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COMMEMORATION OF THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT

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HEARING BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION UNITED STATES SENATE

NINETY-SIXTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

ON

S.J. Res. 116

PROVIDING FOR THE COMMEMORATION OF THE ONE
HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF
FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT

DECEMBER 12, 1979



Printed for the use of the Committee on Rules and Administration
United States Senate

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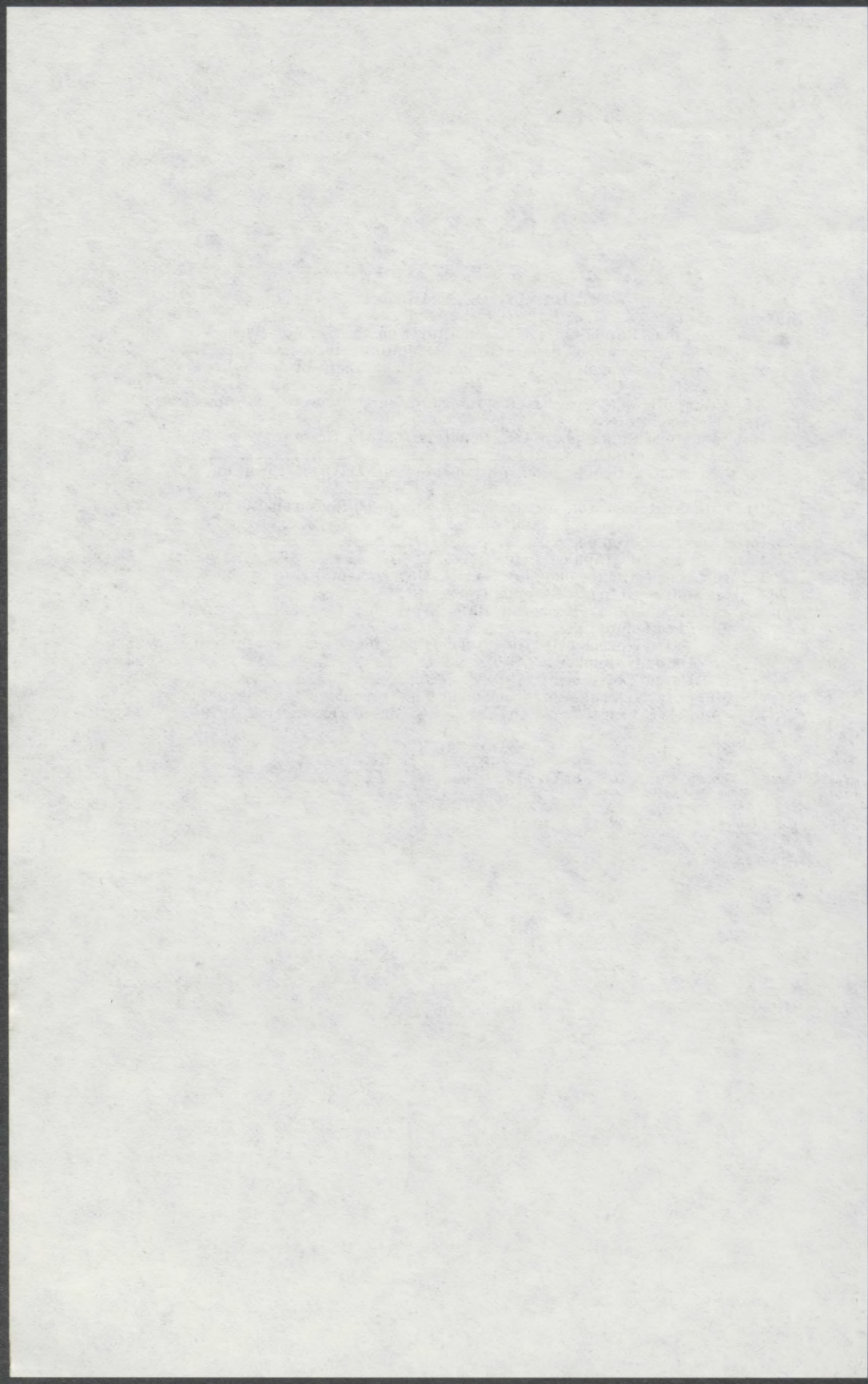
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COMMEMORATION OF THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1979

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D.C.

The committee met, pursuant to notice, at 10 a.m., in room 301 Russell Senate Office Building, Hon. Claiborne Pell (chairman) presiding. Present: Senators Pell, Williams, Ford, DeConcini, Hatfield, and Schweiker.

Staff present: William H. Cochrane, staff director; Gerald W. Siegel, chief counsel; Thomas K. Decker, minority staff director; Paul Goulding, professional staff member; Raymond N. Nelson, professional staff member; John K. Swearingen, director, technical services; John L. Sousa, counsel, elections; Jack L. Sapp, professional staff member; Donald L. Massey, minority counsel; Elaine W. Milliken, minority counsel, elections; Christopher Tow, assistant counsel, elections; Peggy L. Parrish, chief clerk; and Robert Heckman, assistant chief clerk, auditor.

The CHAIRMAN. The Committee on Rules and Administration will come to order.

We have a remarkably full agenda today, but as a courtesy and a mark of our respect for Senator Randolph, we have given priority to this hearing on the bill in which I know he is so interested. It is one also that I must say that interests me as a young man who grew up very much under President Roosevelt's influence, and one whose father was a college and old friend through the years, and neighbors in Dutchess County of President Roosevelt.

I think the thing to bear in mind is that there must be a memorial to President Roosevelt, over and above that little marker on Pennsylvania Avenue across from the National Archives. What that memorial is to be is yet to be determined.

The proposals determinations of the Roosevelt Memorial Commission so far have been unacceptable or too expensive, compared to memorials to Jefferson, Lincoln, Washington. But I think this problem can be brought into line, and there should be some substantial memorial to President Roosevelt.

As we move ahead on the resolution before us we should bear in mind that it should not mitigate our desire to eventually see a major memorial to President Roosevelt, and that thought should be borne in mind.

At this point I welcome Senator Randolph, very much indeed. We are delighted to have him here with us.

**STATEMENT OF HON. JENNINGS RANDOLPH, A U.S. SENATOR FROM
THE STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA, AND SPONSOR OF SENATE JOINT
RESOLUTION 116**

Senator RANDOLPH. Thank you very much, Chairman Pell.

I agree with your opening statement. The form and substance of the memorial, that is a matter for careful consideration, and to know that, you have not only the personal interests and concern to bring that memorial properly into place, but beyond that you have evidenced the feeling that we cannot continue to delay the consideration at the committee level of this subject matter, and I am grateful for the opportunity to present some thoughts in support of resolution—Senate Joint Resolution 116—that would provide for the commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

Now, there are pressures, that we understand, and we know that at 10:30 today there is one of the most crucial votes in connection with the windfall profit tax that will be made during the consideration of that far-ranging legislation. So I presume it is the part of judgment for me to try to include materials rather than to make too lengthy a statement.

The CHAIRMAN. Correct, I think there will be a vote at 11 o'clock, also.

Senator RANDOLPH. Well, a vote at 10:30, for certain. The vote at 11 o'clock is not actually determined. It may be determined by the vote at 10:30 somewhat.

But I know that there are members of this committee, including yourself, who have been giving very concerted attention to the memorial for FDR.

Now, you will have my help in this matter, although I appear for a certain resolution that I have introduced, I am conscious that in any legislation we have the opportunity to cooperate, and so as we consider this proposal—in a sense, a modest celebration for the 100th anniversary of the birth of FDR, born on January 30, 1892—we are all going to try to work our way, thinking in terms of various approaches, but with the one overriding reason that we feel the American people want this. I believe they do. They would not be conscious of the *modus operandi* by which it is brought into being, but they will be a happy people if it is done, and done rightly.

So I appear today in a dual capacity, as a Member of the Congress, serving today as one who served, also having come to Washington and taken the oath of office in the House the same day that the President took his oath of office in the beginning of his several terms.

Second, I am a West Virginian, and I am somewhat provincial, but I do not think I allow that provincial position to stand in the way of doing something worthwhile, and when I can couple the two together, why it is a delight for me.

So, another West Virginian, Pare Lorentz, has had the experience of working with FDR, the members of the Roosevelt family, in those early days. That will come out in the hearing.

Now, the resolution that I have presented provides for the establishment of a special joint committee of the Congress, and it would have two functions. First, to make arrangements for a joint session of the Congress, that would be held on January 30, 1992, and second, to ac-

quire and publish, "The Days of Franklin D. Roosevelt: A Chronicle," by Pare Lorentz, and such other manuscripts, and photographs, and illustrations as the joint committee would deem appropriate.

These two functions are essentially the same as were followed in the Sesquicentennial Commission in connection with President Abraham Lincoln, and that was in 1959. First, there was a joint session at the time of Lincoln, as I have indicated, a joint session here. Carl Sandburg, many of us will remember, of course, I remember it indelibly, it is etched in my mind and heart, the address of Carl Sandburg in that era. He was a great Lincoln scholar, and then we had that chronology, "Lincoln Day by Day: A Chronology, 1809 to 1865," which was produced in three volumes.

It was last year that Pare Lorentz came and talked with me about this 100th anniversary. I would ask consent, Mr. Chairman, to have placed in the record a Pare Lorentz chronology and certain materials, I will not list them, but my statement here will include the listings.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection.

Senator RANDOLPH. I learned something at that time, I know, in a general way, about Mr. Lorentz's work with the President, but he actually had given 10 years, and that was 1947 until 1957 working on this chronicle, and he was in communication, of course, during that period, with Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, and it was a monumental task to which he gave himself, for the period of 10 years of work, which was, I know, appreciated by many of us who know about him.

Now, members of my staff have been working with Mr. Lorentz, to see if there was some practical way, realistic way, and in fact, a very proper way to have those unpublished works about FDR, a part of the—what we know will be an anniversary, certainly now in your thoughts, and I am certain in the thoughts of many of the members.

So it is planned that on January 30, 1982, that that be done.

I suggested to Mr. Lorentz that he might discuss this matter with some Senators. He talked with Senator Hatfield, for example, who is not only a member of this committee, but also serves on the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Commission.

Senator Hatfield discussed the possibility of including the chronicles of Mr. Lorentz as a part of the Commission's work, with members of that Commission, but the general feeling there was that it should be handled apart from the memorial itself.

It was at this point that the president of the Lincoln Sesquicentennial came to mind, to me, with the discovery that Congress had used the joint congressional committee several times in the past for memorial purposes. In 1880 the Congress established a joint committee on the Yorktown Centennial Celebration. In 1882, the Congress established a joint committee for the erection of a memorial column at Washington's headquarters at Newburgh, N.Y. Also in 1882, the Congress established a joint committee to authorize the statue to John Marshall, whose statue is now in front of the Capitol Building.

So, Senator Pell, and through you, the members of this committee I would say, to use a popular, perhaps even a correct cliché, "what is the bottom line?" You are asking, and that is natural, "what will it cost?" I wish I could say this morning it will cost nothing. There shall be no cost. But with the inflationary period in which we are

living, and which will perhaps show signs of increasing rather than decreasing, why we will have to think in terms of this problem.

In section 5 of the proposal, the resolution that I have presented, there is provision that the expenses of the joint committee shall not exceed \$500,000. We assess that figure only for purposes of your study, to provide for the acquisition of the manuscripts, photographs, and illustrations from Pare Lorentz, and to provide for expert editorial assistance in bringing the material up to date, ready for publication, approximately \$425,000; to provide for the joint session of the Congress, and to provide for such other arrangements as the joint committee may see fit for that 100th anniversary celebration, \$75,000. This figure does not provide for the printing of the chronicle. That cost can only be estimated when the manuscript and the format and the number of volumes are determined when the chronicle is ready to go to the Public Printer.

But, if we are ready in time for the anniversary, we, of course, must proceed with the authorization for the joint committee, and I am sure you appreciate this, regardless of the form of the resolution, and that should be done, hopefully at an earlier, rather than a later, date.

So we are of the age of Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Frankly, regardless of political affiliation, we can now view, I think, objectively, this extraordinary leader, the only one of our Presidents of the United States elected to that office four times. That is in the historical perspective that I speak.

As Lincoln belongs, as we have said, with the ages, I think that Franklin Delano Roosevelt also is worthy of that expression. I am not one to canonize political leaders, but I do remember the voice of Franklin Roosevelt, as I heard it over and over again, as I heard it in person, as I heard it by radio, and I remember the appeal that was within that voice, I remember the abiding faith in our institutions, I remember the superb qualities of leadership, regardless of the programs that he espoused, and some battles that he lost. I think he epitomized, over a great period of time, the yearnings, the dreams which, in a sense he made dynamic; the visions which in a sense he vitalized, which was for the whole body of the American people.

