

I N D E X

9 June 1955

Architects-selection of by Public Buildings Service	1
Artists Equity Association . . . . .	2
Commission of Fine Arts	
Policy in relation to battle monuments . . . . .	1
Constitution Avenue Bridge/Tunnel	
CFA letter to Bureau of the Budget . . . . .	2
Decoration of Public Buildings, funds for . . . . .	4
Devree, Mrs. Charlotte . . . . .	2
Georgetown, Architectural Consultants for . . . . .	5
Legislation:	
S. J. Res. 69-84th Congress . . . . .	2
H. R. 4841-84th Congress . . . . .	3
H. R. 4913-84th Congress . . . . .	3
H. R. 5756-84th Congress . . . . .	3
S. 1982-84th Congress . . . . .	4
H. J. Res. 207-84th Congress . . . . .	4
National Academy of Design	
Advisory Committee on Postage Stamps. . . . .	2
Postage Stamps-Advisory Committee on . . . . .	2
Public Buildings Service	
Policy re selection of architects . . . . .	1
Shipstead-Luce Act submissions	
S. L. 1739 - Bassin's Restaurant . . . . .	2



Minutes of Meeting  
The Commission of Fine Arts  
9 June 1955

The second session of the meeting of the Commission of Fine Arts was held in its offices in the Interior Department Building on Thursday, 9 June 1955. The following members were present:

David E. Finley, Chairman	Felix W. de Weldon
Wallace K. Harrison	Emily L. Muir
Douglas W. Orr	Elbert Peets

L. R. Wilson, Secretary

The members of the Commission of Fine Arts, with the exception of Mr. William G. Perry, assembled at the White House at 8:15 a. m. for an 8:30 a. m. appointment to pay their respects to the President. After the meeting they returned to room 7000 Interior Department Building to take up the regular order of business.

The meeting was called to order by the Chairman at 9:30 a. m.

Commission of Fine Art's Policy in relation to Battle Monuments

A memorandum written by Mr. Elbert Peets regarding the Commission of Fine Art's policy in relation to the design of battle monuments had been distributed to the members previously for review and discussion at today's meeting (Exhibit A). Mr. Peets read his memorandum and reviewed the principles outlined in it. A discussion ensued, but no formal action was deemed necessary. The members of the Commission thanked Mr. Peets for his thoughts, and said that his statements were helpful, and would lend assistance in arriving at future decisions regarding the approval of designs of artists, architects and sculptors that will come before the Commission of Fine Arts.

Policy with regard to selection of architects for building projects.

Replying to a question from the members regarding the Public Buildings Services' policy with regard to selecting architects, the Chairman explained that the Public Buildings Service tried to make contracts with architects located in the city or town where projects were to be located. In selecting the architect information supplied by a previously distributed questionnaire is used. The members questioned whether this was the best method to follow, since it might not assure the utilization of the best architects available. The members also considered the Public Buildings Service method of selecting architects for buildings in Washington often resulted in the Commission's having to accept inferior designs for important buildings. The designs submitted by the District Government were also generally lacking in merit.



It was further agreed that the District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency and the Public Buildings Service should be apprised of the Commission's interest in the design of the important buildings, both private and public, to be erected in the Southwest Redevelopment area. The Chairman said that he would discuss the matter with the officials concerned.

#### Postage Stamps, Advisory Committee on:

As a result of the previous day's discussion on postage stamps, the Commission decided to write to the President of the National Academy of Design, Mr. Lawrence Grant White, thanking him for creating the opportunity to discuss methods of improving postage stamp designs (exhibit B).

#### Constitution Avenue Bridge/Tunnel

The text of a letter addressed to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, expressing the position of the Commission with regard to the Constitution Avenue Bridge/Tunnel, was studied by the members. After discussion and revision, the draft was approved and the letter was sent accordingly (Exhibit C).

#### Artists Equity Association's Recommendations

The Chairman read a letter to the President of the United States, from the Executive Director, Artists Equity Association, dated 8 April 1955. The letter enclosed a copy of a letter from the President of Artists Equity Association to Mrs. Charlotte Devree commending her for her article in Art News on governmental sculpture. The letter which was derogatory to the American Battle Monuments Commission and the Commission of Fine Arts was briefly discussed at the May meeting, but was held for further discussion.

The members decided that they would like to discuss the matter with the officials of Artist's Equity and asked the Chairman to invite the Executive Director of Artists' Equity Association to the September meeting of the Commission to present his ideas on the matter. This was done (Exhibit D).

#### Shipstead-Luce Act Submissions

S. L. 1739 - revised plans to remodel show front of Bassin's Restaurant at 1347 E Street, N. W. were reconsidered. The Commission rejected the plans, which were first submitted 11 April 1955, with the suggestion that their recommendations offered at the 13 April meeting be considered in revising the plans. The Secretary was directed to hold the case for further consultation with the architect, and, if unsuccessful, to disapprove the plans. This was done on 22 June 1955.

#### Legislation

S. J. Res. 69-84th Congress - a joint resolution to establish the Crazy Horse Memorial Commission to provide for the construction of a





permanent national memorial to the North American Indians, and for other purposes.

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Under date of 11 May May 1955, a letter was received from the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs requesting the Commission of Fine Arts to study, and report on the above bill.

The members discussed the provisions of the bill and felt they could not endorse the enactment of this legislation in its present form. A report was sent accordingly (Exhibit E and E-1).

H. R. 4841-84th Congress, a bill to authorize the Administrator of General Services to dispose of certain real property in the District of Columbia.

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Under date of April 25, 1955, a letter was received from the Chairman of the House Committee on Public Works requesting the views of the Commission of Fine Arts on the above bill. The bill proposed to authorize the razing of the Civil Service Commission building (Old Patent Office building) for the purpose of erecting a parking garage. The Commission reaffirmed their disapproval of previous bills to dispose of the Civil Service building, and a report was sent accordingly (Exhibits F and F-1).

H. R. 4913-84th Congress, a bill to provide for the establishment of the National Arts Agency.

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Under date of 17 May 1955, a letter was received from the Chief Clerk of the House Committee on Education and Labor requesting a report on the above bill. The Commission discussed the bill and recommended that the bill be disapproved. A report to this effect was made and sent to the Bureau of the Budget for clearance. (Exhibit G and G-1).

H. R. 5756-84th Congress, a bill to provide for the establishment of a Federal Advisory Commission on the Arts, and for other purposes.

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The Commission had not been asked to report formally on this bill, but it was noted that the Commission had written to the Bureau of the Budget on 10 December 1954 endorsing the draft of the bill that was subsequently introduced. It was at the request of the Commission that Section 7 was included in the bill in order to avoid a conflict of duties of the Commission of Fine Arts and the new commission proposed in the bill (Exhibit H).

During the discussion, the Chairman said he would look into the matter of whether or not the Commission should be represented on the advisory commission proposed in the bill. The Chairman wrote a memorandum on the matter, and it is attached and made a part of these minutes. (Exhibit H-1). No further report was deemed necessary.





S. 1982-84th Congress, a bill to authorize the construction of a building for a museum of history and technology for the Smithsonian Institution, including the preparation of plans and specifications, and all other work incidental thereto.

Under date of 2 June 1955, a letter was received from the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Public Works requesting the Commission's suggestions touching the merits of the above bill.

The Commission considered the bill and approved it. (Exhibit I and I-1).

H.R. 5040-84th Congress, a bill to establish a program of cultural interchange with foreign countries to meet the challenge of competitive coexistence with communism, to establish a Federal Advisory Commission to advise the Federal Government on ways to encourage artistic and cultural endeavor and appreciation, to provide awards of merit, and for other purposes.

During the Commission's meeting with the President, the progress of the above bill through Congress was noted briefly. There was discussion of the bill and a consideration of the type and extent of support the Commission was in a position to give. The Secretary reported that the bill is now in conference, having gone through the House and the Senate. The members expressed a desire to show their support of the bill by letter or phone to the State Department and the United States Information Agency. When the call was made, it was learned that the action on the legislation had progressed to such a point that assistance of the Fine Arts Commission was unnecessary. The Commission had not been asked formally to report on the bill. Exhibit J

H. J. Res. 207-84th Congress, a bill to provide for investigating the feasibility of establishing a coordinated local, State, and Federal program in the city of Boston, Massachusetts, and general vicinity thereof, for the purpose of preserving the historic properties, objects, and buildings in that area.

There was some discussion by the Commission on this proposed bill, at the request of the Secretary as a matter of information in relation to the Old Georgetown Act. Since the Commission had not been requested to report on the bill, none was made.

#### Decoration of Public Buildings

After discussing the need for sculpture and painting in public buildings, it was suggested that the Fine Arts Commission initiate action to have a bill introduced in Congress to authorize appropriating a percentage of the cost of each building for the decoration of the building. This subject had been discussed at the 13 April meeting, when the Administrator of General Services Administration and the Commissioner of Public Buildings Service met with the Commission. It was recalled at that time that there was



thought to have been a regulation in the Public Buildings Service, previous to World War II, requiring a certain percentage of the cost of any building to be used for this purpose.

It was decided to carry the study of the problem further. In order to take some action toward having a new bill drafted to reinstate a similar practice, copies of the old law or regulation were to be secured, and future discussion held.

Board of Architectural Consultants for Georgetown

The members of the Commission welcomed the Board of Architectural Consultants for Georgetown. This was the first opportunity the newly appointed members of the Georgetown Board had occasion to meet with the members of the newly appointed Commission of Fine Arts. General discussion was held on the work of the Board in Georgetown, and the members of the Commission took the occasion to thank the members of the Board for their services.

The meeting adjourned at 1:00 p. m.



L. R. Wilson, Secretary

10 Feb 61



1. SUBJECT

The following study was prepared by the Commission on Fine Arts in response to the request of the Secretary of the Interior, dated August 1, 1944, for a study of the Commission's policy in relation to battle monuments.

**A STUDY OF COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS' POLICY  
IN RELATION TO BATTLE MONUMENTS**

Firstly, the Commission on Fine Arts has endeavored to be objective in the granting of any monument, and the study of the Commission is intended to be a study of the Commission's policy in relation to battle monuments.

(Note to Members: This study is an experiment in developing policies with the help of briefs. The kind of thing illustrated in the last section, "4. Criteria," is the only part I think of as going to Mr. Harbeson--and possibly for publication if necessary to explain our reasons for doing things. E. Peets)

2. SUMMARY

The Commission on Fine Arts has endeavored to be objective in the granting of any monument, and the study of the Commission is intended to be a study of the Commission's policy in relation to battle monuments.

