

United
States
Capitol
Historical
Society



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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 30, 1962

Dear Congressman:

I am most pleased to hear of the plans for the formation of a Capitol Historical Association.

Such a group can do much to research and provide information on the historical background and traditions of the legislative branch of our government. The great interest which has been aroused through the work of the White House Historical Association gives ample evidence of the desire of the people of this country to learn more of their nation's heritage.

I wish the new group every success in their work.

Sincerely yours,



The Honorable Fred Schwengel
Member of Congress
House Office Building
Washington, D.C.

GETTYSBURG

PENNSYLVANIA

March 11, 1963

Dear Fred:

I have just learned that a number of people interested in the history of the United States Capitol Building have organized a United States Capitol Historical Society. I have a definite personal interest in the rich history of this beautiful building; an interest that is shared, I am sure, by many others. So it is good to know that a Society has been formed the purpose of which will be to make available to the public the story of the many colorful and significant events which have taken place there—events which have so much meaning to the people of our nation.

I wish great success to all of you engaged in the development of this fine undertaking for America.

Sincerely,



Honorable Fred Schwengel
United States Capitol Historical Society
116 House Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.



The United States Capitol Historical Society...

is an educational organization incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia on August 8, 1962. Its membership is open to everyone, in the United States and elsewhere, who wishes to foster an informed understanding of the inspiration and promise of American history.

The Society was founded by a group of devoted Americans, in and out of the Congress, who believe that the thrill they derive from the story of the United States can best be communicated, and the greatest sense of drama and conviction conveyed, if the Capitol edifice itself were made the focus of the Society's program. Within these walls a free people has expressed its collective will in terms of legislation that has shaken the world and advanced man's march toward individual dignity and material well-being. Here, art and architecture recall the leaders and issues that have shaped the nation's destiny.

Statue of Freedom, U. S. Capitol, Washington, D.C.

*George Washington laying the cornerstone
of the Capitol, Sept. 18, 1793.
From a painting by Stanley M. Arthurs.*



The Society hopes to spread the story of this extraordinary building among all Americans, and indeed among people everywhere who cherish freedom, in accordance with the words from Leviticus engraved on our Liberty Bell: "PROCLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT ALL THE LAND UNTO ALL THE INHABITANTS THEREOF."

The Society's purpose

As stated in its constitution, the purpose of the Society is:

"To encourage in the most comprehensive and enlightened manner an understanding by the people of the founding, growth and significance of the Capitol of the United States of America as the tangible symbol of their representative form of government; to undertake research into the history of the Congress and the Capitol and to promote the discussion, publication and dissemination of the results of such studies; to foster and increase an

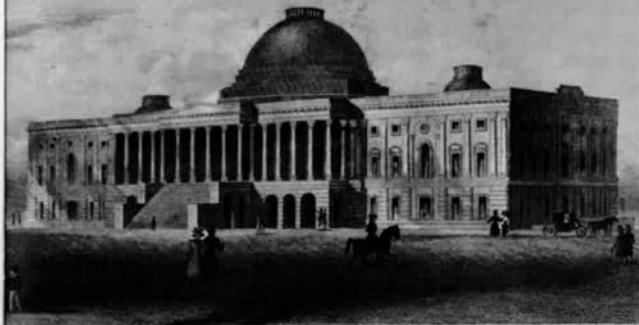
informed patriotism . . . (by) the study of this living memorial to the founders of this nation and the continuing thread of principles as exemplified by their successors."

The membership

The Society's ambitious program makes it perhaps the most far-reaching organization in the United States. It has launched this program because it believes that the people should not only enjoy the privileges of freedom, but should also understand its history and meaning.

To extend its ranks as widely as possible, the Society provides in its constitution for different membership classifications, ranging from that of individuals—whether children or adults—to business firms, corporations, and other organizations. Contributions for memberships will be accepted in amounts from \$1 to \$1,000 or more. Contributors who join during the Society's first year will be honored as

The Capitol as it appeared from 1831 to 1834.



Founding Members. Children of up to high school age, as Junior Members, will pay \$1; youths of high school and college age will be Student Members at \$2. Supporting Members will pay \$5, Contributing Members \$10, Share Members \$100, Patron Members \$500, and Sustaining Members, \$1,000. Organization Memberships are open to groups or firms which contribute \$25 or more. Additional grants in any amount to help carry out the Society's programs and objectives will be welcomed. All payments to the Society, whether membership fees or donations, are tax deductible.

How the Society will do its job

With such fees and donations, the Society proposes to make the fullest possible use of mass-communications media in tracing the course of American history as reflected in the story of the Capitol.

Now underway is the preparation of a color-illustrated booklet that will describe the historic art and architecture of the building, and tell—through lively and informative incident and anecdote—of the great and small events that have left their imprints on this center of the American legislative system.

Arrangements will be made to present appropriate television and motion picture programs, both in short versions and feature spectacles. Memorial reenactments of significant events are planned.

Special provisions will be made for the active participation of the nation's youth in various programs related to significant American events. Historical and biographical works will be encouraged, and writers will be assisted in collecting and verifying research material.

How the Society is managed

The Society's constitution provides for an Active Board of Trustees, empowered to act on its behalf in daily operations, and for an Honorary Board of Trustees representing United States leadership in legislative, judicial, executive, and other fields.

The Active Board of Trustees controls the management of the affairs and funds of the Society under the well-defined laws of the Society's constitution and the District of Columbia. Its executive arm is an Executive Committee, made up of the Society's officers—President, five Vice Presidents, Treasurer, and Secretary.

The Society's present officers and the members of its Active Board of Trustees were elected by the men and women who responded to the founders' invitation to attend the organizational meeting. All active Trustees will serve for four years, after current rotating terms of one, two, three, and four years have expired. The Society's future officers will be elected annually by vote of the Active Board of Trustees.



Detail from the "Columbus Doors" at the Central Entrance to the Rotunda.

Interior of the Capitol Dome, 1861. From an architect's sketch published in Harper's Weekly.



The maximum membership of the Active Board is set at 24, minimum membership at 12, exclusive of the Society's eight officers, serving *ex officio* as the Board's Executive Committee.

None of the Society's officers or Trustees will be paid, but the officers may be reimbursed for expenses incurred in carrying out their duties.

The paid staff

The Society's constitution provides for the employment of an Executive Secretary on salary, and such other paid personnel as the Board of Trustees may find necessary. The Board fixes compensation, prescribes duties, and has the power of dismissal.

The Honorary Board of Trustees

This body sets the historic and objective tone of the Society. As representatives of national institutions and traditions, the members of the Honorary Board of Trustees bespeak the Society's high goals and its performance in the public interest. No provision in the Society's constitution is regarded with greater respect and obligation than the in-

junction that the Society's activities shall be kept wholly free from use for partisan or personal ends.

The Honorary Trustees include the President, the Vice President, and the Chief Justice of the United States; the Speaker of the House of Representatives; the Minority Leader of the Senate if he is not of the same political party as the Vice President, otherwise the Majority Leader of the Senate; the Chairman of the Senate Rules Committee; the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives; the Chairman of the House Administration Committee; and the Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library.

The Honorary Board of Trustees also includes:

The Archivist of the United States; the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution; the Architect of the Capitol; the Librarian of Congress; and representatives of the American Historical Association, Committee on Preservation of Historical Buildings of the American Institute of Architects, American Political Science Association, Columbia Historical Society, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, Society of Architectural Historians, Society of American Historians, American



Association for State and Local History, and the National Park Service.

In recognition of his special contributions to the United States Capitol Historical Society, the organization's constitution specifies that the Honorable Senator Carl Hayden of Arizona shall be permanent Chairman of the Honorary Board of Trustees.

What you can do

The United States Capitol Historical Society—thus privately financed, patriotically motivated, and charged with a profound sense of mission—now looks to the Congress, and to the Executive and Judicial branches of Government, and most of all to the people of the United States, for wholehearted support.

What we ask of you, now, is that you determine for yourself which of the categories of membership best suits your interest in furthering the common goal. If you decide to join us, please fill out the enclosed membership blank in accordance with your remittance, and forward form and money to:

THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL
HISTORICAL SOCIETY
U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Page 10 1952

COMPILATION OF WORKS OF ART IN THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL

PREPARED BY THE ARCHITECT OF THE
CAPITOL UNDER THE DIRECTION
OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE
ON THE LIBRARY



Printed for the use of the Joint Committee on the Library

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1952

JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY

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II

FOREWORD

The accumulation of the works of art in the United States Capitol represents a paramount and most interesting portion of the history of this great edifice, which, since the laying of its cornerstone in 1793 by President George Washington, has developed into one of our most cherished and revered national shrines. The collection has grown in numbers, value, and reputation and has become an integral part of this world-famed structure.

From the time the first work of art was placed in the Capitol until 1927 there were only occasional compilations made, none of which followed any definite pattern or standard and most of which contained only general, incomplete, and oftentimes unsubstantiated information. Twenty-five years ago, however, Charles E. Fairman, art curator of the Capitol, compiled the most comprehensive history of the accumulation and development of art in the Capitol ever prepared. This voluminous work, undoubtedly, is the most valuable writing presently available concerning this particular subject matter. Its historical and encyclopedical usefulness cannot be overestimated.

It has been apparent for some time, nevertheless, that a simple, concise, comprehensive, and factual cataloging of these works of art has been long overdue. Fairman's *Art and Artists* is now approximately a quarter of a century out of date; it is narrative in form; it was written primarily from an artist's perspective; and, consequently, it does not contain certain factual information which, though unimportant to the artist or art critic, is most important to the cataloger. The impelling need for a current official cataloging culminated in a joint request by the chairman of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration and the chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library upon the Architect of the Capitol to conduct a thorough survey and to compile in concise form a complete list of all the art in the Capitol, together with the date and manner of acquisition, the location of each, and the names of the respective painters and sculptors.

Many weeks of research and study were spent in the preparation of this report. Every work of art belonging to the Capitol collection, and all others temporarily located in the Capitol but privately owned, are included in this compilation. All pertinent factual information is carefully documented.

The members of each of the afore-mentioned committees were greatly impressed by the thoroughness of this compilation and the Joint Committee on the Library, in the interest of both Houses of Congress, decided to have it printed as a joint committee print.

THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN,
Chairman, Joint Committee on the Library.

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COMPILATION OF WORKS OF ART IN THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL

Prepared by the Architect of the Capitol under the direction of the Joint
Committee on the Library

JURISDICTION OVER WORKS OF ART IN THE CAPITOL

Since 1872, the Joint Committee on the Library has had supervision of all works of art in the United States Capitol, under the provisions of section 1831 of the Revised Statutes of the United States as follows:

The Joint Committee on the Library, whenever, in their judgment, it is expedient, are authorized to accept any work of the fine arts, on behalf of Congress, which may be offered, and to assign the same such place in the Capitol as they may deem suitable, and shall have the supervision of all works of art that may be placed in the Capitol.

The Capitol art collection, as of May 1952, comprises a total of 331 works of art, as follows:

111 portraits:

- 14 of Presidents of the United States.
- 2 of Vice Presidents of the United States.
- 43 of Speakers of the House of Representatives.
- 17 of United States Senators.
- 20 of chairmen of House Committee on Appropriations.
- 6 of Architects of the Capitol.
- 9 of other prominent individuals.

49 paintings (other than portraits):

- 8 large historical paintings in the rotunda.
- 17 paintings of forts, representing the principal fortifications of the United States during the period of the 1870's, in west central section of Capitol.
- 11 paintings, principally historic, in the Senate wing of the Capitol.
- 4 paintings, historic, in the House wing of Capitol.
- 9 paintings of Indian scenes, 8 of which are located at present in the House Office Building and 1 temporarily in the Office of Architect of the Capitol.

64 marble and bronze busts:

- 34 of Vice Presidents of the United States.
- 1 of President pro tempore of Senate, Lafayette S. Foster.
- 6 of Presidents of the United States.
- 10 of Chief Justices of the United States.
- 3 of United States Senators.
- 3 of Indian chiefs.
- 7 of international and other outstanding figures.

75 statues, contributed by States to Statuary Hall:

- 2 statues contributed by each of 35 States.
- 1 statue contributed by each of 5 States.
- Total: 44 marble, 31 bronze, of which 40 are located in Statuary Hall and 35 in other parts of the Capitol.

8 statues, not contributed by States:

- Jefferson (2), Franklin, Hancock, Hamilton, Lincoln, Baker, Grant.

1 sculptured marble portrait monument:

- Portrait monument to Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and Susan B. Anthony, located in crypt of Capitol.

23 relief portraits in marble over gallery doors, House Chamber:

- Portraits of men noted in history for the part played by them in the evolution of what has become American law.

331 Grand total works of art comprising Capitol art collection as of February
1952.

In addition to these works of art, there are also located in the Capitol at the present time 32 works of art which are not carried in the records of the Architect of the Capitol as a part of the Capitol art collection, as they are either privately owned or are gifts or loans to Senate and House committees. These works include 1 bust presented to the Joint Committee on the Library in 1948, not accepted by the committee; 22 portraits—8 of Presidents, 1 of Vice President, 4 of Senators, 8 of Representatives, 1 of Secretary of Senate, and 9 miscellaneous paintings other than portraits.

A detailed listing of the 331 works of art comprising the Capitol art collection and of the 32 works of art not carried in the records of the Architect of the Capitol as a part of the Capitol art collection, together with the date and manner of acquisition and location of each, and names of artists and sculptors, is presented, as follows:

PORTRAITS LOCATED IN THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

(Fourteen portraits)

- GEORGE WASHINGTON, portrait by John Vanderlyn, acquired by the House of Representatives in 1834, by purchase, under House resolutions of February 17, 1832, and June 27, 1834, located on south wall of House Chamber.
- GEORGE WASHINGTON, portrait by Rembrandt Peale, acquired by purchase in 1832, located in Vice President's room.
- THOMAS JEFFERSON, portrait by Thomas Sully, acquired by purchase in 1874, located in Senate wing, main corridor, principal floor.
- GEORGE WASHINGTON, portrait by Gilbert Stuart, acquired by purchase in 1876, located in Senate Wing, main corridor, principal floor.
- GEORGE WASHINGTON, portrait by Charles Willson Peale, acquired by purchase in 1882, located in Senate wing, gallery floor, west side.
- JOHN ADAMS, portrait by Eliphalet Frazer Andrews, acquired about 1882 (records incomplete), located in Senate wing, main corridor, principal floor.
- JAMES A. GARFIELD, mosaic portrait by Antonio Salviati, acquired about 1882 (records incomplete), located in Senate wing, gallery floor, northeast corner.
- ABRAHAM LINCOLN, mosaic portrait by Antonio Salviati, acquired by purchase in 1866, located in Senate wing, gallery floor, northeast corner.
- ULYSSES S. GRANT, portrait by William Cogswell, acquired by purchase in 1886, located in Office of Senate Sergeant at Arms.
- GEORGE WASHINGTON, portrait by Gilbert Stuart, acquired by purchase in 1886, located in Office of Senate Sergeant at Arms.
- ABRAHAM LINCOLN, portrait by Freeman Thorp, acquired by purchase in 1920, located in Senate wing, main corridor, principal floor.
- ANDREW JACKSON, portrait by Thomas Sully, acquired by purchase in 1922, located in Senate wing, main corridor, principal floor.
- GEORGE WASHINGTON, portrait by William Dunlap, accepted by the Joint Committee on the Library as a gift from Mrs. A. V. H. Ellis in 1940, located in Office of Architect of the Capitol.
- GEORGE WASHINGTON, portrait by Gilbert Stuart, transferred by the State Department from the American Embassy at Madrid, Spain, to Washington, D. C., with the approval of the President of the United States, and placed in Statuary Hall with the approval of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, in July 1951.

VICE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

(Two portraits)

- JOHN C. CALHOUN, portrait by Henry F. Darby, acquired by purchase in 1881, located in Senate wing, main corridor, principal floor.
- JOHN NANCE GARNER, portrait by Howard Chandler Christy, acquired by purchase in 1940, under Public Law 723, Seventy-fifth Congress, located in Office of Secretary of the Senate.

SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

(Forty-three portraits)

This collection includes all Speakers of the House of Representatives from Speaker Muhlenberg of the First Congress through Speaker Rayburn of the Seventy-ninth Congress. Forty-two of these portraits are located in the Speaker's lobby and one (the portrait of Speaker Rayburn) is temporarily located in Speaker Rayburn's private office. A portrait of Speaker Joseph W. Martin, Jr., Eightieth Congress, has been authorized (Public Law 519, 80th Cong.), but not yet made.

- FREDERICK A. C. MUHLENBERG, Pennsylvania: Speaker, First and Third Congresses. Portrait by Samuel B. Waugh, from an early portrait by Joseph Wright.
- JONATHAN TRUMBULL, Connecticut: Speaker, Second Congress. Portrait by H. I. Thompson.
- JONATHAN DAYTON, New Jersey: Speaker, Fourth, and first session of Fifth, Congresses. Portrait by Henry Harrison.
- THEODORE SEDGWICK, Massachusetts: Speaker, Sixth Congress. Portrait by Edgar Parker (copy of original by Gilbert Stuart).
- NATHANIEL MACON, North Carolina: Speaker, Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Congresses. Portrait by Robert D. Gauley.
- JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Massachusetts: Speaker, Tenth and Eleventh Congresses. Portrait by Charles L. Elliott.
- HENRY CLAY, Kentucky: Speaker, Twelfth and Thirteenth, second session Fourteenth, Fifteenth, first session Sixteenth, and Eighteenth Congresses. Portrait by Giuseppe Fagnani.
- LANGDON CHEVES, South Carolina: Speaker succeeded Henry Clay, second session Thirteenth Congress. Portrait by Hal Morrison.
- JOHN W. TAYLOR, New York: Speaker, second session Sixteenth Congress, and Nineteenth Congress. Portrait by Miss C. L. Ransom.
- PHILIP PENDLETON BARBOUR, Virginia: Speaker, Seventeenth Congress. Portrait by Kate Flournoy Edwards.
- ANDREW STEVENSON, Virginia: Speaker, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, and first session Twenty-third Congresses. Portrait by Spencer Baird Nichols.
- JOHN BELL, Tennessee: Speaker, second session Twenty-third Congress. Portrait by Willie Bettie Newman.
- JAMES K. POLK, Tennessee: Speaker, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Congresses. Portrait by Rebecca Polk.
- ROBERT M. T. HUNTER, Virginia: Speaker, Twenty-sixth Congress. Portrait by Richard N. Brooke.
- JOHN WHITE, Kentucky: Speaker, Twenty-seventh Congress. Portrait by Gerard Barry.
- JOHN W. JONES, Virginia: Speaker, Twenty-eighth Congress. Portrait by James B. Sword.
- JOHN W. DAVIS, Indiana: Speaker, Twenty-ninth Congress. Portrait by W. D. Murphy.
- ROBERT C. WINTHROP, Massachusetts: Speaker, Thirtieth Congress. Portrait by Daniel Huntington.
- HOWELL G. COBB, Georgia: Speaker, Thirty-first Congress. Portrait by Lucy Stanton.
- LINN BOYD, Kentucky: Speaker, Thirty-second and Thirty-third Congresses. Portrait by Stanley Middleton.
- NATHANIEL P. BANKS, Massachusetts: Speaker, Thirty-fourth Congress. The portrait painter, Robert Vonnoh, stated that this portrait was painted from life, but represents Mr. Banks at the period of his service as Speaker.
- JAMES L. ORR, South Carolina: Speaker, Thirty-fifth Congress. Portrait by Esther Edmunds.
- WILLIAM PENNINGTON, New Jersey: Speaker, Thirty-sixth Congress. Portrait by Joseph Lauber.
- GALUSHA A. GROW, Pennsylvania: Speaker, Thirty-seventh Congress. Portrait by W. A. Greaves.
- SCHUYLER COLFAX, Indiana: Speaker, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, and Fortieth Congresses. Portrait by Freeman Thorp.

THEODORE M. POMEROY, New York: Elected Speaker the last day of the Fortieth Congress and served but 1 day. Portrait by George L. Clough.

JAMES G. BLAINE, Maine: Speaker, Forty-first, Forty-second, and Forty-third Congresses. Portrait by Freeman Thorp.

MICHAEL KERR, Indiana: Speaker, first session, Forty-fourth Congress. Portrait by Charles A. Gray.

SAMUEL J. RANDALL, Pennsylvania: Speaker, second session, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, and Forty-sixth Congresses. Portrait by W. A. Greaves.

J. WARREN KEIFER, Ohio: Speaker, Forty-seventh Congress. Portrait by Charles A. Gray.

JOHN G. CARLISLE, Kentucky: Speaker, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, and Fiftieth Congresses. Portrait by Ellen Day Hale.

THOMAS B. REED, Maine: Speaker, Fifty-first, Fifty-fourth, and Fifty-fifth Congresses. Portrait by John Singer Sargent.

CHARLES F. CRISP, Georgia: Speaker, Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses. Portrait by Robert Hinckley.

DAVID B. HENDERSON, Iowa: Speaker, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Congresses. Portrait by Freeman Thorp.

JOSEPH G. CANNON, Illinois: Speaker, Fifty-eighth, Fifty-ninth, Sixtieth, and Sixty-first Congresses. Portrait by W. T. Smedley.

CHAMP CLARK, Missouri: Speaker, Sixty-second, Sixty-third, Sixty-fourth, and Sixty-fifth Congresses. Portrait by Boris Gordon.

FREDERICK H. GILLETTE, Massachusetts: Speaker, Sixty-sixth, Sixty-seventh, and Sixty-eighth Congresses. Portrait by Edmund C. Tarbell.

NICHOLAS LONGWORTH, Ohio: Speaker, Sixty-ninth, Seventieth, and Seventy-first Congresses. Portrait by Robert Doblhoff.

JOHN NANCE GARNER, Texas: Speaker, Seventy-second Congress. Portrait by Seymour Stone.

HENRY T. RAINEY, Illinois: Speaker, Seventy-third Congress. Portrait by Howard Chandler Christy.

JOSEPH W. BYRNS, Tennessee: Speaker, Seventy-fourth Congress. Portrait by Ella Sophonisba Hergesheimer.

WILLIAM B. BANKHEAD, Alabama: Speaker, Seventy-fourth, Seventy-fifth, and Seventy-sixth Congresses. Portrait by Howard Chandler Christy.

SAM RAYBURN, Texas: Speaker, Seventy-sixth, Seventy-seventh, Seventy-eighth, Seventy-ninth, Eighty-first, and Eighty-second Congresses. Portrait by Douglas Chandor.

UNITED STATES SENATORS

(Seventeen portraits)

CHARLES CARROLL OF CARROLLTON, portrait by Chester Harding, acquired by purchase in 1870, located in House wing, gallery floor, east.

HENRY CLAY, portrait by John Neagle, acquired by purchase in 1871, located in House wing, gallery floor, east.

HENRY CLAY, portrait by Henry F. Darby, acquired by purchase in 1881, located in Senate wing, main corridor, principal floor.

DANIEL WEBSTER, portrait by John Neagle, acquired by purchase in 1881, located in Senate wing, main corridor, principal floor.

JOHN ADAMS DIX, portrait by Imogene Robinson Morrell, acquired by purchase in 1883, located in Senate wing, gallery floor, northeast corner.

CHARLES SUMNER, portrait by Walter Ingalls, acquired by purchase in 1886, located in Senate wing, main corridor, principal floor.

ALLEN G. THURMAN, portrait by John H. Witt, acquired in early 1900's (records incomplete), located in Office of Secretary of the Senate.

WILLIAM B. ALLISON, portrait by Willbur Aaron Reaser, acquired by purchase in 1909, located in Senate wing, main corridor, principal floor.

JOHN LANGDON, First President pro tempore of the Senate, portrait by Hattie E. Burdette, acquired by purchase in 1916, located in the old Supreme Court robing room.

HENRY LATIMER, portrait by Clawson Shakespeare Hammitt, accepted by the Joint Committee on the Library as a gift from Miss Mary R. Latimer in 1916, located in Senate wing, gallery floor, south corridor.

JUSTIN S. MORRILL, portrait by Eastman Johnson, accepted by the Joint Committee on the Library as a gift from Miss Louise S. Swan in 1920, located in Senate wing, main corridor, principal floor.

JOSEPH T. ROBINSON, portrait by N. R. Brewer, accepted by Senate Resolution 173, Seventy-fifth Congress, August 12, 1937, as a gift from friends of the late Senator, located in the Office of the Secretary of the Senate.

JAMES HAMILTON LEWIS, portrait by Lois Betts, accepted by the Joint Committee on the Library as a gift from Mrs. J. Hamilton Lewis in 1940. This portrait is located in room P-36, principal floor, Senate wing.

MORRIS SHEPPARD, portrait by Boris B. Gordon, accepted by Senate Resolution 197, Seventy-seventh Congress, November 21, 1941, as a gift from his family. This portrait is located in room P-36, principal floor, Senate wing.

ARTHUR P. GORMAN, portrait by Louis P. Dieterich, accepted by the Joint Committee on the Library as a gift from his family in 1943. This portrait is located in room P-26, principal floor, Senate wing.

DANIEL WEBSTER, portrait by John Henry Wright, accepted by Senate Resolution 330, Seventy-eighth Congress, September 21, 1944, as a gift from Mr. Lester Martin, located over the northwest stairway, Senate wing, opposite the President's room.

CHARLES L. McNARY, portrait by Henrique Medina, accepted by the Joint Committee on the Library as a gift from friends of the late Senator in 1944, located in the Office of the Secretary of the Senate.