So 34 years have passed since FDR died, and at the time of his death he was still continuing in the service of his country, and we must not forget he was in the service of his country, not because it had been decreed that he be, he had been elected and reelected by the people of the United States. That is the strength and the glory of FDR, or any other man who comes to this body.

Frankly, that is the strength of Abraham Ribicoff, who is going to leave next year from this body. I have sketched his life, from the very beginning, and talked with him, my seatmate, and I have followed his steps through the years, and he is in the Senate because he was chosen by the people. Chosen by the people for the Governorship of that State, a longer period of time of service than any other man.

So it is not a matter of a Democratic Party, or a Republican Party. Mr. Chairman, it is the stature of the man himself, which goes beyond the framework of the party. That is why I feel so strongly about the Centennial for FDR.

We are, above all else, Americans, and there are points in the history of this country, when, if we zero in, we will be a more united

people. I am sure that you and your colleagues of this committee and of the Congress know that the feeling is there, that we have an opportunity now to do something, and to begin planning for it, and I commend you, Mr. Chairman, because you have anticipated this in our discussions informally. I know how you feel about the situation.

Mr. Lorentz, of course, was doing those celebrated documentary films in the thirties. That is an important part of this magnificent heritage of those years, of Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Do we remember? I do, of course, "The Plow That Broke the Plains." Our younger people do not know him, but, Mr. Chairman, they would be the better if they did know him.

Do we remember "The River," done by Pare? Yes; I remember. I remember those films, the ones that I have mentioned here, and I remember the development of communications as we have it today.

But, Pare Lorentz, of course, as a young man, he went from West Virginia to New York, he was the editor of the "Edison Mazda Lamp Sales Builder," and on and on and on, the critic for Judge magazine, and not too many people are around who remember Judge, but it was a good magazine.

The New York Evening Journal, Vanity Fair, Town & Country, and McCall's, and of course, he worked with that great New York lawyer, Morris Ernst; he wrote: "Censored—The Private Life of the Movies in 1930."

Here we have no individual who does not know his craft. That is why I speak of it, and I do not hesitate to speak of it because in whatever we do, why I think it is very, very important that somebody identify, Mr. Chairman, with the area, and with the era that he is a part with these works of what we hope can be done.

I remember the training films that he made in connection with the period of World War II, the American pilots, as he told them going overseas, and these, and on and on and on, and I will place it in the record, indicates that film "Nuremberg" which he directed, the motion picture, of the rise and fall of the Nazi regime. Nothing like it, Senator Hatfield, nothing like it. It is of yesterday, but it proves what Pare Lorentz has done, and so it was after that period that he gave 10 years, as I have said, 1947 to 1957, with the encouragement of Mrs. Roosevelt and others, in producing "The Days of Franklin D. Roosevelt: A Chronicle," and so, in all of these programs, why he has been preeminent, and I have no hesitancy in speaking as I speak to Senator Hatfield about the centennial, I have no hesitancy in speaking about the resolution which I presented, which mentions my friend from West Virginia, but in a sense, a citizen of this Republic, with an understanding of the influence of FDR, not only at home, but throughout the constantly shrinking world in which we hope eventually peace, rather than conflict, will come. A peace to please us all.

[The following was received for the record:]

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

Mr. Chairman, I am grateful for this opportunity to appear before the Committee on Rules and Administration on behalf of Senate Joint Resolution 116, providing for the commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

I am aware of the pressures on this committee because of the time-frame in which we all must act in the waning days of this session of the Congress. I will be brief. There are members of this committee who have worked diligently seeking the proper lasting memorial for F.D.R. You will have my help when you have agreed on that memorial. In the meantime, I urge you to consider my proposal for a modest celebration of the 100th anniversary of F.D.R.'s birth on January 30, 1982.

I am here in a dual capacity. First, as the only member of the Congress now serving, who was elected to this body in 1932 in the same election which placed F.D.R. in the White House. Second, as a West Virginian—because it was another West Virginian, Pare Lorentz, who broached the subject to me of this centennial celebration.

The resolution before you provides for the establishment of a Special Joint Committee of the Congress, which committee shall have two main functions: first, to make arrangements for a joint session of the Congress to be held on January 30, 1982; second, to acquire and publish, "The Days of Franklin D. Roosevelt: A Chronicle," by Pare Lorentz, and such other manuscripts, photographs, and illustrations as it deems appropriate.

These two functions are essentially the same as those followed by the Lincoln Sesquicentennial Commission in 1959: first, there was a joint session of the Congress with a distinguished address by Carl Sandburg, the great Lincoln scholar; second, there was published, "Lincoln Day by Day: A Chronology, 1809-65," in three volumes.

It was last year that Pare Lorentz called on me and discussed the coming 100th anniversary of the birth of F. D. R. I would ask consent of the committee to place in the record a Pare Lorentz chronology and some biographical notes which will help you understand the background and record of this West Virginian who made the great documentary films for F. D. R., "The Plow that Broke the Plains," "The River," and "The Fight for Life," and for whom F. D. R. created the U.S. Film Service and appointed him as its Chief.

It was then that I learned that Pare Lorentz had spent 10 years, 1947-57, working on his F. D. R. chronicle and was in almost constant communication with Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt while working on this monumental task.

I asked members of my staff to work with Pare Lorentz and see if there was some way we might take advantage of the fact that there was in existence an unpublished work of merit about F. D. R. and the impending anniversary of the centennial of F. D. R.'s birth on January 30, 1982. Senate Joint Resolution 116 is the result of those activities.

I suggested to Pare Lorentz that he might discuss his project with the able senior Senator from Oregon, Mark Hatfield, who is not only a member of this committee, but also serves on the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission.

It is my understanding that Senator Hatfield discussed the possibility of including the Lorentz chronicle as a part of the Commission's work with members of the Commission, but the general feeling there was that it should be handled apart from the Memorial.

It was at this stage that the precedent of the Lincoln Sesquicentennial came to mind along with the discovery that the Congress had used the Joint Congressional Committee several times in the past for memorial purposes. (In 1880, the Congress established a Joint Committee on the Yorktown Centennial Celebration. In 1882, the Congress established a joint committee for the erection of a memorial column at Washington's headquarters at Newburgh, N.Y. Also, in 1882, the Congress established a joint committee to authorize the statue to John Marshall, which statue is now in front of the Capitol Building).

Mr. Chairman, as we all know, "the bottom line"—to use a popular cliché—of any bill or resolution is: "What will it cost?" I wish I could say, "no cost;" but in these inflationary times, nothing is really inexpensive. You will note that section 5 of the proposed resolution provides that the expenses of the joint committee shall not exceed \$500,000. This figure was assessed as follows: to provide for the acquisition of the manuscript, photographs, illustrations, and so forth, from Pare Lorentz; and to provide for expert editorial assistance in bringing the material up to date and ready for publication, approximately \$425,000; to provide for such other arrangements as the joint committee may see fit for a proper 100th anniversary celebration of the birth of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, \$75,000.

This figure does not provide for the printing of "The Chronicle." That cost can only be arrived at when the manuscript and format and number of volumes are determined when "The Chronicles" is ready for the Public Printer. But, if we are to be ready in time for the anniversary, we must proceed with the authorization for the joint committee at the earliest possible time.

Mr. Chairman, we all are of the age of Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Regardless of political affiliation, we can now view this extraordinary leader, the only one of our Presidents elected by the people of the United States four times, in a historical perspective. As Lincoln belongs with the ages, so does F.D.R. I am not one to canonize our political leaders, but I do remember that great voice, that abiding belief in our fundamental institutions, the superb qualities of leadership which Franklin Delano Roosevelt epitomized for all the people of these United States.

It is now 34 years since F.D.R. died in the service of his country. It is my firm belief that this resolution is an appropriate way for the Congress to salute the centennial of the birth of F.D.R. We are Americans; we hope we can agree that for extraordinary services to the people of the United States, Franklin Delano Roosevelt deserves no less. I urge your favorable consideration of this resolution.

You know that the distinguished majority leader, Senator Byrd and I, as West Virginians, are not given to hyperbole, but it is a fact that all West Virginians are exceptional, and my friend, Pare Lorentz, is just an ordinary West Virginian, a truly exceptional man. I introduce him to you at this time.

Pare Lorentz is best known for his celebrated documentary films of the 1930's, which are part of the magnificent heritage of the administration of Franklin Delano Roosevelt. "The Plow that Broke the Plains" and "The River" are two classic films that are taught in every school of communications in the United States today.

But, as an ordinary 20-year-old West Virginian, Pare went to New York and got a job as editor of the Edison Mazda Lamp Sales Builder, and not long after, branched out as one of the first motion picture critics, on Judge Magazine, The New York Evening Journal, Vanity Fair, Town & Country, and McCall's. He became an author. With that great New York lawyer, Morris Ernst, he wrote: "Censored—The Private Life of the Movies" in 1930. In 1934, he was the author of "The Roosevelt Year," the story of the first year of F.D.R. in the White House. Then later he wrote and directed the great documentary films which made him famous.

During the war, as Colonel Lorentz, he made the training films for American pilots going overseas, showing them what they would encounter on their first flights from the United States to practically any place in the world. This meant that Colonel Lorentz and his crew had to fly those routes first and photograph them. For this work he was decorated by his Government. Following the war, he was Chief of the Film, Theatre, and Music Division of the Civil Affairs Division for occupied Europe and here he supervised the fine film, "Nuremberg," a motion picture of the rise and fall of the Nazi regime.

It was after this that he spent 10 years, 1947-57, with the encouragement and constant consultation with Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, producing "The Days of Franklin D. Roosevelt: A Chronicle," the tremendous work which it is proposed to publish in this Senate resolution.

He has been active the past few years doing everything from covering international conferences on peaceful uses of the atom for the Washington Post to lecturing in university schools of communications.

Mr. Chairman, I present Pare Lorentz.

PARE LORENTZ CHRONOLOGY

Place of birth: December 11, 1905, Clarksburg, W. Va.

Moved: 1909, Buckhannon, W. Va.

Education:

Buckhannon High School, Buckhannon, W. Va.

West Virginia Wesleyan College, Buckhannon, W. Va., 1922-23.

West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va., 1923-25.

Editor, West Virginia University Moonshine.

New York City: 1925.

Editor: Edison Mazda Lamp Sales Builder.

Motion picture critic:

Judge magazine, 1926-34.

New York Evening Journal, 1931-32.
 Vanity Fair, 1932-33.
 Town & Country, 1933-36.
 McCall's, 1935-41.

Author:

With Morris L. Ernst, "Censored: The Private Life of the Movies," Cape & Smith, 1930.
 "The Roosevelt Year," Funk & Wagnalls, 1934.
 "The River," Stackpole & Sons, 1938.
 "Lorentz on Film," Hopkinson and Blake, 1975.

Motion pictures:

- "The Plow That Broke the Plains," 1936. Wrote and directed for U.S. Resettlement Administration.
 "The River," 1938. Wrote and directed for Farm Security Administration. U.S. Department of Agriculture. Released by Paramount. World prize 1938 for best documentary picture, Venice Film Festival. Grant Shorts Award. Jay Emanuel Publications, 1938.
 "The Fight For Life," 1940. Wrote and directed for the U.S. Film Service. Released by Columbia Pictures. Best Documentary Film Award, 1940, National Board of Review. Film script included in the book "Twenty Best Film Plays" by Professor John Gassner and Dudley Nichols, Crown Publishers, 1943.
- 1938-39: Member, representing radio and motion pictures, InterAmerican Affairs Committee, U.S. Department of State.
 1938-40: Appointed Chief, U.S. Film Service, by President Franklin D. Roosevelt.
 1940-41: National defense editor, McCall's magazine.
 May 1942: Presidential Commission, major, U.S. Air Corps.
 January 1, 1943: Graduated, officers training school.
 1943-46: Commanding officer, overseas technical unit, ATC USAF.
 May 1944: Lieutenant Colonel USAF, awarded Air Medal, awarded Legion of Merit.
 1946-47: Chief, Films, Theater and Music, Civil Affairs Division U.S. War Department, in charge of those subjects for occupied countries.
 1947-78: President and treasurer, Pare Lorentz Associates, Inc., 166 East 74 Street, New York, N.Y.
 1955: Special correspondent, the Washington Post, first U.N. Conference on the Peaceful Uses of the Atom, Geneva, Switzerland.
 1960: Member, Democratic Advisory Council on Natural Resources, with Miss Rachel Carson wrote pollution platform for Democratic National Committee.
 1961: Station WGBH, Boston, produced four 1½ hour television shows, "Lorentz on Film," for National Education Television.
 1963: Reception and award, John Quincy Adams Room, U.S. State Department, given by Secretary Orville Freeman celebrating centennial of U.S. Department of Agriculture.
 November 10-12, 1970: "Pare Lorentz Film Festival," the National Archives of the United States, Washington, D.C.
 November 23, 1971: University of Wisconsin at Oshkosh conferred the title, "Honorary Professor of Speech."
 October 19, 1972: West Virginia Wesleyan College awarded honorary degree, "Doctor of Letters."
 December 11, 1973: The Pare Lorentz collection room dedicated at University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh, Forrest R. Polk Library.
 May 20, 1975: "Lorentz on Film: Movies 1927 to 1941" by Pare Lorentz published by Hopkinson & Blake, New York, N.Y.
 May 14, 1978: West Virginia University awarded honorary degree, "Doctor of Humanities."
 October 12-13, 1979: Dinner, screening, and reception honoring Pare Lorentz and Frank Capra given by the U.S. National Audiovisual Center at Washington, D.C., to announce a new catalog of "Documentary Film Classics Produced by the U.S. Government."