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A STUDY OF COMMISSION OF RAILWAYS POLICY  
IN RELATION TO RAILWAY INVESTMENT

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illustrated in the last section, "As  
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our reasons for doing things. E. Foster)



## 1. BACKGROUND FACTS

The law says: "Before any designs or materials for memorials are accepted by the (Battle Monument) Commission the same shall be approved by the Commission of Fine Arts." This in effect gives Commission of Fine Arts complete control over all aesthetic aspects of every "memorial." Indeed, it conveys greater power than it would be reasonable or practicable to exercise completely. As a result, the two commissions have in practice followed a procedure that does not place an unreasonable burden upon either.

First, Commission of Fine Arts has participated in the selection of the architects of each project, on the theory that if the architect is competent most details, including the selection of associated artists--that is, the sculptor and the designer of the battle maps--can safely be left to the architect, assisted by Battle Monuments Commission and its consultant. (The names of the associated artists have been submitted to Commission of Fine Arts but have not usually been questioned.)

Second, Commission of Fine Arts has reviewed, in considerable detail, the preliminary site plans and architectural designs. It has usually not reviewed critically, at any stage, the designs for the sculpture or the battle maps.

## 2. CRITIQUE OF PRESENT POLICY

It is true that almost all of the Battle Monuments Commission's program has been completed. Nevertheless, the Commission of Fine Arts as now constituted should re-examine the policies now in effect and should modify them if it finds that they can clearly be bettered. Such a study - and its practical results - will help the Commission in approaching other cases and will give the people with whom we deal a truer concept of the Commission's attitude toward its responsibilities.

The present procedure assumes that all good architects know the work of all good sculptors. An architect is more apt to know a few and a procedure that brought him into contact with other sculptors would benefit both. If the architect's choice is subject to review he will make the choice more thoughtfully and will more often consult with other architects, with museum directors, art critics and the like. The principle that the architect is the master-artist of the creative group is sound, but it should not be applied so rigidly as to eliminate conference and exchange of views.

The law requires the Commission to ask that the architect restudy his design if it seems in some way deficient. Why is it not equally a duty to ask the architect to select associate artists whose work the Commission can approve?

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The law requires the Commission to see that the architect readily has design in some way deficient. Why is it not equally a duty to ask the architect to select associated artists whose work the Commission can approve?



The Commission has not made a critical evaluation of the Battle Monuments already built, but the photographs shown to the members at a recent meeting--mainly of the sculpture--did not seem to impress them, in most cases, as of high quality. At least one art journal has sharply criticised sculpture approved--directly or through confirmation of sculptors selected by others--by the Commission in the past.

So long as the Commission delegates its duty of approval, exercising only the very remote control of approving the selection of the architect who selects the sculptor--for so long will the Commission find itself approving dull and undistinguished art.

### 3. PROPOSED CHANGES IN POLICY

First, that the Commission take a firmer position with respect to the design of Battle Monuments.

Second, more consideration of the qualifications of the architects--such as to their experience in outdoor design, gardens and monuments.

Third, associate artists to be reviewed; if they are not acceptable, new names to be submitted by Battle Monuments Commission. (This policy supersedes that of accepting without review the names proposed by the project architects.)

Fourth, associate artists' studies to be submitted for review.

### 4. CRITERIA FOR THE DESIGN OF BATTLE MONUMENT SCULPTURE

Such sculpture should have the aesthetic qualities of all good sculpture. It should have vitality of proportion and composition; it should be harmonious with its material and have beauty of surface; it should be in good scale with its setting and well related to its site. (The preceding sentence might be omitted.)

Within this general criterion, sculpture in a cemetery is subject to special requirements and limitations. It is an environment in which all art must be simple and sincere. The sculpture should be a solace to the parents of Americans who have given their lives for their country and for peace and freedom in the world. The best consolation is the feeling that the Nation and its allies honor the fallen and will always care tenderly for the place where they lie. The sculpture, by its timeless significance and by the permanence of its materials, can give assurance to this feeling.

The qualities desired in Battle Monument sculpture may be further defined by noting certain things that should be avoided. The sculpture should not impress average visitors as inappropriate or in bad taste.

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The qualities desired in Battle Monument sculpture may be further defined by noting certain things that should be avoided. The sculpture should not impress average visitors as inappropriate or in bad taste.

It should not seem to them to be sensationally experimental in intention or to aim at dramatic novelty at the cost of appropriate significance. The sculptor should also avoid both hackneyed sentimentality and fanciful symbolism that requires interpretation by a guide.

The positive and negative recommendations offered here leave ample opportunities for art of originality and high quality. In basing these standards on the feelings of the people whose relatives are buried in the overseas cemeteries it is not intended to imply that most visitors prefer common place sculpture. Sensitive, sincere, personal and appropriate art is felt and enjoyed by all of us, whether or not we can express those qualities in words.

End



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END



C O P Y

The Commission of Fine Arts  
7000 Interior Department Building  
Washington 25, D. C.

June 20, 1955

Dear Mr. White:

The members of the Commission of Fine Arts were happy to have the opportunity to discuss the methods of bettering designs for U. S. Postage Stamps jointly with you and Mr. Kent and with Mr. Robertson and Mr. Fellers of the Post Office Department at our meeting on 8 June 1955.

The Secretary, Mr. Wilson, has informed me that he has sent you a transcript of the proceedings for your information and study. A copy has also been sent to the Post Office Department.

As decided at the meeting, we will be glad to transmit to the Post Office Department the list of qualified artists, which you and Mr. Kent offered to prepare to assist the Post Office Department and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing carry out their current stamp program. The members of the Commission are hopeful that the selection of outside designers will result in the improvement we all desire to achieve.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

David E. Finley  
Chairman

Mr. Lawrence Grant White  
President  
National Academy of Design  
1083 Fifth Avenue  
New York 28, New York

The Commission of Fine Arts  
7000 Interior Department Building  
Washington 25, D. C.

June 20, 1955

Dear Mr. White:

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With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

David H. Linley  
Chairman

Mr. Lawrence Grant White  
President  
National Academy of Design  
103 Fifth Avenue  
New York 28, New York

9 June 1955

Dear Mr. Hughes:

At a meeting of the Commission of Fine Arts today, I told the members of our recent conversation with reference to the proposed bridge which has been authorized by the Congress, to be erected over the Potomac River between the Memorial Bridge and Theodore Roosevelt Island. I also told them that, in view of the controversy that has developed as regards the substitution of a tunnel for a bridge, your office hoped to find some solution that would be acceptable to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, the National Capital Planning Commission, and the Commission of Fine Arts.

After giving careful consideration to the matter, the members of the Commission asked me to say that they are unalterably opposed to the erection of any bridge at the proposed site between the Lincoln Memorial and Theodore Roosevelt Island. They feel that such a bridge would seriously mar the beauty of these memorials which constitute an important part of the heritage of the American people and should not be sacrificed for the temporary amelioration of traffic conditions in Washington. The Commission reaffirmed the position previously taken that a tunnel should be built in the neighborhood of the Lincoln Memorial if no other site is available for a bridge. They would prefer, however, that neither a bridge nor a tunnel be built in the neighborhood of the Lincoln Memorial if some other site is available for a bridge.

Other sites are available, such as the one at Roache's Run which would have the advantage of diverting traffic from the Mall and the area surrounding the Lincoln Memorial. From the point of view of the Commission, this is of paramount importance in protecting the aesthetic values of the Mall and its monuments.

The Commission understands that the National Capital Planning Commission has recommended that a bridge be built at Roache's Run; and with this recommendation the members of the Commission of Fine Arts concur. They hope that existing legislation may be amended to provide for the immediate erection of a bridge at this site instead of the proposed bridge between the Memorial Bridge and Theodore Roosevelt Island.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Sincerely yours,

Hon. Rowland R. Hughes, Director  
Bureau of the Budget  
Executive Office Building  
Washington 25, D. C.

David E. Finley  
Chairman

cc: Mr. H. T. Thompson  
National Capital Parks



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Other sites are available, such as the one at Roche's Run which would have the advantage of diverting traffic from the Mall and the area surrounding the Lincoln Memorial. From the point of view of the Commission, this is of paramount importance in protecting the aesthetic values of the Mall and its monuments.

The Commission understands that the National Capital Planning Commission has recommended that a bridge be built at Roche's Run; and with this recommendation the members of the Commission of Fine Arts concur. They hope that existing legislation may be amended to provide for the immediate erection of a bridge at this site instead of the proposed bridge between the Memorial Bridge and Theodore Roosevelt Island.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Sincerely yours,

David E. Butler  
Chairman

Hon. Rowland R. Hughes, Director  
Bureau of the Budget  
Executive Office Building  
Washington 25, D. C.

cc: Mr. H. T. Thompson  
National Capital Parks

C O P Y

June 22, 1955

Dear Mr. Rothschild:

At a meeting of the Commission of Fine Arts on June 9th, I read to the members your letter to the President dated April 8, 1955, in which you enclosed a copy of Mr. Richard A. Florsheim's letter to Mrs. Charlotte Devree with reference to her article on governmental sculpture in the April issue of Art News. In your letter to the President you expressed willingness to present some ideas you had formulated on this subject. The Commission of Fine Arts would be very glad to have you meet with us at our next meeting, which will be held on September 7, 1955, and to hear your views at that time. I hope you will advise the Secretary, Mr. Wilson, whether this will be a convenient time for you and, if not, perhaps you can come to the October meeting.

Sincerely yours,

David E. Finley  
Chairman

Mr. Lincoln Rothschild  
Executive Director  
Artists Equity Association  
13 East 67th Street  
New York 21, New York

DEF/m

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Artists Equity Association  
13 East 67th Street  
New York 21, New York

DHF/m



# S. J. RES. 69

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## IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 4 (legislative day, MAY 2), 1955

Mr. MUNDT (for himself, Mr. THYE, Mr. LANGER, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. BARRETT, and Mr. O'MAHONEY) introduced the following joint resolution; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

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## JOINT RESOLUTION

To establish the Crazy Horse Memorial Commission to provide for the construction of a permanent national memorial to the North American Indians, and for other purposes.