CHAIRMEN OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

(Twenty portraits (oil and crayon), photographs, and engravings)

This collection includes all chairmen of the House Committee on Appropriations from E. B. Washburne, Fortieth Congress, through Edward T. Taylor, Seventy-seventh Congress. The collection was of gradual growth and represented gifts to the committee by members or friends. It being the view of members of the House Appropriations Committee and the Joint Committee on the Library that these portraits, photographs, and engravings belonged to the committee, as distinguished from the House, the Senate, or the Congress, they were formally offered by the chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, Mr. Taylor, to the Joint Committee on the Library in 1940, and were accepted by the Joint Committee on the Library, by committee resolution, November 18, 1940, on behalf of Congress, as an addition to the art collection of the Capitol.

Name of chairman	State	Period of service as chairman	Description	Name of artist
Elihu B. Washburne	Illinois	1868-69	Photograph	C. Adele Fassett.
Henry L. Dawes	Massachusetts	1869-71	do	
James A. Garfield	Ohio	1871-75	Oil portrait	
Samuel J. Randall	Pennsylvania	{ 1875-76 1883-89	} Crayon portrait	Do.
William S. Holman	Indiana	{ 1876-77 1891-93		
John D. C. Atkins	Tennessee	1877-81	do	Freeman Thorp.
Frank Hiscok	New York	1881-83	do	
Joseph G. Cannon	Illinois	{ 1889-91 1895-1903	} Oil portrait	
Joseph D. Sayers	Texas	1893-95		
James A. Hemenway	Indiana	1903-05	do	
James A. Tawney	Minnesota	1905-11	Oil portrait	
John J. Fitzgerald	New York	1911-17	do	Kenyon Cox.
J. Swagar Sherley	Kentucky	1918-19	do	Chas. S. Williams.
James W. Good	Iowa	1919-21	do	John C. Johansen.
Martin B. Madden	Illinois	1921-28	Photograph enlarged and tinted with oil.	
Daniel R. Anthony	Kansas	1928-29	Photograph	George B. Matthews.
William R. Wood	Indiana	1929-31	Oil portrait	
Joseph W. Byrns	Tennessee	1931-33	do	Do.
James P. Buchanan	Texas	1933-37	do	WPA artist.
Edward T. Taylor	Colorado	1937-41	do	John C. Johansen.

ARCHITECTS OF THE CAPITOL

(Six portraits)

- THOMAS U. WALTER, Architect of the Capitol from 1851 to 1865, portrait by Francisco Pausas, accepted as a gift from Clark Walter, grandson of Architect Walter, for the Office of the Architect of the Capitol, in 1926.
- EDWARD CLARK, Architect of the Capitol from 1865 to 1902, portrait by Constantino Brumidi, accepted by the Joint Committee on the Library as a gift from the Clark family for the Office of the Architect of the Capitol, in 1929.
- WILLIAM THORNTON, Architect of the Capitol from 1793 to 1794.
- B. H. LATROBE, Architect of the Capitol from 1803 to 1811, 1815 to 1817.
- CHARLES BULFINCH, Architect of the Capitol from 1818 to 1829.
- ELLIOTT WOODS, Architect of the Capitol from 1902 to 1923.

The portraits of Thornton, Latrobe, Bulfinch, and Woods were acquired in 1931 through employment of the services of George B. Matthews, artist, at the Capitol. The six portraits of Architects of the Capitol, herein enumerated are located in the Office of the Architect of the Capitol.

OTHER PROMINENT INDIVIDUALS

(Nine portraits)

- GENERAL LAFAYETTE, portrait acquired by the House of Representatives as a gift of the artist, Ary Scheffer, in 1824, located on south wall of House Chamber.
- JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS, portrait by Caroline L. Ormes Ransom, acquired by purchase in 1867, located in room P-36, principal floor, Senate wing.
- GUNNING BEDFORD, Jr., portrait by Charles Willson Peale, acquired in 1872 as a bequest under the will of Henrietta Bedford, located in the House wing, gallery floor, east.
- JOHN MARSHALL, Chief Justice, portrait by Richard N. Brooke, acquired by purchase in 1880, located in House wing, gallery floor, west.
- HENRY LAURENS, portrait by John Singleton Copley, acquired by purchase in 1886, located in the old Supreme Court robing room.
- POCAHONTAS, portrait accepted by Senate resolution, February 28, 1899, as a gift from Henry S. Wellcome, located in room G-14 occupied by Joint Committee on the Economic Report.
- PATRICK HENRY, portrait by George B. Matthews, acquired around 1900 (records incomplete) through employment of George B. Matthews, artist, at the Capitol, located in Senate wing, main corridor, principal floor.
- JAMES LATIMER, portrait by Clawson Shakespeare Hammitt, accepted by the Joint Committee on the Library as a gift from Mary R. Latimer in 1916, located in Senate wing, gallery floor, south corridor.
- CARLO FRANZONI, sculptor of Car of History, also known as Franzoni clock in Statuary Hall, portrait by Pietro Bonanni accepted by the Joint Committee on the Library as a gift from Mrs. Charles H. Franzoni for Office of the Architect of the Capitol in 1924, located in Office of the Architect of the Capitol.

PAINTINGS (OTHER THAN PORTRAITS)—CAPITOL ART COLLECTION

Eight historic paintings located in the rotunda

- Signing of the Declaration of Independence, by John Trumbull.
Acquired by purchase, \$8,000, in 1819.
- Surrender of General Burgoyne, by John Trumbull.
Acquired by purchase, \$8,000, in 1817-24.
- Surrender of Lord Cornwallis, by John Trumbull.
Acquired by purchase, \$8,000, in 1817-24.
- George Washington Resigning His Commission, by John Trumbull.
Acquired by purchase, \$8,000, in 1817-24.
- Baptism of Pocahontas, by John G. Chapman.
Acquired by purchase, \$10,000, in 1846-47.

- Landing of Columbus, by John Vanderlyn.
Acquired by purchase, \$10,000, in 1846-47.
- Embarkation of the Pilgrims, by Robert W. Weir.
Acquired by purchase, \$10,000, in 1846-47.
- Discovery of the Mississippi River, by William H. Powell.
Acquired by purchase, \$12,000, in 1855.

Seventeen paintings of forts, by Brig. Gen. Seth Eastman, located in west corridor, ground floor, central section of Capitol

These historic paintings represent the principal fortifications of the United States during the period of the 1870's—General Eastman receiving \$100 per month for his services in addition to his pay as a retired officer of the Army. General Eastman started on this work in 1870 and he completed the 17 paintings in 1872. The following forts are represented:

- Fort Knox, Maine.
Fort Taylor, Fla.
Fort Snelling, Minn.
Fort Scamell and Fort George, Maine.
Fort Defiance, N. Mex. (now located in Arizona).
Fort Sumter, S. C. (before the war).
Fort Sumter, S. C. (after the bombardment).
Fort Sumter, S. C. (after the war).
Fort Mackinac, Mich.
Fort Mifflin, Pa.
Fort Lafayette, N. Y.
Fort Tompkins and Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.
Fort West Point, N. Y.
Fort Delaware, Del.
Fort Jefferson, Fla.
Fort Trumbull, Conn.
Fort Rice, N. Dak.

Eleven paintings located in the Senate wing of the Capitol

- The Battle of Chapultepec, by James Walker.
Acquired by purchase in 1857-62—located west staircase, Senate wing.
- The Battle of Lake Erie, by William H. Powell.
Acquired by purchase under contract of 1865—located east staircase, Senate wing.
- The Florida Case—Before the Electoral Commission, by Cornelia A. Fassett.
Acquired by purchase in the late 1870's—located in the Senate wing, gallery floor, east.
- The First Reading of the Emancipation Proclamation, by Francis Bicknell Carpenter.
Accepted by Public Resolution 6, Forty-fifth Congress, February 1, 1878, as a gift from Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson. Located in the Old Supreme Court Chamber.
- The Recall of Columbus, by Augustus G. Heaton.
Acquired by purchase in 1883—located in the Senate wing, gallery floor, east corridor.
- Sergeants Jasper and Newton Rescuing American Officers From the British, by John Blake White.
Accepted by the Committee on the Library as a gift from Dr. Octavius A. White in 1899—located in Senate wing, gallery floor, south corridor.
- General Marion Inviting a British Officer To Share His Meal, by John Blake White.
Accepted by the Committee on the Library as a gift from Dr. Octavius A. White in 1899—located in Senate wing, gallery floor, south corridor.
- Miss Mott Directing Generals Marion and Lee To Burn Her Mansion To Destroy the British, by John Blake White.
Accepted by the Committee on the Library as a gift from Dr. Octavius A. White in 1899—located in Senate wing, gallery floor, south corridor.

Battle of Fort Moultrie, by John Blake White.

Accepted by the Joint Committee on the Library as a gift from Dr. Octavius A. White in 1901—located in Senate wing, gallery floor, south corridor.

Niagara Falls in Winter, by Regis Gignoux.

Accepted by the Joint Committee on the Library as a gift from Mrs. Carroll in 1901—located in Senate wing, gallery floor, south corridor.

Leiv Eiriksson Discovers America A. D. 1000, by Krohg.

Presented as a gift to Congress from Norwegian friends of America through Dr. Alf Bjercke, of Oslo, Norway, in 1936. Accepted under authority of Public Resolution 78, Seventy-fourth Congress—located in Senate wing, gallery floor, east.

Four paintings located in the House wing of the Capitol

Westward the Course of Empire Takes Its Way, by Emanuel Leutze.

Acquired by purchase in 1862—located in House wing, gallery floor, west stairway.

Discovery of the Hudson River, by Albert Bierstadt.

Acquired by purchase in 1875—located in House wing, Members' private stairway, east.

Entrance Into Monterey, by Albert Bierstadt.

Acquired by purchase in 1878—located in House wing, Members' private stairway, west.

Scene at the Signing of the Constitution of the United States, by Howard Chandler Christy.

Acquired by purchase in 1940, under authority of Public Resolution 11, Seventy-sixth Congress—located in House wing, gallery floor, east stairway.

Nine paintings of Indian scenes, by Brig. Gen. Seth Eastman, of which eight are now located in the House Office Building and one temporarily in the Office of the Architect of the Capitol

These paintings were executed by General Eastman in the early 1870's under a special commission directing him to make these paintings for the House Indian Affairs Committee room, at that time and for many years thereafter located in the Capitol Building, and transferred to the House Office Building in 1945 when that committee moved from the Capitol to the House Office Building.

The scenes represented are as follows:

Dog Dance of the Dakotas
Buffalo Chase
Feeding the Dead
The Indian Council
Indian Mode of Traveling
Indian Woman Dressing a Deer Skin
Death Whoop
Spearing Fish in Winter
Rice Gatherers

MARBLE AND BRONZE BUSTS LOCATED IN THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL COMPRISING CAPITOL ART COLLECTION

Thirty-four marble busts of Vice Presidents—acquired under authority of Senate resolutions of January 27, 1885, May 13, 1886, and January 6, 1898

This collection includes all Vice Presidents from the first Vice President, John Adams, through Harry S. Truman; 20 of these busts

are located in niches in the gallery walls of the Senate Chamber, 13 in the principal floor corridors of the Senate wing adjacent to the Chamber, and one in the Vice President's room.

Name	State	Period of service	Name of sculptor
John Adams.....	Massachusetts.....	Apr. 30, 1789-Mar. 3, 1797	Daniel Chester French.
Thomas Jefferson.....	Virginia.....	Mar. 4, 1797-Mar. 3, 1801	Sir Moses Ezekiel.
Aaron Burr.....	New York.....	Mar. 4, 1801-Mar. 3, 1805	Jacques Jouvenal.
George Clinton.....	do.....	Mar. 4, 1805-Apr. 20, 1812	Vittorio A. Ciani.
Elbridge Gerry.....	Massachusetts.....	Mar. 4, 1813-Nov. 23, 1814	Herbert Adams.
Daniel D. Tompkins.....	New York.....	Mar. 4, 1817-Mar. 3, 1825	Charles H. Niehaus.
John C. Calhoun.....	South Carolina.....	Mar. 4, 1825-Dec. 28, 1832	Theodore A. Mills.
Martin Van Buren.....	New York.....	Mar. 4, 1833-Mar. 3, 1837	U. S. J. Dunbar.
Richard M. Johnson.....	Kentucky.....	Mar. 4, 1837-Mar. 3, 1841	James P. Voorhees.
John Tyler.....	Virginia.....	Mar. 4, 1841-Apr. 4, 1841	Wm. C. McCauslin.
George M. Dallas.....	Pennsylvania.....	Mar. 4, 1845-Mar. 3, 1849	Henry J. Ellicott.
Millard Fillmore.....	New York.....	Mar. 5, 1849-July 9, 1850	Robert Cushing.
William R. King.....	Alabama.....	Mar. 4, 1853-Apr. 18, 1853	Wm. C. McCauslin.
John C. Breckinridge.....	Kentucky.....	Mar. 4, 1857-Mar. 3, 1861	James P. Voorhees.
Hannibal Hamlin.....	Maine.....	Mar. 4, 1861-Mar. 3, 1865	Franklin Simmons.
Andrew Johnson.....	Tennessee.....	Mar. 4, 1865-Apr. 15, 1865	Wm. C. McCauslin.
Schuyler Colfax.....	Indiana.....	Mar. 4, 1869-Mar. 3, 1873	Frances M. Goodwin.
Henry Wilson.....	Massachusetts.....	Mar. 4, 1873-Nov. 22, 1875	Daniel Chester French.
William A. Wheeler.....	New York.....	Mar. 5, 1877-Mar. 3, 1881	Edward C. Potter.
Chester A. Arthur.....	do.....	Mar. 4, 1881-Sept. 19, 1881	Augustus Saint-Gaudens
Thomas A. Hendricks.....	Indiana.....	Mar. 4, 1885-Nov. 25, 1885	U. S. J. Dunbar.
Levi P. Morton.....	New York.....	Mar. 4, 1889-Mar. 3, 1893	F. Edwin Elwell.
Adlai E. Stevenson.....	Illinois.....	Mar. 4, 1893-Mar. 3, 1897	Franklin Simmons.
Garret A. Hobart.....	New Jersey.....	Mar. 4, 1897-Nov. 21, 1899	F. Edwin Elwell.
Theodore Roosevelt.....	New York.....	Mar. 4, 1901-Sept. 14, 1901	James Fraser.
Charles W. Fairbanks.....	Indiana.....	Mar. 4, 1905-Mar. 3, 1909	Franklin Simmons.
James S. Sherman.....	New York.....	Mar. 4, 1909-Oct. 30, 1912	Bessie Potter Vonnob.
Thomas R. Marshall.....	Indiana.....	Mar. 4, 1913-Mar. 3, 1921	Moses A. Wainer
Calvin Coolidge.....	Massachusetts.....	Mar. 4, 1921-Aug. 2, 1923	Dykaar.
Charles G. Dawes.....	Illinois.....	Mar. 4, 1925-Mar. 3, 1925	Jo Davidson.
Charles Curtis.....	Kansas.....	Mar. 4, 1929-Mar. 3, 1933	Moses A. Wainer
John N. Garner.....	Texas.....	Mar. 4, 1933-Jan. 20, 1941	Dykaar.
Henry A. Wallace.....	Iowa.....	Jan. 20, 1941-Jan. 20, 1945	James Earle Fraser.
Harry S. Truman.....	Missouri.....	Jan. 20, 1945-Apr. 12, 1945	Jo Davidson.
			Charles Keck.

One marble bust of Lafayette S. Foster, president pro tempore of the Senate 1865-66 by Charles Calverly

Accepted by Senate resolution as a gift from Mrs. Foster in 1885; located in Vice President's room.

Six busts of Presidents of the United States

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, marble bust, by John Crookshanks King, acquired in 1849, located in Office of Clerk of House, in room in which he died.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, marble bust, by Sarah Fisher Ames, acquired by purchase in 1868, located in Senate wing of Capitol, gallery floor, northeast corner.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY, marble bust, by Emma Cadwalader-Guild, acquired by purchase in 1903, located in President's room, Senate wing.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, bronze bust, by David d'Angers, accepted as gift from French Nation in 1905, replacing a similar bust destroyed by fire in 1851, located in Rotunda.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, marble head, by Gutzon Borglum, accepted by Joint Committee on the Library as gift from Eugene Meyer, Jr., in 1908, located in Rotunda.

ZACHARY TAYLOR, marble bust (sculptor unknown), acquired by purchase in 1909, located in Senate wing, gallery floor, northeast corner.

Ten marble busts of Chief Justices of the United States, acquired from time to time under appropriation and other authority—located in Old Supreme Court

Name of Chief Justice	Period of service as Chief Justice	Name of sculptor
John Jay.....	1789-95	John Frazee.
John Rutledge.....	1795-95	Alexander Galt.
Oliver Ellsworth.....	1795-1800	Hezekiah Augur.
John Marshall.....	1801-35	Hiram Powers.
Roger B. Taney.....	1836-64	Augustus Saint-Gaudens.
Salmon P. Chase.....	1864-73	Thomas D. Jones.
Morrison R. Waite.....	1874-88	Augustus Saint-Gaudens.
Melville W. Fuller.....	1888-1910	William Ordway Partridge.
Edward D. White.....	1910-21	Bryant Baker.
William Howard Taft.....	1921-30	Do.

Three busts of United States Senators

CHARLES SUMNER, marble bust by Martin Milmore, accepted by Joint Committee on the Library as gift from Anna Shaw Curtis, under Senate resolution agreed to January 26, 1894, located in Senate wing.

CORDELL HULL (also a Representative and Secretary of State), bronze bust by George Conlon, accepted by Joint Committee on the Library as a gift from the Cumberland (Md.) Evening and Sunday Times, under Senate Concurrent Resolution 56, Seventy-eighth Congress, agreed to December 4, 1944, located in Senators' reception room, Senate wing.

HENRY CLAY, small marble bust by Albert P. Henry, acquired by Library Committee about 1865, located in Office of Architect of the Capitol.

Three busts of Indian chiefs

BESHEKEE, marble bust made by Francis Vincenti for Capitol in 1854, while employed at Capitol as a sculptor and modeler, located in Senate wing.

AYSH-KE-BAH-KE-KO-ZHAY, marble bust made by Francis Vincenti for Capitol in 1858, while employed at Capitol as a sculptor and modeler, located in Senate wing.

BESHEKEE, bronze bust (copy of Vincenti's marble bust) made by Joseph LaSalle for Capitol in 1858, while employed in the bronze shops at the Capitol, located in House wing.

Seven busts of international and other outstanding figures

T. KOSCIUSZKO, Polish-American patriot, marble bust by H. D. Saunders, acquired by purchase in 1857, located in Senate wing, gallery floor, northeast corner.

K. K. PULASKI, Polish-American patriot, marble bust by H. Dmochowski, acquired by purchase in 1882, located in Senate wing, gallery floor, northeast corner.

THOMAS CRAWFORD, sculptor of statue of Freedom surmounting Capitol dome—marble bust by Tommaso Gagliardi, acquired by purchase in 1871, located in Senate wing, gallery floor, northeast corner.

GIUSEPPE GARIBALDI, Italian patriot—marble bust by Giuseppe Martegani, accepted by Joint Committee on Library as a gift from members of an Italian society in 1888, located in Senate wing, gallery floor, northeast corner.

GENERAL LAFAYETTE, French patriot—marble bust by David d'Angers, acquired by purchase in 1904, replacing a similar bust acquired by gift in 1829 and destroyed by fire in 1851, located in the Rotunda.

JAMES VISCOUNT BRYCE, Ambassador from Great Britain to the United States—bronze bust by Reid Dick, accepted by the Joint Committee on the Library as a gift in 1922 from Sir Charles Cheers Wakefield for the Sulgrave Institution of Great Britain, located in Senate wing, gallery floor, northeast corner.

JOHN PAUL JONES, American naval hero—bronze bust made in 1904 from the original plaster executed from life in 1780 by Antoine Houdon, accepted by Joint Committee on the Library as a gift from the Secretary of the Navy in 1948, located in the Senate wing, gallery floor, east lobby.

STATUES IN THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL CONTRIBUTED BY STATES TO STATUARY HALL

Statuary Hall—legislation and history

The law creating Statuary Hall, and designating the action to be taken in connection with the presentation of statues, is known as the act of July 2, 1864 (sec. 1814 of the Revised Statutes), the essential portion of which provides:

Suitable structures and railings shall be erected in the old Hall of Representatives for the reception and protection of statuary * * *

And the President is hereby authorized to invite each and all the States to provide and furnish statues, in marble or bronze, not exceeding two in number for each State, of deceased persons who have been citizens thereof, and illustrious for their historic renown or for distinguished civic or military services such as each State may deem to be worthy of this national commemoration; and when so furnished the same shall be placed in the old Hall of the House of Representatives, in the Capitol of the United States, which is set apart, or so much thereof as may be necessary, as a national statuary hall for the purpose herein indicated.

Due to structural conditions in Statuary Hall, Congress, on February 24, 1933, passed House Concurrent Resolution No. 47 to provide for the relocation of statues and also to govern the future reception and location of statues, which reads as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Architect of the Capitol, upon the approval of the Joint Committee on the Library, with the advice of the Commission of Fine Arts, is hereby authorized and directed to relocate within the Capitol any of the statues already received and placed in Statuary Hall, and to provide for the reception and location of the statues received hereafter from the States.

Under authority of this resolution, it was decided that hereafter not to exceed 48 statues (one from each State) shall be placed in Statuary Hall; the others to be located elsewhere in the building.

Seventy-five statues (44 marble and 31 bronze) have been contributed to date by 40 States to Statuary Hall, under authority of the act of July 2, 1864 (sec. 1814 of the Revised Statutes), as amended by House Concurrent Resolution 47, Seventy-second Congress, authorizing the 48 States to contribute 2 statues each.

Two statues have been received from each of the following 35 States: Alabama, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin.

One statue has been received from each of the following five States: Arizona, Louisiana, Minnesota, South Dakota, Utah.

No statues have been received from the following 8 States: Colorado, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, Washington, Wyoming; 2 statues from Oregon and 1 from Washington are, however, now nearing completion and delivery.

The 75 statues, received to date, are located as follows: 40 statues (24 marble, 16 bronze) are located in Statuary Hall; three statues (one marble, two bronze) are located in the Rotunda; three statues (two marble, one bronze) are located in the vestibule south of the Rotunda; two statues (both marble) are located in the vestibule of former Supreme Court Chamber; five statues (two marble, three

bronze) are located in the Senate connection; five statues (four marble, one bronze) are located in the House connection; 17 statues (nine marble, eight bronze) are located in the Hall of Columns, House wing.

Alphabetical list of the 75 statues contributed by States to Statuary Hall

Statue	State	Sculptor
Adams, Samuel	Massachusetts	Anne Whitney.
Allen, William	Ohio	C. H. Niehaus.
Allen, Ethan	Vermont	Larkin G. Mead.
Austin, Stephen F.	Texas	Elisabet Ney.
Aycock, Charles Brantley	North Carolina	Charles Keck.
Beadle, Gen. William Henry H.	South Dakota	H. Daniel Webster.
Benton, Thomas H.	Missouri	Alex Doyle.
Blair, Francis P.	do	Alexander Doyle.
Borah, William E.	Idaho	Bryant Baker.
Bryan, William Jennings	Nebraska	Rudolph Evans.
Calhoun, John C.	South Carolina	F. W. Ruckstull.
Carroll, Charles	Maryland	R. E. Brooks.
Cass, Lewis	Michigan	D. C. French.
Chandler, Zachariah	do	C. H. Niehaus.
Clay, Henry	Kentucky	Do.
Clayton, John M.	Delaware	Bryant Baker.
Clarke, James P.	Arkansas	Pompeo Coppini.
Clinton, George	New York	H. K. Brown.
Collamer, Jacob	Vermont	Preston Powers.
Curry, J. L. M.	Alabama	Dante Sodini.
Davis, Jefferson	Mississippi	Augustus Lukeman.
Fulton, Robert	Pennsylvania	Howard Roberts.
Garfield, James A.	Ohio	C. H. Niehaus.
George, James Z.	Mississippi	Augustus Lukeman.
Glick, George W.	Kansas	C. H. Niehaus.
Gorrie, John	Florida	C. A. Pillars.
Greene, Nathaniel	Rhode Island	H. K. Brown.
Greenway, John Campbell	Arizona	Gutzon Borglum.
Hamlin, Hannibal	Maine	Charles E. Tefft.
Hampton, Wade	South Carolina	F. W. Ruckstull.
Hanson, John	Maryland	R. E. Brooks.
Harlan, James	Iowa	Nellie V. Walker.
Houston, Samuel	Texas	Elisabet Ney.
Ingalls, John J.	Kansas	C. H. Niehaus.
Jackson, Andrew	Tennessee	Belle Kinney Sholz.
Kearny, Philip	New Jersey	H. K. Brown.
Kenna, John E.	West Virginia	Alexander Doyle.
King, Thomas Starr	California	Haig Patigian.
King, William	Maine	Franklin Simmons.
Kirkwood, S. J.	Iowa	Vinnie Ream Hoxie.
La Follette, Robert M.	Wisconsin	Jo Davidson.
Lee, Robert E.	Virginia	Edward V. Valentine.
Livingston, Robert R.	New York	Erastus Dow Palmer.
Long, Dr. Crawford W.	Georgia	J. Massey Rhind.
Long, Huey P.	Louisiana	Charles Keck.
Marquette, James	Wisconsin	G. Trentanove.
McDowell, Ephraim	Kentucky	C. H. Niehaus.
Morton, J. Sterling	Nebraska	Rudolph Evans.
Morton, Oliver P.	Indiana	C. H. Niehaus.
Muhlenberg, J. P. G.	Pennsylvania	Blanche Nevin.
Pierpont, Francis H.	West Virginia	Franklin Simmons.
Rice, Henry M.	Minnesota	F. E. Triebel.
Rodney, Caesar	Delaware	Bryant Baker.
Rogers, Will	Oklahoma	Jo Davidson.
Rose, Uriah M.	Arkansas	F. W. Ruckstull.
Sequoyah	Oklahoma	Vinnie Ream Hoxie.
Serra, Junipero	California	Ettore Cadorin.
Sevier, John	Tennessee	Belle Kinney Sholz and L. F. Sholz.
Sherman, Roger	Connecticut	Chauncey B. Ives.
Shields, James	Illinois	L. W. Volk.
Shoup, George L.	Idaho	F. E. Triebel.
Smith, E. Kirby	Florida	C. A. Pillars.
Stark, John	New Hampshire	Carl Conrads.
Stephens, Alexander H.	Georgia	Gutzon Borglum.
Stockton, Richard	New Jersey	H. K. Brown.
Trumbull, Jonathan	Connecticut	C. B. Ives.
Vance, Zebulon B.	North Carolina	Gutzon Borglum.
Wallace, Gen. Lew	Indiana	Andrew O'Connor.
Washington, George	Virginia	E. V. Valentine.
Webster, Daniel	New Hampshire	Carl Conrads.
Wheeler, Gen. Joe	Alabama	Bertold Nebel.
Willard, Frances E.	Illinois	Helen Farnsworth Mears.
Williams, Roger	Rhode Island	Franklin Simmons.
Winthrop, John	Massachusetts	R. S. Greenough.
Young, Brigham	Utah	Mahonri Young.