PARE LORENTZ: BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

Since Pare Lorentz left West Virginia University for New York City in 1925 at the end of his junior year, he has lived in and around that city. Over the years he constantly has been asked "Where did you get the name?" as though he came from some exotic middle-European background.

In the biographical notes in a collection of his writings about motion pictures "Lorentz on Film" which was published in 1975, he wrote his publisher, "My genes were assembled by characters named Ruttencutter, MacTaggart, Boggess, and Stalnakar." All his people came to America before the Revolutionary War and all settled in what was then the wilderness outposts of Virginia.

His paternal great grandfather Jacob was born in Lancaster, Pa., in 1776 and upon receiving three land grants from John Tyler, Governor of Virginia, cut a road and made his way with a 100-mule train over the Alleghany Mountains into what was then the wilderness of northern West Virginia. Among other things, he laid out the town of Buckhannon in which his great grandson was raised.

After a stint as editor of a house organ for the Edison Mazda Lamp Co., Pare Lorentz sold some humorous articles to a then new magazine, *The New Yorker* and to the old magazine, *Judge*, and in 1926 became movie critic of that magazine. For 15 years thereafter, no matter what else he did, he was a staff motion picture critic for not only *Judge*, but *Vanity Fair*, *Town & Country*, the *New York Evening Journal*, and *McCall's*. He was, in 1926, the youngest critic of any kind on a national weekly magazine.

In his comments about Lorentz's movie criticisms, the distinguished director, King Vidor, in his prolog to "Lorentz on Film" states among other things, " * * * he was an able interpreter of the films of a glorious era. Well before the advent of sound synchronization, he likened film form to musical form * * * " " * * * unlike some contemporary critics of films, Lorentz tried to be constructive on one hand while taking the picture apart with the other. He loved movies too much to wallow in the negative smog that has characterized some of our most popular reviewers * * * " " * * * while going to see hundreds of films each year and reporting on them, Lorentz still found time to speak out as a prophet and commentator of the new art in general * * * " Mr. Vidor concludes his prolog by remarking " * * * this is a book by Pare Lorentz, the film critic, but if you read between the lines, there is much to be learned about Lorentz, the cinema prophet, and Lorentz, the filmmaker."

Besides reporting on current motion pictures, Lorentz always was interested in the control of the production, distribution, and of the materials of the motion picture, including patents and electronics. In collaboration with the famous civil liberty and literary attorney, the late Morris L. Ernst, he wrote "Censored: The Private Life of the Movies" which was published in 1930.

In a rather unusual tribute, his editor at *McCall's*, Otis L. Wiese, wrote a frontispiece for that magazine in 1938 characterizing his movie critic as follows:

"While at one time he was known as the youngest motion picture critic in New York, he is now—at 32—the oldest in point of years of service. Ladies and gentlemen, we give you Pare Lorentz. Judging by your letters, some of you can take him and others wish to bury him. No other reviewer for this magazine has ever evoked such a violent reaction among readers, yet you will find that, month in and month out, his reviews are never deliberately belligerent. Rather, they reflect Lorentz's profound conviction that motion pictures represent an important means of expression. When he pierces the fog of feverish movie ballyhoo he does so with a surgeon's eye and a surgeon's intent. He wishes to preserve the strength of an important industry."

Upon the election of Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1932 and with the advent of the New Deal in March 1933, Lorentz tried to interest his friends in New York City in investing in a factual newsreel movie account of that first year of the New Deal. Unsuccessful, he turned to words and pictures and produced a book "The Roosevelt Year." It was, as were his subsequent movies, a successful experiment in using words and pictures.

A solid, good Republican newspaperman who was an intimate personal friend of President Herbert Hoover, but nevertheless an honest and successful journalist, Mark Sullivan wrote a three column review of "The Roosevelt Year" in the *Saturday Review of Literature*, April 21, 1934.

It stated, among other things, " * * * 'The Roosevelt Year,' a photographic record edited by Pare Lorentz. Here, too, is an example of another novelty, a new variation in the means by which the public is made aware of events and susceptible to stimulation of emotion about public affairs and public characters. Collections of photographs are no new thing. There was a famous 'Photographic History' of the Civil War. There are several 'pictorial histories' of the Great War. But 'The Roosevelt Year' is an advanced example of an innovation which is itself, I think, less than a year old * * * " " * * * Mr. Lorentz's

captions, read in connection with the photographs, really achieve, through some exceptional talent, the continuity, the accuracy, and some of the other qualities of true history * * *." He concludes his lengthy review by saying " * * * Mr. Lorentz, both as respects contents and technique of presentation, has made a marked advance. He has overcome limitations which I had supposed were invincible in this kind of book."

Carrying a copy of "The Roosevelt Year" with him, he went to see an old friend, James LeCron, special assistant to Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace. The subsequent events of how he was employed by Rexford Guy Tugwell and wrote and directed his first motion picture, and the first non-military picture ever produced by the U.S. Government of sufficient merit to achieve commercial distribution, of his subsequent writing and directing of "The River" and his appointment by President Roosevelt as Chief of the U.S. Film Service in charge of all U.S. motion pictures, have for the military, of his writing and directing of "The Fight For Life," the first feature-length motion picture with actors made by the U.S. Government and aimed at commercial distribution, and of the praise and awards given these three motion pictures—all these events are described along with the trials and tribulations that went with the triumphs in "Pare Lorentz and the Documentary Film" which was written by Dr. Robert L. Snyder, coordinator radio-TV-film, Department of Speech, University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh.

Among the many firsts, Mr. Lorentz was the first movie director ever to employ a gifted American composer and the first chairs of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra to provide a full-length score for a nonmusical motion picture, "The Plow That Broke the Plains." In the years since this movie and "The River" were produced, Mr. Virgil Thomson's symphonic versions of his scores for the two movies have had many recordings and still are being played by symphony orchestras.

The score for the full-length motion picture "The Fight For Life" runs almost 55 minutes and is the longest score ever orchestrated for a non-musical motion picture by any American director. In the preface to the shooting script (which is included in "20 Best Film Plays" by John Gassner and Dudley Nichols, Crown Publishers, New York 1943) the authors included Lorentz's private, informal instructions and suggestions to his composer, Louis Gruenberg, which clearly indicate his clear understanding of the importance of music being a part of pictures and words.

"The River" is the most quoted, the most exhibited and the most taught short motion picture ever produced in America. The words were published subsequent to the release of the motion picture in a book "The River" by Stackpole Sons, 1938 and they have been included in many anthologies of American poetry and writing.

Recently the distinguished retired movie critic of the New York Times, Bosley Crowther, reevaluated the motion picture in his book "Vintage Films—50 Enduring Motion Pictures." He chose "The River" to represent the year 1938 in his book of 50 motion pictures. Among other things he said:

"It was not a feature-length picture. It ran for 31 minutes, to be exact. But it had the effect and impression upon the eye and mind of being more intensely dramatic than most 2-hour-long fictional films. In that 31 minutes it compacted a sense of the passage of some 200 years in the life of the Mississippi and the activities of man along its banks and in the hinterlands of the huge basin which the river and its myriad tributaries constituted. In the end it left one with the feeling that one had made a deep and intimate contact with this great living artery of water, which for ages has just kept rolling along, and that, in its mighty presence, man was greedy, wasteful, and infinitely small."

According to "A Survey: Use of Classic and Contemporary Documentary Films in Colleges and Universities" by George A. Mastroianni, "The River" is the most owned picture used by university educators and the second most used in instruction. "The Plow That Broke the Plains" and "The City" (the outline for which Mr. Lorentz wrote) are also high on the list of documentary films owned by universities.

All three of Lorentz's films were given high praise at the time of their openings by the critics of New York City which, then as now, greatly influence motion picture exhibitors. These rave reviews were even more startling in that these were U.S. Government productions and the reviewers were employees of publishers who very frequently were editorially against the policies of President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

After the Congress refused to appropriate funds for the U.S. Film Service, Mr. Lorentz became national defense editor of McCall's magazine. Hitler invaded Poland in 1939 and France in 1940 which country surrendered June 21 of that year. He and his editor designed a special section of McCall's devoted to reporting the events of the coming national emergency in America. The articles were illustrated by photographs taken by some of the distinguished photographers who were members of the famous Farm Security Administration group.

Among some of the writers employed were Jonathan Daniels, Erskine Caldwell, Roark Bradford, Dr. Winslow, dean of Yale Medical School of Public Health, and the painter, John Stuart Curry.

Upon the bombing of Pearl Harbor and our country entering the war, Gen. Harold L. George and C. R. Smith of the Air Transport Command asked Lorentz to form an aerial motion picture and still photographic unit for the purpose of producing aerial motion pictures of the flight lines to overseas bases for the purposes of briefing transport and heavy bombardment transient air crews. Lorentz took with him his chief cameraman, Floyd Crosby and his chief movie technician, Lloyd Nosler, as well as Russell Lee, one of the famous FSA photographers, as cadre of his unit which became known as the overseas technical unit. They graduated from officers training school in January 1943 and in the succeeding war years produced 235 aerial briefing films and over 350,000 still pictures. The unit received many citations and Lt. Col. Pare Lorentz was awarded the Air Medal and the Legion of Merit and the Airman's Bar.

On having separated from the service in March 1946, Lorentz was appointed Chief of Films, Theater and Music in the Civil Affairs Division of the U.S. War Department in which capacity he was responsible for the production, among other things, of "Nuremberg," the official U.S. War Department motion picture which portrays the rise, the conquests, the atrocities and the fall of Nazi Germany.

In 1947 Lorentz formed his own company, Pare Lorentz Associates, Inc. for the purpose of consulting about motion pictures and television in the public interest. He became interested in the problems of radiobiological health and was assigned by the Washington Post in 1955 as a backup reporter to the first U.N. Conference on Peaceful Uses of the Atom in Geneva. He wrote a series of articles for the Washington Post and a very long and prophetic article for McCall's, "The Fight For Survival." He was a member of the Democratic Advisory Council on Natural Resources and with Miss Rachel Carson wrote the pollution platform for the Democratic National Committee.

In and out of assembling and writing a work autobiography, Lorentz has continued his interest in conservation and land use.

A few years ago he put together a collection of 99 pieces he wrote about motion pictures in his youthful days, "Lorentz on Film—Movies 1927 to 1941", which was published by Hopkinson & Blake in 1975. A new generation of critics were very cordial in their comments on his old works.

Since preparing this book, Pare Lorentz has occasionally been lecturing with his motion pictures, the two most recent appearances being at the Pacific Film Archives Art Museum, University of California, at Berkeley, in November 1976 and as a guest of the Ontario Film Institute at the Science Museum in Toronto, in March 1977.

Since then he has appeared at Memphis State University, Memphis, Tenn.; the Henry W. Grady School of Journalism at the University of Georgia, Athens, Ga.; the School of Communication, the University of Texas, Austin, Tex.; the Amon Carter Museum of Western Art in Dallas-Fort Worth; and as a guest of the School of Communications, University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.

During the past few years, Lorentz has received three honorary degrees: 1971, professor of speech, at the University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh, title created especially for him as a part of the centennial celebration of that university; 1972, doctor of letters, West Virginia Wesleyan (which hometown college he left at the end of his freshman year); 1978, doctor of humanities, University of West Virginia (which university he left at the end of his junior year).

The CHAIRMAN. I thank you, Senator Randolph, for a remarkably eloquent and moving statement in support of this legislation.

As a matter of information, the cost, which was touched on in your statement, of the printing as furnished by the Public Printer, for the first 25,000 sets, would be \$1,301,314, with \$43,096 for each additional

1,000 sets. I think we ought to bear these estimated cost figures in our minds.

[The printing cost estimate is as follows:]

Date: December 12, 1979.

Reply to (attention of) : Chief, Congressional Information Section.

Subject : 100th anniversary of birth of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

To : Senate Rules Committee.