Whereas it is fitting that there should be a permanent memorial in honor of the North American Indian, the original American; and

Whereas in 1948 Korczak Ziolkowski, a sculptor, donating his time, energy, and artistic skill, commenced work on a gigantic figure of the Indian leader, Crazy Horse, on Thunder Head Mountain, South Dakota: Therefore be it

- 1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
- 2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That there is hereby established a commission to be known

1 as the Crazy Horse Memorial Commission (hereinafter re-  
2 ferred to as "the Commission"), which shall--

3 (1) establish and maintain a memorial, of such  
4 design and size as the Commission deems proper, at the  
5 site of such figure of the Indian leader, Crazy Horse,  
6 at Thunder Head Mountain in the Black Hills of South  
7 Dakota;

8 (2) arrange for the completion of such figure of  
9 Crazy Horse in accordance with the dimensions, designs,  
10 and model of Korczak Ziolkowski, as part of such  
11 memorial;

12 (3) establish a museum as part of such memorial  
13 for the purpose of perpetuating North American Indian  
14 cultures;

15 (4) investigate and report to Congress as soon as  
16 practicable the feasibility and desirability of establishing  
17 a medical research center as part of such memorial, for  
18 the purpose of studying problems of particular interest to  
19 North American Indians; and

20 (5) investigate and report to Congress as soon as  
21 practicable the feasibility and desirability of making a  
22 charge for admission to such memorial, and devoting the  
23 revenues from such charges to the fostering of Indian  
24 culture at the memorial's museum, and to the repayment

1 to the United States of the original construction cost of  
2 the memorial.

3 SEC. 2. (a) The Commission shall be composed of  
4 eleven Commissioners, appointed by the President, who shall  
5 serve without compensation, but who may be reimbursed  
6 for expenses incurred by them in carrying out the duties of  
7 the Commission. The Commission shall elect from its mem-  
8 bers a Chairman and a Vice Chairman and such other officers  
9 as may be necessary. Vacancies occurring in the member-  
10 ship of the Commission shall be filled in the same manner  
11 as the original appointment. Six members of the Commission  
12 shall constitute a quorum.

13 (b) The Commission may also establish from its mem-  
14 bership an executive committee to be composed of five Com-  
15 missioners. Such committee shall exercise such powers and  
16 functions within the purview of this joint resolution as may  
17 be authorized by the Commission.

18 (c) The chief administrative officer of the Commission  
19 shall be a secretary who shall be appointed by the Chairman  
20 with the approval of the Commission. The Commission is  
21 authorized to pay such actual and necessary expenses as the  
22 secretary may incur in the performance of the duties of the  
23 office. Such salary and expenses shall be paid by the treas-  
24 urer of the Commission upon presentation of vouchers by the

1 secretary thereof and then only when approved and under-  
2 signed by the Chairman of the Executive Committee.

3 SEC. 3. The Commission is authorized to—

4 (a) receive and take over without compensation  
5 therefor all property (real and personal), leases, con-  
6 tracts, rights, and moneys in the possession of the Crazy  
7 Horse Memorial Foundation;

8 (b) accept from any source, public or private,  
9 money or property to be used in carrying out the pro-  
10 visions of this joint resolution;

11 (c) make such expenditures for personal services  
12 and otherwise for the purpose of carrying out the pro-  
13 visions of this joint resolution as it may deem advisable  
14 from funds appropriated or received as donations for such  
15 purpose; and

16 (d) exercise such additional powers and functions  
17 as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this  
18 joint resolution.

19 SEC. 4. Not later than February 1 of each year, the  
20 Commission shall transmit to Congress a report of its activi-  
21 ties and proceedings for the preceding year, including a  
22 complete statement of its receipts and expenditures.

23 SEC. 5. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated  
24 such sums, not in excess of \$250,000, as may be necessary  
25 to carry out the provisions of this joint resolution.



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## **JOINT RESOLUTION**

To establish the Crazy Horse Memorial Commission to provide for the construction of a permanent national memorial to the North American Indians, and for other purposes.

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By Mr. MUNDT, Mr. THYE, Mr. LANGER, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. BARRETT, and Mr. O'MAHONEY

MAY 4 (legislative day, MAY 2), 1955

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs



20 June 1955

Dear Senator Murray:

Your letter of 11 May 1955 requested the comments of the Commission of Fine Arts on S. J. Res. 69, a joint resolution "to establish the Crazy Horse Memorial Commission to provide for the construction of a permanent national memorial to the North American Indians, and for other purposes."

The Commission considered S. J. Res. 69 at a meeting held on 9 June 1955, and after careful study the members agreed that we cannot endorse the enactment of this legislation in its present form. The establishment of a museum and a medical center, as well as the matter of fiscal support for these two institutions are matters beyond the scope of the Commission of Fine Arts.

As regards the Crazy Horse Memorial itself, the former Chairman of the Commission, Mr. Gilmore D. Clarke, wrote Honorable Frances Case on 25 June 1947 as follows:

"The Memorial proposed is so large that it would be of national interest, and would be of concern to the United States if the Government contributes all or part of the site. It would furthermore be one in which the entire profession of sculpture would be very much interested, and therefore it would seem to the Commission that every opportunity should be given to secure the best possible design. This would be assured through a competition, which could, of course, be limited. In addition to being a memorial to "Chief Crazy Horse" it would be a great American Monument to the Sioux Indians, and as such would be a distinct contribution to the art of this country."

The members of the Commission saw no reason to revise the previous decision that such a monument should be the work of a sculptor chosen on a nation-wide basis, if Federal funds are to be appropriated for it. They further agreed that the choice of an appropriate site for a Federal memorial to the North American Indian is a problem requiring further study and consideration.

Inasmuch as your committee has urgent need for this report, it has not been submitted as yet to the Bureau of the Budget for advice concerning



Honorable James E. Murray

20 June 1955

its relation to the program of the President. This information will be obtained, however, as soon as possible, and we shall advise your committee accordingly.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Sincerely yours,

David E. Finley  
Chairman

Honorable James E. Murray  
Chairman, Committee on  
Interior and Insular Affairs  
224 Senate Office Building  
Washington 25, D. C.

A BILL



The information in this report is based on the results of the survey conducted in 1954. The information is preliminary and subject to change.

For the purpose of this report

General

1954

1954

APR 27 1955

NOTED.....

See H-F, 4687/84<sup>th</sup>  
and 49, 542/83<sup>rd</sup>

84<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
1<sup>ST</sup> SESSION

# H. R. 4841

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 10, 1955

Mr. MORRISON introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Public Works

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## A BILL

To authorize the Administrator of General Services to dispose of certain real property in the District of Columbia.

1        *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3 That the Administrator of General Services is hereby author-  
4 ized to dispose of the Civil Service Commission Building,  
5 formerly known as the Patent Office Building, and the site  
6 thereof located between Seventh and Ninth Streets and  
7 between F and G Streets Northwest, in the District of  
8 Columbia, in such manner, for such purposes, and upon such  
9 terms and conditions as the Administrator deems proper, and  
10 to execute such documents for the transfer of title in said  
11 property and take such other action as he deems necessary

1 or proper to dispose of such property pursuant to the pro-  
2 visions of this Act.

3       SEC. 2. It is the intent of the Congress in enacting this  
4 legislation to make available a site in the principal business  
5 section of the District of Columbia for the erection by pri-  
6 vate enterprise of a building to be used for the parking of  
7 motor vehicles off the street for the convenience of the busi-  
8 ness community and its patrons and customers. The Admin-  
9 istrator is authorized to impose such restrictions in connection  
10 with the disposal of the property above described as will  
11 assure the use of the property for such purposes for a rea-  
12 sonable period of time.

13       SEC. 3. Such disposal may be effected, by sale or ex-  
14 change, for cash or other real property. Any property re-  
15 ceived in exchange may be used in lieu of the building dis-  
16 posed of, or as the site for the construction of a building to be  
17 so used. Any monetary proceeds of such sale or exchange  
18 are hereby appropriated, and appropriation of such addi-  
19 tional sums as may be necessary is hereby authorized, for  
20 the acquisition of a building or a site for a building, to re-  
21 place the building as disposed of, and for the repair, altera-  
22 tion, or improvement of any building, or the construction  
23 of a new building, on any site presently owned or hereafter  
24 acquired by the United States, to replace the building so dis-  
25 posed of. If the Administrator determines it to be necessary



1 in the interest of economy or efficiency, such disposal may  
2 be effected on terms providing that possession of the prop-  
3 erty disposed of shall not be surrendered by the United  
4 States until the actual or expected date of occupancy of the  
5 building acquired or constructed to replace the building  
6 disposed of.

7       SEC. 4. Such disposal may be effected without regard  
8 to any provision of existing law for advertising if the Ad-  
9 ministrator shall determine that disposal in such manner  
10 will better protect the public interest and better accomplish  
11 the purposes of this Act.

12       SEC. 5. No proposed agreement with respect to the dis-  
13 posal of property herein authorized shall be executed unless  
14 it has been submitted, thirty days prior to its effective date,  
15 to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the  
16 House of Representatives for appropriate reference to com-  
17 mittees.

84<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
1<sup>ST</sup> SESSION

**H. R. 4841**

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**A BILL**

To authorize the Administrator of General Services to dispose of certain real property in the District of Columbia.

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By Mr. MORRISON

MARCH 10, 1935

Referred to the Committee on Public Works

# H. R. 4687

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 7, 1955

Mr. MORRISON introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Public Works

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### A BILL

To authorize the Administrator of General Services to dispose of certain real property in the District of Columbia.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3       That the Administrator of General Services is hereby author-  
4       ized to dispose of the Civil Service Commission Building,  
5       formerly known as the Patent Office Building, and the site  
6       thereof located between Seventh and Ninth Streets and be-  
7       tween F and G Streets Northwest, in the District of Colum-  
8       bia, in such manner, and for such purposes, and upon such  
9       terms and conditions as the Administrator deems proper, and  
10      to execute such documents for the transfer of title in said  
11      property and take such other action as he deems necessary  
12      or proper to dispose of such property.

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**A BILL**

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To authorize the Administrator of General Services to dispose of certain real property in the District of Columbia.

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By Mr. MORRISON

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MARCH 7, 1935

Referred to the Committee on Public Works



C O P Y

13 June 1955

Dear Congressman Buckley:

Your letter of 25 April 1955 requested the Commission of Fine Art's comments on H. R. 4841-84th Congress, a bill "To authorize the Administrator of General Services to dispose of certain real property in the District of Columbia."