LOCATIONS IN THE CAPITOL BUILDING OF STATUES CONTRIBUTED BY STATES

List of 40 statues in Statuary Hall (1 statue from each State contributing)

State	Name of statue	Name of sculptor
Alabama	Gen. Joe Wheeler ¹	Bertold Nebel.
Arkansas	Uriah M. Rose	F. W. Ruckstull.
Arizona	John Campbell Greenway ¹	Gutzon Borglum.
California	Junipero Serra ¹	Ettore Cadorin.
Connecticut	Roger Sherman	Chauncey B. Ives.
Delaware	Caesar Rodney ¹	Bryant Baker.
Florida	John Gorrie	C. A. Pillars.
Georgia	Alexander H. Stephens	Gutzon Borglum.
Idaho	George L. Shoup	F. E. Triebel.
Illinois	Frances E. Willard	Helen Farnsworth Mears.
Indiana	Gen. Lew Wallace	Andrew O'Connor.
Iowa	S. J. Kirkwood ¹	Vinnie Ream Hoxie.
Kansas	John J. Ingalls	C. H. Niehaus.
Kentucky	Henry Clay ¹	Do.
Louisiana	Huey P. Long ^{1,2}	Charles Keck.
Maine	Hannibal Hamlin ^{1,2}	Charles E. Tefft.
Maryland	Charles Carroll ¹	R. E. Brooks.
Massachusetts	Samuel Adams	Anne Whitney.
Michigan	Lewis Cass	D. C. French.
Minnesota	Henry M. Rice	F. E. Triebel.
Mississippi	Jefferson Davis ¹	Augustus Lukeman.
Missouri	Thomas H. Benton	Alex Doyle.
Nebraska	William Jennings Bryan ^{1,2}	Rudolph Evans.
New Hampshire	Daniel Webster	Carl Conrads.
New Jersey	Richard Stockton	H. K. Brown.
New York	Robert R. Livingston ¹	Erastus Dow Palmer.
North Carolina	Zebulon B. Vance ¹	Gutzon Borglum.
Ohio	William Allen	C. H. Niehaus.
Oklahoma	Sequoyah ¹	Vinnie Ream Hoxie.
Pennsylvania	Robert Fulton	Howard Roberts.
Rhode Island	Roger Williams	Franklin Simmons.
South Carolina	John C. Calhoun	F. W. Ruckstull.
South Dakota	Gen. William Henry Harrison Beadle ²	H. Daniel Webster.
Tennessee	John Sevier ¹	Belle Kinney Sholz and L. F. Sholz.
Texas	Samuel Houston	Elisabet Ney.
Utah	Brigham Young	Mahonri Young.
Vermont	Ethan Allen	Larkin G. Mead.
Virginia	Robert E. Lee ¹	Edward V. Valentine.
West Virginia	Francis H. Pierpont	Franklin Simmons.
Wisconsin	Robert M. La Follette	Jo Davidson.

3 statues located in the rotunda (relocated from Statuary Hall)

Virginia	George Washington ¹	E. V. Valentine (after Houdon).
Ohio	James A. Garfield	C. H. Niehaus.
Tennessee	Andrew Jackson ¹	Belle Kinney Sholz.

3 statues located in vestibule south of rotunda (relocated from Statuary Hall)

New York	George Clinton ¹	H. K. Brown.
Texas	Stephen F. Austin	Elisabet Ney.
Pennsylvania	J. P. G. Muhlenberg	Blanche Nevin.

2 statues located in vestibule of former Supreme Court Room (relocated from Statuary Hall)

New Hampshire	John Stark	Carl Conrads.
Rhode Island	Nathaniel Greene	H. K. Brown.

¹ Indicates statues in bronze.

² Indicates statues placed since relocation.

5 statues located in Senate connection (relocated from Statuary Hall, except statue of John M. Clayton and William E. Borah)

State	Name of statue	Name of sculptor
Kentucky	Ephraim McDowell ¹	C. H. Niehaus.
Maryland	John Hanson ¹	R. E. Brooks.
Delaware	John M. Clayton	Bryant Baker.
Georgia	Dr. Crawford W. Long	J. Massey Rhind.
Idaho	William E. Borah	Bryant Baker.

5 statues located in House connection (relocated from Statuary Hall except statue of Will Rogers)

Wisconsin	James Marquette	G. Trentanove.
Connecticut	Jonathan Trumbull	C. B. Ives.
Maine	William King	Franklin Simmons.
South Carolina	Wade Hampton	F. W. Ruckstull.
Oklahoma	Will Rogers ¹	Jo Davidson.

17 statues located in the Hall of Columns (all relocated from Statuary Hall, except statue of J. Sterling Morton)

Alabama	J. L. M. Curry	Dante Sodini.
Arkansas	James P. Clarke	Pompeo Coppini.
California	Thos. Starr King ¹	Haig Patigian.
Florida	E. Kirby Smith ¹	C. A. Pillars.
Illinois	James Shields ¹	L. W. Volk.
Indiana	Oliver P. Morton	C. H. Niehaus.
Iowa	James Harlan ¹	Nellie V. Walker.
Kansas	George W. Glick	C. H. Niehaus.
Missouri	Francis P. Blair	Alexander Doyle.
Massachusetts	John Winthrop	R. S. Greenough.
Michigan	Zachariah Chandler	C. H. Niehaus.
Mississippi	James Z. George ¹	Augustus Lukeman.
Nebraska	J. Sterling Morton ¹	Rudolph Evans.
New Jersey	Philip Kearny ¹	H. K. Brown.
North Carolina	Charles Brantley Aycock ¹	Charles Keck.
Vermont	Jacob Collamer	Preston Powers.
West Virginia	John E. Kenna	Alexander Doyle.

¹ Indicates statues in bronze.

BIOGRAPHIES OF CITIZENS COMMEMORATED BY STATUES FROM STATES

Seventy-four citizens "illustrious for their historic renown or distinguished civic or military service" as required under section 1814 of the Revised Statutes of the United States having been selected by the States for commemoration, their brief biographies follow:

Alabama.—J. L. M. Curry (1825–1903) and Joseph Wheeler (1836–1906).

Curry was distinguished as a Member of Congress of the United States; also the Confederacy; served in the Confederate Army; was United States Minister to Spain, and an author.

Gen. Joseph Wheeler, a graduate of West Point, served in the Confederate Army and attained the rank of senior cavalry officer; he also served in the United States Army during the war with Spain and was made brigadier general; his services as a Representative in Congress included service in the Forty-seventh, Forty-ninth, and the seven following Congresses:

Arizona.—Gen. John Campbell Greenway (1872–1926) was distinguished as a soldier in the war with Spain; also in the World War. During the war with Spain he was a member of the celebrated cavalry organization known as the Rough Riders. His service in the World War was one of distinction, bringing with it the universal esteem of those who served with him. In private life he was celebrated as a mining engineer.

Arkansas.—Uriah M. Rose (1834–1913) and James P. Clarke (1854–1916).

Rose was a lawyer of international reputation; chancellor of the State; charter member of American Bar Association, serving as president in 1901. In 1907 he was appointed by President Roosevelt as one of the delegates to the Peace Congress of The Hague and was given the rank of ambassador upon that mission.

James P. Clarke was also a lawyer, attorney general, Governor of Arkansas, and United States Senator from March 4, 1903, until the time of his death, October 1 1916.

California.—Junipero Serra (1713–84) and Thomas Starr King (1824–64).

Junipero Serra was a missionary of the Franciscan Order. When Franciscans were sent to lower California, Serra went as their president. He established nine missions, those venerable temples which are California's best titles to fame.

Thomas Starr King, born in New York in 1824, ordained as a minister when 22 years old, received a call in 1800 to the First Unitarian Church of California. During his 4 years' service in San Francisco he was a dominant factor in the support of the Union. His portrait hangs in the capitol at Sacramento; it bears this inscription:

"The man whose matchless oratory saved California to the Union."

Connecticut.—Roger Sherman (1721–93) and Jonathan Trumbull (1710–85).

The former was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, Member of the Continental Congress, of the Constitutional Convention, of the House of Representatives, and of the United States Senate.

Trumbull was chief justice and Governor of Connecticut in colonial times, the only colonial governor who espoused the cause of independence.

Delaware.—Caesar Rodney (1728–84) and John M. Clayton (1796–1856).

Rodney was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, a Member of the Continental Congress, a soldier of the Revolutionary War, and occupied many positions of note in his native State.

Clayton was a Member of the United States Senate 1829–36, chief justice of Delaware 1837–39, again elected to United States Senate, served from 1845 to 1849, when he resigned to accept position of Secretary of State; negotiated the Clayton Bulwer Treaty and again elected to United States Senate and served from 1853 until his death.

Florida.—Dr. John Gorrie (1803–55) and Gen. E. Kirby Smith (1824–93).

Dr. Gorrie was an eminent physician and inventor of the ice machine and mechanical refrigerator. This device was invented for the purpose of lowering the temperature of the rooms of fever patients and not in the interest of the manufacture of ice for commercial purposes.

Gen. E. Kirby Smith was a soldier in the War with Mexico, a general in the Confederate Army, and in civil life a distinguished educator.

Georgia.—Dr. Crawford Williamson Long (1815–78) and Alexander Hamilton Stephens (1812–83).

Dr. Long, a distinguished physician, whose discovery of ether anesthesia in the year 1842 gave him a prominent place among the physicians of his native State and throughout the entire medical profession.

Alexander Hamilton Stephens, lawyer, Member of Congress, vice president under the provisional government of the Confederate Congress; elected to the Forty-third Congress and served from December 1, 1873, until his resignation, November 4, 1882. Elected Governor of Georgia, and died while occupying that position.

Idaho.—George L. Shoup (1836–1904) and William E. Borah (1865–1940).

George L. Shoup, distinguished as a pioneer and disinterested patriot; colonel in the Union Army in the Civil War; Governor of Idaho Territory and also the State of Idaho; served in the United States Senate from 1890 to 1901.

William Edgar Borah, lawyer, legislator, and statesman; a great advocate and orator and illustrious for his renown and distinguished civic services. Known as the Lone Lion of Idaho. United States Senator from Idaho, 1907 to 1940.

Illinois.—James Shields (1810–79) and Frances E. Willard (1839–98).

Shields was a brigadier general of volunteers in the Mexican War and a Union officer of the same rank in the Civil War; also a statesman who served in the United States Senate.

Frances E. Willard was distinguished in reform movements; was president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of which she was the founder. She was a member of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, serving this society as its corresponding secretary. She was the head of purity work of the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Unions. She was a writer of conspicuous ability and a welcome contributor to magazines and newspapers of her period.

Indiana.—Oliver P. Morton (1823-77) and Lew Wallace (1827-1909).

Morton was one of the greatest of the war governors of the Civil War and later a great constructive statesman, foremost in the United States Senate.

Wallace was distinguished as a Union general in the Civil War and the author of *A Fair God*, *Ben Hur*, and the *Prince of India*.

Iowa.—James Harlan (1820-99) and Samuel Jordan Kirkwood (1813-94).

James Harlan was distinguished as a statesman and a man of great learning; United States Senator and Secretary of the Interior.

Kirkwood was a lawyer by profession, Minister to Denmark, United States Senator, Governor of Iowa, and Secretary of the Interior in the Cabinet of President Garfield.

Kansas.—John J. Ingalls (1833-1900) and George Washington Glick (1827-1911).

Ingalls was a lawyer, scholar, and statesman, the fearless peer of those with whom he served in the United States Senate three terms.

Glick was a lawyer, farmer, successful politician, and Governor of the State of Kansas. He was also a soldier in the Union Army in the war of 1861; and although he enlisted in the Mexican War, hostilities had ceased before he saw active service.

Kentucky.—Henry Clay (1777-1852) and Ephraim McDowell (1771-1830).

Both of the persons representing Kentucky were born in Virginia.

Henry Clay, a distinguished American statesman, lawyer by profession, Member of the House of Representatives at different times, and elected on three different occasions as Speaker; Secretary of State under John Quincy Adams; afterward served in the United States Senate, and died in Washington, D. C., June 29, 1852.

Ephraim McDowell, a renowned physician, graduate of the University of Edinburgh, Scotland; followed the practice of medicine and surgery during his entire professional life, successfully performing the first operation known as ovariotomy in 1809. He was a member of many medical societies.

Louisiana.—Huey Pierce Long (1893-1935), lawyer, Governor of the State of Louisiana, 1928-32; United States Senator from Louisiana, 1932-35.

Maine.—William King (1768-1852) and Hannibal Hamlin (1809-91).

King was Maine's first Governor and always active and influential in her politics; likewise a successful banker and businessman.

Hamlin served in legislature of his native State, twice elected to United States House of Representatives, elected to United States Senate and resigned to become Governor of Maine, reelected to United States Senate and resigned to become Vice President of the United States. Was collector of port of Boston, again elected to United States Senate and served two terms. United States Minister to Spain and after service from 1881 to 1882, when he resigned, devoted the remainder of his life to agricultural pursuits.

Maryland.—Charles Carroll of Carrollton (1737-1832), and John Hanson (1715-83).

Carroll was educated by French Jesuits; was for independence of the colonies; belonged to the council of safety of his State; a Member of the Continental Congress; and was the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Hanson was a patriot of the Revolution; President of the Continental Congress; and encouraged enlistment in the Army in the War for Independence.

Massachusetts.—Samuel Adams (1722-1803) and John Winthrop (1588-1649).

Adams was a patriot of the Revolution and of special fame in securing the independence of the Colonies and in launching the Constitutional Government. He was Governor of his State.

Winthrop was a colonial Governor of Massachusetts, an author, believed in evangelizing the Indians, opposed democracy, and believed superior minds, though always in the minority, should rule.

Michigan.—Lewis Cass (1782-1866) and Zachariah Chandler (1813-79).

Cass was a statesman of renown, a United States Senator, a Cabinet officer, and held other high official positions covering long periods of this country's history. He left the Cabinet of President Buchanan when secession was imminent.

Chandler served as United States Senator, Secretary of the Interior, chairman of the National Republican Executive Committee, and died while in office as a Senator.

Minnesota.—Henry Mower Rice (1817-94), pioneer, Delegate for Minnesota Territory, United States commissioner in making Indian treaties, and one of the first Senators from the State of Minnesota.

Mississippi.—Jefferson Davis (1808-89) and James Z. George (1826-97).

Jefferson Davis, soldier; Member of Congress; United States Senator; Secretary of War under President Pierce; again Member of the Senate; President of the Southern Confederacy.

James Z. George, soldier of the Mexican War; lawyer, soldier in the Confederate Army; chief justice of the Supreme Court of Mississippi; and Senator of the United States.

Missouri.—Francis P. Blair (1821-75) and Thomas H. Benton (1782-1852).

Blair was a soldier in the Civil War, an editor, and prominent in the political life of the country for a long time.

Benton was a Senator, statesman, and author; a warm supporter of President Jackson and other great patriots for the Union of the States.

Nebraska.—William Jennings Bryan (1860-1925) and J. Sterling Morton (1832-1902).

Bryan was prominent as a Member of Congress, politician, public speaker, colonel of Third Nebraska Infantry, Spanish-American War; three times a candidate for President; Secretary of State in the Wilson administration; and a zealous worker in religious and civic interests.

Morton was a prominent factor in the early history of Nebraska in its Territorial days and served as secretary and Acting Governor; was Secretary of Agriculture under the Cleveland administration and widely known for his efforts in the direction of the observance of Arbor Day.

New Hampshire.—John Stark (1728-1822) and Daniel Webster (1782-1852).

Stark achieved fame as a soldier in the French and Indian wars and in the War of the Revolution.

Webster, a son of New Hampshire, was a lawyer and statesman in his adopted State, Massachusetts. In the United States Senate he combated by his unanswerable arguments the doctrine of the right of secession.

New Jersey.—Richard Stockton (1730-81) and Philip Kearny (1815-62).

Stockton was an important factor upon the side of the Colonies during the period of the Revolution.

Kearny was a soldier, losing an arm in battle, and afterward killed at Chantilly in the Civil War.

New York.—Robert R. Livingston (1746-1813) and George Clinton (1739-1812).

Livingston was an early Governor of New York, a Delegate to the Continental Congress, and assisted in drafting the Declaration of Independence.

Clinton was a soldier in the French and Indian and Revolutionary Wars, was a Member of the Continental Congress, several times Governor of New York, and was Vice President of the United States.

North Carolina.—Zebulon Baird Vance (1830-94) and Charles Brantley Aycock (1859-1912).

Vance was a lawyer, Representative in Congress from North Carolina, colonel in the Confederate Army, Governor of the State of North Carolina, and United States Senator.

Aycock served his State as district attorney, member of the legislature, and Governor. As an educator he was to North Carolina what Horace Mann was to Massachusetts.

Ohio.—James A. Garfield (1831-81) and William Allen (1803-79).

Garfield was a major general of volunteers in the Civil War, served for many years in the House of Representatives, and was President of the United States.

Allen was senator and once Governor of Ohio. Prominent for a long time in the politics of his State.

Oklahoma.—Sequoyah (1770-1845) and Will Rogers (1879-1935).

Sequoyah was a Cherokee Indian whose father was a German trader; a leader in the affairs of his tribe; was a trader, silversmith, blacksmith, philosopher, and the inventor of the Cherokee alphabet.

Rogers was a humorist, humanitarian, cowboy, showman, comedian (stage, screen, and radio), actor, author, after-dinner speaker, columnist, commentator, philosopher, world traveler, good-will ambassador.

Pennsylvania.—J. P. G. Muhlenberg (1746-1807) and Robert Fulton (1765-1815).

Muhlenberg was a distinguished minister of the gospel, a colonel in the Revolutionary War, and a Member of the House of Representatives in the First, Third, and Sixth Congresses.

Fulton, although an artist of merit, achieved his greatest distinction for his adaptation of steam power to propelling boats and ships.

Rhode Island.—Nathanael Greene (1742–86) and Roger Williams (1599–1683) Greene was a Revolutionary general of renown.

Roger Williams was an early Puritan pioneer minister of the gospel in the Colonies and among the Indians, famed for his zeal and ability, especially in the cause of religious liberty, and the founder of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

South Carolina.—John C. Calhoun (1782–1850) and Wade Hampton (1818–1902).

Calhoun was the leader of a school of earnest men who believed secession was warranted or at least permissible under the Constitution of the United States because not expressly forbidden. He served his country as Secretary of War, Secretary of State, Vice President of the United States, and United States Senator.

Wade Hampton, lieutenant general, Confederate Army; Governor of South Carolina, and United States Senator. Although a lawyer, he preferred the life of a planter to that of a profession.

South Dakota.—Brig. Gen. William Henry Harrison Beadle (1838–1915). Educator, conservationist, statesman, soldier. Through his leadership 20,000,000 acres of school lands were saved for posterity in South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana, Washington, Idaho, and Wyoming; he joined the Union forces during the Civil War and rose to brigadier general, receiving three brevet commissions.

Tennessee.—Andrew Jackson (1767–1845) and John Sevier (1745–1815).

Andrew Jackson was a major general of the United States Army; lawyer; President of the United States; called the first President of the plain people of America.

John Sevier, soldier of the Revolutionary War; in command of expedition against the Cherokee Indians; first Governor of Tennessee; Member of the United States Congress from 1811 until his death in 1815; a hero in an age of heroes.

Texas.—Stephen F. Austin (1790–1836) and Samuel Houston (1793–1863).

Austin was a Texas revolutionist and did much to win the freedom of Texas from Mexico.

Houston was distinguished for his services in liberating Texas from Mexico; served as President of the Republic of Texas, Governor of Texas, and Member of the House of Representatives.

Utah.—Brigham Young (1801–1877).

Young was one of the first pioneers to enter Salt Lake Valley in 1847, preeminent in the settling and establishing of the Territory of Deseret, now the State of Utah, and was one of the Territory's most illustrious leaders as a churchman, a Territorial Governor, and a leader of the people in the many trying situations in the early days of the Territory of Deseret and the Territory of Utah.

Vermont.—Ethan Allen (1737–89) and Jacob Collamer (1792–1865).

Allen was an officer in the Revolutionary War. It was he who demanded and received the surrender of Ticonderoga.

Collamer was an illustrious statesman, a justice of the supreme court of the State, Member of the House of Representatives, Postmaster General, and at the time of his death a United States Senator.

Virginia.—George Washington (1732–99) and Robert E. Lee (1807–70).

Washington's record and right of a place is so well known that to attempt to explain the reasons why the statute was accepted seems to be entirely unnecessary.

Lee was a distinguished officer of the Southern Confederacy and a citizen who, following the close of the war, did much for the building up of his native State.

West Virginia.—John E. Kenna (1848–93) and Francis H. Pierpont (1814–99).

Kenna, while quite young, saw service in the Confederate Army. He was a Member of the House of Representatives and a Senator of the United States.

Pierpont in 1861 was chosen by a convention Provisional Governor of Virginia, its Governor and Lieutenant Governor having declared for the Confederacy. He acted as Governor of Virginia until 1868. He was known as one of the war governors and assisted in the mobilization and sending to the front of more than 40,000 Union troops during the war.

Wisconsin.—James Marquette (1637–75) and Robert Marion La Follette (1855–1925).

Marquette was a French Jesuit priest, a missionary among the wild tribes of Indians of the northern country, discoverer and explorer, including in his explorations the course of the Mississippi River. Although not a native of Wisconsin or a citizen of that State, the right of that State to commemorate the services of Marquette was established by a joint resolution of Congress approved October 21, 1893.

La Follette was a lawyer by profession; served as Representative in Congress March 4, 1885, to March 3, 1891; Governor of Wisconsin for three terms; Member of the United States Senate from January 1906 until his death, June 18, 1925.

STATUES IN THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL NOT CONTRIBUTED BY STATES COMPRISING CAPITOL ART COLLECTION

Eight statues, not contributed by States, have been acquired and made part of the Capitol Art Collection:

THOMAS JEFFERSON, marble statue by Hiram Powers, acquired by purchase in 1863, located in House wing, east corridor.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, marble statue by Hiram Powers, acquired by purchase in 1863, located in Senate wing, east corridor.

JOHN HANCOCK, marble statue by Horatio Stone, acquired by purchase in 1871, located in Senate wing, west corridor.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, marble statue by Horatio Stone, acquired by purchase in 1869, located in the Rotunda.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, marble statue by Vinnie Ream, acquired by purchase in 1871, located in the Rotunda.

EDWARD DICKINSON BAKER, (United States Senator and soldier of Civil War), marble statue by Horatio Stone, acquired by purchase in 1873, located in the Rotunda.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, bronze statue by David d'Angers, accepted by Act of March 18, 1874, as a gift from Lieutenant Levy, located in the Rotunda.

GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT, marble statue by Franklin Simmons, accepted by Public Resolution 34, approved August 14, 1890, as a gift from the Grand Army of the Republic, located in the Rotunda.

SCULPTURED MARBLE PORTRAIT MONUMENT

Portrait monument to Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony, sculptured by Adelaide Johnson

This portrait monument is located in the crypt of the Capitol and was accepted by the Joint Committee on the Library in 1921 as a gift from the Women of the United States.

TWENTY-THREE RELIEF PORTRAITS IN MARBLE OVER GALLERY DOORS, HOUSE CHAMBER

During the remodeling of the House of Representatives Chamber in 1949–50, there were placed over the gallery doors in the House Chamber 23 relief portraits in marble of men noted in history for the part they have played in the evolution of what has become American law.

These great lawgivers, in chronological order, are:

Hammurabi, the first King of Babylonia, reigned about 2067–2025 B. C.

The great law code bearing his name is recognized in legal literature as, perhaps, the earliest surviving, naturally characterized by its primitiveness.

Moses—circa 1571–1451 B. C.

Hebrew prophet and lawgiver. Amongst all lawgivers, founders of states and teachers of mankind, none has excelled Moses, who transformed a horde of slaves and wanderers into a nation, disciplined a race, and breathed into it its character. To him is attributed the delivery of the Ten Commandments.

Lycurgus—circa 900 B. C.

Legislator, traditional author of laws and institutions of Sparta (by present standards a harsh code).