The following informal estimate is furnished as requested :

Casebound, 25,000 sets, 6 volumes to a set, 624 pages to a volume (including illustrations) :

1st 25,000 sets-----	\$1,301,314
Additional 1,000 sets-----	43,096

W. SCOTT SONNTAG.

The CHAIRMAN. I would also bear in mind the question I mentioned earlier that we want to be very sure that this or any other movement in this direction does not siphon off or divert support from the main objective which is the permanent Roosevelt Memorial. I do believe we will eventually get to it, although we have had a few problems, and delays so far.

Senator RANDOLPH. I agree with you, Mr. Chairman, with what you are saying.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Hatfield?

Senator HATFIELD. Mr. Chairman, as a member for the last 8 years of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Memorial Commission, I have stayed abreast with the various efforts that have been undertaken to properly memorialize the life and service of President Roosevelt.

As this committee is aware, we had before us last year a resolution which I introduced, authorizing the construction of the FDR Memorial on the West Potomac Park. At that time, there was some concern expressed over the costs involved and the construction and maintenance of the memorial. So our Memorial Commission met again with the artists and the person who created the memorial, Mr. Lawrence Halperin. We have made certain changes in the memorial plans which retain the integrity of the original design, but does eliminate certain portions that add to the cost but not the overall effect of the memorial.

I mention that memorial only to keep it before the members of this committee, Senator Randolph. There seems to be little sentiment on the majority side for creating the memorial for former President Roosevelt. I am sorry for that since, regardless of one's political affinity to the late President and his policies, and I was not one of his supporters in that sense, his mark upon the history of our Nation cannot be denied.

For that reason, I am generally in support of the intent of Senate Joint Resolution 116. I have seen portions of the manuscript prepared by Mr. Pare Lorentz as he visited my office some time back at the request of Senator Randolph, and I am favorably impressed with the breadth and the quality of his work. I believe it would be an important addition to our national store of historic material and the Roosevelt years. But I believe the committee must explore fully the total cost of this proposal before giving it final approval.

I also support the proposed joint session of the Congress on the centennial of the birth of President Roosevelt, and I hope the com-

mittee will act positively on the resolution before us. I also hope that this legislation might spur the Rules Committee members to move on the resolution that I will be reintroducing very soon, to authorize the FDR Memorial Commission to move ahead with its work.

Now, I have a number of questions that I would like to ask for the record, Mr. Chairman, and wonder if this is the appropriate time.

The CHAIRMAN. If the questions are addressed to Senator Randolph, now would be the appropriate time. Otherwise, if they are to Mr. Lorentz, then after.

Senator HATFIELD. Yes.

I would like to go to section 5 of the resolution first, which sets a ceiling at \$500,000.

What expenses are contemplated in this particular figure? How did you arrive at this figure, Senator Randolph?

Senator RANDOLPH. Senator Hatfield, I want to be very candid. I am not one to be able to say with any definite feeling within me that it is one figure or not. But along my congressional road here, I found that you have to have a figure and you work from it, either up or down.

Now, there have been members of my staff and others, certainly with Mr. Lorentz and with his colleagues, who have given to us a breakdown of this material, and it is not shifting to someone else but really I have taken what was given to me in reference to that figure, and I hope Mr. Lorentz and possibly others will be able to discuss that. I cannot.

Senator HATFIELD. Senator, as you know, a number of joint committees in the Senate and the House have been funded out of the Senate funds and others out of House funds.

Is there any reason why this committee is funded solely out of the Senate contingent fund rather than arrangements to share the cost with the House?

Senator RANDOLPH. No. I think that that method certainly is a very realistic way to do it, Senator Hatfield. You know, we are joined in the program of having a peace and conflict resolution, as you know, and the Congress is now studying that under an appropriation which came into being after an authorization of \$500,000, and I believe in that, as you believe in it, and yet it was difficult to, you know, at the moment, arrive at the figure that we would use. But I think the joining together of funds, I think the mixing of those dollars, is good.

Senator HATFIELD. Now, in section 3, Senator Randolph, the resolution authorizes the acquisition of "The Days of Franklin D. Roosevelt: A Chronicle," prepared by Mr. Lorentz. Will the Senate make this acquisition without reviewing the material, and what assessments of the work have been made by others already?

In other words, has a value been established, or is there a general estimate of the value, and who will be qualified to make a professional assessment?

I am only a layman. I am impressed with the material that I have seen, but still it seems to me that if we are going to make a purchase of this kind, there ought to be some kind of a professional review of that material. Do you not agree?

Senator RANDOLPH. I agree fully, and I think Mr. Lorentz can go into those matters, particularly that matter, better than I.

May he at this time, or would you rather have that done later?

Senator HATFIELD. We will let him do that a little bit later.

Let me cover a couple of questions that you may want to address yourself to, and then you have, I know, other things to do.

Could you tell the committee how you arrived at the 25,000 figure for printed copies? Is it to be distributed to the libraries generally? In what way do you feel that it is justified to print that many?

Senator RANDOLPH. Maybe again, Senator, that is a wrong figure. I am very frank to say I have to put into a legislative approach some figures, some estimates, and that is what I have done. It could be more; it could be less.

Senator HATFIELD. And you are not locked in it?

Senator RANDOLPH. I am not locked into any of the provisions when we get to dollars or distribution or preparation in reference to the legislation. I only have the thrust of the legislation which I have presented and tried in my own way to put it into a legislative form.

Senator HATFIELD. Well, I wanted to understand that clearly for the record because, as the chairman, Mr. Pell, has already indicated, the estimate at this point is in excess of \$1 million just for the printing. This is a rather substantial amount of money for printing purposes. I just wondered if you had some particular criteria that you used to establish the 25,000 figure for printing number.

Senator RANDOLPH. I am very quick to tell you I have none.

Senator HATFIELD. Thank you, Senator.

Senator RANDOLPH. I thank you, Senator, very much.

Senator HATFIELD. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Ford?

Senator FORD. I have just been sitting here soaking up your eloquence, Senator Randolph.

The CHAIRMAN. I think now would be appropriate to move on to Mr. Lorentz, and the questions I have can be directed, I think, as much to Mr. Lorentz.

I would add that I have had the benefit of reading your fairly long statement. I have read it in full so it may be you might care to abbreviate the statement. But proceed as you wish.

**STATEMENT OF PARE LORENTZ, ARMONK, N.Y., AUTHOR OF
"THE DAYS OF FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT: A CHRONICLE"**

Mr. LORENTZ. I did not quite follow you. Would you rather that I did not read the whole statement?

The CHAIRMAN. I do not want you in any way to feel curtailed. It is a fairly long one. It is about 20 pages, and you might care to curtail it, but it is up to you. There is a vote about to start but it has not started, so why do you not get started.

Could you digest it?

What do you wish to do, Mr. Lorentz?

The normal custom here is—

Mr. LORENTZ. I would like to thank Senator Randolph for introducing his legislation and I thank you, Mr. Chairman, for calling the hearing. The origin of this work, in 1947 when I left Government service, shortly after I got to New York, and about 2½ years after the death of the President, I was asked by a publisher to do a photographic history and life of Mr. Roosevelt and with explanatory text, and after

several months, I realized there were a great many once-over lightly in grossly written books, not any of them would have longevity or merit. So I went to Mrs. Roosevelt and said that I would like to do what I have done in "A Chronology Day by Day, Life of the President." She said it is a monumental job. Fortunately for us, I had two or three research people and many of the family friends and friends not in Government service, but lifelong friends of Mr. Roosevelt were available for interviews.

I have in the fourth volume of the second copy, which is here on the desk for the perusal of you, Mr. Chairman, and fellow Senators, the itemization of unpublished sources and the people we interviewed such as Mr. Bechtel who was—when Mr. Roosevelt first went to work as a lawyer, and we have all these lists of people for examination.

I would like, as there has been discussion of other memorials in other ways, to ask your indulgence to ask you to change gears mentally. I would like you to consider yourself as publishers. I am not here for a project, I am not here for something that has a continuing cost. The resolution calls for the joint committee to be dissolved in 1982. The work will have longevity. I think it will be a very long longevity. This work is not a eulogy. It is not a psychoanalytical history, such as we are having these days. It is not a book of philosophical comments. There are no footnotes or long asides, just simple explanatory notes as part of the body of the text.

I have done my best in 973 words, which open Senate Joint Resolution 116 to characterize President Franklin D. Roosevelt. The book is a chronology, simple and easy to read with one volume of substantiations and all the other material that will be in footnotes will be included in the appendix.

Over the years, I called on Mrs. Roosevelt merely to explain our progress and to ask her to examine the work. After the second revision, I showed her the work and she wrote me a letter, dated November 14, 1952, and if you wish me to save time, sir, I will merely ask that that letter be put in the record. It is a short letter in which—

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection.

MR. LORENTZ [reading].

I am very much impressed by the amount of work that has gone into the chronicle of my husband's life. It is fascinating to see it set against a background of events in the United States and in the world. I think historically it is going to be a very valuable document to all those who may, as historians, want to work on this period of history. With the pictures it will also be enormously interesting to the average reader.

I will not go into the times that she helped. She gave a dinner for a former Postmaster General—I have forgotten his name—he owned a chain of theaters in Pennsylvania, and he had been chairman of the Democratic National Committee. She tried to get a subscription list together so there would be a guaranteed sale to allow publishers to undertake such an expensive proposition.

As against this resolution being presented to you gentlemen, I have had my manuscripts inventoried and categorized and appraised in New York City. My appraiser is Mr. John F. Fleming, and his letter is as follows:

"I am enclosing herewith a physical description of your work 'The Days of Franklin D. Roosevelt: A Chronicle' and 'The Life and Times of Franklin D. Roosevelt,' which concerns world happenings" during

his lifetime. The former is written on 936 large quarto pages, and he goes on into the inventory. His last sentence of the appraisal is "I have examined these works and believe them to be one of the most complete records ever written of anyone's life in history."

I would like to put Mr. Fleming's letter and the inventory in the record, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes. Carry on. I am listening.

Mr. LORENTZ. I have always been discontented with those histories where the historian goes down a narrow corridor, and does not regard the other events that are happening in the world, so I have put together these seven volumes, which are the long black ledger volumes of the concomitant things that were happening in the United States, and the United States and World during the lifetime of Mr. Roosevelt.

It is a summary of other things affecting our country, legislation, reactions of our country and other countries.

After employing Mr. Fleming to review my manuscripts, I employed Mrs. Marjorie Neikrug, who has a whole list of credits as an appraiser, and is a member of the Society of Arbitration, and so forth, to inventory my photographs. Her inventory reads as follows: 5,627 photographs; substantiation folders; a card file listing pertinent photographs taken by U.S. Government photographers, numbered from 1 to 2,156. There is also a card index of the FDR bibliography of photographic collections around the world, cartoons, and photographs that cover the years of Mr. Roosevelt.

Her credentials are as good in her field as Mr. Fleming in his, and I would like to put her inventory and her provenance in the record, if I may.

I have in my statement the precedent of the Lincoln Sesquicentennial, and that has been put in the record by Senator Randolph.

You know, in those early days, Senator Pell, you are aware of the family's habits, but unlike the Lincoln books, which I brought here for the committee to examine, if they wish, they are very slight volumes, and no illustrations.

I am not belittling the work, but there is no way that they could have seen, and got the records as we did, because of the gregariously known Roosevelt family. The President's mother kept a diary. The President kept a diary at Harvard. The Delano family kept a household journal at Algonac. This close-knit family group and their relatives, they wrote each other frequently, and when they were not writing each other, they were visiting each other, keeping records. So it was possible to get indeed a day-by-day coverage of these early days.

The CHAIRMAN. If you would excuse us now, Mr. Lorentz, we are going to have to recess because there is a vote going on, and I am not sure if we will be back immediately afterward, as there may be another vote after that.

At this point the committee will recess on the call of the Chair, which will be shortly.

[Short recess.]

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will come to order.

Mr. Lorentz, if you care to proceed, we would be grateful.

Mr. LORENTZ. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I know you wish me to be brief. I know that my statement is in the record, and—

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the whole statement will be put in the record. You may be confident of that.
 [The following was received for the record.]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF PABE LORENTZ, ARMONK, N.Y.

Thank you Senator Randolph.

And please thank your staff for carefully reviewing this resolution and for their useful and pertinent revisions.

Mr. Chairman, thank you for calling these hearings. I am grateful not only to Senator Randolph and his staff but wish also to thank Mr. Ray Nelson of Senator Pell's staff who has been most courteous and helpful in informing me of the rules and regulations necessary for this occasion.

I wish also to publicly thank Mr. Creekmore Fath of Austin, Tex., and the District of Columbia who is my representative in this matter. Mr. Fath and I go back to before the Second World War when he came to Washington as a young lawyer for the Tolan committee after which he was one of the many brilliant young lawyers employed by Mr. Roosevelt under whom he had many important assignments.

He was one of the youngest of that brilliant crew and he had the other distinction of not having graduated from Harvard Law School, but from the University of Texas Law School.