In a letter dated 18 March 1955, I forwarded the Commission's views in opposition to the enactment of H. R. 4687-84th Congress, a bill also authorizing the razing of the Civil Service Commission Building formerly known as the Old Patent Office Building. At a meeting on 9 June 1955, the members carefully reviewed H. R. 4687 and considered H. R. 4841; and they directed me to reaffirm their opposition to the provisions of this proposed legislation.

The Commission hopes that the Old Patent Office Building may be preserved and that the proposed legislation will not be enacted into law.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised us by telephone that there is no objection to the submission of this report to your committee.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Sincerely yours,

David E. Finley  
Chairman

Honorable Charles A. Buckley, Chairman  
Committee on Public Works  
1304 New House Office Building  
Washington 25, D. C.

13 June 1955

Dear Congressman Buckley:

Your letter of 25 April 1955 regarding the Commission of Fine Arts' comments on H. R. 4341-4343 Congress, a bill to authorize the Administrator of General Services to dispose of certain real property in the District of Columbia.

In a letter dated 18 March 1955, I forwarded the Commission's views in opposition to the enactment of H. R. 4341-4343 Congress, a bill authorizing the leasing of the Old Patent Service Commission Building formerly known as the Old Patent Office Building. At a meeting on 9 June 1955, the members carefully reviewed H. R. 4341 and considered H. R. 4342; and they directed me to resist their opposition to the provisions of this proposed legislation.

The Commission hopes that the Old Patent Office Building may be preserved and that the proposed legislation will not be enacted into law.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised us by telephone that there is no objection to the submission of this report to your committee.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Sincerely yours,

David L. Winley  
Chairman

Honorable Charles A. Buckley, Chairman  
Committee on Public Works  
1304 New House Office Building  
Washington 25, D. C.

H. R. 4347

18 March 1955

Honorable Charles A. Buckley, Chairman  
Committee on Public Works  
1304 New House Office Building  
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Congressman Buckley:

The Commission of Fine Arts gave careful consideration to H. R. 4687, A Bill "to authorize the Administrator of General Services to dispose of certain real property in the District of Columbia," at a meeting on 15 March 1955.

The Commission could not give its approval to the destruction of an important historical and architectural monument such as the Old Patent Office. The building now fulfills a useful purpose. The members feel that this building, of which the distinguished American architect, Robert Mills, was architect in charge of construction, should be preserved, and that its destruction, as a result of action taken by the Federal Government, would have a discouraging effect on the movement for the preservation of architectural and historical monuments in this country in which the Federal Government has taken such an important part.

The Commission hopes that the Old Patent Office Building may be preserved and that the proposed legislation will not be enacted into law.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that there is no objection to the submission of this report to your Committee.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Sincerely yours,

David E. Finley  
Chairman





84TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 4913

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IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 15, 1955

Mr. BURDICK introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor

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## A BILL

To provide for the establishment of the National Arts Agency.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3       That there be established a National Arts Agency within  
4       the executive branch of the Government, for the following  
5       purpose:

6       (1) To insure continuing esthetic freedom of expres-  
7       sion to artists in all creative fields in the United States.

8       (2) To establish a system of annual honors for out-  
9       standing creative contributions to the cultural heritage of  
10      our country consonant with the principles on which this  
11      country is founded and with due regard for the recommenda-

1 tions of the artists in the particular fields considered. The  
2 Director of the Agency will make recommendations to the  
3 President for such awards in any and all fields of artistic  
4 endeavor where accomplishments in the field warrant recog-  
5 nition and reward. He, with the direct approval of the  
6 President, will arrange for appropriate ceremonies and  
7 awards including the design and striking off of medals or  
8 other appropriate symbols to be presented. It will be a  
9 provision that each Senator and Representative may recom-  
10 mend one person in each field to be included for overall con-  
11 sideration for award each year.

12 (3) To establish an information bureau for the benefit of  
13 the people and the Government of the United States with  
14 special emphasis on the benefit of practitioners of the arts in  
15 this country. This bureau will make appropriate surveys,  
16 assemble pertinent data, publish special publications and do  
17 other related things so that those interested in the fields,  
18 particularly from the standpoint of earning a livelihood there-  
19 from, may have reasonable questions answered. The bureau  
20 will list numbers and kinds of artists in all fields and organi-  
21 zations in art fields, both practicing and patronage groups,  
22 and assemble data on all municipal, county, and State arts  
23 programs. It will especially survey all Federal Government  
24 agencies to determine the extent of their current programs

1 for both fine and applied arts, the amount of moneys spent  
2 and the type of work coming from such expenditures.

3 (4) To establish a governmental Arts Bureau which  
4 will work with every department, agency, or part of the  
5 Federal Government with the objective of obtaining the  
6 services of the best artists in every field of endeavor for the  
7 works to be done. This agency will set professional stand-  
8 ards of excellence for any Government-sponsored or commis-  
9 sioned work, review the work and approve any projects along  
10 with personnel to accomplish them, and will exercise surveil-  
11 lance in general over all activities for which moneys are spent  
12 in the field of arts. In this regard this Bureau will work  
13 closely with the Civil Service Commission and set standards  
14 and rates of pay for any artists working under civil-service  
15 rules, as well as establish the manner of treatment accorded  
16 professionals working in each field of the arts. This Bureau  
17 will also work with the Bureau of Standards on all items  
18 such as materials, devices, instruments, and any and all  
19 appurtenances and accouterments of the arts. This agency  
20 will be the final authority for the President on the matters  
21 pertaining to it and its authority will supersede any existing  
22 commission or other agency of the Government working with  
23 or in the arts or having to do with the arts.

24 In this Act "the arts" will be construed to include the

1 fine arts and the applied arts in every case and is meant in  
2 the broadest possible sense.

3 On enactment, an appropriation of \$1,000,000 each year  
4 will be set aside for the first two years of operation to be  
5 considered as experimental years after which time a new  
6 budget will be called for by the Congress.

7 The Director, who shall be appointed by the President,  
8 shall be an artist of achievement in one of the major fine arts  
9 fields. He will receive a stipend of \$25,000 per annum for  
10 his services and he will not accept public or private commis-  
11 sions or engagements in his artistic field during his time of  
12 office nor Government commission or engagement in his  
13 artistic field for one year after relinquishing that office.

14 Other personnel for the Agency will be obtained accord-  
15 ing to existing rules and regulations and paid at appropriate  
16 existing governmental rates.

17 All agencies will be required by Congress to cooperate  
18 with the establishment of this Agency.









84TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

**H. R. 4913**

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**A BILL**

To provide for the establishment of the  
National Arts Agency.

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By Mr. BURDICK

MARCH 15, 1955

Referred to the Committee on Education and Labor

RECEIVED  
COMMISSION ON FINE ARTS  
WASHINGTON, D. C.  
JUN 21 1955

H. R. 4913

June 20, 1955

Dear Congressman Barden:

Mr. Fred G. Hussey's letter of 17 May 1955 requested the Commission's comments on H.R. 4913, a bill "To provide for the establishment of a National Arts Agency."

The Commission considered H.R. 4913 at a meeting on 9 June 1955, and the members agreed that we cannot endorse enactment of this legislation. The Commission of Fine Arts and other existing agencies of the Government are already performing many of the functions proposed in H.R. 4913. Legislation has also been drafted and introduced during the present session of Congress to set up a Federal Advisory Commission on the Arts within the Department of Health, Education and Welfare in line with the President's program for cultural development which was developed in the State of the Union Speech in January. The Commission would prefer to defer comment on the establishment of a new Agency as outlined in H.R. 4913 until opportunity has been given to evaluate the results of this measure.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised us that there is no objection to the submission of this report.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Sincerely yours,

David E. Finley  
Chairman

Honorable Graham A. Barden  
Chairman  
Committee on Education and Labor  
429 Old House Office Building  
Washington 25, D. C.



June 20, 1955

Dear Congressman Eardley:

Mr. Fred G. Massey's letter of May 11, 1955 requested the Commission's comments on H.R. 4913, a bill "To provide for the establishment of a National Arts Agency."

The Commission considered H.R. 4913 at a meeting on June 9, 1955, and the members agreed that we cannot endorse enactment of this legislation. The Commission of Fine Arts and other existing agencies of the Government are already performing many of the functions proposed in H.R. 4913. Legislation has also been drafted and introduced during the present session of Congress to set up a Federal Advisory Commission on the Arts within the Department of Health, Education and Welfare in line with the President's program for cultural development which was developed in the State of the Union speech in January. The Commission would prefer to defer comment on the establishment of a new Agency as outlined in H.R. 4913 until opportunity has been given to evaluate the results of this measure.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised us that there is no objection to the submission of this report.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Sincerely yours,

David A. Timley  
Chairman

Honorable Truman A. Eardley  
Chairman  
Committee on Education and Labor  
429 Old House Office Building  
Washington 25, D. C.

A BILL

H. R. 4913

From the Washington Office  
of Congressman [unclear]  
**RECEIVED**  
**THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS**  
**WASHINGTON, D. C.**

APR 26 1955

**NOTED**.....

84<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
1<sup>ST</sup> SESSION

# H. R. 5756

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 20, 1955

Mr. WAINWRIGHT introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor

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### A BILL

To provide for the establishment of a Federal Advisory Commission on the Arts, and for other purposes.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3       That the Congress hereby finds and declares it to be the  
4       policy of the Congress in enacting this Act—

5               (a) that the growth and flourishing of the arts  
6       depend upon freedom, imagination, and individual  
7       initiative;

8               (b) that the encouragement of creative activity in  
9       the performance and practice of the arts, and of a wide-  
10       spread participation in and appreciation of the arts, is

1 essential to the general welfare and the national interest;  
2 and

3 (c) that the encouragement of the arts, while pri-  
4 marily a matter for private and local initiative, is an  
5 appropriate matter of concern to the United States  
6 Government.

7 SEC. 2. (a) There is hereby established in the Depart-  
8 ment of Health, Education, and Welfare a Federal Advisory  
9 Commission on the Arts (hereinafter in this Act referred to  
10 as the "Commission"). The Commission shall be composed  
11 of twenty-one members appointed by the President, from  
12 among private citizens of the United States who are widely  
13 recognized for their knowledge of or experience in, or for  
14 their profound interest in, one or more of the arts. Members  
15 of the Commission shall serve at the pleasure of the Presi-  
16 dent. The Commission shall meet at the call of the Chair-  
17 man or the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare  
18 (herein referred to as the "Secretary"), but not less often  
19 than twice each calendar year. The President shall from  
20 time to time designate a member of the Commission to be  
21 Chairman.

