEANE. Thank you, sir.

Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, on behalf of the Committee of One Hundred on the Federal City, I appreciate the opportunity of commenting on this important subject.

I should like to suggest a perhaps somewhat more ambitious approach to the question of the vice-presidential residence than seems to be in the forefront of the subcommittee's present thinking.

First, may I ask several rhetorical questions? What is the contemplated purpose? Is it simply or chiefly the providing of a house? Or is it the creating of a distinctive public asset suited to not only the physical needs but the dignity of the Nation's second-highest elective office, the Nation's first city, and the Nation itself?

Clearly, what is under consideration is in fact the establishing of a new and important public asset and national landmark. This would be in part a house. It would also be a setting around that house. And both, obviously, should be of the highest possible quality, not only functionally but inspirationally.

I am confident that the resources for providing a suitable building are readily available. I am less confident about the question of setting. Should the permanent home of the Vice Presidents of the United States be situated in surroundings to which this home itself gives the unique and focal meaning? Is such a meaning possible in a place, such as the Naval Observatory grounds, already possessing its own distinctive and valued public purpose and image?

I should like to suggest, respectfully, that the Congress, instead of resorting to the somewhat make-do use of the Naval Observatory reservation, follow its own model of 176 years ago. In 1790 the Congress created the President's Park, as the setting for what has become known as the White House. I suggest that, in providing a second official residence, the Congress now create a Vice President's Park.

By so doing, at a place of suitable size and character, the Congress cannot only provide especially appropriate and secure living quarters for Vice Presidents and those they must entertain, it can also contribute significantly to conserving the quality of the environment all who live in and visit Washington share. This can be done because a Vice President's Park, like the President's Park, can save some of the natural beauty of the Capital which is not now protected.

This dual purpose can also harmonize with the subcommittee's evident desire to advance promptly a significant project. One of the most spacious and beautiful, parklike tracts remaining in Washington is presently obtainable for a Vice President's Park. This tract is located at the junction of three of the Capital's distinguished avenues, Massachusetts, Nebraska, and New Mexico. It occupies one of the city's highest, most spectacular elevations. Its position is extraordinarily accessible. It is convenient to Massachusetts Avenue's



## VICE PRESIDENTIAL RESIDENCE

many embassies. It is a brief scenic drive from the Capitol, the White House, and the suburbs. It is bounded by unusually attractive land uses: Glover-Archbold Park, American University, the Wesley Heights residential section and high-quality apartment buildings.

Within, this tract embraces bordering wooded areas and handsome landscaping affording ample privacy, but it includes parklike drives also affording the possibility of public access in whatever degree is desired. It contains an existing, unoccupied large residence lately used as an embassy and suitable for reconditioning, but also abundant space for any desired new residence and supplementary facilities. It seems ideal in every respect for a park, for a vice-presidential residence, and for a blend of the two.

This estate, known as Westover and formerly the property of the late Charles C. Glover, Sr., in its entirety comprises some 40 to 45 acres. About 15 acres still are occupied by Charles C. Glover, Jr. A smaller, corner tract, opposite American University and owned by the Methodist Church, has not yet been built upon. The remaining 16 acres, strategically occupying frontages on both Massachusetts and New Mexico Avenues and bordering Glover-Archbold Park, until recently were the intended site of a new National Presbyterian Church Center.

By resolution on November 30, 1965, the Committee of One Hundred on the Federal City proposed that these 16 acres be immediately considered for public acquisition for a park and/or a vice-presidential residence.

This is an urgent matter. Indeed, it may well be a case of now or never. This is because these 16 acres currently are under option to developers reportedly intending early high-density apartment development. Such development would, of course, not only cancel the exceptional public potential of one of Washington's most remarkable sites, it would also seriously impair the present public equity in adjoining Glover-Archbold Park, vulnerably situated in the bottom of of a narrow wooded stream valley and already partly walled in by numerous nearby apartment buildings.

The Congress already has established its own special interest in Glover-Archbold Park by special acts accepting the donations of land by the late Mr. Glover and by Mrs. Anne Archbold, responsible for this fine park's creation. It would be a fitting and laudable act of foresight for the Congress to augment what has already been provided by private generosity and public investment with a new, adjoining Vice President's Park. This would also preserve one of the Capital's most magnificent remaining tracts of unspoiled land, and it would similarly protect the beauty of portions of three of the city's most significant thoroughfares.

The subcommittee may be interested to know that the National Park Service already is engaged in studying the need of additions to Glover-Archbold Park to safeguard its unusual natural value against the mounting pressure of abutting development. It may well be that the question now before this subcommittee offers, by fortunate timing, the best hope of action soon enough to save the potentials of the Glover tract. Perhaps the subcommittee can obtain the assistance of the Committee on the Interior, the Committee on Appropriations, the Secretary of the Interior, and the President in merging two worthy public purposes while there is still time. Surely there could be few better ways of demonstrating the Congress' alertness to the public good.



## VICE PRESIDENTIAL RESIDENCE

I would just like to add, Mr. Chairman, that as this committee knows, in Washington, as everywhere in our crowding Nation, land is perhaps our most precious human resource. The availability of the Glover tract offers an opportunity to offset the rapid depression of desirable, attractive land in the Capital. I believe the acquisition that we propose would be regarded, as in the future, as a most valuable permanent investment in behalf of all Americans. A Vice President's park, like the President's park, will become beyond price.

Mr. GRAY. Well, thank you very much, Mr. Deane, for a very enlightening and thorough and forthright statement.

Let me ask you, do you have any idea what they are asking for this 16 acres? Have they put a price on it?

Mr. DEANE. I have no direct knowledge of the price, but the reported sale to the Presbyterians in 1959 was, as I understand it, in the neighborhood of \$1.5 million. I understand that the price since then has gone up, because this property has passed through the hands of one or more real estate syndicates.

It is under option. Recently the developer sought rezoning for higher density. The contract for purchase, which has not been consummated, is as I understand it contingent on higher density zoning.

The Zoning Commission of the District denied this request. There was no hearing. Apparently the Commission did not feel the request had merit. Whether the developer still intends to proceed I do not know.

I might also add, for the information of the committee—you may already be aware of this—that the Russian Government was reported in the press some time ago to have sought this same 16-acre tract for a new embassy and chancery.

As I understand it, this proposal was not accepted by the people that now have control of the land.

It seems to me that a vice-presidential residence would be the most desirable kind of public use that this committee could consider for that land, and I would hope very strongly that the committee might take this under serious consideration and act as soon as can be done in order that the opportunity will not disappear.

It may just be a matter of a few months. This would tend, of course, to reinforce what I gathered to be the chairman's desire to proceed.

I would like to state, the Committee of One Hundred has not considered the question of a commission. It has not considered other sites. We felt that the urgency of this particular opportunity was the commanding matter, and I think it is evident—

Mr. GRAY. How far west of Wisconsin Avenue would this be?

Mr. DEANE. This site is within, I might say, a magnificent viewing distance of the new tower of the Washington Cathedral. It is a very short distance from Wisconsin and Massachusetts Avenues. It is not very far, of course, from the Naval Observatory.

Mr. GRAY. This site we propose is at 34th and Massachusetts. You are going on up Massachusetts; you soon come to Wisconsin. You would guess a mile west of Wisconsin?

Mr. DEANE. I would hesitate to estimate the distances. Just a few moments' drive. It is almost the highest point in Washington.

Mr. GRAY. Is Ward Circle near the American University?



## VICE PRESIDENTIAL RESIDENCE

Mr. DEANE. This is correct. This total acreage of 40 acres or so is at Ward Circle, and it is a hilly site. It slopes down toward the Capitol and the White House. And from the building that is presently existent at the highest point of this site, as I understand—and I have not been to the top of the building—there is a magnificent view of much of the city of Washington.

This house is in quite good condition in the inside, as I understand it, but would need renovation. The house—I do not know the exact square footage.

Mr. GRAY. But you would propose new construction on the site, would you not?

Mr. DEANE. I think that should be left to the discretion of the committee. It seems to me—and of expert guidance. It seems to me that this house is large enough, probably, to serve the purpose. It has seven master bedrooms, as I understand it, and four baths, and so on and so forth. But this would have to be a matter of judicious determination by the committee, by the Congress.

I would be inclined to think perhaps a new building would be desired. If you should also desire, along in line with the suggestions that were made yesterday to establish a permanent residence for the Speaker of the House, the property might afford ample space for this, too. It might be that you would want to acquire more than the 16 acres.

There is another large house there that is presently occupied by Mr. Glover, Jr., and this house someday will undoubtedly be available if Congress wishes to consider acquiring this as well.

Mr. GRAY. Knowing the land has doubled and quadrupled, say, since the early 1960's in some parts of Washington, you would guess they would probably want several million dollars for this property?

Mr. DEANE. I would think several million dollars would be a correct guess. I cannot think of a better investment, however, of the public's money, because in future years you would not be able to have this kind of land. It would not exist.

Mr. GRAY. I am sorry, I did not know this site was available. I certainly appreciate your testimony.

Are there any questions of any of the committee members?

Thank you very much.

I understand you have a clarifying statement, Mr. Hodgson. We would like to have it for the record.

#### FURTHER STATEMENT OF JAMES B. HODGSON, JR., PRESIDENT, CAPITOL HILL RESTORATION SOCIETY—Resumed

Mr. HODGSON. Yes. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, for letting me come back.

I wanted to clarify. I understood from your statement that it is your impression and probably the impression of the members of the committee that there is a total of 20,000 square feet involved in the Belmont House tract.

Mr. GRAY. I understood that to be your statement.

Mr. HODGSON. That is land area. That is, the land area is 20,000 square feet.

Now, the main house has 4,000 square feet per floor. It is a three-floor structure. So that the house itself, with the rear house and the banquet hall, also has 20,000 square feet.



## VICE PRESIDENTIAL RESIDENCE

The house itself, which has six major rooms and the central hall on the entertainment area and eight bedrooms, contains 20,000 square feet. So it is a house of the same general size as the one you were suggesting on Observatory Hill.

The land area I was referring to is the piece of property that the Senate will someday buy, but has not yet bought, and that also happens to be 20,000 square feet. I think that is where the confusion is.

Mr. GRAY. That would not be part of the \$450,000 cost of acquisition?

Mr. HODGSON. The \$450,000 cost is for the land area, which the Senate will someday take anyhow. That is the current price, at \$20 a square foot for that. It comes to a little more than 20,000 square feet. I do not recall the exact figure.

The price for the property, the estimated price for the improvements, as I recall, was \$65,000—this is for the house—and that is a 20,000-square-foot property.

We were proposing for approximately \$200,000. You could put that piece of improvement in first-class pristine shape, like Blair House.

Mr. GRAY. How much for the acquisition of the house itself?

Mr. HODGSON. The acquisition for the house itself would be \$450,000.