Solon—circa 594 B. C.

The great Athenian lawgiver, author of constitutional and legal reforms.

Gaius—circa A. D. 110-180

A celebrated Roman jurist, probably a native of the Eastern Empire. He was the author of numerous works on the civil law, the most noted being "The Institutes."

Papinian—circa A. D. 200

A Roman, remarkable not only for his juridical genius, for his independence of judgment, lucidity and firmness, but for his sense of right and morality by which he frequently rose above the barriers of national prejudices, and merited the highest veneration of succeeding centuries.

Justinian—A. D. 483-565

One of the most important events of the reign of this Byzantine emperor was the publication of the Justinian Code, the body of the Roman law compiled and annotated, the most important of all monuments of jurisprudence.

Tribonian—circa A. D. 500-547

A Byzantine jurist, he was head of the commission which codified the laws under Justinian.

Maimonides—A. D. 1135-1204

Jewish philosopher of Cordova, he compiled a systematic exposition of the whole of Jewish law as contained in the Pentateuch and in Talmudic literature.

Gregory IX—circa 1147-1241 A. D.

Author of a compilation of decretals on canon law; during a critical period he accomplished much in maintaining the remnants of Roman law.

Innocent III—1161-1216 A. D.

A profound student of canon and civil law, his accomplishments during a dark and critical period of human history were much the same as those of Gregory IX—preservation of the remnants of Roman law.

Simon de Montfort—1200-1265 A. D.

Celebrated English statesman, he originated the first appearance of the House of Commons of England.

St. Louis—1214-1270 A. D.

King of France, author of the Mise of Amiens.

Alphonso X, the "Wise"—1221-1284 A. D.

King of Leon and Castile, he was the author of the code "Las Siete Partidas," the basis of Spanish jurisprudence.

Edward I—1239-1307 A. D.

King of England, founder of the parliamentary constitution of England and eliminator of feudalism from political life. "What touches all should be approved by all, and common dangers should be met by measures agreed upon in common."

Suleiman—1494-1566 A. D.

"The lawgiver," Sultan of Turkey, reformer and improver of civil and military codes. "His amelioration of the lot of his Christian subjects is not his least title to fame."

Grotius—1583-1645 A. D.

Dutch statesman, Advocate-General of Holland and Zeeland. Author of "De Jure Belli et Pacis," first treatise on international law.

Colbert—A. D. 1619-83

French statesman, codifier of the ordinances, reformer of the French legal system.

Pothier—A. D. 1699-1772

French jurist, author of Digest of the Pandects. He assembled and codified the remnants of Roman law, and the prevalent French law.

Blackstone—A. D. 1723-80

A celebrated English jurist, professor of common law at Oxford; his "Commentaries on the Laws of England" had considerable influence on the importation and adaptation of English common law in this country.

George Mason—A. D. 1726-92

He drafted the Virginia Declaration of Rights, 1776, was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1787, but led opposition to the ratification of the Constitution until the Bill of Rights was inserted in it.

Napoleon—A. D. 1769-1821

He appointed a commission which produced the "Code Napoleon," and saw that it was enforced. It is prevailing law, even now, in Louisiana, quite influential in Florida, New Mexico, and California.

Thomas Jefferson—A. D. 1743-1826

Third President of the United States, he was author of the Declaration of Independence and of the Statute of Virginia for Religious Freedom.

Sculptors of relief portraits over House Gallery doors

The relief portraits in marble of great lawgivers, located over the House Gallery doors, are the works of the following artists:

Lycurgus.....	} C. Paul Jennewein, New York City.
Grotius.....	
Napoleon.....	
Jefferson.....	
Gaius.....	} Joseph Kiselewski, New York City.
Innocent III.....	
Pothier.....	
Suleiman.....	
Tribonian.....	} Brenda Putnam, New York City.
Solon.....	
Maimonides.....	
Edward I.....	} Laura Gardin Fraser, Westport, Conn.
Papinian.....	
Colbert.....	
Alphonso X the "Wise".....	} Gaetano Cecere, Fredericksburg, Va.
Mason.....	
Simon de Montfort.....	
Justinian.....	
Gregory IX.....	} Thomas Hudson Jones, Washington, D. C.
Blackstone.....	
Hammurabi.....	
Moses.....	} Jean de Marco, New York City.
St. Louis.....	

The work of these seven sculptors was coordinated by Lee Laurie, sculptor, of Easton, Md., who supervised the modeling and carving of the portraits.

Nine of the portraits were carved by Bruno Mankowski, eight by Edward H. Ratti, three by Arthur E. Lorenzani—all of New York City, and three by R. C. Wakeman of Norwalk, Conn.

WORKS OF ART LOCATED IN THE CAPITOL WHICH ARE NOT CARRIED IN THE RECORDS OF THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL AS A PART OF THE CAPITOL ART COLLECTION

BUSTS (1)

Marble Bust of James F. Byrnes, by Bryant Baker, presented to the Joint Committee on the Library in April 1948 by friends of Mr. Byrnes in South Carolina. This bust has not been accepted and is at present stored in the Office of the Architect of the Capitol.

PORTRAITS (22)

Portrait of John T. Morgan, Senator from Alabama (by Carl Guthers), chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations at the time of his death in 1907. The records of the Architect of the Capitol indicate that this portrait is the property of the daughter of the late Senator Morgan, as the portrait was offered by his daughter to the Joint Committee on the Library in 1910, but no action of acceptance ever taken. The portrait has, however, remained in the Capitol since 1910, its return never having been requested. It is presently located in room G-45 in the Capitol Building, now occupied by Senator Lister Hill of Alabama.

Portrait of Nicholas Van Dyke, Jr., Senator from Delaware (by Jefferson D. Chalfant). The records of the Architect of the Capitol indicate that this portrait was presented to the Senate in 1914 by the great granddaughters of the late Senator Van Dyke, and although received by the Joint Committee on the Library, was never accepted by that committee. Its present ownership is doubtful. The portrait has remained in the Capitol since 1914, and its return has never been requested. It is presently located in the old Supreme Court robing room.

Portrait of Abraham Lincoln (by Boris B. Gordon), located in the Office of the Secretary of the Senate. This portrait was placed in the Office of the Secretary of the Senate in 1946 with the consent of the chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library, in order that it might be available for view by the committee, for consideration for purchase. To date, no action has been taken with respect to its acquisition.

Portrait of William P. Frye, Senator from Maine.

Portrait of Wallace H. White, Jr., Senator from Maine.

These two portraits are located in the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee room in the Capitol, having been presented to the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee as gifts in 1948.

Portrait of Abraham Lincoln (by Griswold Tyng), located in the office of Senator Styles Bridges (room P-49), minority leader of the Senate. This portrait was presented by the family of the late Senator Kenneth S. Wherry during the past year as a gift to "Future Senate Republican floor leaders."

Portrait of Harry S. Truman (by Jay Wesley Jacobs), located in the Office of the Secretary of the Senate. This portrait was presented to Mr. Biffle, Secretary of the Senate, in 1945 and is his personal property.

Portrait of Leslie Biffle (by C. J. Fox), located in the Office of the Secretary of the Senate. This portrait is the personal property of Mr. Biffle, Secretary of the Senate.

Portrait of Alben W. Barkley, located in the Vice President's private office (old Supreme Court robing room). This is a mosaic portrait and is the personal property of Vice President Barkley.

Portrait of Representative Henry D. Flood (by M. Hartman).

Portrait of Representative J. Charles Linthicum (by T. C. Corry).

Portrait of Representative Samuel Davis McReynolds (by Henry Wolff).

Portrait of Representative Sol Bloom (by Howard Chandler Christy).

Portrait of Representative Charles A. Eaton (by A. Jonniaux).

Portrait of Representative John Kee (by A. Jonniaux).

These six portraits of Representatives who have served as chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs have been presented as gifts to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs from time to time during the past 24 years. The portraits are located in the rooms occupied by that committee in the Capitol.

Portrait of Representative Charles A. Eaton, located in the office of Congressman Eaton, House wing of the Capitol. This portrait is the personal property of Congressman Eaton, having been presented to him in 1951.

Portrait of Representative Robert L. Doughton, located in room P-15 in the House wing of the Capitol assigned the House Ways and Means Committee. This portrait is the property of Congressman Doughton, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee.

Portrait of Woodrow Wilson (by J. W. Gunther), located in the Office of the Speaker of the House of Representatives. This portrait is the personal property of Speaker Rayburn.

Portrait of Harry S. Truman (by Greta Kempton), located in Room G-18 in the Capitol, is a gift to the Senate Majority Policy Committee.

Portrait of Harry S. Truman (by Greta Kempton), located in Room G-23 in the Capitol, Senate side. No information available to the Architect of the Capitol as to the ownership of this portrait.

Portrait of Franklin Delano Roosevelt (artist unknown), presented by National Italian American Civic League, 1937, in storage in Office of Architect of the Capitol. No record available as to whom this portrait was presented.

Portrait of George Washington, located in Room G-18 in the Capitol, is the personal property of Leslie Biffle, Secretary of the Senate.

PAINTINGS (OTHER THAN PORTRAITS) (9)

The Way Back (by Lawrence Beall Smith)—oil painting.

The Lightnings Form Up (by Maj. John Laualle, A. C.)—water color painting.

Chinese Coolies Unloading Ammunition at Kweili'n (by T/Sgt. Samuel D. Smith)—water color painting.

American Planes Over the English Countryside (by Sgt. Harrison Standley)—water color painting.

These four paintings are the property of the War Department and have been on loan to the Senate Committee on Appropriations for the past 6 years. They are located in the committee's room F-39 in the Capitol, where they were placed in 1946 at the time changes and improvements were made in that room.

Battle of Tarawa (by Tom Lovell).

Spirit of St. Louis (by Cinar Monroe).

Battleship (by Jack Coggins).

These three paintings are located in room G-23 in the Capitol, Senate side. No information available to the Architect of the Capitol as to the ownership of these paintings.

U. S. S. Constitution—Old Ironsides, by N. W. Canter. April 4, 1934. This painting is located in room F-4 in the Capitol, occupied by the House majority leader. It is the personal property of Majority Leader John W. McCormack.

Constitution, United States frigate escaping from the British fleet in 1812. This painting is located in the Office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, where it has been located since 1932. Information furnished by the Clerk of the House indicates that the painting is the property of the Navy Department having been originally loaned to the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs.

ANALYSIS OF THE FOREGOING REPORT

Of the 111 portraits comprising the Capitol art collection, the 43 portraits of Speakers of the House of Representatives and the 20 portraits of chairmen of the House Committee on Appropriations constitute the two largest groups of portraits acquired. The portraits of Speakers have for the most part been acquired by purchase under funds appropriated by Congress. The portraits of the House Appropriations Committee chairmen have been acquired by gift. Of the remainder of the portraits, more than one-half have been acquired by purchase under funds appropriated by Congress, and the balance by gift.

Of the 49 paintings, other than portraits, 42 have been acquired by purchase under funds appropriated by Congress and 7 by gift.

Of the 64 busts, 54 have been acquired by purchase under funds appropriated by Congress and 10 by gift. In this connection, it is to be noted that Senate resolution of January 6, 1898, vests the Senate

Committee on Rules and Administration with control over the procurement of busts of Vice Presidents.

All 75 statues contributed to Statuary Hall have been contributed by States under authority of section 1814 of the Revised Statutes, as amended. Under the provisions of that law, 21 statues remain to be contributed.

Of the eight statues not contributed by States, six have been acquired by purchase under funds appropriated by Congress and two by gift.

The sculptural portrait monument in the crypt was acquired by gift, and the 23 relief portraits of law givers in the House Chamber were provided under funds appropriated by Congress for remodeling the chamber.

With respect to the works of art acquired by gift, some have been authorized or accepted by the Joint Committee on the Library under section 1831 of the Revised Statutes, some by Senate resolution, some by House resolution, and others by public resolution or public law.

As of May 1952 there are also located in the Capitol Building 1 bust and 22 portraits not carried in the records of the Architect of the Capitol as a part of the Capitol art collection.

In conclusion, it is to be noted that this compilation does not include such works of art as the statue of Freedom which surmounts the dome, the statues of Peace and War occupying niches in the east portico of the Capitol, the Rescue and Discovery groups occupying spaces upon the blocking of the steps of the east front of the Capitol, the group of Justice and History over the main entrance door of the Senate, the statuary in the pediments of the Senate wing, the central portion, and the House wing of the Capitol, bronze doors, bronze plaques, the Car of History in Statuary Hall, the fresco paintings on the Rotunda frieze, or the many frescoes and mural decorations in committee rooms, corridors, and other parts of the Capitol.

[July 18, 1960]

STATUES IN THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL
CONTRIBUTED BY STATES TO STATUARY HALL

A complete list of the statues contributed by the States to Statuary Hall through May, 1952, appears in the booklet, "Compilation of Works of Art in the United States Capitol," prepared in May, 1952.

Since that date, nine statues have been contributed and located in the Capitol, as follows:

OREGON: Dr. John McLoughlin, by Gifford Proctor, placed in House connecting corridor August 22, 1952; unveiled February 14, 1953 by subsequent request of the Oregon statue committee.

Dr. John McLoughlin, 1784-1857. Often called the "Father of Oregon", was a distinguished pioneer. In 1824 he headed the Columbia District under the Hudson's Bay Co. and assisted with humanitarian means the early settlers in the country.

OREGON: Rev. Jason Lee, by G. MacG. Proctor, placed in Statuary Hall August 25, 1952; unveiled February 14, 1953 by subsequent request of the Oregon statue committee.

Rev. Jason Lee, 1803-1845. In 1834 Rev. Jason Lee set out for the Oregon territory to become the first missionary of this area. In an 1838 petition he urged Congress to, "take formal and speedy possession" of the Oregon Country.

WASHINGTON: Dr. Marcus Whitman, by Avard Fairbanks, unveiled in the Rotunda May 22, 1953, and placed in permanent location in Statuary Hall June 12, 1953.

Dr. Marcus Whitman, 1802-1847. Courageous medical missionary in the Washington territory. In 1836 he lead a journey to the Oregon Territory where, with his bride, he established one of the first American homes in this region. Assisted the emigrants in settling the territory.

LOUISIANA: Edward Douglass White, by Arthur Morgan, unveiled in the Rotunda June 17, 1955 and placed in permanent location in the Senate connecting corridor, January 8, 1957.

STATUES IN THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL
CONTRIBUTED BY STATES TO STATUARY HALL

LOUISIANA: Edward Douglass White, (cont.)

Edward Douglass White, 1845-1921. Confederate soldier, noted jurist, and statesman. At 16 became a soldier of the Confederate army. Elected as U.S. Senator. 1894 appointed Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court and later became Chief Justice. Aided in inauguration of "new federalism" of 20th century.

MINNESOTA: Maria L. Sanford, by Evelyn Raymond, unveiled in the Rotunda November 12, 1958 and placed in permanent location in the Senate connecting corridor, January 30, 1959.

Maria L. Sanford, 1836-1920. Vigorous and noted educator - one of the first women professors in the U.S. Initiator of such activities as adult education and parent-teacher groups. Orator and lecturer on the cause of freedom and equality.

COLORADO: Dr. Florence Rena Sabin, by Joy Buba, unveiled in the Rotunda February 26, 1959 and placed in permanent location in Statuary Hall, March 2, 1959.

Dr. Florence Rena Sabin, 1871-1953. Teacher, scientist, humanitarian, writer of medical texts, and inspiring professor. Dr. Sabin became the first woman member of the National Academy of Sciences. In 1947 Colorado passed the "Sabin Health Laws" under her instigation.

MONTANA: Charles Marion Russell, by John B. Weaver, unveiled in the Rotunda March 19, 1959, and placed in permanent location in Statuary Hall March 24, 1959.

Charles Marion Russell, 1864-1926. "The Cowboy Artist"-illustrator, writer, philosopher, and humorist who faithfully and devotedly recorded the spirit of the Old West.

NEVADA: Patrick Anthony McCarran, by Yolande Jacobson (Mrs. J. Craig Sheppard), unveiled in the Rotunda March 23, 1960 and placed in temporary location in the small lobby adjacent to Statuary Hall March 28, 1960.

STATUES IN THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL
CONTRIBUTED BY STATES TO STATUARY HALL

NEVADA: Patrick Anthony McCarran, (cont.)

Patrick Anthony McCarran, 1876-1954. Distinguished lawyer and statesman whose opinions as Chief Justice of the Nevada Supreme Court (1917-1918) remain valued legal text. Elected to the U.S. Senate (1932), re-elected (1938, 1944 & 1950). Was one of the first to advocate a separate U.S. Air Force.

WYOMING: Esther Hobart Morris, by Avard Fairbanks, unveiled in the Rotunda April 6, 1960.

Esther Hobart Morris, (1814-1902. Admirable pioneer in woman suffrage.. Due to her efforts and influence women in Wyoming were given the franchise (1869). Was the first woman to hold a judicial office, as Justice of the Peace in her state.

SUMMARY

	<u>States</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>Statues</u>
States contributing 2 statues each.....	38		76
States contributing 1 statue each	8		<u>8</u>
Total statues			84
 Total number of States represented by statues in Statuary Hall Col- lection.			46
States contributing no statues			<u>4</u>
Total states			50

COMPILATION OF WORKS OF ART

BUSTS

Busts of Vice Presidents

ALBEN W. BARKLEY - Kentucky

Period of service, January 20, 1949 - January 20, 1953

Marble bust located in the corridor south of the entrance to the Senate Chamber, leading to the Rotunda.

Sculptor - Kalervo Kallio

Unveiled - April 29, 1958

PORTRAITS

Portraits of Architect of the Capitol

DAVID LYNN - 7th Architect of the Capitol

Period of service, August 22, 1923 - September 30, 1954

Portrait by Charles J. Fox, located in the Office of the Architect of the Capitol.

Unveiled - September 18, 1956

Portraits of Senators - Senate Reception Room, Senate Wing, United States Capitol

Five portraits of Senators were acquired under Senate Resolution #145 (August 2, 1955), 84th Congress, 1st Session, #297 (July 12, 1956), 84th Congress, 2nd Session, and #174 (August 26, 1957), 85th Congress, 1st Session.

HENRY CLAY of Kentucky, by Allyn Cox

DANIEL WEBSTER of Massachusetts, by Adrian Lamb

JOHN C. CALHOUN of South Carolina, by Arthur Conrad

ROBERT M. LaFOLLETTE, SR., of Wisconsin, by Chester LaFollette

ROBERT A. TAFT of Ohio, by Deane Keller

Unveiled March 12, 1959

SAMUEL HOUSTON - A Representative from Tennessee, and Senator from Texas; noted Texas patriot, and first President of the Republic of Texas before its admission to the Union as a state.

Portrait by Boris Gordon, accepted by the Joint Committee on the Library, June 1960 as a gift from a group of Texas citizens. Located in Room P#38 of the Capitol, in the office of the Majority Leader of the Senate.

The above works of art have been received at the Capitol since the publication of the booklet "Compilation of Works of Art in the United States Capitol" in 1952.

7/18/60

[1962?]

Memo to the Senator

From John Stewart

Re: U.S. Capitol Historical Society

At the request of Cong. Fred Schwengel I am to inform you that you have been unanimously elected vice-president of the U.S. Capitol Historical Society. I attended the meeting of the nominations committee representing APSA and was delegated the job of passing along this information, Congratulations!

Bill

Great!

August 22, 1962

Memo for Jane Dahl
From Senator

I am a member of the U.S. Capitol Historical Society. The attached documents tell you about it. Congressman Fred Schwengel of Iowa is the key figure. He is a friend of mine. We had a meeting this morning with representatives of the Smithsonian, National Geographic, etc.

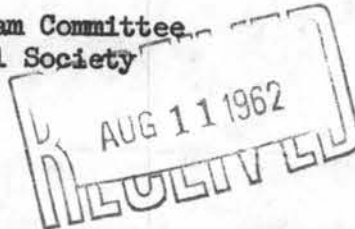
I designate you to keep a watchful eye on this matter for me, and from time to time I may ask you to attend a meeting.

mt.

August 10, 1962

TO: Members of the Plans and Program Committee
of the U. S. Capitol Historical Society

FROM: Richard H. Howland
(Smithsonian Institution)



I am attaching a résumé of the discussion we had at the first meeting of our committee, at lunch last Wednesday, August 6th. It was agreed that you would all be willing to comment on this résumé, add suggestions, corrections, further thoughts, and return it with your comments to me. I shall try to synthesize your comments and present a revised version of this memorandum in the form of a report to the next meeting of the Plans and Program Committee, at 8 A.M. on Wednesday, August 22, in the Speaker's Dining Room in the Capitol.

Attachment

Résumé of August 6th Meeting of
Plans and Program Committee
of the
U. S. Capitol Historical Society

At this initial meeting there was general discussion about the first steps that should be taken by the new organization. It was generally agreed that a statement of purpose and intent should be drawn up very soon so that this might be used as a "plan of operation" in making early application for grants from one or more foundations. The sense of the meeting was that the Society should establish its own office, either in rented space or in a room or two that might be available in one of the Congressional buildings on the Hill. In addition, the Society should employ an executive administrator who would be able to handle the membership program, inquiries concerning the new Society, and related tasks. This person should also be trained in public relations so that he could keep the public informed of the aims of the Society. In addition it was felt that the Society should employ a professional historian conversant with architecture, art, and other correlated fields. This person we would hope might be appointed as a "consultant" or "research assistant" to the Architect of the Capitol, so that he would have easy access to all the files and other material available in the curatorial offices of the Architect. The committee felt that this professional historian should be paid entirely by the Society, and would be a person approved by and perhaps even chosen by the members of the Plans and Program Committee of the Society. In addition, the staff should have sufficient clerical and stenographic aid to take care of the activities generated by the two above mentioned persons. Perhaps in the beginning these might be limited to a clerk-typist and a stenographer.

The prime goal of the Society is the production of a book for popular distribution on the Capitol, its contents, and the historic events and personages associated with it. This is not to be a repetition or near-duplicate of the White House Guide Book, but is to be thought of as a publication that would be equally attractive, yet would present in a different way and format this important building and its associations.

This book might be produced within a year, if the Society were able to start functioning at once with a professional staff of three to five people. The National Geographic Society has volunteered to make a major contribution by offering, free of charge, professional services concerned with the preparation of the book; this includes services of editors, photographers, layout designers, etc. However, even with all of this professional help provided free, there would be needed another \$150,000. for the physical production of

the book, if a quarter of a million copies were to be printed. In addition to this, the printing bill would probably run to an additional \$100,000. As the book sells, a large proportion of this quarter of a million dollars would be regained and perhaps part of the printing bill could be paid in a delayed manner.

It was the sense of the meeting that the initial amount needed from a foundation, to assure the success of the new Society and its first publication, would be approximately \$200,000. Approximately \$25,000. to \$50,000. of this might be needed for the first year's operating expenses for the office and paid personnel. \$150,000. or more would be needed for the physical production of the book. Most members present felt that the sale price of the book should be \$2.00, which would reflect the true cost of the publication and make a little surplus. It was pointed out that the White House booklet that sells for \$1.00 actually costs far more than the one dollar charged for it.

DISTRICT OFFICE:
623 UNION ARCADE
DAVENPORT, IOWA
324-9153

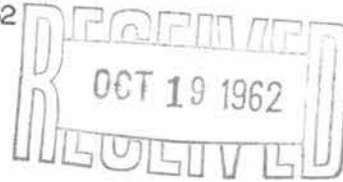
Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

SUBCOMMITTEES:
WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT
FLOOD CONTROL
ROADS

CHARLES FREBURG
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

Washington, D. C.

October 18, 1962



The Hon. Hubert Humphrey
1311 New Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Hello Hubert:

Because of the rush of activities in a Congressional office during the closing of the session and the important affairs of state which we must deal with, it has been impossible for me to find time to write you about the developments and plans of the United States Capitol Historical Society in which you have shown an interest.

I wish to send you this note on our plans, and statements from the Congressional Record, all of which will demonstrate our feelings and great ambitions for the Society.

Our plans now are to get a grant of money from a foundation, institution or corporation which can be used to set up an office, hire a qualified executive director, and staff, and then make an appeal to the Congressmen and Senators and to the public for various kinds of founding memberships provided for in the Constitution (see attached statement) which we can use to launch programs for publications which we have in mind and which will carry out the stated and accepted objectives of the Society.

If you have not already done so, it would be very helpful and encouraging to the Finance Committee and to those who are anxious to launch the programs to tell the thrilling historical story of the Capitol, to receive your contribution for a founding membership now. If you have already made your contribution, of course, the Committee thanks you.

The Committee on Certificates and Recognition has plans for a beautiful and appropriate certificate to be issued to all who have contributed to the founding membership fund, and will be forwarded to you as soon as the certificates are ready.

Since it is necessary for me to go back to my district in Iowa, and it will probably be impossible for me to be back in this area until January, I have designated Mr. Melvin Payne, one of the five excellent vice-presidents, to serve in my place until my return in January.

We are anxious to keep in touch with all who may have suggestions and ideas which can carry forward our purposes and objectives. Feel free to contact us about any suggestion which you may have.

With appreciation and fond hopes that the purposes and objectives of the United States Capitol Historical Society will be fulfilled to the utmost, let us capitalize in every possible way on this capital idea for our Capitol.