I would like to ask an indulgence—that is for you to shift gears mentally and consider yourselves not as judges of a petition for federal funds—but as publishers.

I am here to petition you for funds for a six volume illustrated set of history books. I do not petition you to start something, but merely to finish something.

Also, this is not a project with a potential of continuing cost. The resolution itself calls for the Joint Committee to be dissolved in 1982.

I am not asking for funds for a work to be prepared, but for the publication of six illustrated volumes which need only amplification and some condensation and the usual chores of production—layout, proof-reading, indexing, printing, binding, etc.

I appear here as an author: not as a representative of any group or foundation or subsidiary of a subsidiary.

Allow me to report what this work is not.

It is not a eulogy.

It is not a psycho-analytical history.

It is not a book of philosophical comment.

There are no footnotes or long asides in the text. There are simple explanatory notes as a part of the body of the text. All necessary substantiation will be in the Appendix.

I have done my best in 973 words which open Senate Joint Resolution 116 to characterize President Franklin D. Roosevelt. They reflect my considered judgment of the man based on years of work which are contained in the approximately 300,000 words in my Chronicle.

Of course, I admit to being a Democrat.

I am reminded, however, of something I heard Robert Frost remark during a lecture. He said: "I became a Democrat in 1896 and I have been nervous ever since."

I believe also it would be fair to state that much of the work I have produced in my lifetime still is being studied, taught or read and not only does it have longevity, but it is considered objective by most teachers.

Shortly after I left Government service in 1947 and returned to New York—about 2 years after the death of President Roosevelt—an editor of a distinguished publishing house asked me to produce a photographic life, with explanatory notes, of President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

I signed a contract and employed a fulltime research editor and a fulltime photographic editor.

After starting to work, I called on Mrs. Roosevelt and she invited me to Val Kill College and introduced me to various former employees of the President and family friends and relatives who were at work helping to assemble material for the newly established Franklin D. Roosevelt Library at Hyde Park.

As my work had been given the approval of Mrs. Roosevelt, we were able to interview many relatives of both the Delano family and the Roosevelt family

and personal friends, most of whom had not been in Government service, but had private personal and photographic material which they gave us.

An itemization of interviews with and material furnished by these people is listed in my appendix volume. (I have an index of these unpublished sources from my appendix volume and I will put it in the record if you so wish.)

Those early days around the library were very informal. We gave copies of some things that had been given us to the library and Elliott Roosevelt was more than generous: a part of his legacy was the personal letters of President Roosevelt. He wrote his publishers to waive his rights for any of those I wished to use. He also gave me 111 negatives from his private collection of photographs; and, as he and Mrs. Roosevelt were reviewing letters, correspondence and photographs at the farm, we received a great deal of important material there.

Most of these people we interviewed 30 years ago now are gone so that their records and information in most cases are no longer available to any historian.

After weeks of this research and collection of photographs, I suddenly realized that many books were being produced about President Roosevelt in a once-over-lightly way and I felt that they would not have lasting merit considering the worldwide importance of the man.

I again called on Mrs. Roosevelt and said that I had decided to try to do an illustrated chronology reporting the day by day life of the President from the time he was born until the day he died. She said, "it's a monumental job, but let us begin."

I returned the advance and the contract to the publisher and set about producing "The Days of Franklin D. Roosevelt: A Chronology."

Once I had the work in presentable form, I asked three historians to examine the work, as they were men whose writings I admired. One was teaching at Johns Hopkins University (he subsequently moved to Yale), another at Columbia, and the other at Harvard.

Each one was courteous and gave me useful advice. All three agreed in their appraisals: that they had not seen such a work before, and that it would be of invaluable use to future historians.

Their approval, naturally, encouraged me to keep plugging along.

After a second revision I again called Mrs. Roosevelt and asked to show her the work. This resulted in Mrs. Roosevelt writing me a letter dated November 14, 1952, in which she states as follows:

"I am very much impressed by the amount of work that has gone into the chronicle of my husband's life. It is fascinating to see it set against a background of events in the United States and in the world. I think historically it is going to be a very valuable document to all those who may, as historians, want to work on this period of history. With the pictures it will also be enormously interesting to the average reader." I put this letter in the record.

As I continued to gather material and add sections to the Chronology and the "Counterpoint" (which I will get to in a minute), I reported periodically to Mrs. Roosevelt and she in her usual sturdy way attempted to see how we might get the book published.

One evening, I recall, she had a dinner to which she invited a former Postmaster General and recommended that we try to put together a subscription list so that we would have enough of a guaranteed sale so that a publisher could afford the money necessary to publish six illustrated volumes properly.

Recently I have employed two appraisers and had them inventory my manuscripts and photographs.

Mr. John F. Fleming, of New York City, in a letter to me dated November 13, 1979, states:

"I am enclosing herewith a physical description of your work 'The Days of Franklin D. Roosevelt: A Chronicle' and 'The Life and Times of Franklin D. Roosevelt', which concerns world happenings during the lifetime of Franklin D. Roosevelt. The former is written on 936 large quarto pages and comprises 291,542 words. The latter is written on 2,782 large quarto pages. Added to this are 31 volumes of research manuals, which are listed on the enclosed pages.

"I have examined these works and believe them to be one of the most complete records ever written of anyone's life in history."

Mr. Fleming enclosed with this letter an inventory of my manuscripts of "The Days of Franklin D. Roosevelt: A Chronology." I would like to put it in the record. As it is detailed and several pages long, I will not take your time reading this inventory, but I would like to take the time to explain what else is

a part of this work besides the four volumes of the "Chronicle," the second copy of which I have brought here for your inspection.

I have always been discontented with those historians who concentrate in narrow corridors and do not regard other events which have bearings on the history of the persons or of nations they discuss. Therefore, I put together seven volumes entitled "The Life and Times of Franklin D. Roosevelt."

Briefly, each volume again repeats the day by day chronology of President Roosevelt's life, but alongside and on facing pages are three concomitant entries. These volumes are to be used as periodic summaries of national and international events that took place during the lifetime of President Roosevelt so as to provide important perorations in the text and to provide a sense of his time and place in the history not only of the nation but of the world.

I would like also to put in the Record Mr. Fleming's letter of November 27, 1979, where he sets forth his qualifications as an appraiser. In time should anyone wish a more fulsome list of qualifications, Mr. Fleming has informed me that he can write out many pages of his record.

To those of you who know about rare books and manuscripts, the fact that he was formerly associated with Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach and succeeded to the business should demonstrate qualifications of the highest order.

Last June I employed Mrs. Marjorie Neikrug of the Neikrug Photographic Gallery, Ltd., in New York City, to do an inventory and appraisal of my photographic collection.

Her letter to me dated December 4, 1979, reads as follows:

Having been retained by you June 21, 1979, for the purpose of reviewing and appraising your work "The Days of Franklin D. Roosevelt: A Chronicle" which is copyrighted in your name. (Copy of inventory attached.)

A. 5,627 photographs covering every year of Franklin D. Roosevelt's life and including several folders of pictorial material on F. D. R.'s ancestors in Europe and this country.

B. There are substantiation folders with a description of where the prints were obtained. There are index files alphabetically from A to Z which describe the black-and-white photographs and indicate the folders in the files which identify the source of the photographs listed on the cards.

C. There is one card file listing pertinent photographs taken by U.S. Government photographers, mainly the Farm Security Administration group, numbered from 1 to 2,156. These cards list the subject matter, the photographer and the negative numbers.

D. There is also a card index F. D. R. bibliography of photographic collections. This card file includes a list of city, State, and regional sources of photographs, drawings and cartoons covering the years from 1882 to 1945 and lists also some private collectors of special items.

Her detailed inventory gives a description of each one of my 5,627 black-and-white positive still photographs (which include a few colored pictures) and 201 negatives. There are 44 pages of these itemized descriptions so I will not overburden the record with them. I have the list with me should anyone wish to glance at it.

Mrs. Neikrug also provided me with her credentials which are almost as impressive in her field as Mr. Fleming's are in his. I will not bother reading them, but will put her provenance in the record.

I have also, with the help and knowledge and diligence of Mr. Fath, collected documents illustrating the precedents for establishing a joint congressional committee for memorial purposes and for the purpose of authorizing memorial publications. I will not read this list to you but will put the table of contents and the copies of the resolutions of the Congress in the record if I may.

One of the entries is worth noting. The Congress established a Lincoln Sesquicentennial Commission (which is recorded in the Congressional Record, Aug. 20, 1957) which is in the material I am submitting to you.

In 1960 the Lincoln Sesquicentennial Commission published in three volumes "Lincoln Day by Day: A Chronology 1809-1865" which are available from the Superintendent of Documents. I have brought these three small volumes here to show you, not as a model of what I am presenting to you, but rather as a precedent.

I am not denigrating this work, but merely point out that the family records and personal papers and particularly photographs were not available to the authors of the Lincoln chronology to the extent that such material was available to us.

In that light, I'd like to point out that Mr. Roosevelt and the Delano and Roosevelt families and their relatives were a very close-knit family group and exchanged letters constantly and, when they weren't writing each other, they were visiting each other.

The President's mother kept a diary.

The President kept a diary at Harvard.

The Delano family kept a household journal at Algonac.

Because of these family papers, it has been possible for me to record the day by day early life of the President before he entered into public life.

As I have stated before, these unpublished sources are listed in my appendix volume. I merely repeat this because the good people who brought out the Lincoln chronology had no such material with which to work. It is, however, an important precedent that a chronology was published by act of Congress some 12 years after I myself set to work on my chronicle.

A few years ago I began to think of 1982 as the centennial year of Mr. Roosevelt's birthday and also the 50th year of his first election to the Presidency. I set about putting all my files in order and three years ago I asked the then Archivist of the United States, Dr. James B. Rhoads, if he would examine some of the work. He did so here in Washington and December 27, 1976, he wrote me a letter which contains some personal remarks. The first paragraph reads as follows:

"I certainly enjoyed the opportunity to visit with you on your birthday and to review portions of "The Days of Franklin D. Roosevelt: A Chronicle." It is a most impressive and valuable work, which, as I indicated to you, would prove to be an important addition to the holdings of the Roosevelt Library at Hyde Park."

I would like to put this letter, personal remarks and all, into the Record.

(Parenthetically, I would like to note that the joint resolution before you calls for the work when finished to be deposited in the Library of Congress. I hope this can be amended so that it can go to the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library.)

I did not ask Mrs. Roosevelt to give me testimonial letters for my records but I do recall the time when she reviewed my last revision; she said quietly: "This is the sort of memorial my husband would have liked." Obviously, I cannot say what President Roosevelt would have liked, but I do know he himself was something of a writer.

We have a list of 41 articles and essays and historical brochures he wrote during the years before he became President.

He wrote many prefaces to books whose subjects pleased him—Hudson River Valley histories, navy histories, whaling ship histories, and the like.

He graduated from Harvard in 1903 but he was elected president of the Harvard Crimson so he stayed on in 1904 because he was excited by the job.

I once remarked about this fact of Mr. Roosevelt to one of his former Cabinet officers and he h'rmphed and said, "That's nothing. So did I. Anybody can graduate from Harvard in 3 years."

If you read his fireside chats, you will find the same comfortable meter and the same simple but informative choice of words in all of them. He had many men in Government sending him memos and drafts of his speeches but the fireside chats, the inaugurals, his public speeches carry the same style. They obviously came from the hand of one man.

I feel my work reflects the man: It is outsize but it is easy and comfortable with no frills and flourishes as was the President's Hudson River home, his farm, the boats in which he sailed—and, above all, the manner in which he reported to his fellow Americans.

I understand that the total U.S. Government printing obligations for the next year call for a sum of over \$4 billion. I feel my life of President Roosevelt is worth being added to such a budget.

Money will not get out a book but it certainly will help.

Those of you, such as Senator Pell and Senator Hatfield, who have had books published know there are always the final things that are necessary such as proof-reading and indexing and there's always the wait at the very end for the binder to finish his job. 1982 is very close at hand thinking in publishing terms.

I know there are many grave and urgent affairs before this committee of great national importance but if as publishers you say, "Let's get the book out," then time is really as important as money.

The joint resolution before you allows for help from people already employed in the various agencies of our government. This is a great aid to the production

of this work as there are many good people in our agencies whom I know would be delighted to go to work collecting the material that should be added to the existing work. Such people are not easily available to private publishers.

I now would like to introduce our guest and my witness—Dr. William Emerson.

After Dr. Rhoads, the Archivist, wrote me in 1976, he also wrote Dr. Emerson, the director of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Hyde Park Library of the National Archives and asked him to come to my home and review my Roosevelt work. Dr. Emerson did upon more than one occasion and besides admiring him as a scholar, I have enjoyed his erudition and his company as a friend.