Mr. GRAY. So we would add that \$450,000, and then the land the Senate—

Mr. HODGSON. No, no. The land and the house together are \$450,000. The acquisition of that property is \$450,000. Because when you buy the property, improved property, you buy land area and you buy improvements.

Mr. GRAY. In other words, the whole package would be approximately \$650,000 under the proposal; \$450,000 for acquisition and \$200,000 for renovation?

Mr. HODGSON. That is right; \$200,000 for renovation. Maybe \$100,000 for the miscellaneous fund.

Mr. GRAY. Thank you. I was confused.

## ADDITIONAL TESTIMONY OF JAMES B. HODGSON, JR.

One of the witnesses before the Subcommittee on Public Buildings and Grounds of the House Committee on Public Works, testifying on the bill, H.R. 12944, introduced by the Honorable Kenneth Gray, which would place the official residence on the grounds of the Naval Observatory as the next door neighbor of the Chief of Naval Operations, testified that the area is racially segregated. I would like to point out, in this respect, that the Capitol Hill area, on the other hand, is an area of open occupancy.

Gallatin House is only three blocks from the Frederick A. Douglass House, the home of one of the outstanding Negro leaders of the 19th century. The society is calling attention to this fact with a commemorative bronze plaque to be placed there soon. The building now houses the Museum of African Art of which the Vice President, Mr. Humphrey, is chairman. In the same block is Faith Tabernacle, United Holy Church, which received the society's award for best nonresidential restoration of 1964-65. Its pastor, Bishop Bowen, is a member of the society and will participate in the ceremonies commemorating Mr. Douglass at which it is anticipated that the Vice President will be the principal speaker.

As I previously indicated, Capitol Hill is an area of open occupancy. The society, therefore, feels that this is but another reason why the "commission" approach should be used in order that they can review all sites which might be suitable for an official residence for the Vice President.

Mr. GRAY. Next witness is Mrs. Ruth Pearl, member of the board of Neighbors, Inc.



## VICE PRESIDENTIAL RESIDENCE

Mrs. Pearl, will you please come forward?

Again I want to apologize to you for not being able to reach you yesterday and your patience for coming back today.

**STATEMENT OF MRS. RUTH PEARL, MEMBER OF THE BOARD,  
NEIGHBORS, INC.**

Mrs. PEARL. Quite all right.

My name is Mrs. Ruth Pearl. I am speaking in behalf of Neighbors, Inc., which is an organization representing residents living in one—if not the only—truly integrated residential area of our city. This area is located in the upper Northwest section of the District on either side of 16th Street, east of Rock Creek Park.

We are grateful for this opportunity to present our views with respect to legislation to provide a suitable official residence for the Vice President of the United States.

We believe the case has been made as to the need for establishing such an official residence and, therefore, we shall address our remarks only to the question of which of the proposals before you we believe would best serve the interests of the Nation.

Clearly the site of the Naval Observatory, which would be the one selected under the provisions of Representative Gray's bill, H.R. 12944, has a number of salutary features; it is already on federally owned land, it would be relatively easy to maintain security, and it is close to both the White House and a number of embassies. Such factors make it a site for obvious consideration.

However, we believe the bill already passed by the Senate, S. 2394, is the better proposal for the following two reasons:

First, because it would establish a Commission with freedom to select any site within the District of Columbia, its members would be able to weigh any number of possible sites and to compare them critically and in detail. It seems to us that a selection of this importance merits such detailed comparison and study, and it certainly would not preclude the ultimate selection of the Naval Observatory site.

Second and more importantly, we support passage of the Senate version, because we believe a crucial factor in the selection of this site is its location in an integrated neighborhood. And the fact is that the Naval Observatory does not meet this criterion. Under the Senate version, we would have an opportunity to present this viewpoint and to suggest specific sites that are in our own neighborhood for consideration.

In this connection, a number of appropriate homes as well as open land for constructing a suitable residence can be noted from even the most cursory drive through our area—especially the section west of 16th Street and east of Rock Creek Park between Kalmia Road and the District line.

These homes, incidentally, are not townhouses, but they are large and impressive single-family residences, with considerable grounds surrounding them as well.

In addition, the Vice President would find himself in the company of a number of other Federal officials. For example, among his neighbors would be Senator Ernest Gruening, Representative William Bates, Representative William Hull, and Representative Oren



## VICE PRESIDENTIAL RESIDENCE

Harris—though we regret we will be losing him upon his return to Arkansas; also Assistant Secretary of Labor Esther Peterson, National Labor Relations Board Member Howard Jenkins, Federal Power Commission Chairman Lee White, Staff Director William Taylor of the Commission on Civil Rights, and Tariff Commissioner Joseph Talbot.

Thus we believe both the sites and the neighbors would be suitable ones in this area. But the fact of its being residentially integrated is of such symbolic importance for our Nation, and globally as well, that we think that factor is a virtual necessity.

As a nation, we are now taking historic steps toward the ultimate fulfillment of our American dream and our Constitution's promise. It is, therefore, not only fitting, but essential, that the official residence of our Vice President should be an extension of these forward strides. For what better way can we demonstrate as a nation our commitment to these goals than by having our highest Government officials live these ideals?

Conversely, to select an area that is virtually lily white would serve only to demonstrate the hollowness of our commitment. And make no mistake—the known racial composition of this city insures that our decision will be interpreted in just these terms, both here and abroad.

For these reasons, Neighbors, Inc., supports the open-ended Commission proposal as the better method of assuring the selection of the best possible site as the official residence of the Vice President of all our people.

Thank you.

Mr. GRAY. Thank you very much, Mrs. Pearl, for your statement.

Do you have any specific sites out in this neighborhood that you have outlined the boundaries on 16th Street?

Mrs. PEARL. No, we came forward with them at the time the bill was coming before the Senate. They were leaning toward the Commission system so we did not feel—

Mr. GRAY. Do you know of any area, 5 to 10 acres, that would be sufficiently large to provide adequate security?

Mrs. PEARL. There is empty land out there where development is going on currently. So that I know there is empty acreage, as well as large homes that would be sufficient—again, if you are looking for reviewing this as a place for a home for the Vice President, putting the emphasis on home, where he can also graciously entertain, this type of thing, I think there are existing homes there that would meet that criterion.

Mr. GRAY. You do not feel Embassy Row is an integrated community?

Mrs. PEARL. No. Not in the context of our country. It is not American—

Mr. GRAY. I will not bother to call some of the embassies I know in that neighborhood.

Mrs. PEARL. I am referring to American Negro.

Mr. GRAY. Yes. Well, thank you very much—

Mrs. PEARL. Thank you.

Mr. GRAY. We appreciate your appearance here this morning.

That concludes our list of witnesses, unless we have someone here who would like to testify. The committee would be glad to hear them.



## VICE PRESIDENTIAL RESIDENCE

We will also instruct our reporter to leave the record open for any statements; and in that connection, I want to ask unanimous consent of the committee that our colleagues be permitted to submit statements at this point in the record.

I have had several requests from Members of Congress in support of this bill to locate at the Naval Observatory site.

Without objection, statements of our colleagues will be inserted in the record at this point.

(Statements submitted follow:)

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
*Washington, D.C., February 22, 1966.*

HON. KEN GRAY,  
*Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Buildings and Grounds,  
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR KEN: Appreciated receiving your recent letter and your following up on this important matter.

Please know that I am in full support of the proposed residence for the Vice President of the United States, particularly in view of his increasingly heavy responsibilities.

I will support your proposal strongly and am deeply grateful for your leadership in introducing and managing this legislation, which is of major importance to the people of this country. Am hopeful we can get this bill passed immediately so that as soon as possible these facilities will be available for our distinguished Vice President.

With warmest personal regards, I am,  
Sincerely,

JACK BROOKS.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
*Washington, D.C., February 28, 1966.*

HON. WILLIAM C. CRAMER,  
*House Public Works Committee,  
Rayburn House Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR BILL: The Capitol Hill Restoration Society has requested me to bring the attached letter to your attention for inclusion in the hearing record of the Public Buildings Subcommittee on the bills to establish an official residence for the Vice President. Mr. James B. Hodgson, Jr., the organization's president, who testified against H.R. 12944 and in favor of S. 2394, the Senate-passed bill to establish a Commission to study the matter, points out that the Capitol Hill area is integrated.

Other witnesses before the House Public Buildings Subcommittee also opposed H.R. 12944, to place the Vice President's official residence within the grounds of the Naval Observatory, on the basis that it is a segregated area. The Washington Post reported on February 26 that Ruth Pearl, board member of Neighbors, Inc., asked that the Vice President's official home be placed in an integrated community, and observed that "to select an area that is virtually lily white would serve only to demonstrate the hollowness of our commitment." It would seem that a point as important as this should be carefully considered by your subcommittee.

As to the point raised by Chairman Kenneth J. Gray with regard to the Kennedy Center, also reported in the Washington Post article herewith, part of the problems connected with it have arisen because the site was chosen by the House Public Works Committee without proper study by a commission. It is most significant, in this connection, that when several Members introduced bills in this Congress calling for such a study by a qualified commission, the House Public Works Committee Chairman refused to hold hearings on our measures.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM B. WIDNALL,  
*Member of Congress.*



## VICE PRESIDENTIAL RESIDENCE

CAPITOL HILL RESTORATION SOCIETY,  
Washington, D.C., February 25, 1966

HON. WILLIAM B. WIDNALL,  
*House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR CONGRESSMAN WIDNALL: For the Capitol Hill Restoration Society I wish to thank you for your interest in the candidacy of Gallatin House, designated by H.R. 13074 as the official residence of the Vice President of the United States. The truly impressive credentials of this edifice have too long been ignored; it has been like a prophet, without honor in its own country and in its own house.

One of the witnesses before the Subcommittee on Buildings and Grounds of the Committee on Public Works, testifying today on the Bill H.R. 12944, introduced by the Honorable Ken Gray, which would place the official residence on the grounds of the Naval Observatory as the next door neighbor of the Chief of Naval Operations, was that the area is racially segregated. You, who yourself are at present a neighbor of the Gallatin House, know that the Capitol Hill area is an area of open occupancy. We honor you for your demonstrated loyalty to this principle.

Gallatin House is only three blocks from the Frederick A. Douglass House, the home of one of the outstanding Negro leaders of the 19th century. The society is calling attention to this fact with a commemorative bronze plaque to be placed there soon. The building now houses the Museum of African Art of which Vice President Humphrey is honorary chairman. In the same block is Faith Tabernacle, United Holy Church, which received the society's award for best non-residential restoration of 1964-65. Its pastor, Bishop Bowen, is a member of the Society, and will participate in the ceremonies commemorating Mr. Douglass at which it is anticipated that Vice President Humphrey will be the principal speaker.

While I do not wish to influence the House of Representatives to go counter to the expressed wish of the Senate that the selection of the official residence of the Vice President be left to a Presidential Commission, we do hope that your interest in the Gallatin House will be felt by that Commission, even if it should necessitate personal inconvenience to you.