Hopefully and enthusiastically yours,


FRED SCHWENGEL

FS:him

*O. S. appreciates very much
your fine remarks - they will
help the fortunes of the Society
very much*

Article IV - MEMBERSHIP

Section 4. Founding Membership taken from the Constitution of the United States Capitol Historical Society

Section 4. Founding Membership. The Founding Membership shall consist of the following categories of persons, firms, corporations, or other organizations, approved by the Board, which contribute their gifts to help defray the cost of founding the Society and financing its activities during the first year of its existence:

- a. Junior Members shall be persons less than ten (10) years of age who join with a group of ten (10) or more such persons each of whom contributes \$1 or more.
- b. Student Members shall be persons who are students enrolled in a school or college who join with a group of ten (10) or more such persons each of whom contributes \$2 or more.
- c. Supporting Members shall be those who contribute \$5 or more.
- d. Contributing Members shall be those who contribute \$10 or more.
- e. Organization Memberships shall be granted to firms, corporations, or other organizations, which contribute \$25 or more.
- f. Share Members shall be those who contribute \$100 or more.
- g. Patron Members shall be those who contribute \$500 or more.
- h. Founding Members shall be those who contribute \$1,000 or more.

for our consideration, similar to that we had rejected. The agriculture bill is a case in point. I am so tired of voting on the Hanford atomic reactor issue that I hope to see the word only in my travels of the Far West. When the President could not get his Department of Urban Affairs legislation from the Rules Committee, he attempted to accomplish the same objective by administrative reorganization, only to see that rebuffed as well. Federal aid to education came up under Calendar Wednesday procedure to overwhelming defeat, but I fully expect to see once more a conference report on higher education, which the House re-committed 2 weeks ago, unless Congress goes home soon.

The administration should learn from these defeats that they propose and Congress disposes—once only if possible. I say to them now, "Let mass transportation, youth opportunities, and similar measures rest in peace until a new Congress returns to breathe life into them if this is the will of the Nation."

Mr. Speaker, those who feel Congress will surrender so readily its prerogatives will find they have misjudged the devotion of the Members of Congress to their duties. No matter how petty and unnecessary this prolonged session becomes, I am sure that the great majority of us are willing to fight it out on this line all winter—a season growing nearer and nearer even in the semitropical regions of Washington, D.C.

NON-SERVICE-CONNECTED PENSION PROGRAM FOR VETERANS

(Mr. HALEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point.)

Mr. HALEY. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced today a bill which proposes certain changes and improvements in the non-service-connected pension program for veterans.

Our committee, the Veterans' Affairs Committee, has been holding hearings for the past 6 weeks and has heard testimony from about 2 dozen witnesses, including representatives of all the major veterans' organizations.

This bill incorporates many of the changes which were suggested through the consensus of opinion by the veteran groups. The major provisions of the bill are as follows:

First. The minimum and intermediate income steps are raised, thereby allowing a major number of veterans and widows to obtain higher rates of pension.

Second. The monthly rate of pension for veterans and widows whose annual income is below the minimum income increment is raised. In most instances these raises are about \$5 per month.

Third. The bill excludes from annual income reports the amounts paid by the veteran for burial expenses of a spouse and children.

Fourth. The disability requirement for veterans 65 years of age or older is eliminated. In other words, veterans 65 years of age or older will be presumed eligible on the basis of age without the requirement of a physical examination.

Fifth. The bill excludes from annual income reports the cost of medical, dental, and hospital expenses of the veteran, his spouse, and children in the case of any veteran who has attained the age of 65 years.

Sixth. The bill excludes from the annual income reports of veterans all earned income of the spouse.

Seventh. Profits realized from the disposition of real or personal property are excluded from the income report.

Eighth. The bill excludes 10 percent of all payments of public or private retirement and eliminates the feature of the current law which does not require the counting of income from a public or private retirement plan until the contribution of the individual is recouped.

This proposal, if enacted, would provide certain desirable changes in the pension program which are particularly directed to the needs of World War I veterans who now constitute about 90 percent of those on the pension rolls.

This bill is being introduced at this time in order that its costs may be estimated by the Veterans' Administration and the Bureau of the Budget so that the bill can be placed under immediate study by the appropriate administrative agencies and a position can be developed.

FABRICATOR IN THE FIELD OF JOURNALISM

(Mr. PASSMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Speaker, most men who become famous in their vocations or professions, whatever their fields of activity may be, are identifiable in public discussion of their work without the necessity of mentioning them by name. The person whom I would like to bring to the attention of the membership of the House at this time, in connection with another deliberate effort on his part to thwart my successful work as chairman of the Subcommittee on Foreign Operations Appropriations, is in that category. Reference to him as the No. 1 prize-winning fabricator in the field of journalism is adequate identification.

May I say, Mr. Speaker, that I have not been to Paris since either 1959 or 1960. I do plan to go there, however, in the very near future. But the fact is, most of my trips to check on foreign aid operations have been to the Far East, to such countries as Korea, South Vietnam, Laos, Thailand, Burma, Taiwan, and Japan.

In every instance, before leaving on a foreign trip the word goes to the field that our committee members travel without tuxedos; that we do not require or desire, nor will we accept, entertainment or fancy dinners. We go out on business, and we want that fact fully understood before we depart.

Last year I did make a trip to five European countries to hold hearings, but not to Paris or any part of France. Last fall I made a trip around the world, that took me into the jungles of the Far East.

Both of these trips involved 37 days of travel. Even as chairman of the subcommittee, my total expenses, exclusive of transportation—and I do mean "total"—amounted to \$1,248.95, which I believe is probably a record for conservatism. I wonder, Mr. Speaker, if the accepted No. 1 journalistic truth-twister can find a record to match this one.

Furthermore, may I state that the members of the Committee on Appropriations, traveling abroad, do not touch so-called counterpart funds in any manner, form or fashion, but use only dollars—thanks to the wisdom of Chairman CLARENCE CANNON. Also, expenses of Appropriations Committee members are accounted for to the last penny, and inserted in the RECORD.

May our Heavenly Father have mercy on this poor truth-twister's soul, for he obviously knows of no other way by which to earn a livelihood. He will be missed when he is called to the Great Beyond. It may take a century for his equal to appear on the American scene.

U.S. CAPITOL HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SCHWENGEL] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCHWENGEL. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Iowa for yielding to me at this point. Some time ago I secured a 60-minute special order for today which special order follows the special order of the gentleman from Iowa. I secured this time for the purpose of placing in the RECORD a speech on the subject of the establishment of our Disarmament Agency which occurred approximately a year ago.

I ask unanimous consent at this time, Mr. Speaker, that my remarks appear in the RECORD following those of the gentleman from Iowa.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I also ask, Mr. Speaker, unanimous consent that my colleague from California [Mr. CLEM MILLER] may have similar permission for himself and other Members, who also wanted to participate in the discussion on the Disarmament Agency.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. CLEM MILLER. If the gentleman from Iowa will yield, I will ask unanimous consent, Mr. Speaker, that immediately following the insertion of the remarks of the gentleman from California [Mr. HOLIFIELD] which are to follow those of the gentleman from Iowa, that the following gentlemen may extend their remarks: Messrs. MURPHY, McDOWELL, MOSS, GALLAGHER, CLEM MILLER, ZABLOCKI, FASCELL, O'HARA of Michi-

gan, MORGAN, HAYS, KEITH, PRICE, BLATNIK, KASTENMEIER, SMITH of Iowa, MOORHEAD of Pennsylvania, RODINO, DANIELS, KOWALSKI, REUSS, WESTLAND, and BARRY.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

(Mr. SCHWENGEL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Speaker, often when young people from my district and other places come to Washington, I remind them that they are in the city of Washington, the seat of government, and that it serves the people of a great Nation through elected representatives. It was born from the union of a desire to be free and a desire to have and keep more of what can be fairly earned under freedom. Its Capitol Building stands as an eloquent testimony to the rewards of work, sacrifice and intelligent application of the principles found in freedom. Under the dome of the Capitol and within the shadow of the Capitol you will find many evidences of notable events in your history. Here we have put and built memorials in tribute to some of the great in our heritage who have had a major part in shaping the destiny of the institution that makes us brothers. While here, visit these memorials and there try to catch something of the spirit which burned in the hearts of those who were the torchbearers of freedom not only for this country, but for the world. We should be proud to note that more people visit this Capitol area than visit any other seat of government in the world. The American pilgrimage to this place indicates many things, importantly, I think, their interest in and respect for the freedom and opportunities its Capitol Building signifies. Foreigners come to see something of themselves brought here by people whom we call immigrants. They come here to learn how their own traditions have flourished when the burdens of the Old World are left behind and when they are mingled with the high ideals and virtues of other countries.

Mr. Speaker, after considering and passing on a project that has for its purpose the recalling, revealing, and retelling the history of an important time and person in our heritage, this seems to me an opportune moment in the deliberations of the second session of the 87th Congress to acquaint this House and the country more officially on the organization, the aims, and the progress of the U.S. Capitol Historical Society. Already this society—which we propose shall belong and be open to all the people of the United States—has made an impact, through its meetings and the consequent newspaper stories, that has proved most heartening to the dedicated handful of founders responsible so far for the beginnings that have been made.

Mr. BURLESON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCHWENGEL. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. BURLESON. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Iowa is to be highly commended for the able and aggressive leadership he is furnishing in connection with the Capitol Historical Society. Largely through his efforts, the society is now functioning for the purpose of filling a most worthwhile need.

We have here, in this Capitol Building in which we meet and conduct our daily business, a symbol of national unity and a landmark of American history in no way inferior to Plymouth Rock and Valley Forge, to the Alamo and the battlefield of Gettysburg, to Mount Vernon and Arlington. This building is at once a patriotic shrine and a living, active center of our Federal Government. It is well that this important fact is to be publicized and emphasized, to strengthen the patriotic fervor of our citizens, and in particular to give this dramatic impetus to the education of our young people, through the formation and projected activities of the Capitol Historical Society.

I cannot too highly commend the purposes for which this society is formed, and the objectives to be carried on and promoted by it. These are, as listed in the constitution of the society:

To encourage in the most comprehensive and enlightened manner an understanding by the people of the founding, growth, and significance of the Capitol of the United States of America as the tangible symbol of their representative form of government; to undertake research into the history of the Congress and the Capitol, and to promote the discussion, publication, and dissemination of the results of such studies; to foster and increase an informed patriotism of the land in the study of this living memorial to the founders of this Nation and the continuing thread of principles as exemplified by their successors.

The officers and trustees of the Capitol Historical Society are eminent persons, distinguished at once for their patriotic devotion to the Nation, their abiding interest in American history, and their particular concern with the part the Capitol Building has played, and is playing today, in the continuing course of that history. Under the honorary chairmanship of the revered Senator CARL HAYDEN of Arizona, the officers are: President, the Honorable Fred Schwengel, a Representative from Iowa; vice presidents, the Honorable Marguerite Stitt Church, a Representative from Illinois; the Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey, a Senator from Minnesota; Melvin Payne, executive vice president and secretary, the National Geographic Society; Allan Nevins, the noted historian; and Carl Haverlin, president of Broadcast Music, Inc.; recording secretary, Mrs. Lillian A. Kessel, research and information division, Office of the Architect of the Capitol; and treasurer, Mr. Victor M. Birely, president of Birely & Co., investments, who served with distinction as a member of the Lincoln Sesquicentennial Commission. As is appropriate for an organization of such purposes and activities, the organizers of this society have chosen for membership on the board of trustees a distinguished list of noted historians.

The formation of the Capitol Historical Society is a splendid step forward in placing the National Capitol in its due place at the center both of American history and of love of country. Through the activities of this society, our people should attain a deeper realization of the importance of the Capitol as symbol of the continuity and unity of America.

(Mrs. CHURCH asked and was given permission to extend her remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mrs. CHURCH. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to rise today to hail the formation and incorporation of the U.S. Capitol Historical Society, which we hope and, indeed, trust will serve as a link between the past and present history of a great nation and as a challenge to Americans today to recapture dedication to that freedom under law which those who have labored in these halls have preserved for every American.

In so rising, Mr. Speaker, I would pay merited tribute to Congressman FRED D. SCHWENGEL of the First District of Iowa. He has done more in our day to make history come alive through his own reverence for this august building than any Member who has ever served in this House. To his inspiration is due the rededication of us all to like reverence for the brick and mortar preserved through the ages, and particularly for the men—and the women—who have labored here and by their actions turned brick and mortar into a shrine of human rights and individual freedom. To him, indeed, goes our gratitude for leading us to the further realization that what we do here constitutes not isolated action; not fractional representation of various areas or interest; not temporary support of transient plans and actions. What we say here, what we do here, makes us, ourselves—and we claim such honor humbly—a vital, even if only transient, part of the great stream of history of a country that we are proud to call our own, one Nation, indeed, “under God, with liberty and justice for all.”

The dreams and hopes of the U.S. Capitol Historical Society are limitless. The plans that come within our range of thought are imaginative, as well as purposeful. We are mindful of the words of Daniel Burnham, “Make no little plans. They have no magic to stir men’s blood.” We hope that our plans and the sound execution thereof will provide the magic to bring awareness to all Americans, of all ages, particularly our youth, of the greatness of their country, of the power of its ideals, of the loss that would come not only to Americans but to all mankind if we faltered in our realization of those ideals. We would personalize the tragedy that would occur, if through carelessness, indifference, or cowardice, each successive generation ceased to savor national glory or failed to carry, individually and collectively, its due share of responsibility for the perpetuation of the principles and direction delineated by those who have temporarily occupied the chairs of national responsibility in these legislative, and once also judicial, chambers.

The inspiration which the founders of this Society feel so strongly is, nevertheless, Mr. Speaker, not enough. There will be scholarly work to accompany the research and expert care in the selection of articles that may be returned to these halls and in the preparation of the reports and pamphlets, etc., that will be made available to the wide scope of citizens that we hope to reach.

The presence on the board of trustees of authorities whose dedication is equaled by experience and proven eminence is guaranteed that our efforts will be successful.

The immediate nationwide response even to the most sparse indication—and it has been sparse to date—that such a society for the preservation of the buildings and the history of the Capitol was being formed, indicates an interest far beyond our dreams. It awakens within those of us who seek to build this nationwide society a quickened sense of urgency. We urge all Americans to join us in our effort to make these halls a living symbol of the American spirit and the American dream. We trust that every living Member of the U.S. Congress, present and past, will hasten to add his name to the list of proud sponsors of this newly formed United States Capitol Historical Society.

Mr. BARRY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCHWENGEL. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. BARRY. I wish to commend the gentleman for bringing this matter before us today. I am confident over the years his work will spread to the annals of our journals and also it will reach into the land and make us more constantly aware of the great heritage which we have.

The society proposes simply to make itself responsible for directing the preparation of and disseminating, throughout the United States and the world, the history of this Capitol building. And by employing the history of this, perhaps most sacred edifice in the whole complex of Government buildings in the United States, to make it the focus and foundation for telling amply, inspirationally and correctly the story of our country. For to the founders of this society and of course to all of us, the story of this Capitol is indeed the story of our country. Here within these halls are reflected the triumph and the travail, the glory and the tragedy, the sacrifices and the rewards derived from them, that have brought this democracy under the republican form of government to the position of eminence in world history we now enjoy as a people.

Mr. Speaker, the Capitol Historical Society, by the will of those who created it and the Constitution already adopted that now governs it, proposes to become the most open, the most integrated, the numerically largest, and the most democratic society of men, women and children in the world and, very likely, in the history of societies. In fact we shall consider ourselves 100 percent organized only when, under certain respective categories, we shall have attained a possible

active membership of 187 million people, or when we shall have enlisted as members the total population of the United States.

This at least is one of our aims and we hope for a reasonable measure of success.

We are to be, of course, a nonprofit society, financed not through Federal appropriation, but through grants from private funds and through subscriptions deliberately planned to be modest and widely attractive. For it is one of the tenets of our faith that members of our society, whether individuals, corporations, institutions, adults or schoolchildren, shall have a stake moneywise, however relatively nominal, in a body to which they will owe a kind of allegiance, a discipline perhaps, and a patriotic responsibility. For we want the people of the United States, all our people everywhere, to be themselves learners and scholars, teachers and missionaries of their own great and remarkable history.

It will be the function of the society to enlist almost at once the services of some nationally respected, highly diligent and competent American historian to launch the first project in a whole catalog of projects. We proposed that in due course we shall need the talents and the skills of a staff of historians and researchers to do the fullest justice to this very Chamber in which I am now speaking, to that Speaker's podium over there, to the rooms and corridors adjoining this Chamber, to the Senate, to the stairways, the cellars, the facade, the walks, the paintings and statues, the decorations that constitute this symbol of the free government, this Capitol building of the Government of the United States. It is a history that will be rich in exact data, rich in drama, incredible for the sweep, the nobility, the humanity of its legislation over the years. It is a history that will tell the full story of this Republic and the decisions that have come out of the building down to the very hour in which I now speak. It will be the story of war and peace, of controversy and debate, of deliberations and decisions that have changed the face of the earth and shaken empires to their foundations.

That's the story we propose to tell.

And in the telling of it we mean to give the whole of mankind—not only ourselves—a truer image of the United States. Once we have the basic materials of accurate history gathered for us in detail by our historians and researchers and put to the severest tests of truth, we shall translate them into every known form of communication for distribution everywhere. It will be done by brochures and guide books, by newspaper accounts, by biographical tomes, pictorially and through texts. We shall enlist all the newer devices of electronic communications employing in time the Telstar and satellite communications for which this very Congress legislated so wisely. There will be moving picture shorts and static slides, tape recordings and radio, television and simple photography. The story of the United States will be told, with the Capitol as the focus,

in music and drama, in sketches and features and nothing will be overlooked.

That is how we propose to tell the story.

This is the history of the Capitol that will be told to the millions of tourists who visit this building and this Capitol annually. It will be distributed—we hope—to every schoolhouse in the land and it will be not a chore in the compulsory curriculum of education, but an inspirational entertainment in which history itself and the compelling stuffs of which our history is made, shall be made inviting, desirable, fascinating and ennobling to the young minds of the land. For adults as well the story will go out to clubs and societies, institutions and factories, union halls and board rooms, on ships at sea, in rumpus rooms and public auditoriums, among political and social organizations.

And all those who see and hear and read and listen to lectures and commentary, we again hope, will become live and active members of our Capitol Historical Society.

If this is done—as we determine it shall be—without the use of Government funds and it becomes—as we determine it shall be—one of the major cultural and educational endeavors in our country, who can or would oppose it? Is this not a project on the grand scale in which we can all unite? Is this not a brilliant and an unfailing opportunity for removing the shame of neglect that has kept so much of a great nation in ignorance of its own sublime history? One has but to look about this room, this massive Chamber and—knowing its story—be stricken with awe and a sense of wonder. We have but to think of the legislation that was passed here in this very session and the decisions that were debated and put into law.

It is here that the President must come to deliver his state of the Union address. The Executive makes the recommendations but this is the House which, with the other body, determines whether or not they shall be adopted. It is here that we hold the Nation's pursestrings. Indeed, when war is declared it is here that the declaration is made. Here in this Chamber comes the U.S. Supreme Court on special occasion. In this room we listen to the Prime Ministers, the heads of states, the notables of our own and foreign countries in joint meetings. Why, to me, as of course to you, this room spills over with the very essence of history. And the story from this moment goes back to the hour when George Washington laid the cornerstone at the founding of our country. Indeed, it goes back before that to the negotiations that determined that the Capitol of the new country shall be on this spot.

I recall the reading of some recent history of that time and in this book was printed, the first time I have seen it, a speech made by John Adams. It was the first speech made in this area. It was made in what is now known as the Old Supreme Court Chamber, where the old Senate Chamber was. Among other things he said that we are fortunate now to have a permanent site of the U.S.

Capitol. We should all be grateful that we have a "temple of liberty."

That is what this building is and its story must be told not only to our own people and the coming generations, but it must be told to the world so that they will better understand the true objectives that lie in the hearts and minds of these wonderful people we call Americans.

Mr. Speaker, the reception of this idea is underscored and its success assured when you read the following list of people and organizations that have been elected and included in the list of officers, trustees, and advisors in the Capitol Society.

President: Fred Schwengel.

Vice presidents: Congresswoman Marguerite Stitt Church, Senator Hubert H. Humphrey, Mr. Melvin Fein, Allan Nevine, and Carl Haverlin.

Recording secretary: Mrs. Kassel.

Treasurer: Mr. Victor Finely.

Ex Office: Living presidents, Vice President of the United States, Speaker of the House, Minority Leader of the House, Minority Leader of the Senate, Secretary of the Smithsonian, Librarian of Congress, Architect of the Capitol, Chairman of the House Administration Committee, Chairman of the Senate Rules and Administration Committee, Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library, and Archivist of the United States.

Representatives of the following private organizations: American Historical Association, American Political Science Association, National Trust for Historical Preservation, American Institute of Architects, Columbia Historical Society, and Society of Architectural Historians.

The following trustees (15 of the following 17): William S. White, Gerald McDermont, John Jackson, Mrs. Morris Udall, Arthur Manson, Mrs. Dorothy Hagen, Mrs. Constance Green, Mrs. Robert L. Raton, Bruce Catton, Walter M. Whitehill, Mr. Richard Racataiter, Benjamin Quarles, Elmer Ellis, Arthur Flidening, Julian Boyd, Congressman Mac Mathias, Congressman Stephens, Steve Feeley, Dr. John Crane, and Ralph Becker.

Mr. Speaker, when addressing a religious heritage group here in Washington recently I made the following remarks. Because many people have evidenced an interest in that speech and because they may serve an interest in the subject, I include them herewith:

MY IMPRESSIONS OF THE CAPITOL

The edifice—our Capitol which we see daily—visitors have already seen often and many will see again is the world's best known public building where liberty is active, vibrant and meaningful.

Although designed piece by piece under the direction of several architects, this magnificent structure shows little evidence of the patchwork one might expect and which is so evident in some of the great buildings of the world.

From any one of the many views of the Capitol, one becomes aware of its magnificent grandeur. It is an imposing structure and presents the symmetry, unity, and classic grace of a building envisioned and designed by a master architect.

The cornerstone was laid in pomp and ceremony with the first President playing a major role, September 18, 1793. With extensions, south and north, added in 1857 and 1859; the dome completed in December of 1863; the terrace added in 1891; and the east front extended in 1962, it appears to be a completed masterpiece of permanence.

Yet, the Capitol will never be complete while the Nation lasts and we want it to

be eternal. That is why the Congress, under the guiding hand of many competent architects, built for the ages. The Capitol has grown as the Nation has grown; it will continue to grow.

The impress of each succeeding generation will be found on its walls or will be otherwise noted making evident the incomparable advancement, intellectual, artistic and governmental, that comes with understanding and gradual application of the principles found in our compact, declaration, and Constitution.

This building is American; American because its major symbolic interest is human beings. Besides the flag, it is our most American, American symbol; it is our shrine, a vast and important history has been made here. It is an American heritage that should be cherished.

It has permanence because it is built on a good foundation. I know because I have explored all the inner and lower recesses of this building.

Its strength, its permanence, its growth is assured because it is built on a sound foundation of philosophy—a philosophy that denotes moral character. This is so evident in the lives of our great patriots who early made a great discovery for our Government.

You will recall from your history the inadequacy of the Articles of Confederation. You will recall the struggles, difficulties and frustrations that those men who attended the Constitutional Convention faced. The atmosphere and the prospects were so discouraging that George Washington was led to say, "It is too probable that no plan we propose will be adopted. Perhaps another dreadful conflict is to be sustained. If, to please the people, we offer what we ourselves disapprove, how can we afterward defend our work?"

Then, pointing away, he said, "Let us raise a standard to which the wise and honest can repair. The event is in the hand of God."

But it was at a critical moment when the convention appeared to be on the verge of collapse when Ben Franklin had this to say:

"In this situation of this assembly, groping as it were in the dark to find political truth, and scarce able to distinguish it when presented to us, how has it happened, sir, that we have not hitherto once thought of humbly applying to the Father of Lights to illuminate our understandings? In the beginning of the contest with Great Britain when we were sensible of danger, we had daily prayer in this room for the divine protection. Our prayers, sir, were heard, and they were graciously answered. All of us who were engaged in the struggle must have observed frequent instances of a superintending providence in our favor. To that kind providence we owe this happy opportunity of consulting in peace on the means of establishing our future national felicity, and have we now forgotten that powerful Friend? Or do we imagine that we no longer need His assistance? I have lived a long time and the longer I live the more convincing proofs I see of this truth; that God governs in the affairs of men. And if a sparrow cannot fall to the ground without His notice, is it probable that an empire can rise without His aid? We have been assured, sir, in the sacred writings that 'except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it.' I firmly believe this; and I also believe that without His concurring aid we shall succeed in this political building no better than the builders of Babel: we shall be divided by our little partial local interests; our projects will be confounded, and we ourselves shall become a reproach and by word down to future ages. And what is worse, mankind may hereafter from this unfortunate instance, despair of establishing governments by human wisdom and leave it to chance, war and conquest."

Here was the greatest discovery our Nation and our patriots ever made.

It is evident in so many of our documents. George Washington, in his Farewell Address, said in effect, "Religion and morality are indispensable to political prosperity."

Evidencing great faith and an understanding of the moral values, the first speech in this Capitol included this wording: "May this territory be the residence of virtue and happiness. In this city may that piety and virtue, that wisdom and magnanimity, that constancy and self-government, which adorned the great character whose name it bears, be forever held in veneration. Here, and throughout our country may simple manners, pure morals, and true religion, flourish forever."

And, an example followed when he said, "It would be unbecoming the representatives of this Nation to assemble, for the first time, in this solemn temple, without looking up to the Supreme Ruler of the universe, and imploring His blessing."

These words were spoken by John Adams to the Congress on the 22d of November in 1800. Since that time every President of the United States has invoked the blessings, called upon his God for guidance, and admonished his people about the moral values.