22 (b) The Commission shall have an executive Secretary  
23 who shall be appointed by the Secretary after consultation  
24 with the Commission. Within the limits of appropriations  
25 available therefor, the Secretary shall also provide the Com-

1 mission, its executive secretary, and members of its special  
2 committees, necessary secretarial, clerical, and other staff  
3 assistance.

4       **SEC. 3.** The Commission shall undertake studies of, and  
5 make recommendations relating to, appropriate methods,  
6 consistent with the policies set forth in section 1, for en-  
7 couragement of creative activity in the performance and  
8 practice of the arts and of participation in and appreciation  
9 of the arts. Such studies shall be conducted by special com-  
10 mittees of persons, expert in the field of art involved, ap-  
11 pointed by the Secretary after consultation with the  
12 Commission. After considering reports on these studies, the  
13 Commission shall make recommendations in writing to the  
14 Secretary. In the selection of subjects to be studied and in  
15 the formulation of recommendations, the Commission may  
16 obtain the advice of any interested and qualified persons and  
17 organizations.

18       **SEC. 4.** Members of the Commission and members of  
19 special committees appointed pursuant to section 3, while  
20 attending meetings of the Commission or while engaged  
21 in the conduct of studies hereunder, shall receive compen-  
22 sation at a rate to be fixed by the Secretary, but not ex-  
23 ceeding \$50 per diem, and shall be paid travel expenses,  
24 including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by



1 law (5 U. S. C. 734-2) for persons in the Government  
2 service employed intermittently.

3       SEC. 5. (a) Any member of the Commission or of a  
4 special committee, appointed under this Act, and any other  
5 person appointed, employed, or utilized in an advisory or  
6 consultative capacity under this Act is hereby exempted,  
7 with respect to such appointment, employment, or utiliza-  
8 tion, from the operation of sections 281, 283, 284, and  
9 1914 of title 18 of the United States Code, except as other-  
10 wise specified in subsection (b) of this section.

11       (b) (1) The exemption granted by subsection (a) of  
12 this section shall not extend to the following acts per-  
13 formed as an officer or employee of the United States by  
14 any person so appointed, employed, or utilized: (A) The  
15 negotiation or execution of, or (B) the making of any  
16 recommendation with respect to, or (C) the taking of  
17 any other action with respect to, any individual contract  
18 or other arrangement under this Act with the private em-  
19 ployer of such person or any corporation, joint stock com-  
20 pany, association, firm, partnership, or other business entity  
21 in the pecuniary profits or contracts of which such person  
22 has any direct or indirect interest.

23       (2) The exemption granted by subsection (a) of this  
24 section shall, during the period of such appointment, em-  
25 ployment, or utilization and the further period of two years



1 after the termination thereof, not extend to the prosecution  
2 or participation in the prosecution, by any person so ap-  
3 pointed, employed, or utilized, of any claim against the Gov-  
4 ernment involving any individual contract or other arrange-  
5 ment entered into pursuant to this Act concerning which the  
6 appointee had any responsibility during the period of such  
7 appointment, employment, or utilization.

8       SEC. 6. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated  
9 to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare such  
10 sums as may be necessary to carry out this Act, including  
11 expenses of professional, clerical, and stenographic assist-  
12 ance. Such appropriations shall be available for services as  
13 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5  
14 U. S. C. 55a).

15       SEC. 7. This Act shall not be deemed to invalidate any  
16 provision in any Act of Congress or Executive order vesting  
17 authority in the Commission of Fine Arts.





84<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
1<sup>ST</sup> SESSION

**H. R. 5756**

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# **A BILL**

To provide for the establishment of a Federal  
Advisory Commission on the Arts, and for  
other purposes.

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By **Mr. WAINWRIGHT**

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APRIL 20, 1955

Referred to the Committee on Education and Labor

C O P Y

THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS  
7000 INTERIOR DEPARTMENT BUILDING  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

MEMORANDUM

TO : Members, Commission of Fine Arts DATE: 22 June 1955

SUBJECT: Commission of Fine Arts representation on the proposed Federal Advisory Commission on the Arts (H. R. 5756-84th Congress)

You will recall that during our meeting on 9 June 1955, we discussed H. R. 5756, a bill "to provide for the establishment of a Federal Advisory Commission on the Arts, and for other purposes." At that time it was noted that the Commission had written to the Bureau of the Budget on 10 December 1954 endorsing the draft of the bill that was subsequently introduced. At our request Section 7 was included in the bill in order to avoid ambiguity regarding the independence of the Commission of Fine Arts in respect to the proposed Commission.

In the discussion at the meeting, however, the question arose as to whether the Commission of Fine Arts should be represented in the membership of the Advisory Commission on the Arts proposed in the bill, and I promised to look further into that problem and write you. As a result, I have been told by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare that such representation would not seem to them to be desirable since it might imply a duplication of functions between the Commission of Fine Arts and the Advisory Commission on the Arts, which we both are anxious to avoid.

It is also intended that the membership of the Advisory Commission will be made up of private individuals. As presidential appointees, and as members of the Commission of Fine Arts, which was established by Public Law, the members of the Commission of Fine Arts are accordingly not considered eligible to serve on the Advisory Commission.

Since we have not yet been asked formally to report on this legislation, no further report will be made at this time unless you so desire.

Sincerely yours,  
Sgd. David E. Finley  
Chairman

Dist. List:

Mr. de Weldon  
Mr. Harrison  
Mrs. Muir  
Mr. Orr  
Mr. Peets  
Mr. Perry



THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS  
3300 INTERIOR DEPARTMENT BUILDING  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

MEMORANDUM

TO : Members, Commission of Fine Arts  
DATE: 22 June 1955  
SUBJECT: Commission of Fine Arts representation on the proposed Federal Advisory Commission on the Arts (H. R. 5756-44th Congress)

You will recall that during our meeting on 9 June 1955, we discussed H. R. 5756, a bill "to provide for the establishment of a Federal Advisory Commission on the Arts, and for other purposes." At that time it was noted that the Commission had written to the Bureau of the Budget on 10 December 1954 endorsing the draft of the bill that was subsequently introduced. In our request Section 7 was included in the bill in order to avoid ambiguity regarding the independence of the Commission of Fine Arts in respect to the proposed Commission.

In the discussion at the meeting, however, the question arose as to whether the Commission of Fine Arts should be represented in the membership of the Advisory Commission on the Arts proposed in the bill, and I promised to look further into that problem and write you. As a result, I have been told by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare that such representation would not seem to them to be desirable since it might imply a duplication of functions between the Commission of Fine Arts and the Advisory Commission on the Arts, which we both are anxious to avoid.

It is also intended that the membership of the Advisory Commission will be made up of private individuals. As presidential appointees, and as members of the Commission of Fine Arts, which was established by Public Law, the members of the Commission of Fine Arts are accordingly not considered eligible to serve on the Advisory Commission.

Since we have not yet been asked formally to report on this legislation, no further report will be made at this time unless you so desire.

Sincerely yours,  
Sgd. David E. Thibault  
Chairman

Dist. List:

- Mr. deWeldon
- Mr. Harrison
- Mr. Linn
- Mr. Orr
- Mr. Peck
- Mr. Perry

# S. 1982

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## IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 17 (legislative day, MAY 2), 1955

Mr. CHAVEZ introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Works

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## A BILL

To authorize the construction of a building for a museum of history and technology for the Smithsonian Institution, including the preparation of plans and specifications, and all other work incidental thereto.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3       That the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution are hereby  
4       authorized and directed to have prepared drawings and speci-  
5       fications for, and to construct, a suitable building for a mu-  
6       seum of history and technology (with requisite equipment,  
7       approaches, architectural landscape treatment of the grounds,  
8       and connections with public utilities and the Federal heating  
9       system) for the use of the Smithsonian Institution, to be

1 located on that part of reservation 3 which is bounded by  
2 Twelfth Street Northwest on the east, Fourteenth Street  
3 Northwest on the west, Constitution Avenue on the north,  
4 and Madison Drive on the south, title to which is in the  
5 United States.

6       SEC. 2. That the exact location of the building on the  
7 site shall be approved by the National Capital Planning Com-  
8 mission, and the design shall be approved by the Commis-  
9 sion of Fine Arts.

10       SEC. 3. That the preparation of said drawings and  
11 specifications, the design and erection of the building, and  
12 all work incidental thereto shall be under the supervision  
13 of the Administrator of the General Services Administration  
14 in accordance with provisions of the Public Buildings Act  
15 of May 25, 1926, as amended.

16       SEC. 4. That there is hereby established a Joint Con-  
17 gressional Committee on Construction of a Building for a  
18 Museum of History and Technology for the Smithsonian  
19 Institution. It shall be the duty of the joint committee to  
20 advise with the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Insti-  
21 tution during the planning and construction of such building.  
22 The joint committee shall be composed of ten members as  
23 follows: Five Senators appointed by the President of the  
24 Senate, three of whom shall be the Senate members of the  
25 Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution; five Repre-

1 representatives appointed by the Speaker of the House of  
2 Representatives, three of whom shall be the Representative  
3 members of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Insti-  
4 tution. The joint committee shall from time to time, but at  
5 least once annually, submit to the Congress a report on the  
6 progress of the planning and construction of the building.  
7 Upon completion of the building, the joint committee will  
8 submit a final report. Thirty days after the submission of  
9 its final report, the joint committee shall cease to exist.

10       SEC. 5. That there are hereby authorized to be appro-  
11 priated to the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution out of  
12 any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated such  
13 sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this  
14 Act: *Provided*, That appropriations for this purpose, except  
15 such part as may be necessary for the incidental expenses of  
16 the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution in connection  
17 with this project, shall be transferred to the General Services  
18 Administration for the performance of the work.



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**A BILL**

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To authorize the construction of a building for a museum of history and technology for the Smithsonian Institution, including the preparation of plans and specifications, and all other work incidental thereto.