Very sincerely yours,

JAMES B. HODGSON, JR., *President.*

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
*Washington, D.C.*

HON. KEN GRAY,  
*Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Buildings and Grounds, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I appreciate the courtesy extended to me by the chairman of the Committee on Public Works and the chairman of the Subcommittee on Public Buildings and Grounds in permitting me to submit this statement in support of securing a permanent residence for the Vice President of the United States.

While I realize there is a great deal of discussion concerning the location of such a residence, I want to limit my comments to the general need.

The role of the Office of Vice President has been taking on added importance over the past several years and it is imperative that we recognize that what was acceptable 50 years ago is not good enough for today.

In order to effectively fulfill his function as the second highest official in the U.S. Government, the Vice President must be given the tools necessary for the job. Included in these is an official residence where he can properly meet and receive dignitaries from our own and other governments. Not only will this upgrade the vice-presidency, but it will make his Office capable of rendering the service needed in this modern world.

I strongly support the move to secure an adequate residence and it is my hope that we will not become so involved in a technical debate about the type and place that we lose sight of our major objective.

JOHN R. HANSEN.

MR. GRAY. With that, the committee now stands adjourned. Thank you.

(Whereupon, at 11:35 a.m., the hearing was concluded.)







Mr. GRAY. We will be glad to submit this for the record or for the information of the committee in its deliberation.

We have had a few people around the country writing in letters saying the proposal for a new home is extravagant, why should we build a million-dollar home for the Vice President of the United States, and this sort of thing. They don't understand. By and large the National Capitol Planning Commission, the Mayor, everyone is enthusiastic about the need for this type of facility, and I think those people that criticize—everyone has a right to do that, of course, in our society—don't realize that the million dollars could be saved in many other ways. When people come now they see our backs instead of our faces. I think anyone who would read the hearings we held before our subcommittee will get the idea that this home is badly needed.

Senator BYRD. You have certainly done a lot of work on this and that report will be most helpful to the committee and your testimony today has been most helpful.

Mr. GRAY. Thank you very much. I apologize for taking so much time. Thank you.

Senator BYRD. You took very little time and we are pleased to have you.

Mr. H. Stuart Knight, Director of the Secret Service.

Before Mr. Knight begins his testimony, the committee will take a 1 minute recess.

[Short recess taken.]

Senator BYRD. Mr. Knight, before you begin your testimony, I might say that at various times many of your personnel have been in my home and I have seen them in various other places and I am very much impressed with the caliber of individuals you have. I commend you and commend the Secret Service.

**STATEMENT OF H. STUART KNIGHT, DIRECTOR, ACCOMPANIED BY LILBURN E. BOGGS, DEPUTY DIRECTOR; FRANCES A. LONG, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR (ADMINISTRATION); AND PAUL S. RUNDLE, ACTING ASSISTANT DIRECTOR (PROTECTIVE FORCES)**

Mr. KNIGHT. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. You may proceed as you wish.

Mr. KNIGHT. I would like to introduce, first, the other two gentlemen at the table, Mr. Lilburn E. Boggs, who is the Deputy Director of the Secret Service, and Mr. Paul Rundle, who is the Deputy Assistant Director for Protection and the one man most knowledgeable about the subject we are discussing this morning.

Senator BYRD. Glad to have all three of you.

Mr. KNIGHT. I am pleased to appear before you and the other distinguished members of this committee to present the views of the U.S. Secret Service with respect to Senate Joint Resolution 202. This bill would designate the premises occupied by the Chief of Naval Operations as the official residence of the Vice President, effective upon the termination of service of the incumbent Chief of Naval Operations.

From the standpoint of its statutory responsibility to protect the Vice President, the Secret Service endorses the objective of providing



a permanent residence for the Vice President, effective upon the termination of service of the incumbent Chief of Naval Operations.

From the standpoint of its statutory responsibility to protect the Vice President, the Secret Service endorses the objective of providing a permanent residence for the Vice President. In this connection, the Naval Observatory grounds are ideal in terms of convenience and proximity for the Secret Service to carry out its protective functions.

The U.S. Naval Observatory grounds consist of 72 acres. The residence of the Chief of Naval Operations is situated on 12 acres, which are completely encircled by a 5-foot high fence. The main house, with garage and greenhouses, is located on 4 of the 12 acres. As I understand it, the residence was constructed in 1893. It is a substantial masonry and frame three-story building that faces Massachusetts Avenue in a northeasterly direction. The residence itself is approximately 270 feet from the street or 20 feet more than the distance from the White House to Pennsylvania Avenue. Access to the residence is by a driveway from Goldsborough Drive, a road on the Observatory grounds which is open to the public.

Secret Service technical security and protection experts have conducted a preliminary inspection of the residence as well as four other sites on the Observatory grounds that have been suggested as locations for new construction of a Vice Presidential residence. It is evident, from this inspection, that the residence of the Chief of Naval Operations is a most desirable location and can readily be secured. It sits within an already controlled environment. Also, it is in close proximity to areas currently patrolled by the Executive Protective Service in connection with the protection of foreign missions.

Because of the age of the structure, it appears that some remodeling would be required. Also it would be necessary to install certain technical security equipment.

These costs would appear to be minimal when compared with other alternatives.

Of the four other areas on the Observatory grounds that were inspected, only one is acceptable to the Secret Service from a security standpoint. This site is located in the northwest quadrant directly across Goldsborough Road, which is the main entrance to the grounds. However, this location has on it two other buildings which would have to be relinquished if it were designated as a site for new construction.

In summary, Mr. Chairman, the Secret Service supports the concept of a secure permanent residence for the Vice President.

We believe Senate Joint Resolution 202 will meet this immediate need and greatly enhance our capability to provide protection to the Vice President. We would, however, make the recommendation that the bill be amended to include a provision transferring the 12 acres on which the residence is located to the National Park Service. This would be in keeping with existing legislation on similar structures such as the White House and would consolidate maintenance and control of the property. We believe this step will facilitate our protective operations by enabling us to continue utilizing our liaison with the National Park Service on protective matters.

In addition, we would also recommend that a provision be included in the joint resolution to amend section 202 of title 3 of the United



States Code to expand the protective responsibilities of the Executive Protective Service to include the buildings and grounds designated as the permanent residence of the Vice President.

This concludes my remarks, Mr. Chairman. I will now be glad to answer any questions you or other members of the committee may have.

Senator BYRD. Would you first address yourself to the question raised by Admiral Zumwalt.

You were here, I believe, when he testified.

Mr. KNIGHT. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. Dealing with the security aspect.

Mr. KNIGHT. I will ask Mr. Rundle to go into some details. I have all of the respect in the world for the Navy and their security experts, but if in their opinion it is not a suitable residence, I would have to say we would take an opposite position, we think we can secure the residence and it is suitable from our position. I will ask if Mr. Rundle has anything to add.

Senator BYRD. Before Mr. Rundle proceeds, as I understand it, it will be your organization, the Secret Service, which will have the responsibility of protecting the Vice President.

Mr. KNIGHT. That is correct, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. And if the Vice President did move into this home, you and your service would need to be satisfied that the structure is such that he could be adequately and fully protected?

Mr. KNIGHT. That is correct, Mr. Chairman, and we feel that way now.

Senator BYRD. And you have reached the conclusion that the structure is such that he would be adequately and fully protected?

Mr. KNIGHT. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. Would you proceed?

Mr. RUNDLE. Yes, sir.

To answer directly Admiral Zumwalt, I think that any conventional home, whether new construction or old construction, is highly susceptible to destruction by rocket, or missile attack. What we must consider is will the Vice President be more secure in these quarters than he is now and where previous Vice Presidents have lived. It is our opinion that we can protect him in these quarters much better than we can at present.

Senator BYRD. And once the initial cost of the installation, whatever security arrangements you need to install, once that is done, then, of course, that continues over a period of time and regardless of how many changes in Vice Presidents there might be.

Mr. RUNDLE. That is correct.

Senator BYRD. Whereas now in 6 years you have had three different Vice Presidents and you have had to do something of a major nature to the homes of all three.

Mr. RUNDLE. That is correct.

Senator BYRD. Do you have available how much has been spent on each of those homes?

Mr. RUNDLE. We can furnish that for the record.

Senator BYRD. Would you furnish that for the record?

Mr. RUNDLE. Yes, sir.

[The information follows:]



## COSTS OF TECHNICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT INSTALLED AT RESIDENCES OF VICE PRESIDENTS

|                                                         | Cost of<br>equipment | Cost of<br>equipment<br>recovered |
|---------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Vice President Humphrey:                             |                      |                                   |
| Residence, Washington, D.C. ....                        | \$3,850              | \$3,630                           |
| Office, Minneapolis, Minn. ....                         | 3,643                | 3,580                             |
| Residence, Waverly, Minn. ....                          | 4,700                | 3,450                             |
| 2. Vice President Agnew:                                |                      |                                   |
| Residence, Sheraton Park Hotel, Washington, D.C. ....   | 14,700               | 14,500                            |
| Residence, Kenwood, Md. ....                            | 56,050               | 55,288                            |
| 3. Vice President Ford: Residence, Alexandria, Va. .... | 8,465                | 8,385                             |

Senator BYRD. You say that while it will be necessary to make some changes and there will be costs involved, as I recall, you said the costs would be minimal compared to the alternatives?

Mr. KNIGHT. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. Do you have an estimate of the costs?

Mr. KNIGHT. Our costs, most immediate costs which we take off the shelf would be approximately \$33,000. But for long-time permanent installation we are estimating approximately \$127,000.

The alternative, of course, is the construction of a new residence, and I am not really your best witness on the cost involved in the construction of a total new residence.

Senator BYRD. I am not clear.

The \$33,000 is what and the \$100,000 some thousand is what?

Mr. KNIGHT. We could immediately, so to speak, secure the residence for approximately \$33,000. But to do it the way we would want to on a long-term permanent installation the cost would be approximately \$127,000.

Senator BYRD. For the present residence?

Mr. KNIGHT. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. For the residence now occupied by the CNO?

Mr. KNIGHT. That is correct, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. When you say temporary, what do you mean by "temporary?"

Mr. KNIGHT. Something that we can get along with but which we do not consider optimal.

Mr. BOGGS. This is off-the-shelf equipment that would be installed in what we would term a "trip package" or temporary installation. This is just equipment funds.

Senator BYRD. \$33,000?

Mr. BOGGS. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. And for a more permanent arrangement, it would be \$100,000?

Mr. KNIGHT. Approximately \$127,000.

Senator BYRD. What would be the major difference?

Mr. KNIGHT. The major difference would be the degree of sophistication of the equipment which we could install. In other words, whether we are talking about an alarm system, a lighting system, intrusion devices, fire alarm systems, or others of that nature.

Senator BYRD. Admiral Zumwalt mentioned, used the word "fire escape," or fire, not prevention, but fire. What did you say in regard to the fire?



Admiral ZUMWALT. I felt the changes would have to be made because I think it is a fire hazard at the present time.