He served in the Army Air Force in the Mediterranean theater during the Second World War; after that he graduated from Yale University and after he completed his doctorate in history at Oxford University in 1952.

After a distinguished career in teaching and academic administration, he went to the Roosevelt Library in 1974. An acknowledged Roosevelt scholar in his own right he is by virtue of his position at the center of Roosevelt studies.

Mrs. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT,
New York, N.Y., November 14, 1952.

DEAR MR. LORENTZ: I am very much impressed by the amount of work that has gone into the chronicle of my husband's life. It is fascinating to see it set against a background of events in the United States and in the world. I think historically it is going to be a very valuable document to all those who may, as historians, want to work on this period of history. With the pictures it will also be enormously interesting to the average reader.

I hope the publishers whom you visit will feel as I do.

Very cordially yours,

(Signed) ELEANOR ROOSEVELT.

JOHN F. FLEMING, INC.,
New York, N.Y., November 13, 1979.

MR. PARE LORENTZ,
19-21 Whippoorwill Road,
Armonk, N.Y.

DEAR MR. LORENTZ. I am enclosing herewith a physical description of your work "The Days of Franklin D. Roosevelt: A Chronicle" and "The Life and Times of Franklin D. Roosevelt", which concerns world happenings during the lifetime of Franklin D. Roosevelt. The former is written on 936 large quarto pages and comprises 291,542 words. The latter is written on 2,782 large quarto pages. Added to this are 31 volumes of research manuals, which are listed on the enclosed pages.

I have examined these works and believe them to be one of the most complete records ever written of anyone's life in history.

If you would like a further analysis of the significance of this work I shall be glad to oblige you.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN F. FLEMING.

A MANUSCRIPT INVENTORY

"THE DAYS OF FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT: A CHRONICLE"

The day by day Chronical is in three typewritten volumes.

Volume I: Beginning January 30, 1882, and going to January 1, 1910, there are 293 pages and approximately 88,486 words in this volume.

Volume II: Beginning January 1, 1910, and going to January 1, 1933, there are 237 pages and approximately 73,470 words in this volume.

Volume III: Beginning January 1, 1933, and going to April 12, 1945, there are 246 pages and approximately 81,426 words in this volume.

Volume IV: The appendix. There is, of course, no index as yet. There are 160 pages and approximately 48,160 words in this volume.

The contents are as follows:

Franklin D. Roosevelt genealogy.

Unpublished sources.

Bibliography.

Bibliography of articles.
 Bibliography of Franklin D. Roosevelt as an author.
 Letter from Pare Lorentz to Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt (11/14/52).
 Letter from Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt to Pare Lorentz (11/14/52).
 Dramatis personae.
 Members of Democratic National Committee from Cleveland, Wilson and Roosevelt administrations.
 Cabinet and Assistant Cabinet officers in Woodrow Wilson's administration.
 Ranking civilians in Navy Department in World War I.
 Members of New York State Democratic Committee in F. D. R.'s time from 1910 on.
 New York State executive appointees 1948-52 when F. D. R. was Governor.
 Roster of Cabinets and staff in F. D. R.'s administrations 1933-45.

"THE LIFE AND TIMES OF FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT"

There are seven volumes of these counterpoint typewritten 13" x 8½" pages. All the day by day records of President Roosevelt in the chronicle are repeated but alongside and on facing pages are three concomitant entries: "U.S.—General." "U.S.—Other Nations." "Foreign Events."

Volume I: 1882-1910. There are 294 pages.

Volume II: 1910-19. There are 380 pages.

Volume III: 1920-24. There are 319 pages.

Volume IV: 1925-29. There are 272 pages.

Volume V: 1930-34. There are 346 pages.

Volume VI: 1935-39. There are 283 pages.

Volume VII: 1940-45. There are 288 pages.

These volumes are to be used as periodic summaries of national and international events that took place during the lifetime of President Roosevelt so as to provide important perorations in the text and to provide a sense of his time and place in the history not only of the Nation, but of the world.

There is a duplicate set of the master three-volume copies of the chronicle and there is one complete set of the second revision of the seven counterpoint volumes as well as the master copies of the work described above.

RESEARCH MANUALS

These typewritten manuals provide the basis for most of the facts recorded in the counterpoint volumes. There are 31 volumes (including a few revised duplicates) most of which include facts or legislation or events during the years 1882-1945.

They are as follows:

Agriculture (2 volumes) 73 pages.
 Aviation (2 volumes) 117 pages.
 Culture 118 pages.
 Defense (2 volumes) 131 pages.
 Economics (3 volumes) 351 pages.
 Foreign affairs (2 volumes) 210 pages.
 Foreign events (2 volumes) 172 pages.
 Groups and associations (3 volumes) 98 pages.
 Labor (3 volumes) 302 pages.
 Legislation (3 volumes) 155 pages.
 Miscellaneous (3 volumes) 264 pages.
 Science and medicine (3 volumes) 110 pages.
 Summary (13 pages).

PALE LORENTZ.

JOHN F. FLEMING, INC.,
 New York, N.Y., November 27, 1979.

MR. PARE LORENTZ,
 19-21 Whipoorwill Road,
 Armonk, N.Y.

DEAR MR. LORENTZ: My qualifications as a rare book and manuscript expert began in 1925 at the Rosenbach Co., and I later became an assistant to Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach. In 1940 I became manager of their New York office, and in 1944 vice president of the Rosenbach Co. The Rosenbach Co. was the largest and most famous book dealer in the world all during that time. They dealt in material

from the 10th century to the 20th century, and on the death of the Rosenbachs I succeeded the business and have continued along the same lines ever since. I have handled during my career many many millions of dollars worth of literary and historical books and manuscripts.

If a more detailed analysis is needed I shall be glad to furnish it.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN F. FLEMING.

JOHN F. FLEMING, INC.,
New York, N.Y., December 7, 1979.

Mr. PARE LORENTZ,
19-21 Whippoorwill Road,
Armonk, N.Y.

DEAR MR. LORENTZ: To further elaborate upon my qualifications as an expert on the valuation of books and manuscripts:

(1) I have in the past appraised the library of Arthur A. Houghton, Jr., the first part of which was sold at Christie's in London, last June, for \$3 million, \$1 million of which was purchased by me.

(2) The New York Journal American Archives, which contained material from 1900 to 1960.

(3) The Rosenbach Foundation, the contents of which extend from 1400 to 1930.

(4) Contributions made over the last ten years to the Pierpont Morgan Library and the Ben Grauer Library.

(5) Appraisals on various occasions for the New York Public Library, the Library of Congress, Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Stanford, the University of Illinois, Chicago, Texas at Austin, Wyoming, the Louis H. Silver Library, and countless other institutions, universities, private collections, and so forth.

I have purchased at auction and sold over the past twenty years many manuscripts and books of the highest quality by authors of the 20th century.

I am a member of the Antiquarian Booksellers Association of America; the American Bibliographical Society; the English Bibliographical Society; the International Bibliographical Society; Secretary and Treasurer of the Shakespeare Association of America 1949-1972; member of the Grolier Club of New York; Life Fellow of the Pierpont Morgan Library and Life Fellow of the Metropolitan Museum; member of the Council of Friends of the Columbia University Library; Friends of the Library of Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Indiana, San Francisco, Illinois; Pintard Fellow of the New York Historical Society, and so forth.

In all my experience of appraising historical and literary material, I believe Mr. Lorentz's work on the day to day life of Franklin D. Roosevelt to be one of the most profound compilations ever made, certainly of any American.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN F. FLEMING.

NEIKRUG PHOTOGRAPHICA, LTD.,
New York, N.Y., December 4, 1979.

PARE LORENTZ,
19-21 Whippoorwill Road,
Armonk, N.Y.

DEAR MR. LORENTZ: Having been retained by you June 21, 1979, for the purpose of reviewing and appraising your work "The Days of Franklin D. Roosevelt," a chronicle which is copyrighted in your name. (Copy of inventory attached.)

A. 5,627 photographs covering every year of Franklin D. Roosevelt's life and including several folders of pictorial material on F. D. R.'s ancestors in Europe and this country.

B. There are substantiation folders with a description of where the prints were obtained. There are index files alphabetically from A to Z which describe the black-and-white photographs and indicate the folders in the files which identify the source of the photographs listed on the cards.

C. There is one card file listing pertinent photographs taken by U.S. Government photographers mainly the Farm Security Administration group, numbered from 1 to 2,156. These cards list the subject matter, the photographer and the negative numbers.

D. There is also a card index "F. D. R. Bibliography of Photographic Collections." This card file includes a list of city, state and regional sources of photo-

graphs, drawings and cartoons covering the years from 1882 to 1945 and lists also some private collectors of special items.

At your request I am here with presenting credentials to support my position as an expert for the purpose of appraising the above described collection.

American Society of Appraisers—senior member, presently, vice president, past treasurer, 4 years.

American Arbitration Association—panel of arbitrators.

Society of Photographic Education—board member, treasurer.

Photographic Administrators Inc.—board member, program chairman.

American Society of Picture Professionals.

New York Historical Society.

New England Historical Society.

Industrial Photographers Association of New York.

For any further information please do not hesitate to call upon me.

Yours truly,

MARJORIE NEIKRUG,
*Senior Member—Vice President,
American Society of Appraisers.*

Mr. LORENTZ. I think that it is not only appropriate to have the data of the chronology of the Roosevelt life. I did not ask her to write this to me, but once Mrs. Roosevelt was reviewing my last copy, and she said "this is the sort of memorial my husband would have liked."

Mr. Roosevelt himself was a writer. I know that when he graduated from Harvard in 1903, he was elected president of the Harvard Crimson. So he stayed over a year because he was enjoying being president of the Harvard Crimson.

We have a list of the articles and brochures that he wrote, and if you read all his fireside chats, his speeches, his inaugurals, you will see the hand of one man. He had many people handing him memos and speeches, but you will find simple language, and the same good, sturdy meter in his writings, in all of the things that he said to the American public.

I think my work reflects the man. It is outside, easy, comfortable, there are no frills, no flourishes, as was the President's Hudson River home, his farm, the boats in which he sailed, and above all, the manner in which he reported to his fellow Americans.

I understand that the total U.S. Government printing obligations for the next year call for a sum of over \$4 billion. I feel my life of President Roosevelt is worth being added to such a budget. Money will not get out a book, but it certainly will help.

But, those of you, such as Senator Pell and Senator Hatfield, who have had books published know there are always the final things that are necessary, such as proofreading, and indexing, and then there is always the wait for the binder to finish his job. 1982 is very close at hand. The work can be done with men of good will, and fortunately, Joint Resolution 116 calls for participation by personnel already in Government service, and there are many first class people I know of in various Government agencies, where things would be appropriate to be included, to be examined, and that is very useful, and something the ordinary commercial publisher would not be able to quickly find and afford.

Could I engage in one maudlin personal anecdote?

The CHAIRMAN. Please.

Mr. LORENTZ. In 1939, I promised my boss, who was head of the National Security Council, that I would have my new movie ready to show the President on New Year's Eve. We arrived on New Year's

Eve, with the motion picture *The Fight for Life*. I was invited to the White House, and it was a very embarrassing grim evening to start out. The year was New Year's Eve 1939. As usual, the President had newsreels, and the newsreels showed the broken, dead bodies of the Chinese, on the steps of a pagoda in Shanghai, that the Japanese had shelled, and various other newsreels of violence, deaths.

Then Mrs. Roosevelt had booked a pantomime show, and a lady gave a show of a wife pleading for the life of her husband in a concentration camp. Then came my movie, which was tough, about the Chicago Maternity Center in the slums of Chicago.

As the evening wore on, it was getting nearer and nearer to midnight. So I felt deeply embarrassed, because it was simply a family gathering. There were no officials, just friends. But almost midnight, the movie was over, and I wished to leave because of the family, and Mrs. Roosevelt said to stay. The President wanted to say hello. He had a radio, an old beat up thing, that he turned on to be sure that he knew when it was midnight. The telephone rang, and he had a call in from his son James from California, and he wished him a very happy New Year.

The butler brought in a big, beautiful punch bowl, and we were all given cups, but the grandchildren came downstairs, and young people who had been at parties came in, and everyone was congratulating and talking with each other, and no one could catch the President's eye, and I finally was the one, and with that famous smile, and genuine—with all the grim evening—with a genuine exuberance, he lifted the cup and said, "I would like to give my annual toast: To the people of the United States."

Maybe all Presidents do that at News Year's Eve, but I have not seen it reported. I think it is a fitting toast for the Congress of the United States to toast President Roosevelt on his 100th anniversary

I would like to now introduce, or answer questions, whichever the chairman wishes.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much indeed.

Before turning to my colleagues, I have a couple of questions, and one thought. I think we have to be careful here, that we do not get into the precedent that merely because you have done this work we move ahead creating a precedent that on the 200th anniversary of Washington's birthday, and 200th anniversary of his death, 200th anniversary of Lincoln's birthday, and 200th anniversary of Lincoln's death, that we move into similar programs, and this concerns me a little bit.