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By Mr. CHAVEZ

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MAY 17 (legislative day, MAY 2), 1955  
Read twice and referred to the Committee on  
Public Works

C O P Y

THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS  
7000 INTERIOR DEPARTMENT BUILDING  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

13 June 1955

H. R. 5040  
Dear Senator Chavez:

Your letter of 2 June 1955 requested the comments of the Commission of Fine Arts on S. 1982-84th Congress, a bill "To authorize the construction of a building for a museum of history and technology for the Smithsonian Institution, including the preparation of plans and specifications, and all other work incidental thereto."

The Commission considered S. 1982 at a meeting on 9 June 1955, and the members have directed me to forward to your committee their approval of the provisions of the bill. They hope that this proposed legislation will be enacted into law so that plans may go forward without delay for the erection of a museum building for the use of the Smithsonian Institution in the Mall along Constitution Avenue, between 12th and 14th Streets, Northwest.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised us by telephone that there is no objection to the submission of this report.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Sincerely yours,

David E. Finley  
Chairman

Honorable Dennis Chavez, Chairman  
Committee on Public Works  
412 Senate Office Building  
Washington D. C.

THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS  
1000 MICHIGAN CAPITAL BUILDING  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

13 June 1955

Dear Senator Chavez:

Your letter of 2 June 1955 received the courtesy of the Commission of Fine Arts on 2 June 1955. In reply, a bill to authorize the construction of a building for a museum of history and technology for the Smithsonian Institution, including the preparation of plans and specifications, and all other work incidental thereto.

The Commission considered S. 1083 at a meeting on 9 June 1955, and the members have directed me to forward to your committee their approval of the provisions of the bill. They hope that this proposed legislation will be enacted into law so that plans may go forward without delay for the erection of a museum building for the use of the Smithsonian Institution in the Mall along Constitution Avenue, between 13th and 14th Streets, Northwest.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised us by telephone that there is no objection to the submission of this report.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Sincerely yours,

David E. Clarke  
Chairman

Honorable Dennis Chavez, Chairman  
Committee on Public Works  
U.S. Senate Office Building  
Washington, D. C.

2 1982

84TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 5040

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 17, 1955

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor

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## A BILL

To establish a program of cultural interchange with foreign countries to meet the challenge of competitive coexistence with communism, to establish a Federal Advisory Commission to advise the Federal Government on ways to encourage artistic and cultural endeavor and appreciation, to provide awards of merit, and for other purposes.

- 1        *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2        *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3        That this Act may be cited as the "American National Arts  
4        Act".

I

## 1 STATEMENT OF FINDINGS AND POLICY

2 SEC. 2. (a) The Congress hereby finds that the pro-  
3 gram of building armed strength should be widened into a  
4 more flexible and imaginative strategy for competitive co-  
5 existence with the Communists in every field and on every  
6 front. The Congress further finds that (1) the Communists  
7 have taken sports and culture and the impressionable years  
8 of youth and transformed them into arenas of the cold war;  
9 (2) the Russian athletes are not really amateurs, but are  
10 professionals trained under government guidance with gov-  
11 ernment help, bonuses, and money prizes; (3) ballet, the  
12 theater, and literature are all shaped toward aiding com-  
13 munism's long-range scheme of world domination, and from  
14 Moscow there radiate troupes of athletes and artists, circulat-  
15 ing through the Soviet world and the satellites, venturing into  
16 countries like Red China and India with their gospel of com-  
17 munism; (4) America is proud not only of its material  
18 achievements but also of its athletes and artists and its cul-  
19 tural achievements; (5) the whole global scene should be  
20 surveyed and plans developed for getting the peoples of the  
21 world on our side through maximum use of sports, the  
22 theater, and educational exchanges, and indeed no field should  
23 be neglected; and (6) it is through cultural interchange, more



1 than superhighways, science, and statistics, that the real  
2 answer to communism must be sought.

3 (b) The Congress, approving and endorsing the state-  
4 ments recently made by the President in support of the fine  
5 arts, further finds that (1) in the advancement of the vari-  
6 ous activities which will make our civilization endure and  
7 flourish, the Federal Government should do more to give  
8 official recognition to the importance of the arts and other  
9 cultural activities; (2) there is an important principle which  
10 we should ever keep in mind—the principle that freedom  
11 of the arts is a basic freedom, one of the pillars of liberty  
12 in our land; (3) there is no aspiration, no dream on the  
13 horizons of man's hopes and beliefs and faith, that is so  
14 strong and so vivid as the dream of lasting peace. There are  
15 many things that must be understood and many things that  
16 must be done if we are to make progress toward the reali-  
17 zation of that dream, but there is one thing that educators  
18 cannot afford to forget, and that is this element of under-  
19 standing as opposed to mere knowledge; (4) we must make  
20 the effort to understand something of the culture of other  
21 peoples; their history, their tribulations, and the trials through  
22 which they may have passed, for unless we understand these  
23 things we will never comprehend why our motives are so

1 often misunderstood; and (5) peace is not primarily in the  
2 hands of elected political leaders. It is in the hands of the  
3 family and the home, the church and the school.

4 (c) It is therefore declared to be the policy of the  
5 Congress and the purpose of this Act (1) to assist the sev-  
6 eral States in developing projects and programs in the fine  
7 arts in order to serve better the needs of the people of the  
8 United States, and to encourage the growth and develop-  
9 ment of the fine arts throughout the United States for the  
10 purpose of developing greater knowledge, understanding,  
11 and practice of the fine arts; (2) to establish a Federal  
12 Advisory Commission on the Arts within the Department  
13 of Health, Education, and Welfare to advise the Federal  
14 Government on ways to encourage artistic and cultural  
15 endeavor and appreciation, and to provide for awards of  
16 merit whereby we can honor our fellow citizens who make  
17 great contributions to the advancement of our civilization  
18 and of our country; (3) to facilitate the formulation  
19 of plans for the development of the fine arts in time of  
20 war, depression, or other national emergency, in order  
21 to prevent our cultural institutions from shrinking in impor-  
22 tance or passing out of existence and to avoid the often  
23 deplorable standards exemplified by art projects of Federal  
24 agencies at such times in the past, and in order to offset

1 declining employment by providing for Federal assistance  
2 to States and local governments in projects for the construc-  
3 tion, alteration, expansion, and repair of public facilities and  
4 for the development of cultural programs; (4) to integrate,  
5 coordinate, improve, and raise the standards of the fine  
6 arts programs which are presently being carried on in more  
7 than fifteen Federal departments and agencies; (5) to re-  
8 affirm our faith in fundamental human rights, and in the  
9 dignity and worth of the human person; to fortify and  
10 preserve the principles of democracy, personal freedom,  
11 and political liberty, the constitutional traditions, and the  
12 rule of law, which are our heritage; and to strengthen,  
13 with these aims in view, through cultural interchange, the  
14 social and cultural ties which unite us as a people and with  
15 the free nations of the world, with our allies, and with other  
16 States inspired by the same ideals and animated by a like  
17 determination to resist aggression; (6) to stimulate private,  
18 business, and foundation giving to the liberal and fine arts;  
19 (7) to protect and preserve our artistic and historic in-  
20 heritance through the protection and restoration of historic  
21 monuments, houses, buildings, and sections of our cities;  
22 and (8) to destroy finally the Communist myth that Ameri-  
23 cans are insensitive, materialistic barbarians.

1 TITLE I—DEVELOPMENT OF FINE ARTS PRO-  
2 GRAMS AND PROJECTS INVOLVING THE  
3 INTERCHANGE OF PERFORMING ARTISTS  
4 WITH OTHER COUNTRIES

5 DECLARATION OF PURPOSE

6 SEC. 101. The purpose of this title is—

7 (1) to provide specific means for strengthening the  
8 social and cultural ties which unite us as a people and  
9 with the free nations of the world, with our allies, and  
10 with other nations inspired by the same ideals and ani-  
11 mated by a like determination to resist aggression; and

12 (2) to authorize programs and projects on a basis  
13 of cooperation with peoples of other nations to demon-  
14 strate the social and cultural developments and achieve-  
15 ments of the people of the United States and the people  
16 of such other nations for the purpose of promoting  
17 mutual understanding and respect.

18 INTERCHANGE OF PERFORMING ARTISTS

19 SEC. 102. (a) The Secretary of State is authorized to  
20 provide for the interchange between the United States and  
21 other countries of performing artists in the field of art,  
22 drama, music, and dance. In the development of projects  
23 and the selection of participants for purposes of this title,  
24 priority shall be given to professional and amateur presenta-



1 tions of high quality dramatic productions, musical comedies,  
2 operas, ballet productions, concert groups, and individual  
3 singers, dancers, and concert artists. Whenever possible, the  
4 selection of individuals and groups to participate in projects  
5 in any field of the fine arts shall be determined in consulta-  
6 tion with groups of private citizens who are generally recog-  
7 nized by the public as being authoritative in that field.  
8 Special consideration should be given, particularly in the  
9 fields of music and drama, to the presentation abroad by  
10 American performers of works of American writers and  
11 composers.

12 (b) The United States Advisory Commission on Educa-  
13 tional Exchange, created by section 601 of the United  
14 States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948  
15 (22 U. S. C., sec. 1466), shall formulate and recommend  
16 policies and programs for carrying out this title.

17 (c) The United States Advisory Commission on Edu-  
18 cational Exchange shall advise and consult with the Federal  
19 Advisory Commission on the Arts (created by section 210  
20 of this Act) in carrying out the provisions of this title.

21 AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATION

22 SEC. 103. There are hereby authorized to be appro-  
23 priated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the  
24 purposes of this title.



## 1 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

2 SEC. 104. The Secretary of State is hereby authorized  
3 to carry out the purposes of this title in accordance with  
4 the applicable provisions of the United States Information  
5 and Educational Echange Act of 1948.

## 6 UTILIZATION OF PRIVATE AGENCIES

7 SEC. 105. To the maximum extent feasible, private  
8 agencies shall be encouraged to participate in carrying out  
9 the purposes of this title, and funds appropriated hereunder  
10 shall be used to the maximum extent practicable in under-  
11 writing the costs of selected professional and amateur per-  
12 formances through normal commercial channels as may be  
13 developed for the purposes of this title.