Senator BYRD. Does the Secret Service reach that conclusion?

Mr. RUNDLE. No, sir. We made a preliminary survey. We would, of course, wish to make additional surveys before the Vice President moves in. We have only been through the residence itself one time, although have been on the ground several times. We feel that with the manpower we would normally have with the Vice President on duty 24 hours a day, and with the alarm that we would install we could adequately prevent a fire under this system.

Senator BYRD. How does this \$33,000 compare with what has previously been spent?

Mr. BOGGS. We are talking only about equipment. These are the only costs we can correlate to the Secret Service. Equipment costs for Vice President Ford's residence, around \$89,000, which is recoverable.

Mr. RUNDLE. \$8,900.

Senator BYRD. Eight thousand?

That is a big difference. Not \$89,000.

Mr. BOGGS. No, \$8,900 recoverable equipment.

Senator BYRD. That is recoverable?

Mr. BOGGS. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. And the \$33,000 which you are speaking of, is that recoverable?

Mr. BOGGS. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. Mr. Knight, will you describe to us generally what is required to secure the present residence of the CNO for occupancy, or perhaps you would want someone else to do it.

Mr. KNIGHT. I can speak to you in general terms.

As I understand previously, we need certain alarm systems, lighting systems, certain intrusion devices, fire and radiation detection systems, in addition to the manpower requirements that we would also have.

Senator BYRD. The location is satisfactory now?

Mr. KNIGHT. Yes, sir, eminently satisfactory.

Senator BYRD. And in fact, with one exception, it is the only location in that entire observatory circle that would be satisfactory?

Mr. KNIGHT. That is correct, Mr. Chairman.

The present location plus the one in the northwest quadrant.

Senator BYRD. Why is this location so desirable from a security point of view?

Mr. KNIGHT. Mr. Rundle can answer that.

Mr. RUNDLE. There are several advantages to the present site. First, in comparison to our present situation is the location being within an already controlled environment.

Senator BYRD. I understand. Due to the present location, I am speaking of why is that the only site other than the one at the northwest corner?

Mr. RUNDLE. The CNO residence at the present time has an existing secondary style fence which is 5 feet high around the entire outer perimeter. The residence presently contains a fire escape located on the west side. The family entrance faces away from Massachusetts Avenue. It is 270 feet from Massachusetts Avenue. Whereas in comparison, the White House is only 250 feet from Pennsylvania Avenue.



It has a nearby garage, which is a part of the property. This garage can easily be converted to house the limousines, armored cars, and the area above the garage can be accommodated for a Secret Service command post.

The CNO residence has three possible route entrances and exits so we would not be tied to one route.

Senator BYRD. So you regard that as an excellent location from the point of view of security?

Mr. RUNDLE. Yes, we do.

Senator BYRD. The \$33,000 that you mentioned, does that include manpower costs or only equipment cost?

Mr. KNIGHT. That is equipment costs only, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. I think it is very significant, which I had frankly not been aware of before, there is only one other site on the entire property that you would regard as satisfactory.

Mr. KNIGHT. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. How many acres are involved in the total?

Mr. KNIGHT. In the total observatory circle, 72 acres.

Senator BYRD. If the site you prefer in the northwestern quadrant should be selected for new construction, would it require disposition of the present structures?

Mr. KNIGHT. There are two other buildings on that site. One is the residence public works officer and the other is the house utilized by the director of the Defense Intelligence Agency. It would be difficult to conjecture as to whether or not those could remain or not, and if they were to remain to what use they could be put because we would consider them as part of our controlled environment.

Senator BYRD. Then you would have to move those people out?

Mr. KNIGHT. Oh, yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. So then if the committee were to decide to build a new residence on the northwest quadrant, then you would have to move out the two individuals that you mentioned, who are occupying those two houses?

Mr. KNIGHT. That is correct, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. That would create an additional cost over and beyond the construction of the new residence.

Mr. KNIGHT. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. Is there anyone to be moved out if you should take over the present home of the CNO?

Mr. KNIGHT. No, sir.

Senator BYRD. Are there any buildings that would need to be razed?

Mr. RUNDLE. No, sir.

Senator BYRD. Any major changes to the terrain?

Mr. RUNDLE. No, sir, not major. There would be minor changes. We would probably want to do some security landscaping, but this would not be major.

Senator BYRD. Would it interfere, would the use of this as a residence by the Vice President, the fact that Secret Service involved in it and all that, would that interfere with the work of the Naval Observatory?

Mr. RUNDLE. I would hope not, sir. Again, I will go to Mr. Knight. We would probably not be your best witness on that. We looked at it strictly from the security point of view.



Mr. KNIGHT. I think, Mr. Chairman, what you meant, would our security efforts interfere with the normal function of the other?

Senator BYRD. That is right.

Mr. KNIGHT. The other people at the Naval Observatory. That is the question.

Mr. RUNDLE. In access to visitors? The access to work? We would not interfere, sir.

Senator BYRD. It would not require the removal of any present activities from the Naval Observatory?

Mr. RUNDLE. No, sir, it would not.

Senator BYRD. Can you elaborate on the disadvantages of using the present residence due to its age, configuration, and type of construction?

Mr. KNIGHT. No. I can let Mr. Rundle expand on it, but my understanding is one of the changes we would want to make would be the current fire alarm system, which has a general readout, that is, in other words, it indicates that there is a fire somewhere in the residence. We would want to make a more specific readout in that area. I am not sure, Paul, if there is any other major renovations.

Mr. RUNDLE. Not major. The admiral mentioned two, one of which is age, which does cause numerous problems, and GSA has looked into the structure of the house. The placement of bullet-resistant glass would be difficult without central air-conditioning. That is the major disadvantage. The other disadvantages are relatively minor.

Senator BYRD. But from the point of view of the Secret Service and security, the major disadvantage would be the bulletproof glass would eliminate the window air-conditioners?

Mr. RUNDLE. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. Mr. Knight, you recommended that the 12 acres on which the residence is located be transferred to the National Park Service. What is the advantage of this, particularly if the GSA is to assume control of the property?

Mr. KNIGHT. The advantage of having the National Park Service control this property is it would consolidate maintenance and control of the property and we believe this step would facilitate our protective operations by allowing us to continue our present liaison with the National Park Service on protective matters.

As you know, they have certain functions now at the White House on which we work very closely with them. Furthermore, it is our understanding that due to the recent amendment to the Public Buildings Act it would be incumbent on any agency for which GSA does work that GSA be reimbursed by that agency.

Senator BYRD. You suggest, as has GSA, if this transfer is to be made, provision be made for the Executive Protective Service to provide security for the residence. This is a part of your organization?

Mr. KNIGHT. That is right, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. Are you in a position to express an opinion on the number of personnel that would be required and the cost factors?

Mr. KNIGHT. Mr. Chairman, with all due respect I would be reluctant to discuss number in a public session. I would be happy to discuss them with you and the members of the committee in executive session.

Senator BYRD. I think you are quite right. I think that your re-



sponse is quite appropriate and that matter should be discussed in executive session and we will act accordingly.

The Navy seems to think the heavy traffic on Goldsboro Road and Gillis Avenue which border the property, both of which are used by employees and a considerable number of visitors, presents a security problem and degrades the site as a residence for the Vice President.

Will you comment on that?

Mr. KNIGHT. As to the public traffic, I don't think it is any more a problem than East Executive Avenue is in terms of the White House and in terms of visitors. It is my understanding that approximately 15,000 a year visit the Naval Observatory site, and that really is not a problem for us in terms of 7,000 a day average that visit the White House when it is open.

Senator BYRD. Half as many go through the White House each day as visit the Naval Observatory each year?

Mr. KNIGHT. That is right, according to my figures.

Senator BYRD. For comparative purposes, I have asked this question but I will ask it again for the record. I don't think you have the figures at the moment for comparative purposes. What has been spent on securing the present residence of the Vice President and if this measure is approved, is any of it salvageable?

Mr. KNIGHT. I think Mr. Boggs had indicated we have spent about \$8,900 at Mr. Ford's residence, all of which is recoverable.

Mr. Boggs. That is our equipment costs only, it does not cover the cost of installation.

Senator BYRD. The manpower costs are not recoverable?

Mr. KNIGHT. That is right.

Senator BYRD. I assure security checks would be made on any employees assigned to the residence, even if the Navy personnel temporarily continued to staff the residence as at present?

Mr. KNIGHT. Yes, that is part of our normal operating procedure.

Senator BYRD. I believe that takes care of the situation for the moment. I assume it may be necessary to ask you additional questions but not at the moment.

Mr. KNIGHT. Thank you very much.

Mr. RUNDLE. Thank you.

Mr. Boggs. Thank you.

Senator BYRD. Thank you, gentlemen.

Our next witness will be Mr. J. F. Galuardi, Deputy Commissioner of Public Building Service, and Mr. Robert R. Rice, assistant general counsel.

**STATEMENT OF JOHN F. GALUARDI, DEPUTY COMMISSIONER,  
PUBLIC BUILDINGS SERVICES, ACCOMPANIED BY ROBERT R.  
RICE, ASSISTANT GENERAL COUNSEL**

Mr. GALUARDI. Good morning, Mr. Chairman, members of the subcommittee.

I am John F. Galuardi, Deputy Commissioner of the Public Buildings Service, U.S. General Services Administration. With me this morning is Robert R. Rice, assistant general counsel for the Public Buildings Service of General Services Administration. It is a pleasure for us to be here this morning to testify on Senate Joint Resolu-



tion 202 to designate "the premises occupied by the Chief of Naval Operations as the official residence of the Vice President."

Before commenting on the resolution, I would like to explain briefly the responsibilities of the General Services Administration, the National Park Service, and the chief usher to the President's residence. It is important for the committee to understand the relationships when considering this particular legislation.

The General Services Administration has no direct responsibility for the Executive Mansion used for the residence of the President. Our responsibility is for the offices in the east and west wings of the White House and improvements for protection where required by the Secret Service.

Senator BYRD. The Secret Service tells you what they want and you comply with that request; is that it?

Mr. GALUARDI. Yes, sir.

Up until this coming fiscal year, we have funded these from our appropriations but after this fiscal year because of a change in our legislation it will be reimbursable from the agencies, including the Secret Service.

Senator BYRD. Thank you.

Mr. GALUARDI. The chief usher and the National Park Service have the responsibility for the Executive Mansion and the grounds surrounding the entire White House enclosure. An operating agreement exists whereby the responsibilities are assigned to the three parties, GSA, the chief usher and the National Park Service for those services which are common to the Executive Mansion and the east and west wings, for example, utilities.

In particular reference to Senate Joint Resolution 202, our primary concern rests with section 3 which states that:

The Administrator of General Services is authorized to provide for the care, maintenance, repair, improvement, alteration, and furnishing of the official residence and grounds, including heating, lighting, and air conditioning, which services shall be provided at the expense of the United States.