Oh, so much could be said about this. There is so much evidence of their faith but none, it seems to me, greater than the words expressed by the man I have dubbed our most American American. In the last 72 words of his last public utterance—simple words they were. Fifty-nine of them one syllable words, 12 of them two syllable words and 1 three syllable word and that word was charity.

You will recognize the author when I quote him by saying, "With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the Nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow, and his orphan—to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace, among ourselves, and with all nations."

You are interested in American religious heritage. You couldn't be identified with anything more important and more necessary to freedom.

I have said, and I believe firmly, that if we would take the religious thought out of our American atmosphere, the freedom we know would fold very soon, an anarchy would prevail.

There are many Members of the Congress who understand this and they are trying to keep this spark alive by meeting every week in prayer sessions during the breakfast hour. Also, in the Senate and House the secretaries have weekly prayer breakfast meetings—also in the departments of the Government. The last count indicated there were 37 groups that meet weekly in prayer sessions here in Washington to think on and learn things religious and moral.

You are to be commended for your interest. Keep it up. Promote it and to the extent you possibly can, make it more meaningful and worthwhile for more people by developing a sense of dedication toward those things that involve religion.

DISARMAMENT OR DISASTER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. HOLIFIELD] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, just 1 year ago the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency came into being as a separate statutory Agency charged with

the primary responsibility within our Government for the formulation and implementation of U.S. arms control and disarmament policy. The legislation establishing the Agency received the support of an overwhelming majority of both bodies of the Congress.

This was a significant piece of legislation. It is the first time in history that any nation has created a statutory agency within its government devoted solely to arms control and disarmament.

Along with many others I sponsored and actively supported the creation of this Agency. On the occasion of the anniversary of its creation, therefore, I would like to reaffirm my support of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and commend it for a job well done during the first year of its existence.

As a member of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, of which I now have the honor to serve as chairman, and also as chairman of the Subcommittee on Military Operations of the Committee on Government Operations, I have been intimately involved in our national security policy for many years.

I have consistently supported measures which, I believe, would strengthen the security of our Nation and the security of the free world.

One of the reasons I supported the creation of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency was my considered belief that a sound and well-thought out policy on arms control and disarmament was an essential and integral part of our national security policy. In the uncontrolled arms race in which, because of Soviet intransigence, we find ourselves today, we have not really solved our problem of security as we have perfected our weapons. The offensive capability has gotten so far ahead of defense that we can no longer offer an effective defense for our population from an attack of Soviet intercontinental ballistic missiles. To prevent the infliction of such a horror on our population we must rely on our ability to retaliate in kind, city for city.

In this dilemma, where the balance of terror prevails, it is vital to our security that, at the same time that we retain our capacity to retaliate, we do everything in our power to bring the arms race under control and to turn the upward spiral downward.

Therefore, I support the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency in its efforts to formulate sound and workable arms control and disarmament proposals.

And, on the basis of these proposals, I support the negotiation of agreements with the Soviet Union which will enhance the national security of both of us by freeing both of us from the deadly competition in destructive technology in which we are now locked.

U.S. interest in disarmament by no means began with the creation of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency 1 year ago. That Agency now provides a much needed focus for our efforts and has provided them with new impetus.

The United States has always pursued a policy of peace. "Peaceful co-existence" is a phrase that Chairman

Khrushchev has seized upon to characterize Soviet foreign policy since the death of Stalin. Regrettably, he has robbed the phrase of any real meaning by using it to legitimize subversion, guerrilla tactics, wars of national liberation, and wars for the liquidation of colonialism. Had the Communists not seized upon the phrase "peaceful co-existence" and completely distorted its meaning in this way, I might use it to characterize U.S. policy. For we have indeed tried to exist peacefully among a community of independent nations.

We entered each of the two World Wars reluctantly and as soon as the hostilities ceased we were among the first to disarm.

At the end of the Second World War we had in being the most powerful war-making machine ever created by any nation and it was at the peak of its efficiency. We possessed a complete monopoly on the most deadly of weapons, the atomic bomb. As soon as hostilities terminated, our Armed Forces were demobilized in record time.

The United States even offered to give up completely the atomic bomb at a time when its monopoly over that weapon was still complete. On June 14, 1946, Bernard Baruch presented to the United Nations a far-reaching yet practical proposal which would have placed all atomic energy activities under the United Nations. Thereafter, all atomic production would have been confined to peaceful purposes under effective international control.

Unhappily, the Soviet Union rejected this offer and with the explosion of their first atomic bomb in September of 1949 the nuclear arms race was on.

Following the cessation of hostilities in Korea, the United States once again took the initiative in arms control and disarmament. In 1953 President Eisenhower laid before the United Nations his atoms-for-peace program. One of the basic ideas embodied in this proposal was an international agency to promote the peaceful uses of atomic energy and to safeguard nuclear materials from being converted to military purposes.

Eventually this idea bore fruit in the creation of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

I had the honor of serving as the representative of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy at the first organizational meeting of this Agency held at Vienna in October of 1957, and have also served as a congressional adviser to the American delegation to the general conference of the Agency. Therefore, I can testify to the useful work that the International Atomic Energy Agency has done over the years since its founding.

Unfortunately, another of the basic ideas expressed in President Eisenhower's atoms for peace program has never been implemented. This was his proposal for the contribution by the nuclear powers to the international Agency of agreed quantities of nuclear materials for peacetime purposes from their stockpiles. This measure was never accepted by the Soviet Union.

Another important initiative in the arms control field by the United States

was the open-skies proposal of President Eisenhower. This proposal was first advanced at the summit conference at Geneva in 1955. Implementation of this plan and the exchange of military blueprints would have gone far toward reducing the danger of surprise attack and easing international tensions in the opinion of many thoughtful people.

One of the most intensive negotiating efforts of the 1950's on the subject of disarmament occurred in London in 1957. Our proposals at that time focused on a few first steps which would have the effect of tapering off the arms race. The proposals that the United States made in 1957 were: a nuclear test ban, a cut-off in the production of fissionable material for use in nuclear weapons, reductions in numbers of men in the Armed Forces, reductions in conventional armaments, and the establishment of zones to guard against surprise attack. When this effort to reach a disarmament agreement broke down, the Soviet Union refused to participate further in disarmament negotiations and not until 1960 did full scale disarmament talks begin again.

However, in 1958 a conference was held in Geneva devoted exclusively to the problems of surprise attack. Our delegation to this conference was ably led by Mr. William C. Foster, who now is Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

Beginning in October 1958, representatives of the United States, United Kingdom, and the Soviet Union also met to negotiate an agreement on the cessation of nuclear testing. The scientific findings made by a conference of experts from the three nuclear powers and from other countries during July and August of 1958 provided a basis for negotiation.

This technical conference, convened at the suggestion of President Eisenhower, produced a report which stated that with certain capabilities and limitations a nuclear test ban agreement could be effectively policed by the use of various types of instrumentation.

It was the task of the diplomats to translate these technical findings into a treaty providing for a control system to monitor the cessation of tests. These negotiations continued over a period of nearly 4 years and are now still going on.

On the question of comprehensive disarmament, during the spring and summer of 1961 a series of constructive bilateral exchanges between ourselves and the Soviet Union were held. Mr. John J. McCloy, then President Kennedy's special adviser on disarmament, and a man who played a leading role in advocating the need of a separate agency to deal with the problems of arms control and disarmament, ably represented the United States in these discussions.

The result was agreement on the joint statement of agreed principles for disarmament negotiations. In this document, which now forms the basis of negotiations at the 18 nation disarmament conference in Geneva, both sides have recognized that their overall goal is general and complete disarmament in a peaceful world.

Both sides have recognized that all disarmament measures must be balanced so

The new health care law is 1 of 10 bills dealing with migratory labor introduced by Senator HARRISON A. WILLIAMS Jr., Democrat of New Jersey, in the current session of the Congress. It is the first to be enacted.

OTHER LAWS EXPECTED

Calling the new law "the first substantial really helpful bill ever passed for the migrant," Senator WILLIAMS has expressed confidence the other bills would become law soon.

Four that passed the Senate last year still await action by the House. Scheduled next for consideration by the House is the one of the four bills dealing with child labor.

The benefits of modern agricultural science are brought to bear diligently against the diseases of plants and livestock. It is encouraging that at long last we have seen the necessity for applying the same diligence in combating the diseases that kill and cripple those who harvest our food.

U.S. CAPITOL HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, one of the important achievements that occurred during this session of Congress was the founding of the U.S. Capitol Historical Society. I believe this is an event of great significance. I rise to pay tribute to those persons who have been prominent leaders in the establishment of this society dedicated to the comprehensive and scholarly study of the Capitol and the human history that is an integral part of this magnificent building.

The guiding force and moving spirit behind the U.S. Capitol Historical Society is the distinguished gentleman from Iowa, Representative FRED SCHWENGEL. Mr. SCHWENGEL conceived of the idea, nurtured the idea, gathered support for the idea, and finally brought it to realization during the past 6 months. This is a great achievement and a tribute to his vision and determination.

I want to stress the importance of vision in the founding of this society: vision to see that great moments in human history have taken place in this building, vision to see that Americans and all people must come to appreciate more fully many of these events, and vision to see that history is still being made here. The society will now preserve these events for the ages.

The purposes of the U.S. Capitol Historical Society, as set forth in its constitution, make an eloquent statement. They provide an excellent description of the reasons behind the founding of the society. These purposes are "to encourage in the most comprehensive and enlightened manner an understanding by the people of the founding, growth, and significance of the Capitol of the United States of America as the tangible symbol of their representative form of government; to undertake research into the history of the Congress and the Capitol, and to promote the discussion, publication, and dissemination of the results of such studies; to foster and increase an informed patriotism of the land in the study of this living memorial to the founders of this Nation and the continuing thread of principles as exemplified by their successors."

The founders of the society recognize one principal fact: that this is a great and historic building; that the history of the Nation is written in its corridors, chambers, rooms and alcoves. Giants among men have labored here and the product of their labors has been the history of this Nation. The extent to which the U.S. Capitol Historical Society can assist in telling this story, in capturing these great achievements for the ages, then it will make a most important contribution to our national life.

In fact, it is amazing to realize that over 150 years have passed without the establishment of such a society. It has been needed for many generations. We must realize the debt owed FRED SCHWENGEL by the entire Nation now that the society has been established.

I would like to note briefly the officers of the society. Our honored and revered colleague, the senior Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], is the honorary chairman. I think we occasionally forget that this great Senator has served his State as an elected Member of Congress since the day of its admission to the Union. His willingness to serve as honorary chairman is indeed fitting and generous.

The Honorable FRED SCHWENGEL has been elected president of the society. His endless enthusiasm and dedication will guarantee that the society's work will be both purposeful and enlightened. Vice presidents include the gracious and able Congresswoman from Illinois, Mrs. Marguerite Stitt Church; Allan Nevins, the noted historian; Carl Haverlin, president of Broadcast Music, Inc., and a noted authority on President Lincoln; Melvin Payne, executive vice president and secretary of the National Geographic Society; and, I must admit with some modesty, the senior Senator from Minnesota, Mrs. Lillian Kessel, Office of the Architect of the Capitol, serves as recording secretary; and Mr. Victor M. Birely, president of Birely & Co., investments, has been elected treasurer.

Many other persons throughout the United States have worked in behalf of the society. The extent of the support from across this Nation has been most encouraging.

A board of trustees representing many related fields of endeavor has also been elected. The work of the society is underway.

I believe one of the first projects will be the preparation of the comprehensive fact and guidebook of Capitol that will be available to the thousands of visitors who come here each year. This book will be prepared under the direction of a number of leading scholars of history, government, architecture, and the arts. Its publication will be a great achievement.

Beyond that, the work of the society should be limitless. I personally believe the production of a motion picture film portraying the highlights of the Capitol in a form suitable for presentation throughout the world would be another major contribution. Of course, the society will also undertake a continuing

program of research and study into the Capitol and the history that has been written here. As funds become more plentiful I trust the society will develop a permanent staff of scholars to carry forth these various research activities.

An important facet of the society's activities will be bringing the history of the Capitol and Congress to the young people of America. There will be a special category of paid membership for our young citizens, for it is essential to include them as direct participants. I can think of no more worthy objective than bringing the students of America into closer touch with the ongoing history of the Congress of the United States.

The society will be open to and belong to all the people of the United States. This building and this Congress, as stated in the purposes of the society, provide the tangible evidence of our democratic form of government. Membership in the society should be available to all American citizens.

I was greatly honored to be elected vice president of the U.S. Capitol Historical Society. I am looking forward to whatever contribution I can make to its many activities. And I urge my colleagues to join the ranks of participating members. The society has a great task before it and I believe a great future. I hope every Member of Congress and every other American will be an active participant and contributor to this outstanding work.

FOREIGN AID APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, this morning the New York Times emphasized the importance of the decisions that will be reached this week by the conference committee on foreign aid appropriations.

The Times asks which version of the appropriations bill Premier Khrushchev would prefer. This seems to me to be a highly relevant question. I quote from the Times answer:

Naturally the Soviet leader would like to see us repudiate our program of long-term aid commitments, cripple the Alliance for Progress, put heavy pressure on Yugoslavia and Poland to move closer to Moscow, and force a serious exacerbation of our relations with such friendly countries as Norway and Greece. These are some of the predictable consequences should the House version become law.

Mr. President, I see great truth in these observations. I exhort the Senate conferees to support the Senate version with vigor and determination. The Times does not exaggerate; the very future of the cold war may rest with the decisions reached by this conference committee.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the New York Times editorial entitled "Aid—to Friends or to Moscow?" be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

AID TO FRIENDS OR TO MOSCOW?

The Senate has now restored most of the cut in the foreign aid appropriations bill

that was inflicted in the House on the President's original request for funds. The Senate also voted sensibly—and in accordance with the provisions of the authorization legislation—for Presidential discretionary power on aid to Yugoslavia and Poland, as well as on aid to countries whose ships move cargoes to Cuba. This hard fought struggle will reach its climax this week in the conference between Representatives of House and Senate.

None of the conferees should be under any misapprehension as to the importance of the decisions they will take. The President of the United States has warned that the drastically reduced appropriation voted by the House "poses a threat to free world security." He has declared that "the aid program is just as important as any military spending we do abroad." The President has not made these and other similar statements lightly. They are literally true.

In practical terms, the bargaining at the conference table will center about the \$800 million difference between the Senate and House versions. While this is a large fraction of the aid appropriation, it is a minuscule amount compared with either the total of Federal spending or the national income. It is much less, for example, than one-fifth of 1 percent of the Nation's gross national product. Can it really be seriously argued that to save such a relatively small amount—in terms of this Nation's vast resources—it is worth while gambling that the judgment of the House Appropriations Committee on one of the most sensitive areas of our foreign policy is superior to that of the Chief Executive of the United States, not to mention that of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and the House Committee on Foreign Affairs?

The conferees will do well to ask themselves which version of the appropriations bill Premier Khrushchev would prefer. Naturally the Soviet leader would like to see us repudiate our program of long-term aid commitments, cripple the Alliance for Progress, put heavy pressure on Yugoslavia and Poland to move closer to Moscow, and force a serious exacerbation of our relations with such friendly countries as Norway and Greece. These are some of the predictable consequences should the House version become law. They argue eloquently for a conference decision to adopt the Senate version.

FEDERAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Mr. MILLER. Mr. President, the Des Moines, Iowa, Register for July 5 contained an article entitled "He'd Like To See Federal Financial Statement," written by Maurice Stans.

Mr. Stans advocates the preparation of some kind of annual presentation of the assets, liabilities, and worth of the Federal Government. He indicates that the Bureau of the Budget and the Treasury Department have been working on this subject, and he expresses the need for such a statement so that the American people will know where they stand with respect to the finances of the Federal Government.

I ask unanimous consent that this excellent article be printed in the body of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

HE'D LIKE TO SEE FEDERAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT

(By Maurice Stans)

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—Do you realize that the largest enterprise in the world—the

U.S. Government—has no financial statement listing its resources and debts?

If you own a share of stock in a publicly owned corporation, you get a report annually or oftener, listing its assets and liabilities. If you belong to a union, lodge, fraternity, professional society, or club, you get an annual accounting of its investments, funds, and obligations.

In many States, counties, municipalities, and other taxing districts, published annual statements are required by law. Usually these summarize the receipts and disbursements and show also the balances of properties, investments, cash, and liabilities.

A PROPER ACCOUNTING

A proper accounting of stewardship by a publicly held corporation or public body almost invariably is expected to include at least two things:

A summary of the transactions in each fiscal year.

A summary of the financial position (resources and debts, or assets and liabilities) at the end of each year.

The Government publishes only the first of these, its accounting for cash transactions. It has no system for compiling a periodic statement of what it owns and what it owes.

ENTITLED TO KNOW

The concept behind the reporting requirements of a publicly owned business corporation is that the owners are entitled to know its financial status. Among other things, this may help them to determine whether to change the management.

Under this concept, it seems logical that the Government should furnish its owners—the citizens—a thorough annual accounting of financial stewardship. The voters might then more intelligently decide whether to retain or change the management.

To be sure, the Government does report an annual budget in advance of each year and a cash-in cash-out statement at the end of each year, showing whether tax revenues balanced expenditures. But this is far less than the extent of disclosure that the Government requires of important business corporations.

NO CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

The annual budget document does contain reports of the financial condition of certain trust funds, revolving funds and the many Government business corporations, such as TVA, CCC, Panama Canal Company and Virgin Islands Corporation. It also contains summaries of amounts invested in loan and insurance programs at the close of each year. But the annual budget includes no consolidated balance sheet containing a summary of the Government's assets and liabilities.

The House Committee on Government Operations for several years has prepared annual inventory reports bringing together from various sources some of the Federal Government's asset amounts—both real and personal. These reports are a good start, but they are admittedly incomplete as an overall balance sheet.

Wouldn't the taxpayer like to know how much the Government has invested in loans, stockpiles, securities, farm products, foreign currencies, working funds, public buildings, Government-owned corporations, and so on? And wouldn't he like to know, too, how much the Government owes?

By watching the changes in these categories from year to year, along with the annual budget, you might be better able to appraise the course of the Government's financial affairs.

To get this information at the outset would be a difficult technical job for Government accountants. But once the techniques were established, keeping the figures up to date would be relatively easy. Many compli-

cations would have to be resolved. Accounting principles would have to be established in many property categories.

ANSWERS NEEDED

The Military Establishment is an asset; but what about military hardware destined to be consumed? How should foreign currencies and strategic stockpiles be priced? How should depreciation on public buildings and equipment be accounted for?

These are only a few of the typical questions. But these accounting problems are not insurmountable.

Many accounting principles already common in business practice would be applicable and others could be devised. Even if all assets were initially valued at their cost, rather than at current market, the statements would be worthwhile. They then could be refined over a period of years.

SOME WORK DONE ON IT

Some preliminary research on this was done in 1959-60 by the Bureau of the Budget. Either the Bureau or the Treasury Department should take on the whole chore.

Just as a balance sheet for an individual will reveal whether he is overextended in any direction, so would a Federal balance sheet turn the spotlight on problems long hidden in the background. It's time we did this to establish better controls over our Federal finances.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. MILLER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may be excused from attendance on the sessions of the Senate commencing at noon on Saturday and continuing through next week.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

NECESSITY FOR ENDING SEGREGATED HOUSING

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, the Washington Post this morning published an article entitled "House Group Warns Commissioners on Rules to Ban Segregated Housing."

I ask unanimous consent that the entire article be printed at this point in the RECORD, in connection with my remarks.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD as follows:

[From the Washington (D.C.) Post, Oct. 4, 1962]

ACTION TAKEN AT SECRET MEETING—HOUSE GROUP WARNS COMMISSIONERS ON RULES TO BAN SEGREGATED HOUSING

(By Morton Mintz)

A House District subcommittee, dominated by Southerners, tried in an unannounced, secret meeting yesterday to interpose itself between the District Commissioners and a proposed regulation barring racial discrimination in Washington housing.

Although the subcommittee was set up in recent days, its existence and purpose—to delve into so-called special problems of the District—had not been disclosed.

In its hour-long meeting, the subcommittee warned the District Commissioners against issuance of any regulation forbidding discrimination in the sale, rental or financing of homes and apartments.

Walter N. Tobriner, President of the Board of Commissioners, said he had no comment on the meeting.

Although what is involved is an administrative regulation and not new legislation, the control of District Committee members

116 HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
CAPITOL 4-3121, EXT. 5131 OR 5132

DISTRICT OFFICE:
623 UNION ARCADE
DAVENPORT, IOWA
324-9153

CHARLES FREBURG
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

FRED SCHWENGEL
1ST DISTRICT, IOWA

COMMITTEES:
PUBLIC WORKS
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

SUBCOMMITTEES:
WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT
FLOOD CONTROL
ROADS

SPECIAL SUBCOMMITTEE
ON THE FEDERAL-AID
HIGHWAY PROGRAM

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

August 22, 1963

The Hon. Hubert Humphrey
1313 New Senate Office Building

Hello Senator:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter I have sent to Senator Mansfield which I believe is self-explanatory.

You will recall that I visited with you about this some time ago, and it is my hope that with your help we can make arrangements to lift the rules long enough so that we can include a picture of the Senate in session in what we believe will be one of the finest books ever published on the Capitol. One thing that pleases me most is that it will serve to promote the ideals of freedom that the Capitol symbolizes so well.

With appreciation and with hope that we can work together on this, I am

Sincerely yours,

Fred Schwengel
CONGRESSMAN FRED SCHWENGEL

FS:em

Enclosure

John
HH
do you want me to follow up on this?
John

116 HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
CAPITOL 4-3121, EXT. 5/31 OR 5132

DISTRICT OFFICE:
223 UNION ARCADE
DAVENPORT, IOWA
324-9153

CHARLES FREBURG
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

FRED SCHWENGEL
1ST DISTRICT, IOWA

COMMITTEES:
PUBLIC WORKS
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

SUBCOMMITTEES:
WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT
FLOOD CONTROL
ROADS

SPECIAL SUBCOMMITTEE
ON THE FEDERAL-AID
HIGHWAY PROGRAM

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.
August 21, 1963

The Hon. Mike Mansfield
113 Old Senate Office Building

Dear Senator:

You, of course, are aware of the fact that the United States Capitol Historical Society is publishing a book that is designed to exploit the people and the art of the Capitol that deal with the establishment, preservation and extension of freedom, the history of the construction of the building, a very brief story on some of the dramatic moments in our history, and a good though brief description of the current activities and responsibilities of Congress. The book will be in color. It will be the same size as the White House book which has been so wonderfully received and we feel it will do much to rekindle in the hearts and minds of our people the spirit of freedom that was so evident in the hearts of those who preceded us and burns in the hearts of those who serve today.

This collection of beautiful pictures of the Capitol would not be complete, Senator, without a picture, in color, of the United States Senate in session. I, of course, know of the rules in this regard but it seems that a publication which is designed and dedicated to tell the story of representative government should have a picture of your distinguished body in it. It is my hope, the hope of the Committee on Publications, the Board of Trustees and the membership of the Society, now including some 250 Members of the Congress, that the rules can be lifted temporarily so that it will be possible to take a picture of the Senate in session for our book.

It is understood, of course, that the negatives we will have of the Senate in session, and indeed any negatives we will have of the entire Capitol, will be made available to all the news services and to any organization or citizen having a rightful claim for their publication and for other uses providing, of course, credit would be given to those associated with the development of this publication.

I have already counseled with leaders on both sides of the aisle in the Senate on this matter and I think I can say they are

August 21, 1963

in substantial agreement with our request providing, of course, that assurances are given that the negatives will be made available to those having legitimate claim to them.

With kind regards and best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

CONGRESSMAN FRED SCHWENGEL

FS:ss

CC - Sen. Hubert Humphrey
Sen. Thomas Kuchel
Sen. Everett Dirksen
Sen. Bourke B. Hickenlooper
Sen. Carl Hayden
Vice President Lyndon Johnson

■ UNITED STATES CAPITOL HISTORICAL SOCIETY

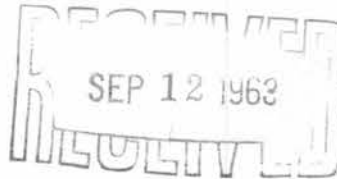
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON 25, D.C.



August 30, 1963

HONORARY CHAIRMAN
Hon. Carl Hayden
PRESIDENT
Hon. Fred Schwengel

Mr. John Stewart
1726 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.
Washington, D. C.



Dear Mr. Stewart:

Enclosed is a copy of a statement that has gone to all members of the United States Capitol Historical Society. I hope you will find it worthwhile to have in your file on the Society.

You will be interested in knowing that we are moving ahead on schedule with our first publication "We, the People". The subtitle tentatively agreed upon is "A Biography of the Capitol". This, we believe, will be as well received as The White House Guide Book, which has already sold about 800,000 copies.

It may be that you will have questions or suggestions to make about the Society and its program, if so please feel free to write us.

Sincerely yours,


FRED SCHWENGEL
President

Enclosures

■ UNITED STATES CAPITOL HISTORICAL SOCIETY

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON 25, D.C.



HONORARY CHAIRMAN
Hon. Carl Hayden

PRESIDENT
Hon. Fred Schwengel

August 26, 1963

Greetings:

Just because you have not heard from me or from the United States Capitol Historical Society it does not mean that we have not been very busy discussing plans, developing a publication program, and considering other activities for the future. Forgive our delay in keeping you as well informed as we would like, which has been due to the lack of funds, office facilities, and staff, which problems are acute at this time. At a later date when we have completed some projects now under way and when we have better facilities, we, of course, will keep in closer touch with you. We have made temporary arrangements with the Library of Congress for some limited office space but we hope some time in the future to have much more adequate space and facilities available.