14 TITLE II—GRANTS TO STATES FOR THE DE-  
15 VELOPMENT OF FINE ARTS PROGRAMS  
16 AND PROJECTS

## 17 DECLARATION OF PURPOSE

18 SEC. 201. The purpose of this title is—

19 (1) to assist the several States to inventory their  
20 existing programs in the fine arts of music, dance,  
21 theater, literature, architecture, painting, sculpture, and  
22 the other fine arts, to survey the need for additional  
23 programs in these arts, and to develop programs and  
24 projects for public and other nonprofit activities in the

1 fine arts in such a manner as will, in conjunction with  
2 existing programs and facilities, furnish adequate pro-  
3 grams, facilities, and services in the fine arts to all their  
4 people;

5 (2) to assist in the construction of public and other  
6 nonprofit centers for music, dance, theater, literature,  
7 architecture, painting, sculpture, and the other fine arts  
8 in accordance with such programs, and particularly to  
9 assist in the construction of such centers in communities  
10 where urban renewal or redevelopment projects have  
11 been undertaken by local public agencies as provided in  
12 title I of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended;

13 (3) to assist the several States to protect and pre-  
14 serve our artistic and historic inheritance through the  
15 protection and restoration of historic monuments, houses,  
16 buildings, and sections of our cities;

17 (4) to assist the several States in developing proj-  
18 ects and programs designed to supply leadership, train-  
19 ing, and experience in the field of fine arts; and

20 (5) to authorize the Secretary to conduct and  
21 make grants for the conduct of research, experiments,  
22 and demonstrations relating to the effective development  
23 and utilization of facilities and resources in the fields

1 of the fine arts, and to encourage the presentation in all  
2 parts of the country of productions and programs in  
3 every field of the fine arts.

4 AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

5 SEC. 202. In order to assist the States in carrying out  
6 the purpose of this title and the purpose of this Act, there  
7 are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year  
8 1955 and subsequent fiscal years such sums, not to exceed  
9 \$5,500,000 for any one fiscal year, as may be necessary for  
10 the effective development of public and other nonprofit fine  
11 arts programs and projects.

12 STATE PLANS

13 SEC. 203. (a) Any State which desires to take advan-  
14 tage of the benefits of this title may submit a State plan  
15 for carrying out the purpose of this title. Such State plan  
16 must—

17 (1) designate the State department of education or  
18 a similar State agency selected by the Governor (herein-  
19 after in this title referred to as the "State agency") as  
20 the sole agency for the administration, supervision, and  
21 control of the State plan;

22 (2) contain satisfactory evidence that the State  
23 agency will have authority to carry out such plan in  
24 accordance with this title;

25 (3) provide that the State treasurer (or, if there

1 is no State treasurer, the officer exercising similar  
2 functions for the State) be appointed as custodian of  
3 funds received under this title from the Federal  
4 Government and receive and provide for the proper  
5 custody of such funds;

6 (4) set forth the program, policies, and methods  
7 to be followed in carrying out the State plan and in its  
8 administration and supervision;

9 (5) contain adequate assurances that high stand-  
10 ards will be maintained for the fine arts programs and  
11 projects assisted under this title;

12 (6) provide for such methods of administration  
13 as the Secretary deems necessary for the proper and  
14 efficient administration of the plan;

15 (7) provide that the State agency will make such  
16 reports, in such form and containing such information, as  
17 the Secretary may from time to time require, and comply  
18 with such provisions as the Secretary may find neces-  
19 sary to assure the correctness and verification of such  
20 reports;

21 (8) provide such rules, regulations, and standards  
22 with respect to expenditures of funds made available  
23 under this title as the Secretary may find reasonable and  
24 necessary; and

25 (9) provide that the State agency will from time to



1 time review its fine arts programs and projects and sub-  
2 mit to the Secretary any modifications thereof which it  
3 considers appropriate.

4 (b) The Secretary shall approve any State plan and  
5 any modification thereof which he believes to be feasible and  
6 which complies with subsection (a).

7 (c) No changes in a State plan shall be required within  
8 two years after the initial approval thereof, or within two  
9 years after any change thereafter required therein, by reason  
10 of any change in regulations prescribed by the Secretary,  
11 except with the consent of the State or in accordance with  
12 further action by the Congress.

13 (d) The State plan may include standards for deter-  
14 mination of the Federal share of the cost of fine arts pro-  
15 grams and projects approved in the State. Such standards  
16 shall provide equitably (and to the extent practicable, on the  
17 basis of objective criteria) for variations between programs  
18 and classes of programs, and between projects and classes of  
19 projects, on the basis of the economic and cultural status of  
20 areas, the relative need for additional programs and projects  
21 as between areas, and other relevant factors. No such  
22 standards shall provide for a Federal share of more than 50  
23 per centum of the cost of any such program or project. The  
24 Secretary shall approve any such standards and any modifi-



1 cations thereof which comply with the purpose of this title  
2 and the purpose of this Act.

3 CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

4 SEC. 204. For each project undertaken pursuant to a  
5 State plan to carry out the purpose of section 201 (2),  
6 there shall be submitted to the Secretary a special application  
7 by the State agency or by the political subdivision, institu-  
8 tion, or organization undertaking the project. Such appli-  
9 cation shall set forth such information (including a descrip-  
10 tion of the project and its plans and specifications in detail)  
11 and assurances as the Secretary may require. The Secretary  
12 shall approve such application if he determines that the  
13 project is feasible, desirable, and consistent with this Act,  
14 and if he determines, on the basis of consultation with the  
15 Council of Economic Advisers, that the project is consistent  
16 with the policy of the Employment Act of 1946 and the  
17 responsibility of the Federal Government thereunder in  
18 promoting maximum employment, production, and purchas-  
19 ing power; and no Federal funds shall be available for the  
20 project until the application has been so approved. No such  
21 application shall be disapproved until the Secretary has  
22 afforded the State agency an opportunity for a hearing.

## ALLOTMENTS TO STATES

1  
2       SEC. 205. (a) Each State for which a State plan has  
3 been approved prior to or during a fiscal year shall be en-  
4 titled for such year to an allotment not to exceed \$100,000  
5 (as determined by the Secretary within the limits of avail-  
6 able appropriations) to assist in defraying the cost of  
7 approved programs and projects in the fine arts within such  
8 State for that fiscal year. Such allotment shall be available,  
9 in accordance with this title, for payment of the Federal  
10 share of such cost.

11       (b) The Secretary shall calculate the allotments to be  
12 made under subsection (a) and certify to the Secretary of  
13 the Treasury the amounts thereof. Upon receipt of such  
14 certification, the Secretary of the Treasury shall, prior to  
15 audit or settlement by the General Accounting Office, pay in  
16 accordance with such certification. Sums allotted to a State  
17 for a fiscal year under this section and remaining unobligated  
18 at the end of such year shall be made available to such State  
19 for the same purposes for the next fiscal year (and for such  
20 year only, except in the case of sums allotted to carry out  
21 the purpose of section 201 (2)) in addition to the sums  
22 allotted to such State for such next fiscal year. Any amount  
23 of the sum appropriated pursuant to the authorization con-  
24 tained in section 202 for a fiscal year which is not allotted  
25 in such year by reason of the failure of any State or States

1 to have a plan approved under this title, and any amount  
2 allotted to a State but remaining unobligated at the end  
3 of the period for which it is available to such State under  
4 the preceding sentence, is hereby authorized to be appro-  
5 priated for the next fiscal year in addition to the sum other-  
6 wise authorized for such next fiscal year under section 202.

7 (c) For the purposes of this section, the term "Federal  
8 share" with respect to any program or project means the  
9 proportion of the cost of such program or project to be paid  
10 by the Federal Government, and shall be determined as  
11 follows:

12 (1) If the State plan in effect at the time of such  
13 program or project contains standards approved by the  
14 Secretary as provided in section 203 (d), the Federal  
15 share with respect to such program or project shall be  
16 determined by the State agency in accordance with such  
17 standards;

18 (2) If the State plan does not contain such stand-  
19 ards, the Federal share shall be the amount, not more  
20 than 50 per centum of the cost of the program or proj-  
21 ect involved as established by the State agency, deter-  
22 mined by the Secretary at the time he approves the  
23 State plan.

## WITHHOLDING OF CERTIFICATION

1  
2       SEC. 206. Whenever the Secretary, after reasonable  
3 notice and opportunity for hearing to the State agency,  
4 finds—

5           (1) that such agency is not complying substantially  
6 with the provisions of this title or the terms and con-  
7 ditions of its State plan approved under this title;

8           (2) that any funds paid to such agency under this  
9 title have been diverted from the purposes for which they  
10 were allotted or paid;

11          (3) that any assurance given in the State plan is  
12 not being or cannot be carried out; or

13          (4) that adequate State funds are not being pro-  
14 vided annually for the direct administration of the State  
15 plan,

16 the Secretary may forthwith notify the Secretary of the  
17 Treasury and the State agency that no further certification  
18 will be made under this title with respect to such State  
19 agency until there is no longer any default or failure to  
20 comply or the diversion has been corrected, or, if compliance  
21 or correction is impossible, until the State repays or arranges  
22 the repayment of the Federal funds which have been im-  
23 properly diverted or expended.



## DEFINITIONS

SEC. 207. For the purposes of this title—

(1) The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare; and

(2) The term “State” means a State, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands.

## ADMINISTRATION OF TITLE II

SEC. 208. (a) The Secretary is authorized to make such administrative regulations and perform such other functions as he finds necessary to carry out the provisions of this title.

(b) In administering this title, the Secretary is authorized to utilize the services and facilities of any executive department or agency in accordance with an agreement with the head thereof. Payment for such services and facilities shall be made in advance or by way of reimbursement, as may be agreed upon between the Secretary and the head of the executive department or agency furnishing them.

## AWARDS OF MERIT

SEC. 209. The Secretary is authorized and directed to establish a number of annual awards of merit, including



1 cash prizes, to honor American citizens who make great  
2 contributions to the advancement of our civilization and our  
3 country in the fields of the arts, sciences, professions, sports,  
4 labor, business, and agriculture. Such awards of merit shall  
5 be given in annual ceremonies by the President to those  
6 chosen by the Secretary for such contributions. In making  
7 such awards, the Secretary shall give due consideration to  
8 recommendations submitted by the Federal departments and  
9 agencies, by State and local governments, and by public  
10 and private organizations and individuals.