While endorsing the purpose of the joint resolution, we have a number of suggestions aimed toward better effectuation of that purpose. Mr. Chairman, these are incorporated in a draft bill which we propose in lieu of Senate Joint Resolution 202, as presently drafted, and we would like to submit it for the record.

Senator BYRD. It will be received for the record.

[The bill follows:]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, effective upon termination, in office of the incumbent Chief of Naval Operations, Department of the Navy, the Government-owned house together with furnishings, associated grounds comprising approximately ten acres, and related facilities which are and have been used as the residence of the Chief of Naval Operations shall thenceforth be available for and shall be designated as, the official residence of the Vice President of the United States, the specific areas and boundaries thereof to be determined jointly by the Administrator of General Services, the Secret Service, and the Department of the Navy.*

Sec. 2. The grounds and buildings comprising the official residence of the Vice President shall be under the custody and control of the Administrator of General Services.

Sec. 3. Section 202 of title 3 of the United States Code is amended by deleting the words "and (5)" in the first sentence and adding the following: "(5) the offi-



cial residence of the Vice President and grounds in the District of Columbia ; and (6)".

Sec. 4. The steward, housekeeper, or such other employee of the Official Residence of the Vice President as the Vice President may designate, shall under the direction of the Vice President, have the charge and custody of and be responsible for the plate, furniture, and public property therein. A complete inventory, in proper books, shall be made annually in the month of June, under the direction of the Administrator of General Services, of all public property in belonging to the official residence of the Vice President, showing when purchased, its cost, condition, and final disposition. This inventory shall be submitted to the Vice President for his approval, and shall then be kept for reference in the office of the Administrator of General Services, who shall furnish a copy thereof to the steward, housekeeper, or other employee responsible for the property.

SEC. 5. The Administrator of General Services is authorized and directed, with the approval of the Vice President, to accept donations and loans of furniture and furnishings for use in the official residence of the Vice President, all such articles donated to become the property of the United States and to be accounted for as such.

SEC. 6. The official residence of the Vice President shall be adequately staffed and provided with appropriate equipment, furnishings, dining facilities, services, and other provisions as may be required, under the supervision and direction of the Vice President, to enable him to perform and discharge appropriately the duties, functions, and obligations associated with his high office.

SEC. 7. The Administrator of General Services is authorized to provide for the care, maintenance, repair, improvement, and alteration, of the official residence and grounds, including heating, lighting, and air conditioning, which services shall be at the expense of the United States: *Provided, however*, That revenues deposited into the fund established by section 210 (f) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (40 U.S.C. 490(f)) shall not be available for this purpose.

SEC. 8. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary from time to time to carry out the foregoing purposes. During any interim period until and before such funds are so appropriated, the Department of the Navy shall make provision for staffing and other appropriate services in connection with the official residence of the Vice President out of any appropriation available to the Department for the operation and maintenance of the residence and grounds prior to the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 9. It is the sense of Congress that living accommodations, generally equivalent to those available to the highest ranking officer on active duty in each of the other military services, should be provided for the Chief of Naval Operations.

SEC. 10. The Act entitled "An Act authorizing the planning, design, construction, furnishing, and maintenance of an official residence of the Vice President of the United States", approved April 9, 1966 (80 Stat. 106), is repealed.

Mr. GALUARDI. Section 1 of our draft bill states that the area involved is approximately 10 acres, and provides for joint establishment of boundaries by the Department of the Navy, GSA, and the Secret Service. This provision is recommended to permit the different entities to take into account their programs in determining the boundaries. For example, the Secret Service will have to determine the boundaries necessary to provide adequate protection of the Vice President.

Section 2 provides that custody and control of the grounds and buildings be in GSA.

Section 3 of the draft bill would amend 3 U.S.C. 202 to provide that the Executive Protective Service shall have police jurisdiction over the area. The EPS now has jurisdiction over the White House and foreign embassies. Senate Joint Resolution 202 contains no provision for protection of the property.

Section 4, regarding a steward or housekeeper responsible for certain public property in the residence, is similar to a provision in 3



U.S.C. 109 applicable to the White House. Senate Joint Resolution 202 makes no such provision.

Section 5 provides an authority, missing in Senate Joint Resolution 202, to accept donations and loans of furniture and furnishings for use in the residence. A similar provision for the White House is contained in 3 U.S.C. 110.

Section 6 is adapted from section 2 of the joint resolution, providing that the Government shall furnish the house with the necessary facilities, furnishings, et cetera, to enable the Vice President to discharge his official duties.

Section 7 provides for the care and maintenance of the residence and grounds by GSA, as in section 3 of Senate Joint Resolution 202, except that the word "furnishing" is omitted because it is covered in section 6 of our draft. It also makes clear that the cost to GSA will not be met from GSA's Federal Buildings Fund.

Section 8 authorizes appropriations, and provides that in the interim period the building will be operated by the Secretary of the Navy using funds appropriated to operate and maintain the building. Senate Joint Resolution 202 provides that during the interim period the Navy will provide all services subject to reimbursement from the contingency fund of the "Executive" (meaning the "President").

Section 9 is identical with section 5 of the joint resolution regarding other accommodations for the Chief of Naval Operations.

Section 10 contains the provision of section 6 of the joint resolution providing for repeal of the 1966 Act authorizing GSA to construct on the site a residence for the Vice President.

Senator BYRD. Why would you need to repeal that?

Mr. GALUARDI. Because the act now provides that GSA would be providing for construction, whereas your bill provides for the takeover of the residence.

Senator BYRD. So would it make any difference whether it was repealed or not repealed?

Mr. RICE. I believe that we recommended the repeal, Mr. Chairman, because we had at the time we reviewed the bill conceived of the CNO residence as being the permanent residence of the Vice President. If it is only a temporary measure it may not be necessary to repeal the 1966 act.

Senator BYRD. Thank you.

Mr. GALUARDI. In submitting this alternative proposal, we take no firm position regarding custody, control, and maintenance of the residence by GSA.

Senator BYRD. Say that again.

Mr. GALUARDI. In submitting this alternative proposal, we take no firm position regarding custody, control, and maintenance of the residence by GSA. We would have no objection to the substitution of another agency, such as the National Park Service, which now maintains the Executive Mansion at the White House (GSA maintaining only the offices).

That completes my formal statement, Mr. Chairman, if you or any members of the subcommittee have any questions, I will be glad to answer them.

Senator BYRD. What is your estimate as to the cost of renovating the present residence, doing what the Secret Service feels needs to be



done, and doing what you feel needs to be done, to put it in appropriate condition for the Vice President?

Mr. GALUARDI. We in GSA with the Secret Service did go through Admiral Zumwalt's house with his kind permission and we really have to defer to the committee as to the extent to which they would require that work be done in the residence.

Because it is now the residence of the Chief of Naval Operations, it is quite conceivable that the Vice President could move in just as it is. Therefore, the cost could vary from as little as perhaps \$10,000 to \$15,000 to do the necessary minimum renovations that would be necessary. Presumably one person is leaving and another person is coming in. And some damage may be caused by moving furniture out or redecoration may be necessary.

Senator BYRD. The Secret Service has testified it would require \$33,000 for security.

Mr. GALUARDI. Secret Service testified \$33,000. General Services Administration costs would be in addition to whatever cost they had.

Senator BYRD. Your \$10,000 does not include the \$33,000?

Mr. GALUARDI. It does not include theirs.

Senator BYRD. I misunderstood theirs.

Mr. GALUARDI. We normally would provide the support for their permanent installation which are not in the costs which they have given you. Their \$33,000 figure is a temporary package they use on trips and, therefore, there would be very little in the way of a cost for General Services Administration to support the trip package. If we go to some more permanent type of requirements, in the residence, we conceive there would be two types of cost. One cost of upgrading would be in the habitable areas of the house for use as a residence, and the other is to provide for permanent type protective improvements that the Secret Service would require. The costs that we have estimated are \$276,000 to upgrade the habitable area and \$359,000 to provide for the protective improvements which would be required.

Furniture and furnishings would be in addition to those costs.

Senator BYRD. That \$350-some thousand that you speak of—

Mr. GALUARDI. I can describe some of that if you would like.

Senator BYRD. Yes.

Mr. GALUARDI. The house presently has 22 window air-conditioning units which you have heard about before. It would be necessary to remove those window units to provide the ultimate protection that is required.

Also to install bulletproof windows in a certain number of the windows which are in the residence.

Fencing which is around the property is fairly adequate as far as the Secret Service is concerned. There are some minor expenses where additional fencing would have to be provided around the greenhouse area. Within the residence we would have to install a fire and smoke detector system, a fire alarm system, a standpipe, which is a fire line for the purposes of extinguishing any fires which might occur, and provide whatever other miscellaneous fireproofing we find necessary to upgrade the residence.

There are other detectors that would have to be provided in the house at the entrances and on the exterior grounds. There would have to be lighting improvements put in, what we call a high intensity light



system and low intensity light system, both being requirements of the Secret Service.

Senator BYRD. The Secret Service gave two figures, one \$33,000 and one \$125,000.

Mr. GALUARDI. These costs are always in addition to those costs.

Senator BYRD. And you have given two figures, 300 and what?

Mr. GALUARDI. \$359,000.

Senator BYRD. \$359,000.

Mr. GALUARDI. For protective improvements, and \$276,000 for improving the habitable area of the house.

Senator BYRD. So your costs would be \$635,000, plus either \$33,000 anywhere from \$33,000 to \$125,000 for the Secret Service; is that right?

Mr. GALUARDI. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. You talk about additional lights.

Mr. GALUARDI. These are all parts of the costs that I am providing you now. Three hundred and fifty-nine thousand dollars is what I have been describing.

Senator BYRD. But did the Secret Service require the additional lights or are you putting in additional lights.

Mr. GALUARDI. They told us what they required and we provided the cost estimates and we would do the contracting for this type of work.

Senator BYRD. I must say I am confused. Does the \$359,000 that you are speaking of include what the Secret Service needs?

Mr. GALUARDI. No, sir.

Senator BYRD. It does not?

Mr. GALUARDI. I am sorry. It is for the Secret Service but does not include the cost that they gave you of \$125,000 for their equipment. Their equipment goes on the ends of the lines which GSA has to put in. We have to put in conduit and wire and hookup to the equipment which the Secret Service provide, which may be intrusion devices, electric eyes, closed circuit television cameras. What they are quoting you is the cost of their eyes, cameras, equipment, control boards.

Senator BYRD. Let's break down again the \$359,000. I don't understand it.

Do you have it itemized?

Mr. GALUARDI. It would pay for generally these kinds of things. Bullet-resistant glass, extending the fencing, fire protection within the residence, radiation detectors, high-intensity exterior lights, low-intensity exterior lights, renovation of a building for their command post, a police booth on the grounds, intrusion alarms, and TV facilities.

Senator BYRD. What is the \$276,000 for?