Am I correct, Mr. Lorentz, that you would consider giving this work to the U.S. Government, or is that not correct?

Mr. LORENTZ. Sir, and Senator Hatfield has inquired about these matters of Senator Randolph. I have had this work appraised, Mr. Chairman, by, as I put it, the work by Mr. Fleming of the inventory manuscripts. I also had it appraised by Mrs. Neikrug. I have had the same appraisal of the photographs.

Now, I would like to have what the joint resolution calls for, which is a representative of your committee examine the work, or representative from the U.S. Government, that all the files that I have, and financial records that I have. It says to give fair market price. I want the work out, and I am not here for every dollar that I have spent,

but I think the workman is worthy of his hire. It is a negotiable sum. But my records are impeccable in every possible way.

I would like the committee to have an appraiser, and see exactly what my work has cost, and what it is valued at. I think that would be equitable, and then I would not want to start negotiating before we have proceeded further.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you have a figure in your mind, that it would be the fair appraisal value?

Mr. LORENTZ. I would not want to give it here, sir, until the Government has also examined my work, the records, and come to a conclusion.

The CHAIRMAN. I believe you said you had two appraisals. What were they on?

Mr. LORENTZ. Well, could I ask—I do not want to discuss at this stage money, until you have had someone examine and see what is a fair value in the mind of the representatives, independent representatives of the Government.

The CHAIRMAN. But you mentioned two appraisals yourself, did you not?

Mr. LORENTZ. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. But you would rather not say what those figures are?

Mr. LORENTZ. Not until we have both records down on paper. As I say, I am also inclined, certainly, to negotiate. I am not here to say that that is it. I am not selling a used car. But I do want it done so that the records are checked, all the payrolls, the evaluations have been examined by someone representing the Government, because I have had my representatives do it before, myself.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you give us an idea of the range? Would it be less than \$500,000?

Mr. LORENTZ. I could show you the exact cancelled checks, without any regard, that go up to 1938. It is around \$187,000, and 61 cents. Without any regard of its value. That is just a cost.

The CHAIRMAN. That check was in payment for what?

Mr. LORENTZ. All payments, to personnel, everything, canceled checks.

The CHAIRMAN. These are your checks that you paid out of pocket?

Mr. LORENTZ. Yes, sir. There have been other expenses. But \$187,000, I think it is 61 cents, I have it.

The CHAIRMAN. If the Congress approves this measure, when do you see the document published?

Mr. LORENTZ. Sir, the Government Printing Office, as I am sure all of you are aware, have done remarkably fine publications, and I am not certain at all of their schedule. I was told there was a hearing last week of the Committee on Printing, and I think well over 60, 70 percent was contracted, and I think this is possible, that because of the importance of the work, you might find a commercial organization that would want to negotiate with the Government in that, if they did the printing they would have extra copies for distribution to the general public.

I am not suggesting anything, but I think you will find a commercial interest.

The CHAIRMAN. I would like to follow that thought up, and ask you why, if it is as good as you believe it to be, why a commercial publisher would not take this on themselves?

Mr. LORENTZ. A commercial publisher? I have only gone into the marketplace carefully with those people. I have two editorial statements to me in my files. The cost has been the overriding factor and I do not know, sir, whether you are aware in the last decade the change in the publishing houses. There are only a handful of independents left; most of them are part of a conglomerate.

For example, the highest advance ever given an American writer was last month. He got over \$2 million for an advance for a book which is about the dereliction of 40 odd housewives and the records of who they were derelict with. This is over a \$2 million advance. I am not saying there are not fine reputable publishers. But, on the whole, with the cost of paper and binding and labor, the commercial world is inclined to go for a big sale rather than things as in the days when I was first in New York when you had Max Perkins at Scribner's, Harcourt & Brace, and Harrison Smith. The other point is that to a great degree, the publishers are now turning to the Sales Manager and the computer first, not to the editor.

The CHAIRMAN. When would be the last date that it would be possible to start on this project in order to have it completed and published and distributed by January 30, 1982?

Mr. LORENTZ. I would think, sir, I am not being facetious about the bindery, and I do not know whether you and Senator Hatfield have been delayed by it, but there are only so many binderies. But given the ordinary problems, if you went to press in a year, you could finish, do all the work in 1980, then you would have 1981 for your processing, proofreading, indexing and binding. In a year, it could be done, particularly with the help of the people in the Government for research as is called on in the joint resolution for the agencies to provide help.

The CHAIRMAN. In this regard, we may well have some questions for the Government Printing Office and the public printer who has already given us the estimate of the cost. But we may want some more information from him.

It also should be borne in mind if one did go ahead with it, the 1980 budget has no provision for this and it would have to be done on what is called a deficiency basis. So there are some complications here.

I would ask Senator Hatfield if he has any questions.

Senator HATFIELD. I have no questions.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Schweiker?

Senator SCHWEIKER. I have no questions. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much indeed, Mr. Lorentz.

Now, our next witness is Dr. Emerson. If he would come forward. He is from the Roosevelt Library.

Mr. LORENTZ. Could I introduce Dr. Emerson or are you crowded for time?

The CHAIRMAN. He is a Government witness. He does not need introduction and I have worked with the Roosevelt Library. In fact, my father's papers are there.

**STATEMENT OF DR. WILLIAM R. EMERSON, DIRECTOR, THE
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY**

Dr. EMERSON. Our interest remains as high as ever.

Mr. Chairman, Senator Hatfield, Senator Schweiker, I have provided the committee staff with a copy of my testimony and the position I take on this. I think if it would be agreeable to you, sir. I would simply summarize this testimony, and make a couple of other points informally, and then attempt to answer any questions that you may have.

[The prepared statement of Dr. Emerson follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF DR. WILLIAM R. EMERSON

Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, friends, it is a pleasure to appear before you to testify in support of your Joint Resolution 116 to establish a Special Joint Committee on the Centennial of the Birth of Franklin D. Roosevelt, looking to that great President's centenary in 1982, and, among other matters, to see to the editing and publication of Mr. Pare Lorentz's chronology, "The Days of F.D.R."

The Franklin D. Roosevelt Library at Hyde Park and its parent organization, the National Archives and Records Service of the General Services Administration, have been keenly aware of the approach of this centenary and have already completed a number of plans and a good deal of work toward its fitting commemoration. We have made a start, but we welcome the added scope which this legislation promises.

I need not, I think, go on at length before a body of this kind as to the stature of Franklin Roosevelt and the significance of his Presidency. Although historians as a rule are reluctant to leap to early judgment, it is now generally conceded that Franklin Roosevelt, takes unique rank with George Washington and Abraham Lincoln as a President who unmistakably left a large mark upon his own times and the times after.

If certain of his policies and his actions remain the subject even today of debate and controversy, as must always be the case with strong leaders, they are, I think, no longer tinged with the rancor which once surrounded them. Today, at a time when Americans are as troubled about their immediate past and their future as in the dark days of depression and world war, I am sure that they will all gladly gather to commemorate the centenary of a President who dealt so firmly and confidently with the issues of another troubled time.

I have only one reservation about the legislation embodied in Joint Resolution 116—worrying, if I have read it right, whether it might not be too narrowly drawn. As I mentioned I am aware of a number of activities which are being planned or probably will occur in connection with this event. Unless I have misconstrued the language used in section 4 of the resolution, activities under the special joint committee would be limited to two: a memorial address before a joint session of the Congress on January 30, 1982, and acquisition, editing and publication of Mr. Lorentz's chronology. Well and good, but it may be that as things go forward other activities will develop which would merit the approval and support of the special joint committee.

Therefore, I would raise the question: might not this legislation be broadened to permit the committee to mandate or even support such other activities, without requiring that or specifying them? In dealing with an event of the magnitude of Franklin Roosevelt's centennial it would seem to me a mistake for the Congress, as it were, to tie its own hands in advance.

With regard to Mr. Pare Lorentz, there is very little I can add about him which has not been said. Senator Randolph, like some of you, has known Mr. Lorentz since his pioneering days in documentary filmmaking during the 1930's when, in his "The River" and "The Plow That Broke The Plains" he achieved the feat of bringing the art of the documentary film to its zenith at its very beginnings. I have known him for only 2 years, since we first discussed the materials he drew together over many years for his massive chronology of President Roosevelt and the ways he intends to employ them. To know him, even for so short a time, is to esteem him, his talents and his work. All absolutely deserve your support.

I might make two remarks on these materials. First, even if they were never published, they constitute a valuable research resource for Roosevelt scholars and should be preserved and deposited at a convenient archival depository, come what may. I note that Section 6 of your resolution specifies that that depository shall be the Library of Congress. While I understand the paternal approach members of this body take toward that organization, might I raise a still, small voice to suggest that that section be amended at least to mention the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library at Hyde Park which is, after all, in Mr. Roosevelt's own backyard? I think that Mr. Lorentz himself has some feelings of a similar kind.

But merely preserving and depositing the material in this way, while securing it for scholarship, would effectively deny it to the reading public and I think that that would be a great pity. Chronologies of the lives of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln were published, the latter under U.S. Government auspices, and are now collectors' items. Both Franklin Roosevelt and, perhaps more to the point, the American public deserve no less.

However, if publication of the chronology is ventured, as indicated in your resolution, I should note one matter of difficulty. When Mr. Lorentz and I first discussed the possibility of publication in 1977, we were then 5 years away from President Roosevelt's centenary in 1982. We are now little more than 2 years from it. To check all this material out and to get it ready for and then through the press in such a short time would be a major undertaking. "If," to quote the Bard, "it were done when 'tis done, then 'twere well it were done quickly."

In conclusion, might I observe that the ways in which a nation commemorates its historic events and its famous leaders are as much a comment upon itself as upon them. We are told that those who ignore their history are condemned to repeat it. If, however, we contrive to commemorate its great passages and our great servants in fit and seemly ways, then that history can continue as a living record both for ourselves, our children and those who will come after us. I am aware of many useful and commendable projects now or shortly to be on foot to signalize President Roosevelt's centennial. Subject to the reservations I have made earlier, I welcome the proposed legislation as a most effective way to give impetus and support to these undertakings.

I will, of course, be glad to answer any questions Senators may have. And I much appreciate the opportunity of appearing before you today.

The CHAIRMAN. In essence, then, you are supportive of the project?

Dr. EMERSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And you feel if it is not done that no commercial publisher will pick it up?

Dr. EMERSON. I am not acquainted with the ins and outs of that, sir. But I think it is a valuable project. It would be a valuable thing for the American public to have available and, therefore, I would support and applaud the concept.

The CHAIRMAN. But you are quite a scholar in the field of Franklin Roosevelt and you are a scholar by your reputation.

What do you think objectively of the work and materials which you have outlined here? None of us are professional historians and we may decide that it should be referred to a couple of prominent historians for their own assessment.

What would be your own view of this material?

Dr. EMERSON. I put a very high estimate on it, sir, and I agree with Mr. Fleming, Mr. Lorentz' appraiser, that there is nothing quite like it. The chronologies of President Washington and President Lincoln, which appeared some years ago, do not hold a candle to it, in terms either of concept or thoroughness.

The CHAIRMAN. If this project were to be approved, how much more time and work do you think are involved?

Dr. EMERSON. I think a great deal, sir, and I have some reservations, as I noted here in my testimony, in accepting the January 30, 1982,

deadline as practicable. That is barely 2 years hence, and it would be a major effort to get it in shape and through the press in that time.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Hatfield?

Senator HATFIELD. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I understand that historians generally want to cite original documents as much as possible.

In your review of this work, do you feel that it is sufficiently footnoted so that scholars using this material might refer to the original document or the original material?

Dr. EMERSON. I think that the publication is aimed at a lay audience rather than primarily a scholarly audience, Senator. I think the value of the publication to the scholar would be to give a chronological lead or key into the original records at the library. It would represent a great savings of time and convenience for him. But, as you say, ultimately he would want to have recourse to the originals.

Senator HATFIELD. Now, as you know, this resolution calls for the transfer of all these materials to the Library of Congress. Mr. Lorentz has suggested that perhaps the Franklin Roosevelt Library might be more appropriate. How do you respond to that?

Dr. EMERSON. Very favorably, sir. I appreciate the paternal attitude that this body takes toward its own library but I would hope that the legislation might be amended at any point to it coming to Hyde Park. I would certainly like to have the material. Whether it is ever published or not, it is a valuable resource.

Senator HATFIELD. And that leads to my question, to my second question.

If, by fiscal constraint for other reasons, the Congress decided that the material was important and sought to purchase the material, without commitment to publication of the material, would you, as a librarian, feel that it would be valuable material for the Franklin Roosevelt Library?

Dr. EMERSON. Absolutely, without any question, Senator.