We are glad to report that even though we have not been able to put on a concentrated or extensive membership campaign we have some 130 Supporting and Contributing members, 5 Share members, and 2 Sustaining members. 240 Members of the Senate and House have shown interest in our Society and have become Congressional Founding Members. This has given us real encouragement as we make plans for the future. We also have a few Student and Junior members - a total of approximately four-hundred members. We hope to put on a concentrated membership campaign as soon as we are able to do so.

Even with the limited publicity we have had we have found that there are many people who have a vital interest in the Capitol and many have interesting items that can and will be made available to us in the future. We have found several excellent private collections of pictures of the Capitol such as the outstanding Kiplinger collection of about a hundred pictures showing the Capitol, interior and exterior.

As you have noted from information we have sent to you we have determined that our Society shall be principally a publication Society. A Publications Committee for the first publication

has been named and they are:

Melvin M. Payne - Chairman
Vice President, National Geographic Society
Honorable Marguerite Stitt Church
Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey
Honorable Fred Schwengel
Dr. Richard H. Howland, Smithsonian Institution
David C. Mearns, Library of Congress


Our Board of Consultants consists of:

Ralph Becker	Katharine McCook Knox
Lawrence Beckerman	H. Newlin McGill
Josephine Cobb	Benjamin M. McKelway
Dr. John Crane	Agnes Meyer
Stephen Feeley	Earl Schenck Miers
Emery L. Frazier	Carl Sandburg
Lillian R. Kessel	Randle Bond Truett
Austin H. Kiplinger	

The Publications Committee, along with the Executive Committee, several months ago, decided to begin our Publication Program with the production of the book: An Introduction to the Capitol or A Biography of the Capitol. This book is to contain some two-hundred pictures, a large percent of which have never been published before and most of them will be in color; along with a well written thirty-thousand word story. This 148-page book will be a fine companion piece to The White House Guide Book which has already sold almost a million copies. We believe that the book, with a plasticize cover, can be sold for \$1.25, or less, per copy. The dummy for this book is already made up and approximately a third of the pictures have already been taken by George Mobley of the National Geographic Society staff. Mr. Robert L. Breeden is the Illustrations Editor and make-up man, and we are fortunate to have Mrs. Lonnette Aikman, also of the National Geographic Society staff, assigned to us as script writer. Allan Nevins has agreed to write the Introduction to our publication, which we hope will be ready for the press before the end of this year.

You may be interested to know that while the National Geographic Society staff members are taking all of the pictures, all of the negatives they make, whether the pictures are used in our book or not, will become the property of the United States Capitol Historical Society. We hope to enter into some agreement with the Library of Congress to have them deposited with the Library and then make them available to the public through regular channels.

Sincerely yours,


FRED SCHWENGEL
President

P.S. If you have any questions or suggestions for the Society feel free to write us.

Enclosure: A copy of US CHS brochure which you may wish to hand to a friend.

Memo to Senator

From John G. Stewart

September 10, 1963

Jul
Historical Society

Fred Schwengel called with the following information: (1) he met with the Senate Rules Committee this morning to discuss the possibility of a picture of the Senate in session for the Capitol Guide Book. The Rules Committee is recommending that this be permitted but it will be brought up before the whole Senate for its consideration and approval.

I told Schwengel that I would advise some advance conversations with Senator Russell in particular. I think if he were given the full background of this proposal we might avoid a rather sticky situation. Do you agree with this? How would you like to proceed with filling in Senator Russell on the facts? Fred Schwengel said he is more than willing to go over to Russell's office, talk to Russell, show him the markup of the guide book and ask for his support.

(2) The National Geographic Society is picking up the tab on the first 250,000 print-run of the guide book. This means the guide book can go on the presses in December. This is a most generous offer by the Society and I am attaching a thank you note that you might like to send them since you are a vice president of the Capitol Historical Society.

yes
Schwengel should call him or Seth

yes!

yes

DISTRICT OFFICE:
623 UNION ARCADE
DAVENPORT, IOWA
324-9153

CHARLES FREBURG
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

Congress of the United States

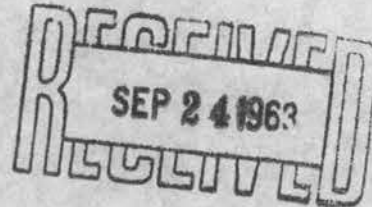
House of Representatives

Washington, D. C.

September 23, 1963

SUBCOMMITTEES:
WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT
FLOOD CONTROL
ROADS

SPECIAL SUBCOMMITTEE
ON THE FEDERAL-AID
HIGHWAY PROGRAM



Mr. Melvin M. Payne
National Geographic Society
16th and M Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Mr. Payne:

Thank you so very much for your letter of the 17th in which you confirm our conversation with regard to funding the cost of printing the new book, "We The People" - a biography of the United States Capitol.

I want you and the Board of Trustees of the National Geographic Society to know how much I, the Board of Trustees of the United States Capitol Historical Society, and its members appreciate this generous gesture. This will make it possible for us to keep the schedule we have set and to make this very valuable book available to our people at an early date. It is understood, of course, we will continue to press for the foundation money we have asked for and that we believe we deserve, and to continue our campaign to build our publication fund through the acquiring of memberships in the society.

This offer and pledge demonstrates once again the sense of dedication to and appreciation of the worthwhile things in our American society, and characterizes anew the wonderful policy of public service which the National Geographic both understands and gives so beautifully and so effectively. A policy for which all thinking Americans must be forever grateful.

The terms set out in paragraph four of your letter are fair and acceptable. I have no other views or suggestions at this time. No doubt there will be some technical questions which may need consideration at a later time. Feel free to call on me any time on this matter because I want to be as helpful as possible in getting the manuscript and the material to the press and to do whatever is necessary to make this a successful adventure both for the Society and the country we both want to serve.

With deep appreciation and with grateful anticipation, I am

Faithfully yours,

CONGRESSMAN FRED SCHWENDEL

FS:hlm

cc - Mrs. Marguerite Stith Church
Senator Hubert H. Humphrey
Dr. Alan Nevins
Carl Haverlin
Mr. Victor Birely
Mr. David Mearns

National Geographic Society

WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

MELVIN M. PAYNE
EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY

September 17, 1963

Hon. Fred Schwengel,
Room 116,
House Office Building,
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Congressman Schwengel:

This is to confirm our recent conversation concerning the funding of the costs of printing the new Capitol History and Guidebook of the U. S. Capitol Historical Society by the National Geographic Society.

At a meeting of our Board of Trustees held on September 12, the Society's officers were authorized to make a non-interest-bearing reimbursable grant in an amount sufficient to cover the cost of engravings, plates, printing and paper for 250,000 copies of the book.

The estimated overall cost would be approximately \$160,000 and arrangements have been completed with the printers - Judd and Detweiler, Inc. - and the Lanman Engraving Company for a series of installment payments by our Society which will relieve the Historical Society of undue pressure and, more importantly, guarantee production of the book.

As receipts from sales of the book accumulate, they can be remitted to the National Geographic Society in the ratio of say 50 cents per book, leaving a like amount to cover clerical costs, mailing charges, etc., and at the same time providing a substantial working fund for the Historical Society's other activities. As this fund grows beyond your immediate needs, supplemental payments could be made to our Society in reduction of the grant.

This seems to me an equitable way in which to handle the matter, but if you have other views, I shall be glad to discuss them with you. The important thing, however, is that production of the book is going forward at full speed!

Hon. Fred Schwengel

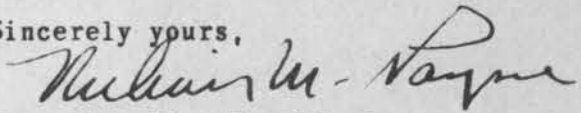
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September 17, 1963

I had a very nice letter on this subject from Senator Humphrey and share it with you by means of the enclosed copy.

With warmest personal regards.

Sincerely yours,



William M. Payne

Executive Vice President

MMP:pao
Encl.

■ UNITED STATES CAPITOL HISTORICAL SOCIETY

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

October 15, 1963.

HONORARY CHAIRMAN
Hon. Carl Hayden

PRESIDENT
Hon. Fred Schwengel



Dear Senator:

This letter to you is motivated by the desire to express appreciation to you and to give you answers to questions that have been raised.

First let me say to you that the United States Capitol Historical Society, through its Executive Committee, has asked me to express deep appreciation to each of you for your part in making possible the photographing of the Senate in action on that historic day. In this decision you not only honored the Society but you have made it possible now to more easily and effectively carry forward our desires to make better known to Americans the history of their country. For this the citizens will be grateful and your country is the beneficiary.

We are today placing in the Marble Room copies of sixteen of the best color shots taken on that historic day for your viewing. If, after you have seen them, you desire copies you can make your wishes known to the Sergeant At Arms office and we will handle the details. These pictures are available in color or in black and white (11" x 14").

If we have accumulated orders for two or more color prints, not necessarily by one individual, the price will be \$5.50 per print; however, if only one print is ordered the price will be \$10.00.

One print, black and white, will be \$2.00. If you should find a need for a quantity in black and white I would suggest that you make arrangements with your regular Senatorial photographing facilities and the United States Capitol Historical Society will be glad to make the negative available for a small fee.

With deep appreciation for the courtesy and for the encouragement you have given to the United States Capitol Historical Society, I am

Sincerely yours,

FRED SCHWENGEL
President

REPORT TO OFFICERS OF THE U. S. CAPITOL HISTORICAL SOCIETY

July 20, 1964

From Paul E. Ertzinger
Executive Director

Jul
Cap
Hist
Soc

This is a brief report of notes and items of special interest to the Officers of U.S.C.H.S. The writer, after his first four weeks as Executive Director, has been most impressed by the spirit of cooperation and helpfulness displayed by the Society's officers, employees and others directly connected with its activities.

Third Edition - from a rough estimate of sales at their present rate (10,500 a week) we will exhaust our stock of books about January 1st. Mr. Breeden of N.G.S. advises he will be unable to schedule the third edition earlier than late November or early December and will not be able to do the "shooting" (for changes) until August or September. He suggests a probable addition of four pages -- additions can best be made in units of four pages. He recommends against eliminating any pages. Judd and Detweiler, on basis of above, estimates actual printing in middle or late December.

Mr. Wayne Warner of Judd & Detweiler has given the Society a gold impregnated leather copy of We, The People for presentation to the purchaser of our 500,00th copy of this book. It is now estimated that this sale will occur in September and we're making plans to publicize the presentation of this book at the Capitol. The White House Historical Association presented a similar book to the purchaser of its millionth book on July 16th. (The White House book was published some 18 months before our book and they also presented a gold book to the purchaser of their 500,00th book)

Approval has been given to Judd & Detweiler to use their new postal pack wrapper for mailing We, The People in the future. This will eliminate damage and loss to our books. Although the cost will be almost one cent more per carton it will eventually pay for itself in losses saved and will add dignity and prestige to our book. N.G.S. uses it in their mailing and the White House is favoring its use.

100 copies of the Deluxe edition were delivered to Woodward & Lothrop's downtown store on July 17th and they have set up a large display on the front counter in their book department. Mr. Breeden of N.G.S. has assisted in the preparation of an enlarged photographic copy of the picture on the front of our book which will be used as a display poster. Copies have also been prepared of the 'night scene' of the Capitol appearing in our book. This poster and picture makes the Woodward & Lothrop display very attractive. W & L consider their 100 copy order to be 'only a starter'.

Mr. Hudson Moses, President of the Washington Hotel Association, is most enthusiastic about We, The People and is anxious that every hotel in the city stock this book on their news stands. He purchased 25 books for himself and the newstand at his Burlington Hotel. He is promoting We, The people thru his executive committee and will strongly urge its sale by the hotels at their next general meeting in September. We now have a list of some 30 local hotels that should be contacted personally since many hotel's newstands are concessions - individual concessions, not organized or centralized.

We are awaiting further information from the Newstand Fixtures Co., Charlotte, N.C., concerning the possibility of a book vending machine which will accept paper money in payment for the book. If such a machine can be obtained it is believed that it can be placed in the Capitol where it will become very popular as a "first" of its kind as well as serving a great need.

We are also awaiting word from the Photo-Graphics, Inc., concerning the production of picture post cards for the Society. It is believed that with our limited distribution points where items, other than books, can be dispensed we should better attempt to locate some commercial organization which can not only produce picture post cards but has extensive facilities to distribute them through normal retail channels throughout the country. Mr. Benzinger of N.G.S. has requested Photo-Graphics, Inc. to supply us prices and samples.

In accordance with a decision at the last meeting of the Executive Committee, the paid staff of the Society has been placed on an annual basis under an employee program patterned after that of the N.G.S., and have been placed under social security benefits. All employees elected to accept the benefits.

The writer has spent considerable time assembling records, correspondence and other Society papers and becoming acquainted with N.G.S. and Judd & Detweiler personnel. Mr. Sanders of N.G.S. directed the preparation of all financial statements for the period ending June 30, 1964. All financial records will now be maintained by the writer. Mr. Sander's assistance during this time of familiarization and transfer of accounting responsibility has been very helpful and most appreciated by the writer.

U. S. Capitol Historical Society

SUMMARY OF STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

June 30, 1964

	Month of June	12/8/62 to 6/30/64
	\$	\$
Sales	56,082.55	409,855.62
Less Cost of Sales	<u>30,974.21</u>	<u>275,720.98</u>
Gross gain on Sales	25,108.34	134,134.64
Photo Sales - net	105.25	437.18
Other Income	<u>662.12</u>	<u>22,968.92</u>
	767.37	23,406.10
	<u>25,875.71</u>	<u>157,540.74</u>
Less Other Expenses	3,672.05	16,920.12
NET GAIN	<u>\$ 22,203.66</u>	<u>\$ 140,620.62</u>

" WE, THE PEOPLE "

SALES

	<u>Regular</u>	<u>Deluxe</u>
Dec. 8, 1962 to June 30, 1964	341,214	22,860
July 1 to 19, 1964 (three days estimated)	35,893	671
TOTAL TO DATE	<u>377,107</u>	<u>23,531</u>
Month of June	51,561	1,645
Week ending July 17, 1964	14,840	226

U. S. CAPITOL HISTORICAL SOCIETY

STATEMENT OF ESTIMATED AVAILABLE CASH

at July 19, 1964

Cash Balance - June 30, 1964 \$ 50,061.39

Receipts July 1 - 19 (three days estimated) 37,780.67

\$ 87,842.06

Less July Disbursements:

General Operating Expenses and
Accounts Payable \$ 7,130.16

Cash Available to Pay Current Operating
Expenses and Advance made by N. G. S. \$ 80,711.90

Liabilities:

National Geographic Society \$ 100,000.00

Withholding Taxes 378.67

\$ 100,378.67

U. S. CAPITOL HISTORICAL SOCIETY
STATEMENT RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
For the Period August 8, 1962 - June 30, 1964

	Month of June 1964	Aug. 8, 1962 to June 30, 1964
Sales: 51,561 Paper Back "We, The People"	\$ 51,751.35	
341,214 " " " " "		\$ 348,318.10
1,645 Hard Cover " " "	4,248.20	
22,860 " " " " "		60,955.67
Leather Bound " " "	75.00	300.00
Cartons	8.00	281.85
	<u>\$ 56,082.55</u>	<u>\$ 409,855.62</u>
Less Cost of Sales:		
Paper Back Books	\$ 22,628.71	\$ 210,839.92
Hard Cover Books	2,101.00	29,113.85
Leather Bound Books	58.75	235.00
Mailing Expense	1,069.26	6,583.48
Postage	819.32	5,147.19
Sales Commission	2,881.53	9,516.10
Salaries	1,415.64	14,106.54
D. C. Unemployment Tax	-	178.90
	<u>\$ 30,974.21</u>	<u>\$ 275,720.98</u>
Gross Gain on Sales	<u>\$ 25,108.34</u>	<u>\$ 134,134.64</u>
Photo Sales	124.00	2,278.14
Less Cost of Photos	18.75	1,840.96
	<u>\$ 105.25</u>	<u>\$ 437.18</u>
Other Income		
NGS Contribution		\$ 10,000.00
Membership	\$ 238.00	11,779.80
Contribution for Books Presented to Members of Congress	-	765.00
Interest Income	424.12	424.12
	<u>\$ 662.12</u>	<u>\$ 22,968.92</u>
	<u>\$ 25,875.71</u>	<u>\$ 157,540.74</u>
Less Other Expenses		
Promotion, Printing & Supplies	\$ 3,619.25	\$ 14,364.36
Cash Shortage	34.50	160.63
Cost of Books Presented to Members of Congress	-	2,021.76
Miscellaneous	18.30	373.37
	<u>\$ 3,672.05</u>	<u>\$ 16,920.12</u>
Net Gain	<u>\$ 22,203.66</u>	<u>\$ 140,620.62</u>

U. S. CAPITOL HISTORICAL SOCIETY

BALANCE SHEET

June 30, 1964

ASSETS

Current Assets

Cash in Bank		\$	50,061.39
Accounts Receivable			7,245.50
Petty Cash			75.00
Uncollected Bad Checks			7.72
Inventory -			
30 Leather Bound Books @ \$ 11.75	\$	352.52	
334,492 Paper Back Books @ \$.438796		146,773.83	
31,961 Hard Cover Books @ \$ 1.27179		40,647.68	
Freight charge (2,000 H.C. - binding)		54.29	
			<u>187,828.32</u>

Total Current Assets \$ 245,217.93

Equipment

930.26

\$ 246,148.19

LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL

Accounts Payable	\$	5,527.57
Amount due National Geographic Society		<u>100,000.00</u>
	\$	105,527.57

Capital

Net Gain for the period 8/8/62 to 6/30/64 140,620.62

\$ 246,148.19

PEE:mh
7/17/64

[1965?] *Full - Cap Hist Society*

■ UNITED STATES CAPITOL HISTORICAL SOCIETY

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON 25, D.C.



HONORARY CHAIRMAN
Hon. Carl Hayden

PRESIDENT
Hon. Fred Schwengel

A MEMORANDUM TO ALL MEMBERS AND SUPPORTERS OF THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

As a member and a supporter of the United States Capitol Historical Society you are entitled to a periodic report of our success, our interests, and our activities.

WE, THE PEOPLE, our first publication, has been a tremendous success. In the first six months since our publication, we have sold over 370,000 copies here in Washington. Orders for our book have come from all over the world. The President, the State Department, USIA and other government agencies have bought thousands of copies of this book to give distinguished visitors and to freedom loving people everywhere.

THE SECOND EDITION paperback book was offered for sale in April of this year, at the same price, \$1.00 (\$1.25 if ordered by mail). The Second Edition cloth bound book will be available for sale later this year at the original price of \$2.50 (\$2.75 if ordered by mail).

SPECIAL OFFER FOR FIRST EDITION CLOTH BOUND BOOKS is being offered to members and supporters of the Society. We still have a few First Edition cloth bound books available. They are now regarded as collector's items and we want to make the remaining few available first to members and supporters of the United States Capitol Historical Society. The cost will be \$2.00 per copy, post paid (First Edition only). For reasons that are obvious, this offer will be limited to five copies per customer. If you are interested or if you have friends who are interested, we suggest that you order promptly using enclosed order form and indicating that you want the first edition.

FUTURE PUBLICATIONS are being planned. Since our Nation's Capitol belongs to all the people and is a symbol of our American Way of Life, it is only natural that the founders of the Society have undertaken additional publications. The second publication will be a bibliography of the United States Capitol. Its principal author is Lloyd Dunlap of the Library of Congress. He is a young, thorough and able researcher and writer. We are fortunate to have him. The third publication will be a two-volume history of the United States Capitol. This, we believe, will be the very finest publication of its kind. We are about to announce the author. Watch the newspapers for the name of the person chosen. You will be pleased and proud again with the talent we are able to attract to our activities.

PLANS FOR THE FUTURE are also being made. Under consideration, also, are plans for radio and television programs, motion pictures and 35mm color slides of views of the Capitol, and special group tours for the youth of our nation and those on visit here from other countries.

■ VICE PRESIDENTS Hon. Hubert H. Humphrey Hon. Marguerite Stitt Church Carl Haverlin Allan Nevins Melvin M. Payne
■ RECORDING SECRETARY Mrs. Lillian R. Kessel ■ TREASURER Victor M. Birely



THE MEMBERSHIP PROGRAM IS a vital part of the Society. Its objectives are to further and encourage an understanding and appreciation of American history, and to provide a mutual interest for those wishing to support this new and historic organization. The Society opened its membership to everyone, in the United States and elsewhere, and provided various types of memberships ranging from \$1 for a Junior membership to \$1,000.00 or more for those wishing to give stronger support to the organization. Membership contributions are completely tax deductible and the amount contributed to the Society depends entirely upon the individual's desire to participate. A beautiful membership certificate, with the seals of all of the states around the edge, suitable for framing, comes with each membership.

We hope to be in touch with you periodically in the future. If you have any ideas that would benefit the Society, feel free to write us. We need your suggestions.

I feel there are thousands of others who would want to share in this national membership program, if they knew about it. You can be of great assistance to the Society by telling your friends, your PTA, and educational and church groups, about this newly formed organization. Point out the challenging possibilities for them as participating members. Remind them, also, that all the money that comes in for membership is used for research and study in preparation for future publications. Encourage them to take out memberships for themselves and the members of their families. Organizations which have an avid interest in promoting the American heritage and patriotism may be interested in helping by taking an organization membership.

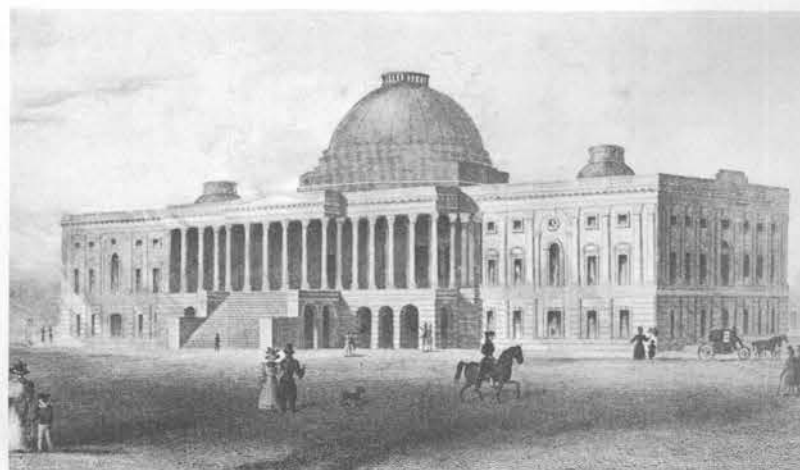
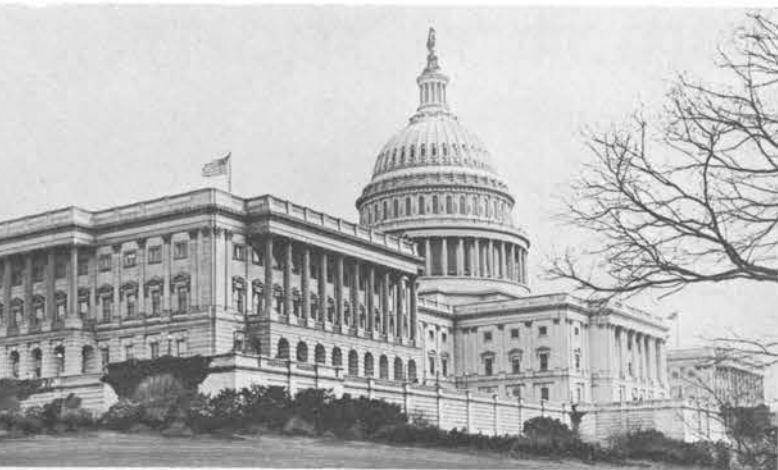
There is still time to receive a Founding Membership Certificate. The Founding Membership enrollment is now 3,000 and the members are from all age groups, and every state in the Union, the District of Columbia, and twenty foreign countries. Such an enrollment represents the non-political nature of the Society.

THE SOCIETY'S ANNUAL MEETING is scheduled for August 11, 1964. It will be an 8:00 a.m. breakfast in the Senate New Conference Room. Because of limited capacity reservations @ \$2 will be on a first come, first served basis. Reservations should be made by mail or by phone (296-7500, extension 225) no later than August 5.

With appreciation for your interest and with the hope that you will continue your interest and help us to seek ways to tell and promote the American story better and more effectively to the millions who need and want to know about American history, I am

Sincerely yours,


FRED SCHWENGEL
President



'We, the People...' Presents the Nation's Capitol

The Capitol of the United States belongs to the people. It is now theirs to possess in words and pictures that have caught the emblem of freedom in a moment of its endless story.

The first full-color picture story of the Capitol, "*We, the People . . .*," captures and reveals the vitality of this living monument to freedom and testifies to the truth that "all men are created equal." It tells that it was a bold, new concept of government in a bold, new world.

Through the pages of the book the personality of the Capitol emerges, with a vision that narrows to the detail of architect Benjamin Latrobe's cornstalk columns capped with ears of corn, and broadens to the most vital events in America's history, both as it was lived and is portrayed within the Capitol.

One can recapture the homey smell of bread baking in the Capitol's basement ovens for the Union Army.

Or see the site as it was originally—"a howling, malarious wilderness" "in the woods on the Potomac."

Or hear Astronauts John Glenn and Gordon Cooper reporting on space travel in the same building that more than a century before had resounded to the spellbinding oratory of Clay, Calhoun, and Webster.

Early in the Civil War debate arose about construction of the still unfinished Capitol. Through Lincoln's time work proceeded. "If people see the Capitol going on," he is reported to have said, "it is a sign we intend the Union shall go on."