Mr. GALUARDI. \$276,000 is the cost of improving the habitable area of the house which would be the removal of the 22 window air-conditioning units, removal of the present heating system, which is an oil-fired hot water system, installation of a new heating and air-conditioning system, the replacement entirely of all of the electrical conduits, wire outlets within the residence, painting, some millwork and repairing the leaks in the residence.

Senator BYRD. Are you concerned about the leaking roof that Admiral Zumwalt spoke of?

Mr. GALUARDI. We were aware of it. The house does have a slate roof which is a permanent type roof.



The brickwork is vintage 1893, which generally always leaks, and it is a matter of doing proper preventative maintenance in order to prevent the leaks.

Senator BYRD. That would have to be done, I assume, whether the Chief of Naval Operations lives there or whether the Vice President lives there, would it not?

Mr. GALUARDI. It would probably be desirable at some time for the Navy, if it is to keep the residence for the Chief of Naval Operations, to perform these items. I am talking about as improvement to the habitable area.

Senator BYRD. \$276,000?

Mr. GALUARDI. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. You feel that would need to be done regardless of who lives there?

Mr. GALUARDI. Yes, sir; for a long time permanent residence, yes, sir.

I guess I am like Senator Humphrey, your pocketbook sometimes determines how much you do, and I think the Government pays as much attention to it and I think what the Navy is doing is getting by on what they have now. They could potentially get by with these same conditions indefinitely.

Senator BYRD. Let's assume this legislation passes, how much money would you need?

Mr. GALUARDI. I was deferring to the committee to determine what it is they would really ask the executive branch to be performing here. We could go anywhere from \$15,000 up to \$635,000, which I feel is the outside limit necessary to provide the increase in the living conditions within the house and the protective improvements required by the Secret Service.

Senator BYRD. May I ask the Secret Service at this point, most of the \$359,000, is as I understand it, is a requirement of the Secret Service; is that right?

Mr. GALUARDI. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. Is that correct?

Mr. KNIGHT. These are the installations that GSA would make on our behalf in order for us to get our equipment into operation. Is that a fair statement?

Mr. GALUARDI. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. The Secret Service would require an expenditure of \$359,000 plus anywhere from \$33,000 to \$125,000; is that right?

Mr. KNIGHT. That is right, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. The Secret Service requirement is the \$350,000 plus the \$33,000 or \$125,000, now.

Mr. KNIGHT. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. I understood from your testimony that the total that you would need from the point of view of equipment would only be anywhere from \$33,000 to \$127,000?

Mr. KNIGHT. As you phrased it, for equipment. Now, the installation, the running of the wires, the landscaping those are construction efforts which we are not permitted to do and which GSA does for us on our behalf.



This would be for permanent long-term, one-time installation; yes, sir.

Mr. RICE. Perhaps I could clarify the situation. We have authority under our appropriation, operating expenses, Public Building Service, to provide facilities for protection as requested by the Secret Service, so the moneys for these facilities show up in our funds and not in the Secret Services' funds. This is where they have one figure then.

Senator BYRD. I am concerned about the total cost to the taxpayers. The taxpayers are paying for it whether it comes out of the Secret Service fund or out of GSA funds.

Mr. RICE. I understand.

Senator BYRD. For the purpose of this hearing in trying to make a determination. What I want to know, how much is it going to cost? I don't care which agency the funds come from. They all come from the taxpayers.

Mr. GALUARDI. These are additive funds and when Secret Service were testifying we were expecting we would come before you and say these are in addition. They are giving you what they know as their costs from their appropriations and we were giving you what we know as our costs from our appropriation.

If you want to make a total cost comparison you would really have to add the cost of replacing a residence for the Chief of Naval Operations, and I haven't heard that cost discussed here today.

Senator BYRD. I can't even get the cost of this one thing in mind yet. It appears to me that, to use round figures that purely for protective purposes it will cost \$400,000, your cost, plus his cost?

Mr. GALUARDI. Approximately.

Senator BYRD. Is that right?

Mr. GALUARDI. That is close, yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. That is important, protective purposes.

Mr. RICE. I think we are also dealing with some ranges, Mr. Chairman. I believe that Secret Service testified that their minimum would be \$33,000 for the temporary package.

Senator BYRD. I am taking your \$359,000 and adding \$40,000 to it to get \$400,000.

Mr. RICE. I believe the \$359,000 we have for protection improvements would not be in a temporary situation either, as I understand it.

Mr. GALUARDI. That is right. Those are permanent improvements and not temporary. These are similar to what we are providing at the other Vice President residence.

Senator BYRD. So I guess what we want to do is compare this \$635,000 with what the cost of a new residence on the northwest quadrant along the lines that you already have specifications for, and I understand some architectural drawings.

Mr. GALUARDI. Yes, sir. When the bill was enacted in 1966, shortly thereafter, General Services Administration engaged an architect-engineer to start a study on this. He did not proceed very far before he was terminated because the Government did not want to proceed with the project any further. The firm was Bolton and Associates of Houston, Tex., and they made what we call a very preliminary type of investigation. They took a look at the site and designated four potential



sites on the Naval Observatory grounds as potential sites for the new construction. Their recommendation was that the 12 acres, more or less, on which the CNO house is located was the ideal site.

Senator BYRD. They reached that conclusion and the Secret Service also reached that conclusion?

Mr. GALUARDI. Yes, sir, independently. They reached theirs 5 years ago and the Secret Service just reviewed it and reached it a few days ago.

The question I would have to ask the architect-engineer, I haven't done that, is whether or not he contemplated the demolition of the CNO house for the purposes of constructing a new residence, because if that is the case, I would have to advise this committee that the CNO house does have a historical designation and the historical designated is a category III landmark of the District of Columbia.

Senator BYRD. I would assume if you are going to build a new residence you would not demolish this house. To put the residence on that site I assume you would go to the northwest quadrant.

Mr. GALUARDI. The northwest quadrant is a different site. That is what the architect-engineer designated as site No. 2.

Senator BYRD. I understand that. But it is a site that the Secret Service approves and the only site other than the present site that the Secret Service does approve?

Mr. KNIGHT. Yes, sir.

Mr. GALUARDI. The only complication I heard raised around it was perhaps by someone at a fairly low level in the Navy while we were on the site. The Naval Observatory ideal viewing area is in the northwest quadrant. They do not like the introduction of anything there which creates additional heat or light, and I think you can visualize that if we are going to put high level lights and low level lights around the new residence in the northwest quadrant it would have a fairly sizable impact on the Observatory functions.

Senator BYRD. We will get to the cost of it. Let's assume we do put a new residence in the northwest quadrant, what is that going to cost to put up a 30,000- to 40,000-square-foot structure?

Mr. GALUARDI. I would like to first provide for the committee some space comparisons that I have done and I will read them across.

The Admiral's house has a gross square feet of 11,373. The GSA study which we did in 1967 by Bolton Associates was contemplating a residence of 27,890 gross square feet. The White House, for an example, in the Executive Mansion part of it, is 84,160 square feet. The Governor's Mansion in Pennsylvania is 36,000 gross square feet and the Governor's Mansion in Georgia is 33,897 square feet. Both of these latter two mansions were constructed in about 1967.

Senator BYRD. What is Virginia, do you know?

Mr. GALUARDI. I didn't look up Virginia. Therefore, the residence which GSA was contemplating in the 1967 study of 27,890 square feet would cost for the construction of the resident itself, not including any protective improvements, \$1,470,000. This is very close to what Congressman Gray indicated the update of the cost figure would be of about a million and a half.

In addition to this \$1,470,000 we feel that we would have to also install about \$359,000 worth of protective improvements.



Senator BYRD. So you would have to put that much in whether it is to the present house or to the new house.

Mr. GALUARDI. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. So that would be a wash in comparing the two?

Mr. GALUARDI. Yes, sir.

Now, none of these figures include the cost of furnishings.

Senator BYRD. No; that is separate, as I understand it. And, also if you had a new residence, you would have fencing costs involved that you do not have?

Mr. GALUARDI. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. Which would be over and above the figure you just gave, I guess?

Mr. GALUARDI. Yes, sir, the northwest quadrant has a fence just around the one side of it. It would have to have a fence around the other three sides. We were contemplating this construction again in the site No. 1 area which has a fence and, therefore, we included no cost for it.

To give you a comparative cost figure of the Governor's mansion in Pennsylvania and the one in Georgia, it cost \$1,700,000 in 1967 for the one in Pennsylvania.

Senator BYRD. Excuse me, 1 million what?

Mr. GALUARDI. \$1,700,000. And for the one in Georgia, in about the same year, 1967, it was \$1.6 million.

Senator BYRD. Why do you think you can do this Vice Presidential home for less?

Mr. GALUARDI. I believe that the figures I am giving you for the Governor's mansion in Pennsylvania and Georgia include some site acquisition costs and here we would have the site free.

Senator BYRD. Let me ask you, the Secret Service again, is that \$359,000 that you are talking about, that the GSA is talking about, is all of that necessary?

Mr. KNIGHT. These are what we would require.

Senator BYRD. That is what you would require?

Mr. KNIGHT. Yes, sir; on a permanent basis.

Senator BYRD. But you have none of that, of course, at the present home?

Mr. KNIGHT. Of course we don't have any site nor the size either at the present residence.

Mr. BOGGS. The \$8,900 I gave was strictly equipment cost, not the installation of it. That is another cost.

Mr. GALUARDI. As an example, for Vice President Ford GSA had to incur a cost of \$73,500 to install the necessary protective improvements the Secret Service required?

Senator BYRD. That would be \$71,000 plus \$8,900?

Mr. GALUARDI. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. In other words, \$80,000 has been put into the present house?

Mr. GALUARDI. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. How much was put into Vice President Agnew's house?

Mr. GALUARDI. GSA put in \$175,000 for the protective improvements, enlargements of the driveway, and various things that the Secret Service required.



Senator BYRD. And how much was put in addition to that?

Mr. RUNDLE. I don't have the figures with me, sir. I can send them in.

Senator BYRD. We are interested in the total cost. The money comes from the taxpayer regardless of what special fund it might be. How about Senator Humphrey's home?

Mr. GALUARDI. I don't have those figures.

Senator BYRD. You might submit those for the record.

Mr. GALUARDI. Yes, sir.

[The information follows:]

#### EXHIBIT No. 89

#### GSA EXPENDITURES REGARDING PAST VICE PRESIDENTS

Due to the lapse of time, GSA has been unable to locate many documents pertaining to expenditures for security and support of past Vice Presidents while in office. The only information that we have been able to assemble deals with expenditures for then Vice President Humphrey at both his estate in Waverly, Minn., and his apartment at Harbour Square in Washington, D.C. These figures represent the approximate costs for those expenditures that are still identifiable.