Senator HATFIELD. The next question which obviously follows is this: What you would do with that material? We understand from the Archivist of the United States that the Roosevelt Library is overburdened at the present time.

Now, I do not know how that phrase applies. I do not know whether that means that you have difficulty in storage of material, in handling material, in making it available for scholars, or utilizing it or whatever. But what would you do with that material if you did acquire it?

Dr. EMERSON. Well, I have agreed with Mr. Lorentz that if publication were not in immediate prospect, I would hold the material together in the shape in which he now has it, against that prospect in the future until it became clear that publication were not a prospect. At that time, let us say 10 or 20 years down the road, we would preserve much of it in its present form and we would weed out duplicates and so forth to save our own shelf space. For instance, of the 4,500 photographs we already have many of those photographs and, indeed, Mr. Lorentz got them from us originally. We would proceed on what you might call an economical basis from the point of conserving space, a constant concern.

Senator HATFIELD. So, the fair market price on this material would not be as great to you as it may be to an independent collector or

some other institution because of the fact that he obtained a goodly portion of those photographs from you originally?

Dr. EMERSON. Yes, sir.

Senator HATFIELD. The library itself publishes?

Dr. EMERSON. Yes; we have a number of publishing projects at the moment.

Senator HATFIELD. This could be published by the library or some grant that the library would acquire?

Dr. EMERSON. That is a very real possibility, sir.

Senator HATFIELD. Thank you very much.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Schweiker?

Senator SCHWEIKER. No questions.

The CHAIRMAN. All right. I thank you very much indeed, and we are going to have to discuss amongst ourselves where we should go.

Senator Hatfield informally made the suggestion that maybe outside historians might be asked their assessment. I think it is a good idea.

Do you have any thought, any suggestion, as to who would be fairly objective scholars who could help us with the recommendation as to whether "x" million dollars of the taxpayers' money should go into this project or not?

Dr. EMERSON. Yes; if I could give that some thought, Mr. Chairman, and perhaps write you in a few days after I return to Hyde Park with my suggestions as to individuals.

The CHAIRMAN. Maybe your objectivity might not be as great as it might, but if you did them now, it would be more.

Dr. EMERSON. That is a possibility I would hope it were an outside possibility, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. As you know, I am very impressed with the work you do at the library. I will always remember that call, on the night of my election in 1960, from the FDR Library. Ray Nelson, on my staff, will recall it, too. It is one of the most heartening things to have happened on being elected to have the FDR Library ask for my papers in the future.

Senator HATFIELD. If I might interrupt for a moment. I am sure that sometimes the obvious is overlooked in many instances, but I would imagine that such a list would include Frank Freidel of Harvard, as the biographer of Mr. Roosevelt.

Dr. EMERSON. Yes, absolutely. Professor Freidel is one of the people I would think of. I would attempt to give you a certain spread of individuals, as to age and so forth, that you could make your choice amongst.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any other questions of Senator Randolph or Mr. Lorentz?

No?

Thank you very much indeed for being with us.

Senator Randolph?

Senator RANDOLPH. Is it agreeable for me not to over-indulge my appreciation, but to say thanks very much to you and to Senator Hatfield and to Senator Schweiker, and also earlier today Senator Ford for listening and for planning. And hopefully an action that will be realistic and also will remember a great American not for him-

self alone, but for what he perhaps can give to generations even yet unborn.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much indeed. Your statement was particularly eloquent.

[At this point the committee considered the legislative and administrative items on the agenda.]

The CHAIRMAN. This meeting of the Rules and Administration Committee is adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

[Whereupon, at 12:10 p.m., the committee adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.]

APPENDIX

II

96TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. J. RES. 116

Providing for the commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of
Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

OCTOBER 16 (legislative day, OCTOBER 15), 1979

Mr. RANDOLPH introduced the following joint resolution; which was read twice
and referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration

JOINT RESOLUTION

Providing for the commemoration of the one hundredth
anniversary of the birth of Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

Whereas the year 1982 marks the one hundredth anniversary of
the birth of Franklin Delano Roosevelt on January 30,
1882;

Whereas, although compared with most of his fellow Americans
he was born and raised in privileged circumstances, as a
young man, upon choosing a political life, he enlisted with
those in his party who strove for more social and economic
justice for the underprivileged and, a cause he was to
espouse all his lifetime, for a prudent use of the land and
our natural resources;

Whereas, elected to his State legislature when he was twenty-eight years of age, he was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy in 1913, which post he served with distinction through the First World War, after which in 1920 he was nominated but defeated for the Vice Presidency of the United States;

Whereas a few months later he was without warning struck down and permanently disabled by poliomyelitis, yet with a stoic courage and an uncomplaining resolve that became a symbol of hope for those similarly affected, he designed a program for himself of strenuous and painful rehabilitation which he carried out for seven years with the result that beginning with his election as Governor of the State of New York in 1928, he took on duties and endured stresses and strains for the rest of his life that might have enfeebled the strongest of men;

Whereas, twice elected Governor of his State, during his second term in office he took unprecedented actions to arrest the political and moral decay of New York City, and even before announcing for the Presidency he assembled a group of experts—the brain trust—to make plans for programs of recovery and reform;

Whereas, elected President of the United States in 1932, by the time he took office in March 1933 as Chief Executive our country was in a state of economic and social collapse unequalled since the Civil War;

Whereas at his inaugural, he informed the Nation that:

“* * *The only thing we have to fear is fear itself—nameless, unreasoning, unjustified terror which paralyzes needed efforts to convert retreat into advance * * *”

and he declared:

“* * * This Nation asks for action, and action now
* * *”;

Whereas his buoyant spirit, his bold legislative proposals which were passed by the Congress with unparalleled speed, and his faith in the capacities of our people and the resources of our Nation lifted the hearts not only of Americans but of the peoples of most of the countries of the world;

Whereas, reelected in 1936 by the voters of forty-six out of forty-eight States, he dedicated his second term to improving the lot of those millions of Americans he described as being:

“* * * denied education, recreation, and the opportunity to better their lot and the lot of their children * * *”,
he said:

“* * * I see millions lacking the means to buy the products of farm and factory and by their poverty denying work and productiveness to many other millions * * *”
and he stated that:

“* * * I see one-third of a nation ill-housed, ill-clad, ill-nourished.”;

Whereas, observing the implacable and brutal invasions by the Axis powers of their neighbors in Europe and Asia and the surrender of France in June 1940, he announced his candidacy for an unprecedented third term and, upon reelection, at his third inaugural he spoke of the spirit of man saying:

“* * * A nation, like a person, has a body—a body that must be fed and clothed and housed, invigorated and rested, in a manner that measures up to the objectives of our time * * *”

and he stated:

“* * * It is not enough to clothe and feed the body of this Nation, and instruct and inform its mind. For there is also the spirit. And of the three, the greatest is the spirit
* * *”

and

“* * * If the spirit of America were killed, even though the Nation's body and mind, constricted in an alien world, lived on, the America we know would have perished
* * *”;

Whereas, eleven months after taking office for the third time, Pearl Harbor was attacked and he became Commander in Chief of an almost unarmed country, but with a majestic concept of the requirements of a global war, by his wise choice of military chiefs and by his faith in the courage and abilities of his countrymen, the Nation responded by a complete dedication to the war effort with the result that in four years we trained and equipped armies that fought their way to the capitals of the enemy in Europe and conquered the enemy in the vast reaches of the Pacific Ocean, and we built and manned armadas of sea and air which by war's end dominated the skies and the seas of the Earth;

Whereas, with our troops engaged in combat in Europe and Asia, in 1944 he ran for reelection as Commander in Chief and upon taking office for the fourth time, confident that victory was at hand, in his final inaugural he did not speak to the Nation of vengeance or retribution, but instead revealed his concept of our future in a global community and he said:

“* * * We have learned that we cannot live alone, at peace; that our own well-being is dependent on the well-being of other nations far away. We have learned that we

must live as men, not as ostriches, nor as dogs in the manger.

“We have learned to be citizens of the world, members of the human community.

“We have learned the simple truth, as Emerson said, that ‘The only way to have a friend is to be one.’

“We can gain no lasting peace if we approach it with suspicion and mistrust or with fear. We can gain it only if we proceed with the understanding, the confidence, and the courage which flow from conviction * * *”; and

Whereas, an inspiring leader in a time of great depression, a majestic Commander in Chief in wartime, four times elected President of the United States, it is appropriate that the Congress upon the occasion of his centennial year provide a permanent record of the days of his life: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of*
 2 *the United States of America in Congress assembled, That*
 3 (a) in order to provide for an appropriate commemoration by
 4 the Congress of the United States of the centennial of the
 5 birth of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, thirty-second President
 6 of the United States of America, there is hereby established a
 7 Special Joint Committee on the Centennial of the Birth of
 8 Franklin D. Roosevelt (hereinafter referred to as the “joint
 9 committee”) which shall be composed of sixteen members as
 10 follows:

11 (1) The President pro tempore of the Senate and
 12 the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

1 (2) Seven members of the Senate to be appointed
2 by the President pro tempore of the Senate, four upon
3 recommendation of the majority leader of the Senate
4 and three upon recommendation of the minority leader
5 of the Senate.

6 (3) Seven members of the House of Representa-
7 tives to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of
8 Representatives.

9 (b) The members of the joint committee shall select a
10 chairman and a vice chairman from among its members and
11 shall adopt rules and procedures to govern its proceedings.
12 The vice chairman shall preside over meetings of the joint
13 committee during the absence of the chairman, and discharge
14 such other responsibilities as may be assigned to him by the
15 joint committee or the chairman.

16 (c) Vacancies in the membership of the joint committee
17 shall not affect the authority of the remaining members to
18 execute the functions of the joint committee and shall be
19 filled in the same manner as original appointments to it are
20 made.

21 (d) A majority of the members of the joint committee
22 shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

23 (e) For the purposes of paragraph 6 of rule XXV of the
24 Standing Rules of the Senate, service of a Senator as a

1 member or chairman of the joint committee shall not be taken
2 into account.

3 SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the joint committee to
4 make arrangements for a joint session of the Congress to be
5 held on Saturday, January 30, 1982, in commemoration of
6 the centennial of the birth of Franklin D. Roosevelt and to
7 plan the proceedings, issue appropriate invitations, and select
8 a distinguished scholar to deliver a memorial address at such
9 joint session.

10 SEC. 3. (a) The joint committee is authorized to acquire
11 by purchase at not more than the fair market appraisal value
12 to be determined by an appropriate appraiser selected by the
13 joint committee, or by gift, the manuscript, photographs, and
14 illustrations entitled "The Days of Franklin D. Roosevelt: A
15 Chronicle", prepared by Pare Lorentz, and such other manu-
16 scripts, photographs, and illustrations as it deems
17 appropriate.

18 (b) The joint committee is authorized to have printed not
19 more than twenty-five thousand copies of any manuscripts,
20 together with photographs and illustrations, acquired under
21 subsection (a). Of such number—

22 (1) twelve thousand five hundred copies shall be
23 for the use of the Senate, to be distributed to Members
24 of the Senate;

1 (2) ten thousand nine hundred and seventy-five
2 copies shall be for the use of the House of Representa-
3 tives, to be distributed to Members of and Delegates to
4 the House and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto
5 Rico; and

6 (3) one thousand five hundred and twenty-five
7 copies shall be for the use of the joint committee.

8 SEC. 4. The joint committee is authorized (1) to employ
9 personnel and fix their compensation; (2) to procure the tem-
10 porary or intermittent services of individual consultants, or
11 organizations thereof, in the same manner and under the
12 same conditions as a standing committee of the Senate may
13 procure such services under section 202(i) of the Legislative
14 Reorganization Act of 1946; (3) to use on a reimbursable
15 basis, with the consent of the department or agency con-
16 cerned, the services of personnel of any department or
17 agency; and (4) to use on a reimbursable basis or otherwise,
18 with the consent of the chairman of the committee or sub-
19 committee concerned, the services of members of the staff of
20 any committee or subcommittee of the Senate or the House
21 of Representatives and the facilities of any such committee or
22 subcommittee.

23 SEC. 5. The expenses of the joint committee under this
24 joint resolution, which shall not exceed \$500,000, shall be
25 paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers

1 approved by the chairman of the joint committee, except that
2 vouchers shall not be required for the disbursement of sala-
3 ries of employees paid at an annual rate.

4 SEC. 6. The joint committee shall terminate on such
5 date as it may prescribe, but not later than April 30, 1982.
6 Prior to its termination, the joint committee shall transfer all
7 manuscripts, photographs, and illustrations acquired under
8 section 3 to the Library of Congress.

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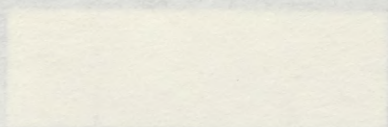
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