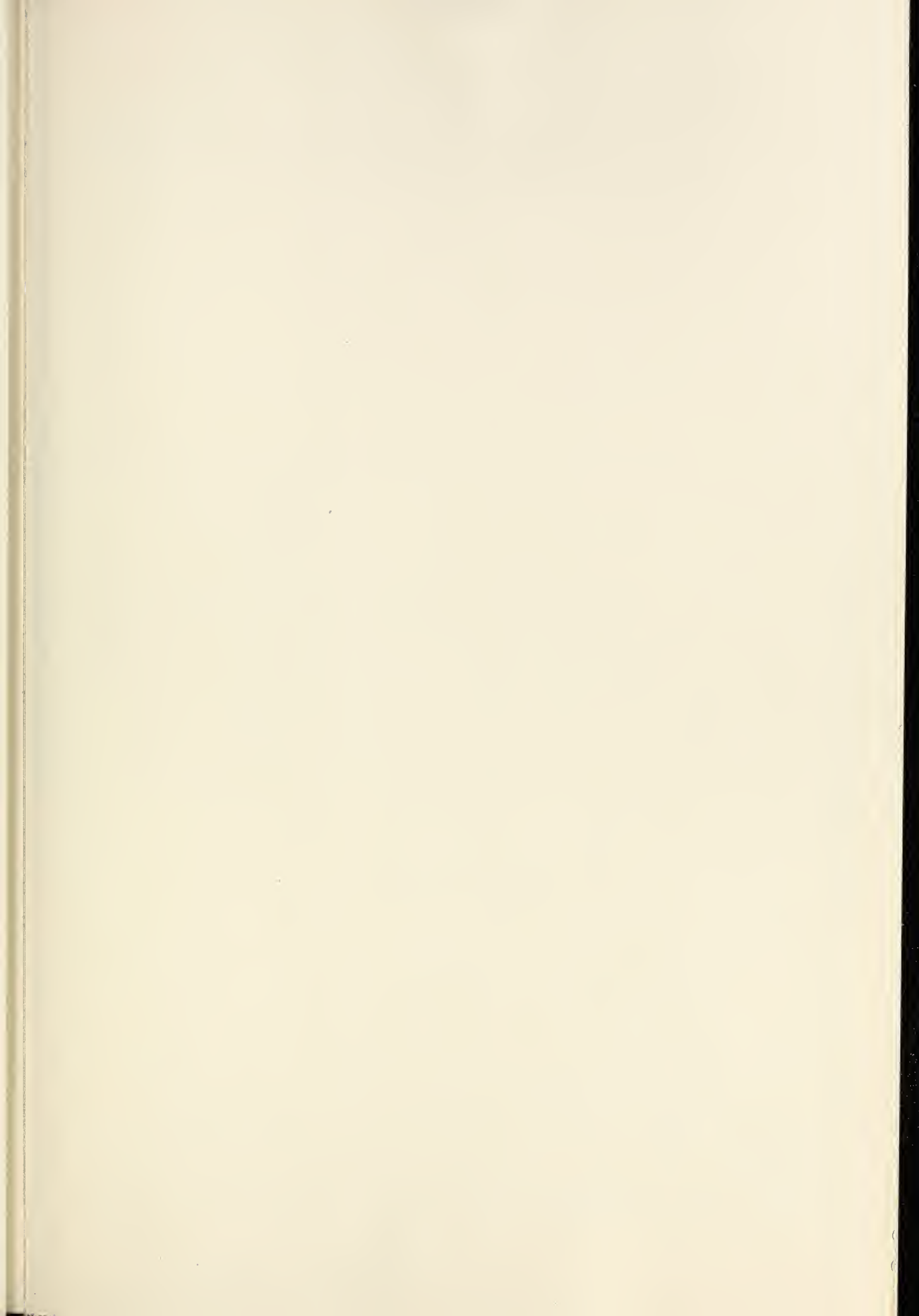
11 **FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMISSION ON THE ARTS**

12 **SEC. 210. (a)** There is hereby created within the  
13 Department of Health, Education, and Welfare a Federal  
14 Advisory Commission on the Arts, which shall advise and  
15 consult with the Secretary in carrying out the provisions  
16 of this title. The Commission shall consist of nine members  
17 appointed by the Secretary, who shall give due consideration  
18 in making such appointments to recommendations submitted  
19 by the American Council on Education, the Council of State  
20 Governments, the General Federation of Women's Clubs,  
21 the American Library Association, the American Book Pub-  
22 lishers Council, the National Trust for Historic Preservation,  
23 the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, the American  
24 Federation of Labor, the American Federation of Musicians,

1 the National Music Council, the National Federation of  
2 Music Clubs, the American Symphony Orchestra League,  
3 the Music Educators National Conference, the National As-  
4 sociation of Schools of Music, the American Society of Com-  
5 posers, Authors, and Publishers, the American National  
6 Theater and Academy, the American Educational Theater  
7 Association, the National Theater Conference, the National  
8 Association of Community Theaters, the National Recreation  
9 Association, the American Recreation Society, the Com-  
10 munity Chests and Councils of America, Incorporated, the  
11 National Social Welfare Assembly, the Motion Picture As-  
12 sociation of America, Incorporated, the National Association  
13 of Radio and Television Broadcasters, the National Citizens  
14 Committee for Educational Television, the Committee on  
15 Government and Art, the American Institute of Architects,  
16 the American Federation of Arts, the College Art Associ-  
17 ation, the National Art Education Association, the National  
18 Institute of Arts and Letters, and other organizations in the  
19 field of the fine arts.

20 (b) The Federal Advisory Commission on the Arts  
21 shall advise generally upon questions of art when required  
22 to do so by the President, or by any committee of either  
23 House of Congress. The head of each Federal department  
24 and agency having a program or programs in any field of the

1 arts, and The United States Advisory Commission on Edu-  
2 cational Exchange in the exercise of its functions under sec-  
3 tion 102 of this Act, shall call upon the Federal Advisory  
4 Commission on the Arts for advice and consultation in carry-  
5 ing out such program or programs.









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**A BILL**

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To establish a program of cultural interchange with foreign countries to meet the challenge of competitive coexistence with communism, to establish a Federal Advisory Commission to advise the Federal Government on ways to encourage artistic and cultural endeavor and appreciation, to provide awards of merit, and for other purposes.

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By Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey

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MARCH 17, 1955

Referred to the Committee on Education and Labor

# H. J. RES. 207

[Report No. 618]

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 8, 1955

Mr. McCORMACK introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

MAY 24, 1955

Reported with amendments, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

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## JOINT RESOLUTION

To provide for investigating the feasibility of establishing a coordinated local, State, and Federal program in the city of Boston, Massachusetts, and general vicinity thereof, for the purpose of preserving the historic properties, objects, and buildings in that area.

Whereas there are located within the city of Boston and vicinity a number of historic properties, buildings, sites, and objects of the Colonial and Revolutionary period of American history which, because of their historical significance or their architectural merit, are of great importance to the Nation; and

Whereas at this critical period, as well as *at* all periods in our national life, the inspiration afforded by such prime examples of the American historical heritage and their interpretation is in the public interest; and

Whereas it is proper and desirable that the United States of

America should cooperate in a program looking to the preservation and public use of those historic properties that are intimately associated with American Colonial solidarity and the establishment of American independence: Therefore be it

1       *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*  
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3 That a Commission is hereby created for the purpose of  
4 investigating the feasibility of establishing a coordinated pro-  
5 gram in which the Federal Government may cooperate with  
6 local and State governments and historical and patriotic  
7 societies for the preservation and appreciation by the public  
8 of the most important of the Colonial and Revolutionary  
9 properties in Boston and the general vicinity thereof which  
10 form outstanding examples of America's historical heritage.

11       SEC. 2. The Commission shall be known as the Boston  
12 National Historic Sites Commission, and shall be composed  
13 of seven individuals, who shall serve without compensation,  
14 to be appointed as follows: One Member of the United States  
15 Senate, to be appointed by the President of the Senate; one  
16 Member of the United States House of Representatives, to  
17 be appointed by the Speaker of the House; one member to  
18 be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior; and four per-  
19 sons, at least one of whom shall be a resident of the city of  
20 Boston, to be appointed by the President of the United States.

1 Any vacancy in the Commission shall be filled in the same  
2 manner in which the original appointment was made.

3 SEC. 3. The Commission shall meet for the purpose of  
4 organizing within ninety days after the enactment of this Act.  
5 The Commission shall elect a chairman and executive secre-  
6 tary from among its members.

7 SEC. 4. The Commission shall (a) make an inventory  
8 and study of the historic objects, sites, buildings, and other  
9 historic properties of Boston and the general vicinity thereof,  
10 including comparative real estate costs; (b) prepare an  
11 analysis of the existing condition and state of care of such  
12 properties; (c) recommend such programs by *the* local, State,  
13 or ~~the Federal Government~~ *governments* and cooperating soci-  
14 eties for the future preservation, public use, and appreciation  
15 of such properties as the Commission shall consider to be in  
16 the public interest; and (d) prepare a report containing basic  
17 factual information relating to the foregoing and the recom-  
18 mendations of the Commission thereon. Such report shall be  
19 transmitted to the Congress by the Secretary of the Interior  
20 within two years following the approval of this Act and  
21 the securing of appropriations for purposes hereof. Upon  
22 submission of the report to the Congress, the Commission  
23 shall cease to exist.



1           SEC. 5. (a) The Secretary of the Interior may appoint  
2 and fix the compensation, in accordance with the provisions  
3 of the civil-service laws and the Classification Act of ~~1923~~  
4 *1949*, as amended, of such experts, advisers, and other em-  
5 ployees, and may make such expenditures, including expendi-  
6 tures for actual travel and subsistence expense of members,  
7 employees, and witnesses (not exceeding \$15 for subsistence  
8 expense for any one person for any one calendar day), for  
9 personal services at the seat of government and elsewhere,  
10 and for printing and binding, as are necessary for the effi-  
11 cient execution of the functions, powers, and duties of the  
12 Commission under this Act. The Commission is author-  
13 ized to utilize voluntary and uncompensated services for the  
14 purposes of this Act. There is hereby authorized to be ap-  
15 propriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise  
16 appropriated, the sum of \$40,000, ~~including printing and~~  
17 ~~binding~~, to carry out the provisions of this Act, *including*  
18 *printing and binding*.

19           (b) The Commission shall have the same privilege of  
20 free transmission of official mail matter as is granted by law  
21 to officers of the United States Government.

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## JOINT RESOLUTION

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By **Mr. McCORMACK**

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