#### GSA EXPENDITURES FOR VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY—WAVERLY, MINN.

While we are unable to identify the cost of each item, our financial records indicate the following amounts were spent:

Fiscal year 1965, job order 50035:

|                               |          |
|-------------------------------|----------|
| Septic tank, (estimated)----- | \$2, 000 |
| Underground feeder cable----- | 2, 765   |
| Boathouse (estimated)-----    | 2, 000   |
| Guardhouse -----              | 1, 875   |

Total ----- 8, 640

|                                                     |         |
|-----------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Fiscal year 1966, job order 60001-----              | 24, 340 |
| Fiscal year 1967, job order 70001-----              | 28, 901 |
| Fiscal year 1968, job order 810501 (estimated)----- | 15, 000 |
| Fiscal year 1969, job order 910501 (estimated)----- | 6, 500  |

Total ----- 74, 741

Grand total----- 83, 381

Although no specific documentation exists for these expenditures, they did include the rental of a 14-acre estate adjoining the Vice President's estate for both support and protection purposes, intrusion devices, communications systems, emergency generators, a flagpole, a boathouse, trailhouse and septic tank for the Secret Service, two radio-controlled automatic gate openers, some landscaping, Secret Service guardhouse adjacent to the Vice President's boathouse, snowmobile, furniture for the Secret Service, a desk and chair for use of the Vice President in his home.

#### HARBOUR SQUARE, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Support of the U.S. Secret Service in providing protection during a portion of time Hubert H. Humphrey was Vice President of the United States and residing at Harbour Square, 550 N Street SW., Washington, D.C., Apartment S-801, Building A.

Lease of a room in the basement, approximately 697 square feet, which was used by the Secret Service as a command post from October 1, 1966, through July 31, 1969. During this period, the U.S. Secret Service provided around-the-clock protection as required by law-----

\$4, 522



In conjunction with the required necessary protection certain tenant alterations had to be performed to convert basement storage space into a command room:

|                                   |        |
|-----------------------------------|--------|
| Electrical .....                  | 1, 000 |
| Carpentry and painting.....       | 2, 000 |
| Air-conditioning and heating..... | 2, 900 |
| Total .....                       | 5, 900 |

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |          |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| In conjunction with the protection of the former Vice President, certain security tenant alterations had to be performed on the 8th floor apartment. Due to a common wall between apartments, it was necessary to construct separate wall to insure security. This wall was equipped with openings providing the USSS with visual inspection of the inside of the wall: Estimated cost..... | 500      |
| It was necessary to install approximately 800 linear feet of ridged steel conduit serving secure communications equipment: Estimated cost....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 2, 000   |
| In order to conceal security equipment, special cornices were constructed and installed in the 8th floor corridor (just outside the Vice President's apartment): Estimated cost.....                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 300      |
| Fire and intrusion devices—GSA provided necessary conduit and wiring in support of fire detection and intrusion devices: Estimated cost .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 2, 000   |
| Protective evergreens and screening—Shrubbery and visual security screening was provided in lieu of bullet resistant glass on southeast side of the apartment.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 150      |
| Bullet resistant glass— It was necessary to install bullet resistant glass on three sets of patio type sliding doors on the north side of the apartment. This was accomplished under contract GS-03B-15389, dated March 8, 1967, with Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., in the amount of .....                                                                                                    | 11, 465  |
| Tenant alterations in conjunction with this installation requiring furring out exterior wall: Estimated cost.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 1, 500   |
| Total estimated cost.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 28, 337  |
| Total estimated cost from Waverly.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 83, 381  |
| Approximate total expenditures for Vice President Humphrey at both locations.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 111, 718 |

Senator BYRD. To make the record complete on the three Vice Presidential matters. The same way with the Secret Service, so we can add the two together so we know where we stand.

You use the word "permanent" on this \$359,000. Does that mean that you are going to have to spend \$359,000 regardless of how long this home might be used? If it were going to be used for 5 years you would spend that? If it were going to be used for 20 years you would spend that much?

Mr. GALUARDI. I would anticipate the state of the art for protective work being what it is, that we are talking probably about a 5 to not more than 10-year cost here. That during that period they may come up with some other devices which would have to be installed.

Senator BYRD. Of that \$80,000 that has already been spent on the Ford home in Alexandria, around \$8,000 would be recoverable and the rest, I assume, would not be recoverable?

Mr. GALUARDI. GSA would have some recoverables but I have not computed them so I don't know what they are.

Generally our installations are not recoverable because they consist usually of burying conduit below the ground and installing things behind walls.



Senator BYRD. Of course, all of the personnel costs, none of that would be recoverable.

Mr. GALUARDI. I have not included personnel cost here nor has the Secret Service.

Senator BYRD. I mean the labor cost.

Mr. GALUARDI. Labor cost is included.

Senator BYRD. Have you any estimate of the annual maintenance and operating costs once the residence is renovated and furnished?

A corollary question: Would these costs be more or less than a new residence?

Mr. GALUARDI. I have the figures, sir. The cost of, and I have again broken them down into two parts, that is, the cost of maintaining the habitable area of the residence as opposed to maintaining the protective improvements, because they both require some work on the part of whoever does the maintenance and operation, whether it be GSA or any other agency.

Senator BYRD. I think it would be more helpful to me and to the committee if you would give me a total cost, I don't care how it is broken down, total cost of what it is going to cost to maintain.

Mr. GALUARDI. To maintain the admiral's house, including the protective improvements, would be \$116,000 per year.

Senator BYRD. Suppose you put up a new residence along the lines we have been speaking of?

Mr. GALUARDI. If we put up a new residence the cost would be \$170,000 per year.

Senator BYRD. Of course, that doesn't include the staff?

Mr. GALUARDI. That is not the cost of the staff, the stewards, or valets, or cleaners of the residence itself. That is merely to maintain the physical structure of the residence, the electrical systems that are installed for the Secret Service, et cetera.

Senator BYRD. What does it cost to maintain the White House?

Mr. GALUARDI. I don't know. GSA does not maintain it and National Park Service does.

Senator BYRD. So it costs \$116,000 to operate and maintain the admiral's house?

Mr. GALUARDI. This includes the ground maintenance, too.

Senator BYRD. And it would cost \$170,000 to maintain a new residence?

Mr. GALUARDI. Yes, sir, and the ground maintenance is the largest cost in that.

Senator BYRD. In which?

Mr. GALUARDI. In the estimates.

Senator BYRD. In both estimates?

Mr. GALUARDI. Yes, sir.

You have snow removal during the wintertime, cutting the grass, maintaining the landscaping.

Senator BYRD. Yes, that is a high cost.

I wonder if we could do this: if we could consolidate the figures, GSA figures and the Secret Service figures. If you could give us a consolidated figure, assuming that we take the admiral's house as a permanent residence, and then assuming that we build a new residence in the northwest quadrant, and see how these compare. You have given



it to us today but it hasn't been consolidated, the whole thing. It would be helpful if you could consolidate it for us.

How much would it cost to protect the CNO house if it was concluded to move a Vice President in on a temporary basis until a new home could be constructed?

Mr. GALUARDI. I think that would require resurvey by the Secret Service and ourselves.

Mr. BOGGS. We have said the trip package would be \$33,000 in equipment.

Mr. GALUARDI. Is that sufficient to last for a period of about 2 years?

Mr. BOGGS. It would.

Senator BYRD. Would you need the \$359,000?

Mr. BOGGS. Not on a temporary basis, no, sir. That is strictly portable trip package equipment.

Senator BYRD. I mean let's assume for the moment that it was decided to move the Vice President into the admiral's house until a new home could be built, would you need the \$359,000 that you are speaking of?

Mr. GALUARDI. Based on what the Secret Service is saying, no, they would be willing to provide protection for the CNO house for the Vice President with what they call their trip package and assigning additional staff officers in order to provide protection, therefore there would be no cost on the part of the General Services Administration for protective improvements to support Secret Service, therefore the cost would be \$33,000.

Senator BYRD. So then the Vice President could move into this home at a far less cost than the \$359,000?

Mr. GALUARDI. The only cost I keep throwing in, I think we need about \$10 to \$15,000 to take care of the habitable area of the House. That is just one tenant moving out and another moving in.

Senator BYRD. One tenant moving out and another one moving in, you would need about \$10 or \$15,000 instead of the \$276,000?

Mr. GALUARDI. That is right.

Senator BYRD. That is one defined area.

With one tenant moving out and another tenant moving in, the new tenant being the Vice President, you don't necessarily need the \$359,000?

Mr. GALUARDI. Not so long as the Secret Service is willing to protect it with their manpower and their trip package for the period that the construction takes.

Senator BYRD. May I ask the Secret Service then, if my understanding is correct, that you do not necessarily need the \$359,000, but that the total cost would be \$33,000 plus some additional manpower?

Mr. KNIGHT. Mr. Chairman, I think to be totally responsive to your question in terms of our equipment, it would be approximately \$33,000. Unknown cost at this time would be the increase in manpower we would utilize in order to obtain the degree of protection we think is necessary. If we are talking about a 2-year period of "temporary arrangement" I think it would be unrealistic to say we would not call on GSA for certain assistance. The magnitude of that request is very difficult for me to determine at this point but I would have to say there would be no cost to GSA that I think would be unreasonable.



Senator BYRD. What I am really trying to establish is how much of this \$359,000 is actually really essential.

Mr. KNIGHT. We would have to stand by our previous testimony that what we have requested from GSA for a permanent ongoing installation would require, as they tell us, \$359,000. Those are those costs. Those are the requests that we would make of them in the event this was to be a permanent residence for the Vice President and to afford the degree of security that we think we need over a long-term period.

Senator BYRD. Now the \$276,000, I assume that you are not involved in that?

Mr. KNIGHT. That is right, I am not involved in that.

Senator BYRD. You haven't requested that?

Mr. KNIGHT. No, sir.

Senator BYRD. You have no interest one way or the other in that?

Mr. KNIGHT. That is right.

Senator BYRD. Why do you feel it is necessary to put \$276,000 into it?

Mr. GALUARDI. \$276,000 is required because the present electrical system is one that has grown over the years since 1893, and is a patched system. There are indications of some fairly old wiring in the residence. We did not make a very thorough analysis of that when we were looking very quickly at it and, therefore, our recommendation would be twofold.

One is to completely strip all the electrical wiring out of the residence and to install new electrical wiring, and to also put in an emergency power unit so in the event there is a failure of the commercial power that the residence could operate by itself, especially to provide the protective devices on emergency power.

The other thing is that the residence has 22 window air-conditioning units. The units, according to the Navy personnel that we talked to, seem to sustain the temperature in the house fairly well and especially during receptions with a large number of people. That would be our major question.

However, it is a jerry-rig kind of installation, it does interfere with the installation of the bullet resistance glass and, therefore, we would recommend that the present air-conditioning system and the heating system also be done away with and in its place a combination heating and air-conditioning system be installed.

We cannot install duct work in that building because it does not lend itself well to hiding the ducts, and the system would have to be a different kind of system than you normally put in a residence.

The other costs are repairing the leaks, taking care of some mill-work that looks like it needs to be restored, and updating perhaps some kitchen equipment and things like that.

Senator BYRD. Would all of that need to be done if the Vice President moves in?

Mr. GALUARDI. I think you are asking my opinion on it and I would say that I have been in at least two Vice President residences and this—and what is there is equal to or greater than what they have in their own residences. The Vice President could move into that residence very much the way it is right now and still be in a better position than what they had in their own residence.

Senator BYRD. Thank you very much.

Mr. Harold Eberle, from the Office of Management and Budget.



**STATEMENT OF HAROLD F. EBERLE, ASSISTANT TO THE DIRECTOR  
FOR CONGRESSIONAL RELATIONS, OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND  
BUDGET**

Mr. EBERLE. My name is Harold F. Eberle; I am Assistant to the Director of Congressional Relations.

Mr. Chairman, we do not have a prepared statement because we have not yet developed a position on this legislation. That is about all I can say. We are in the process of now preparing it.

Senator BYRD. This is a very important piece of legislation. A lot of Senators are interested in it. It was introduced by the Republican leader of the Senate, Mr. Scott, with some 30 cosponsors. One who testified is a former Vice President and distinguished member of the Senate, Senator Humphrey. I think this committee is entitled to get a position from you.

Mr. EBERLE. We are wrestling with the same problem you are confronting today. In order to make a recommendation we must consider so many different alternatives. In response to your sense of urgency we are able to clear off and agree with the factual information that has been presented, but the analytical information to develop a position has not been completed. That should take a couple of weeks, I am told.

Senator BYRD. Who is doing it?

Mr. EBERLE. Primarily it is done in our Division of Economics and General Government, but it is something that requires coordination with all of the relevant agencies in town, the White House and with the Vice President's staff.

Senator BYRD. What we want are facts and figures. Why does it require coordination of the White House?

Mr. EBERLE. You have seen the facts and figures, but which way to go is the problem; that is, the analysis of the facts and figures in making a recommendation.

Senator BYRD. It seems to me if you are getting into the White House you are getting into a political matter. I want some factual analysis, I don't want a political analysis.

Mr. EBERLE. It has to be approved. It will be part of the President's submission of a budget request. He has to approve that ultimately in making a recommendation of what level to fund it. You have heard it coming all the way from \$15,000 to \$600,000 and so there will be an ultimate analysis on what would be the best recommendation considering all of these factors.

Senator BYRD. You are not being asked for a budget request, you are being asked for factual information dealing with this matter.

Mr. EBERLE. You have heard the factual information today and we have concurred in that factual information.

Senator BYRD. Is it the view of the Office of Management and Budget that the legislation should be approved?

Mr. EBERLE. I can't testify to that at this time.

Senator BYRD. Is it the view that this should be disapproved?

Mr. EBERLE. It is an open question at this time.

Senator BYRD. Is it the view of the Office of Management and Budget that there should be a home for the Vice President?

Mr. EBERLE. That is still an open question.

Senator BYRD. How much work has been done on this?



Mr. EBERLE. The coordination with Mr. Nease and the affected agencies and drawing together their testimony and clearing it is essentially what we have done now.

Senator BYRD. Your office has done that?

Mr. EBERLE. Yes, sir. Concurred in all of the testimony that you have heard today and in consultation with the Vice President's office. I think everybody is aware of the fact that there are political pressures to have a residence for the Vice President. This particular Vice President will do anything that he is told to do, but if you are asking for his druthers he would rather not move from his present residence.

Senator BYRD. Are you speaking for the Vice President?

Mr. EBERLE. That is a fact of life.

Senator BYRD. Are you speaking for the Vice President?

Do you purport to speak for the Vice President?

Mr. EBERLE. I purport to speak for the staff of the Vice President.

Senator BYRD. You said the Vice President would prefer not to move from his present residence. Are you saying he opposes this legislation?

Mr. EBERLE. No, sir, he does not oppose this legislation. If you are asking for his preferences, he will do anything that he is told to do. He is well aware of the political pressure to establish a separate residence for the Vice President.

I do not think he will oppose it.

Senator BYRD. Is it the view of the Office of Management and Budget that the Vice President does not want this legislation?

Mr. EBERLE. I don't want to cast it in that sense.

Senator BYRD. How do you cast it?

Mr. EBERLE. That we have dealt with his staff in trying to ascertain what he would recommend and that is the sort of thing he has indicated that it is wide open insofar as he is concerned, whatever the Congress wants him to do he will do, he understands the political forces that are at work.

Senator BYRD. What are the political forces at work?

Mr. EBERLE. To stop continuing spending on individual private residences. He is cognizant of that and that it would be in the national interest to have a separate residence for the Vice President.

Senator BYRD. But the Office of Management and Budget doesn't have any view on that?

Mr. EBERLE. At the present time. It is under development.

Senator BYRD. The inference of what you say is that the Vice President doesn't want it?

Mr. EBERLE. The Vice President is not urging that this be done to accommodate his present needs. He recognizes the need of the Republic for a residence for the Vice President and will concur with anything you want. If it were in the committee's mind—

Senator BYRD. Why don't—wouldn't it be possible for the Office of Budget and Management to work in this way? Leave out the Vice President's views, leave out the President's views, leave out political views, leave out the majority leader's views, leave out the minority leader's views, and give the committee a professional analysis of what they think is sound from the point of view of the taxpayers.

Mr. EBERLE. Yes, sir; and that is exactly the way we will proceed.

In the event it was in the committee's mind that the present Vice President is in urgent need of a residence, I would set your mind at



case, he is not pushing for it in this sense but he will do whatever is the will of the Congress. I am only trying to cast it between those ranges, whether he urgently needs it or urgently opposes it, it is neither one of them.

Senator BYRD. I am not an author of this legislation, I am not a sponsor of the legislation, the only reason I am involved in it is because I happen to be chairman of the subcommittee. But the way you are casting it is the Congress is trying to force something on the executive branch.

Mr. EBERLE. No, sir; let me repeat. We are aware of the fact there is public discontent with continued expenditures on private residences of Vice Presidents, and I use the words "political pressure" in the soundest sense of that, a public policy pressure to provide a permanent residence for the Vice President. We do not oppose that in concept.

Senator BYRD. I don't know what you mean. I am not sure the public is clamoring for it.

Mr. EBERLE. I think the public is opposed to the idea of putting money into private residences of Vice Presidents.

Senator BYRD. I think you will find the public is not going to be too happy about spending a couple of million dollars on a home, so I don't think the public is clamoring for it.

What have you done up to this point? I don't mean you individually, but I mean your agency?

Mr. EBERLE. Trying to reconcile the various alternatives that you have heard proposed before you, anywhere between \$15,000 and \$650,000 for the present residence as against the construction of a new one. We have also been studying a proposal that has been introduced in the other body for the acceptance of a privately donated residence. There apparently are several live offers in that direction.

Senator BYRD. But the Office of Management and Budget has no view whatsoever on this legislation?

Mr. EBERLE. At the moment. It is developing one and it will be submitted to you.

Senator BYRD. When will it be submitted?

Mr. EBERLE. In several weeks, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. I assume in the meantime the Office of Management and Budget will assure that nothing is done in regard to those quarters, in regard to the admiral's house, until a decision is made by this committee or by this Congress?

Mr. EBERLE. I can assure you we will do nothing to prejudice the case, yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. It is very awkward to proceed if you are not willing to give us a—

Mr. EBERLE. I feel very awkward here telling you I have nothing to say but that is what it boils down to.

Senator BYRD. Who in your organization is handling this?

Mr. EBERLE. It is primarily in the hands of the Associate Director for Economics and General Government, Mr. Walter Scott. Within his purview falls GSA and Treasury with the Secret Service and that sort of thing.

Senator BYRD. By what date may we have the information?

Mr. EBERLE. Sir, I have not been told that. It will be prepared on a specific date, but they said it will take several more weeks, and I can



only convey to you the exact phraseology I heard. I will certainly return and impress upon them the urgency that you are expressing.

Senator BYRD. You have heard the testimony. If the Vice President were to move into this, the admiral's house, how much do you feel would be necessary to spend on it?

Mr. EBERLE. Mr. Chairman, I don't feel competent to make an appraisal at the present time. I do not work in the substance of this sort of legislation.

Senator BYRD. Now give us the name for the record of the individual who has the responsibility for this?

Mr. EBERLE. It is primarily Associate Director Walter Scott.

Senator BYRD. Give his title.

Mr. EBERLE. Associate Director for Economics and General Government.

Senator BYRD. He is exploring what?

Mr. EBERLE. The various ranges, the possibilities. He is trying to settle in his own mind the very things that perplex you.

Senator BYRD. What would be your suggestion to this committee as to how to proceed in the absence of any information?

Mr. EBERLE. We can't add any more factual information than what you now have. About all we are prepared to do is make an analysis of that and make a recommendation. But I don't believe we can bring to bear any additional factors than what you now have on the record.

Senator BYRD. In other words, the Office of Management and Budget takes whatever figures are submitted by the departments. You don't have any independent—

Mr. EBERLE. Then they analyze them and try to figure out the tradeoffs and make a recommendation or come out with an opinion. We don't deal with mysterious figures, they are usually the ones that are in the public domain.

Senator BYRD. Is that the way you handle all of our financial problems?

Mr. EBERLE. Generally they are available to everybody.

Senator BYRD. I am not speaking of figures being available, but do you just take the figures submitted by any department of government and use that as gospel?

Mr. EBERLE. No, sir.

Senator BYRD. That is what I am trying to get, do you have an independent analysis of it?

Mr. EBERLE. There will be an independent analysis.

Senator BYRD. Of the figures?

Mr. EBERLE. Of the figures. I am told we did clear off the factual testimony, it was reviewed.

Senator BYRD. You did what?

Mr. EBERLE. The factual testimony that you have heard from the various agencies today was submitted in advance and OMB analysts did concur in that.

Senator BYRD. So it was cleared through OMB?

Mr. EBERLE. That is right.

Senator BYRD. We will have to have another meeting of the committee then, I would hope.

Mr. EBERLE. We will submit for the record as soon as it is completed, and I am told it will be several weeks yet.



Senator BYRD. We may want more than just submitted for the record.

We can't proceed further today. I would express the hope OMB would expedite this matter. I personally have no interest in it one way or the other except to try to get it disposed of. There are a lot of people who are interested in it. I don't happen to be one who is personally interested in it although I am spending the most time on it presently. I hope OMB expedites, I don't care what recommendations you make or what your analysis is, I do think we need an analysis from you, and if you would ask the appropriate officials to expedite it it would be very helpful.

Mr. EBERLE. I shall.

Senator BYRD. And also I think we would probably have to have another committee meeting when the information is available.

Thank you very much.

Mr. EBERLE. All right, sir, thank you.

Senator BYRD. Thank you, gentlemen, very much.

The committee stands in recess.

[Whereupon, at 1:05 p.m., the subcommittee recessed, subject to call of the Chair.]