The Capitol, our symbol of Union, has grown through war and peace.

Now, through "*We, the People . . .*," a new book uniquely our own history, everyone may follow this growth. You may order copies by mail on the form below. The price is \$2.75, postpaid, for the deluxe edition, handsomely bound in cloth over bookbinder's board. The regular edition, with a full-color paper cover, is only \$1.25, postpaid.

144 pages . . . overall
size 6 $\frac{7}{8}$ " x 10"

Over 175 pictures,
most of them in
full color

Special commissioned
paintings

Exclusive photos

Foreword by Allan Nevins

BOOK ORDER FORM

UNITED STATES CAPITOL HISTORICAL SOCIETY

HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C., 20515

Please send me copies of "*We, the People . . .*" as indicated:

Deluxe edition _____ copies at \$2.75, postpaid.

Regular edition _____ copies at \$1.25, postpaid.

I enclose \$ _____. (Please allow at least 30 days for delivery.)

MR.
MRS.
MISS _____

(Please print)

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

STATE _____

ZIP CODE _____

Please make your check or money order (no cash or stamps, please) payable to: United States Capitol Historical Society.

UNITED STATES CAPITOL HISTORICAL SOCIETY

HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C., 20515

CLASSES OF MEMBERSHIP AND DUES

JUNIOR MEMBERS	
(Up to High School)	\$ 1.00
STUDENT MEMBERS	
(High School and College)	2.00
SUPPORTING MEMBERS	5.00
CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS	10.00
SHARE MEMBERS	100.00
PATRON MEMBERS	500.00
SUSTAINING MEMBERS	1,000.00
ORGANIZATION MEMBERS	\$25.00 or more

Please make your check or money order (no cash or stamps, please) payable to: United States Capitol Historical Society.

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

I wish to become a _____ Member of the Society and
enclose my check for \$ _____.

MR.
MRS.
MISS

(Please print as you wish name inscribed on membership certificate)

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

STATE _____

ZIP CODE _____

The United States Capitol Historical Society is a nonprofit educational organization founded to encourage an understanding and appreciation of America's history.

The Capitol building, standing as a symbol of man's birthright of freedom, is the focus of the Society's program. No other edifice so conveys the drama and conviction of the American Republic; no other spot in all the land so exemplifies its history. Here, art and architecture recall the issues and leaders that have shaped the nation's destiny.

Within these walls men have dared to take the risk of self-determination, to enact laws in support of human dignity, to "proclaim liberty throughout all the land." This hope echoes increasingly around the world.

Now through membership in the United States Capitol Historical Society, Americans and all others who cherish freedom can participate in its programs to research, study and communicate the dramatic story of freedom's growth. Research on the Capitol and on Congress is already under way and we hope from this research will come discussion, publication, and dissemination of the findings through the media of more good books, television, radio, motion pictures and reenactments of significant events.

The founders of the Society have launched this ambitious program in the belief that all of us should not only enjoy the privileges of freedom, but should also understand better freedom's history and meaning.

To extend its ranks as widely as possible, the United States Capitol Historical Society provides for varying memberships, ranging from individuals—children and adults—to organizations. Contributions for memberships are accepted in amounts from \$1 to \$1,000 or more.

No provision in the Society's constitution is regarded with greater respect than the injunction that the Society's activities shall be kept wholly free from partisan or personal use.

The President, Speaker of the House, the Chief Justice and leaders of the Congress head the list of Honorary Trustees. This list also includes other high officials of the three branches of the Government and specialists in history, architecture, art and the sciences. Permanent Chairman of the Honorary Board of Trustees is Senator Carl Hayden of Arizona, President *pro tempore* of the United States Senate.

Privately financed, patriotically motivated, and charged with a profound sense of mission, the Capitol Historical Society now looks most of all to the people for support. You may share in the programs planned by the Capitol Historical Society by using the membership blank above. Please mail your check and the application to the address shown. Contributions are tax deductible. An official certificate of membership will be sent.

HONORARY CHAIRMAN
Hon. Carl Hayden
PRESIDENT
Hon. Fred Schwengel

VICE PRESIDENTS Hon. Hubert H. Humphrey Hon. Marguerite Stitt Church Carl Haverlin Allan Nevins Melvin M. Payne
RECORDING SECRETARY Mrs. Lillian R. Kessel TREASURER Victor M. Birely

■ UNITED STATES CAPITOL HISTORICAL SOCIETY

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON 25, D.C.



HONORARY CHAIRMAN

Hon. Carl Hayden

PRESIDENT

Hon. Fred Schwengel

January 18, 1965

File

Mr. John Stewart
Office of Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey
The Capitol
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Stewart:

Enclosed herewith is a copy of the original draft of the minutes for the Executive Committee meeting held at the House of Representatives Dining Room on Wednesday, January 13, 1965 at 8:00 AM.

These minutes are subject to final corrections or changes, but are being furnished to you as a member of the Executive Committee, not in attendance at the meeting.

Sincerely yours,

Paul E. Ertzinger

Paul E. Ertzinger
Executive Director

Enclosure

■ UNITED STATES CAPITOL HISTORICAL SOCIETY

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON 25, D.C.



HONORARY CHAIRMAN
Hon. Carl Hayden

PRESIDENT
Hon. Fred Schwengel

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING OF THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL HISTORICAL SOCIETY

U. S. House of Representatives Dining Room, U. S. Capitol
January 13, 1965, 8:00 AM

Members Present: Fred Schwengel - President
Melvin M. Payne - Vice President
Lillian R. Kessel - Recording Secretary
Ralph E. Becker - Chairman of Finance Committee

Staff: Paul E. Ertzinger - Executive Director

President Schwengel called the meeting to order. The minutes of the previous meeting, held on November 8, 1964, were read by the Recording Secretary, Mrs. Lillian R. Kessel, and they were approved as read.

An agreement between United States Capitol Historical Society and Encyclopaedia Britannica Films, Inc., of the Village of Wilmette Cook County, State of Illinois, for the preparation and distribution of a film strip of Capitol photographs selected from the Society's collection of such photographs, as prepared by the law firm, of Hanson, Cobb, O'Brien and Tucker, was considered and approved with the understanding that the insurance to be provided by the Licensee on each picture selected should be increased from \$10.00 each to \$50.00 each.

It was determined by this group that further consideration should be given to the taking of new Senate and House of Representatives In-Session pictures each year, after a more thorough study had been made of the advantages and disadvantages of such periodical pictures. President Schwengel announced, arrangements were being made for the printing of the Third Edition of "We, the People" and mentioned several of the changes to be made in the book. No final decision or approval was made concerning the changes.

Vice President Melvin M. Payne moved, and the motion was accepted that when cash funds became available they should be invested in Treasury Bills by the Executive Director after approval by the President, Active Vice President and Treasurer. Seconded by Mr. Becker. Motion Carried.

Vice President Payne proposed a change in the Society's Constitution to provide for the remuneration for officers of the Society for their services. The following change in the Constitution was agreed upon and the Executive Director was authorized to solicit the necessary seven signatures of Trustees and to forward a ballot to all Trustees for approval or disapproval of the change:

Executive Committee Meeting (Cont'd)

1. "The Constitution of the United States Capitol Historical Society hereby is amended by changing the language of the last sentence of Article VII, Section 2. to read:

"Officers may receive compensation or other remuneration for their services, as shall be determined by the Board of Trustees, and they may be reimbursed for their actual expenses."

Vice President Payne proposed this committee submit to the Board of Trustees at their meeting on February 5th a resolution providing that if President Schwengel decides to make himself available, his services should be utilized by the Society on a full time basis at an annual salary of \$15,000 a year. President Schwengel requested that provision be made for some "leeway" in the full-time-basis requirement and it was agreed that President Schwengel would convey to the law firm of Hanson, Cobb, O'Brien & Tucker, by letter, his desires in this respect and this firm should be requested to draft the resolution for presentation to the Board of Trustees meeting on February 5th.

The sponsoring of a book on the Library of Congress by the United States Capitol Historical Society was considered but it was decided to postpone further consideration until after receipt of the letter, which President Schwengel reported the Library of Congress is preparing and will submit to the United States Capitol Historical Society, requesting the sponsorship of such a book. It was decided that upon receipt of this letter, it should be referred to our Publications Committee

Mr. Schwengel suggestion to give the National Broadcasting Company a certificate of appreciation at a later ceremony at the Capitol was received favorably.

Submitted by
Paul E. Ertzinger

Lillian R. Kessel
Recording Secretary

File

■ UNITED STATES CAPITOL HISTORICAL SOCIETY

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON 25, D.C.



January 7, 1965

HONORARY CHAIRMAN
Hon. Carl Hayden
PRESIDENT
Hon. Fred Schwengel

MEMORANDUM TO: President, Fred Schwengel
Vice President, Melvin M. Payne

From: Paul E. Ertzinger

SUBJECT: January 1, 1965 Progress Report of Society's Activities and Programs.

SALES

The sales pattern has closely followed the tourist season in Washington as evidenced by the following schedule of sales:

	<u>Regular Edition</u>			<u>DeLuxe Edition</u>
	<u>Capitol</u>	<u>Mail & Misc.</u>	<u>Total</u>	
August	45,555	11,263	56,818	1234
September	28,016	(15,864)		
		(12,000 Grosset & Dunlap)	55,880	1085
October	24,575	3,432	28,007	994
November	12,700	2,966	15,667	1116
December	6,970	2,662 *	9,632	2112

*excludes 5000 sale to Smithsonian on open account

Sales last year in January and February were about the same with a 33% increase in March and a 111% in April. Thereafter sales were more or less constant till October.

INVENTORY PROJECTION

As of January 1st we have 47,494 paperback books available for sale with 49,450 white cover (plain) paperback books that can be made available in a couple of weeks. 9800 paperback books are in storage at the World's Fair in New York. There are 21,040 hardcover books available with 4967 at the World's Fair.

A projection of sales of the paperback books, including 10,000 Inaugural sales and a possible 5,000 Grosset & Dunlap order, reflects our present inventory of Second Edition books will be exhausted about April 15th.

WHITE COVER BOOKS

There are 49,450 white cover paperback books - the remainder of 115,000 originally so bound for use in making hardcover copies of the Second Edition for sale by Grosset & Dunlap and the Society itself.

White Cover Books (Continued)

To substitute the regular paperback cover for this white cover would cost 25¢ a copy, according to an estimate obtained from Judd & Detweiler, and to give the regular cover to the white cover would cost 20¢ a copy. However, to glue the regular cover to the spine and hinge of the book and leave it separated from the white cover would cost approximately 10¢ a copy. It has been decided to use this method, but to wait until the books are needed so that white cover books can be supplied to Grosset & Dunlap, if needed.

THIRD EDITION PLANS

Judd & Detweiler are ready to proceed on January 21st, with the printing of those forms which have required no changes in quantities of 350,000. Engraving changes have been forwarded to Lanman, by National Geographic Society, and will soon be available for the printers. It is not anticipated that the new edition will be needed until approximately April 15th, unless Inaugural sales are very high. Consideration can still be given to making all changes necessitated by the new Congress, thereby eliminating further need for changes for another year or more.

INVENTORY RECORDS

Monthly reports are being prepared to insure close surveillance of our available inventories in anticipation of establishing the latest dates at which the white covered books can be recovered, and the Third Edition printed. A daily record of sales is also compiled to provide immediate and accurate information concerning our inventory.

A monthly physical count is being made of all books maintained at the Capitol, and the inventory records adjusted quarterly for shortages. It is contemplated, that Judd & Detweiler, Inc. will make a physical inventory of their stock in February.

SALES OF PHOTOGRAPHS

Copies of practically all photographs contained in "We, the People", are available for sale through the Society. Sales of these photographs have been very steady, and include orders ranging from a large 24 x 30 inch copy of the painting of Speaker Sam Rayburn for use in a memorial room, established in his former apartment here in Washington, to many copies of 8 x 10 black and white or 4 x 6 color transparencies used by publishers as covers or full page interior pictures in school textbooks. Pictures for this purpose are available without charge, except for only the charge for the picture itself. These photographs are prepared for us by National Geographic Society, and we charge only enough to pay National Geographic's expense and our mailing costs. This is a worthwhile service and is not considered to be a creator of revenue for the Society.

CAPITOL SALES LOCATION AND PERSONNEL

Sergeant at Arms, Joe Duke has advised that some changes will soon have to be made because of complaints from Senators about noise of tours outside the Senate Appropriations Committee hearing room. He is eager to establish a sales desk in the Rotunda and plans to talk with Speaker McCormack about it.

Capitol Sales Location and Personnel (Continued)

Mrs. Murdock (paid by Capitol Guides) has managed the present desk with the assistance of Mrs. Sourwine (Mr. Duke's staff) and part time assistance from Mrs. Baldwin, whom we have engaged to help part time when Mrs. Sourwine is unavailable. Mrs. Murdock's husband is presently at home - Methodist Building - following a serious operation, and Mrs. Murdock can no longer give the desk her undivided attention seven days a week. She is pleased with Mrs. Bladwin's assistance and will share some of the responsibility with her.

Mrs. Murdock has become weary with her seven day service at the desk, and her husband's illness, and unless she be given some relief, she will become completely exhausted.

PORTABLE SALES DESKS FOR ROTUNDA

The idea of a portable type sales desk is being explored for use in selling our book in the Capitol. Such a desk would be approximately 36 inches high with a flat top about 48 x 18 inches - the ends and front being solid, and the back open for storage of books to be sold - approximately 700. The desk (more like a cart) would contain a locked drawer for cash and valuables, and have four large roller bearing wheels. It is proposed that a storage room in the crypt be obtained to hold four of the above carts and a supply of books (instead of storage in the basement, as now). Two of these carts can be filled and wheeled to the east front elevators and taken to the Rotunda - inside the East door to the Rotunda, where they could be parked end to end at a slight angle. The other two carts could be used on the ground floors at the Senate and House exits for the tours. Such an arrangement would add flexibility to the sales at the Capitol, and create the least amount of confusion.

WORLD'S FAIR

10,000 paperback and 5000 hardcover books were shipped to the World's Fair in New York, where they were placed on sale in the U. S. Exhibit Building on September 16th, 1964 at prices of \$1.50 and \$2.50 - 50¢ commission being refunded to the U. S. Commission on each book sold, and proceeds deposited in our bank account. Attendance had already dropped off by September 16th, and beginning September 23rd, the sale of the book was limited to Saturdays, Sundays, and Mondays, until the close of the Fair on October 18th. During this period a total of 193 paperback and 27 hardcover books were sold. Request has been made of Fair officials for suggestions concerning improvement of sales when the Fair re-opens in April 1965, and it is anticipated, that additional display material will be needed. There is no reason to believe that the poor sales in September and October were indicative of what the sales will be once the Fair is re-opened, and Spring and Summer tourists again visit the Fair by the millions.

GROSSET & DUNLAP

51,350 white covered copies of "We, the People", were shipped to Grosset & Dunlap, Inc. in May, 1964 at a price of \$1.00 - a second shipment of 12,000 at the same price, was made in September, 1964. They have been advised that the third printing of this book will not be made until March and possibly April. To date, they have not re-ordered, stating they have enough inventory to last till the next edition is printed. It might be noted that our contract with Grosset & Dunlap, Inc. is dated April 24, 1964, and is open for renewal or termination on April 24, 1965. In November, they indicated they are planning an early January promotion, country wide for the Inauguration. On October 12th, Mr. Ward of Grosset & Dunlap, Inc. advised they then had 15,000 books on hand. It appears that their inventory should be exhausted before our Third Edition printing - particularly if they had any success whatever with their Christmas sales.

POST EXCHANGES

The Navy Ship Store Office, and the Army-Air Force Exchange Headquarters, Brooklyn, New York, were urged by their officer in October to purchase our book for distribution and sale in their Post Exchanges. The Navy Ship Store office on November 13, 1964, issued a merchandise information bulletin to all their Post Exchanges reporting the availability of our book. No action has been taken to date by the Army-Air Force Exchange Headquarters, however, four orders of 50 to 100 books each have been received from Navy Post Exchanges. Since the Navy merchandise information notice was distributed too late for Christmas purchases, it is anticipated that many more orders will be forthcoming in late January and February, after the inventory taking period is past.

SCHOOL BULLETIN (National Geographic Society)

A January issue of National Geographic Society's School Bulletin will carry on its front cover a full page photograph of the United States Capitol - same picture as on the front of our "We, the People". This bulletin also includes a description of our book, and a coupon providing for the ordering of the book by mail. This bulletin goes to many school classes throughout the country.

COMBINATION ORDER FORMS

Combination Order Forms were finally approved and printed early in December and are now being inserted in all books sold at the United States Capitol and the White House, as well as by the White House Historical Association and the United States Capitol Historical Society as well as through the mail. These forms were printed at a total cost of \$2936.80 for 221,600 copies, half of the original cost to be paid by each of the above organizations. These order forms promote the following:

United States Capitol Historical Society Membership
We, the People
White House Guide Book
The Presidents

CAPITOL INAUGURAL SALES

The Inaugural Committee (U.S. Capitol) through Chairman, Senator Everett Jordan and his assistant, Mr. Whitley have approved the sale of "We, the People", by this Society on the Capitol grounds on the day of the Inauguration (January 20th). They recommend and approved such sales to be made either from booths constructed on the Capitol grounds, or at tables established inside the four House and Senate Office Buildings. They approved booth sites just inside the Capitol grounds at the main entrances from Constitution Avenue, Independence Avenue, and First Street at East Capitol Street. They suggested approval for type of booth be obtained from the Architect's Office. Mr. Clancy of the Architect's Office advised that only the Architect can give approval for any such booths and then only after approval by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the President of the Senate. The Architect has directed such a request for approval to these two Congressional leaders by letter, and is awaiting their reply. It is contemplated that if approval is granted, the Architect's Office will be requested to obtain an estimate of cost for construction of three wooden booths, approximately 6' x 6' x 4' from the contractor now erecting other stands for the Inauguration. If such cost is within reason, then construction will be requested. If approval for the stands is denied, then requests will be made to the various building superintendents for the establishing of desks in their lobbies to sell the book.

Capitol Inaugural Sales (continued)

It is planned to give first opportunity to the United States Capitol Guides to man the booths or desks with the same commission arrangement they now have. If they decline, then we will recruit our own personnel. Preliminary contact has been made with Guide leader, Mr. Kimbrough, who indicated, he was certain he could recruit enough men from their group to man the booths. However, he was requested not to make such recruitment until permission have been obtained for the booths.

DOWNTOWN INAUGURAL SALES

The Concessions Committee of the 1965 Inaugural Committee (downtown), has declined to approve the sale of our book "We, the People" along the Inaugural Parade route on the basis it would interfere with sales of the official programs of the Inauguration.

This committee has, however, approved sales of the book by the Inaugural Hospitality Committee at the hotels etc. The Hospitality Committee plans to maintain 21 posts in the large hotels, Union Station, and National Airport. They will sell the book and the Inaugural medals at these posts. These 21 posts will be in operation for four days, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of Inauguration week. Further details can not be completed until Miss Cross, who will be in charge of the hospitality ladies, returns to Washington about January 7th.

SLIDES

Eastin-Phelan, Inc. have completed selection of transparencies and as soon as copyright papers in the name of the Society can be secured, the slides will go on the market. They are being sold in sets of 100 slides at a retail price of \$14.99. The bulk of their distribution will be to schools and libraries. All other transparencies in our possession are available, and will be offered to other commercial outlets, such as Photo Lab, Inc., for distribution through public sale as individual slides or four slide sets at popular prices. Our contract with Eastin Phelan, Inc. provide for a royalty of 10% of cash receipts from sales of these slides.

FILMSTRIPS

Encyclopedia Britannica Films, Inc., have been interested since July, in the preparation of a Filmstrip Series (set) on Washington, D. C. - such a set to include four subjects - The Planned City, The Capitol, The White House and Shrines and Monuments. They have submitted for our approval, an agreement providing for the production and distribution of such a filmstrip on the Capitol using our pictures and text from "We, the People". They propose a 10% royalty and an agreement patterned after that executed in July 1964 by the Society with Eastin-Phelan Corporation. A copy of the Encyclopedia Britannica Films, Inc. agreement has been submitted to Mr. Tucker, Attorney, for review and approval.

McGraw-Hill Book Company, earlier on November 3rd, expressed an interest also in preparing and distributing a filmstrip set on Washington and desired to use our pictures for the Capitol strip. He was informed of Encyclopedia Britannica's similar interest, but indicated it would make no difference to them if Encyclopedia Britannica also produced such a filmstrip. He promised to recontact us when they had decided on the other subjects to be included in the set.

CHEAPER EDITION - WE, THE PEOPLE

Grosset & Dunlap, Inc., have suggested the Society sponsor a cheaper edition of "We, the People" - one that will sell for 69¢ retail and can be expected to sell in excess of a million copies in a short time. Representatives of Grosset & Dunlap, Inc., including Historian-Author, Earl Schenck Miers, will call on us early in January, to discuss such a book and to make a proposal. Grosset & Dunlap indicate that the economics of publishing, do not permit their distribution of our paperback book purchased by them at \$1.00. They indicated earlier, that such a book could be produced by Grosset & Dunlap, Inc., doing all the editorial and printing work, or they could purchase the books from us after we had done the editorial and printing. A preliminary estimate of their ability to pay 10¢ for such a book prepared by the Society and sold for them for 69¢ was made, but not confirmed.

MOVIES - CAPITOL

Production of a movie about the Capitol has been under consideration for a long time. The following have indicated an interest in producing or assisting in such a production :

National Education Television and Radio Center with National Geographic Society
Preparing series on Landmarks of Liberty.

Norwood Studios, Inc. (1962)

Submitted script for proposal of such a film.

Peggy Murphy (1962)

NBC has expressed interest in her presentation for a movie for a "Television Tour of the Capitol". Seeks to discuss such a movie with United States Capitol Historical Society.

Jack Lieb Production (1963)

Anxious to produce historical film of Capitol for Society.

Paragon Productions (1963)

Offered facilities.

McGraw-Hill Book Company (1964)

Does not produce such films, but can help select a competent and experienced producer. They wish to handle all distribution of film to schools, educational organizations, libraries and film rental services. They do not handle distribution to press and television sources. They handled the distribution to schools, etc. of the film of Mrs. Kennedy's Tour of the White House originally produced by CBS for television presentation. They are most anxious to handle any such distribution of a film prepared on the Capitol.

Encyclopedia Britannica Films, Incorporated (1964)

Do not produce such films, but do provide a distribution to schools and educational outlets, which they describe as the most comprehensive distribution in the country. They recommend that one of the Television Networks be obtained to produce the film, and then obtain rights from them for school, etc., distribution afterwards. They have contracts with NBC now, and recommend we contact NBC to interest them in such a film.

Movies - Capitol (Continued)

Thomas Craven Film Corp. (1964)

Very interested in production of such a film for our Society, and will call us the first week in January, 1965 to arrange an appointment to discuss such a film.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

A representative of Arthur Andersen & Company, Accounting Firm, conducted a most thorough and complete audit of the Society's records for the period prior to July 31, 1964, and reported Net Assets of \$175,852 (Excess of Income over expenses). This audit verified as correct, the Society's records as of that date, and the annual statement of the same date which was filed with our annual Income Tax Return. Several constructive suggestions to improve work proceedings were made and have already been put into effect.

U. S. TREASURY BILLS

Ninety day (90) U. S. Treasury Bills have been purchased as follows and one such purchase has already matured* :

<u>Purchase</u>		<u>% Discount</u>	<u>Maturity</u>		<u>Net Gain</u>
<u>Date</u>	<u>Price</u>		<u>Date</u>	<u>Price</u>	
10/5/64	\$ 49,557.50	3.54	* 12/31/64	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 442.50
11/12/64	49,556.37	3.51	2/11/65	50,000.00	443.63
Total Net Gain -----					\$ 886.13

LOCATION OF AVAILABLE CASH (January 1, 1965)

Pending receipt of monthly bank statements, the following schedule reflects the location of the Society's present available cash :

Bank of Commerce	\$ 35,627.65
National Capital Bank	8,618.47
First National City Bank (New York)	375.50
	<u>\$ 44,621.62</u>

(the above total does not include \$50,000.00 credited to our Bank of Commerce Account on December 31, 1964, the maturity date of one of our Treasury Bills)

Our January 1, 1965 Available Cash and Treasury Bills totaled \$144,621.62.

OBLIGATIONS - OUTSTANDING JANUARY 1, 1965

1964 Fourth Quarter Taxes and Taxes Withheld	\$ 1,017.21
Checks issued January 4, 1965	
December Expenses (estimated)	
Salaries	500.00
Commissions	100.00
Postage & Mailing	300.00
	900.00
Miscellaneous checks issued Jan. 4, 1965	234.00
	\$ 2,151.21

All other obligations have been paid in full.

BAD CHECKS

As of December 31, 1964, there are no bad checks outstanding.

TAX RECORDS FILED TO DATE

All tax reports for 1964 have been submitted and taxes paid. Tax reports submitted in December and January were :

Federal # 990	Annual Return of Organization Exempt From Income Tax.
Federal # W-3	Reconciliation of Income Tax Withheld and copies of all W-2 forms.
Federal # 941	Employers Quarterly Federal Tax Return (Income & Social Security)
Federal # 940	Employers Annual Federal Unemployment Tax Return.
D. C. # D-3	Fourth Quarter Return and Annual Reconciliation of D. C. Income Tax Withheld with all D-2 forms (State W-2 forms)
D. C. # DUCB 31	Quarterly Wage Report
D. C. # DUCB 30	Quarterly Contribution Report.

EMPLOYEES W-2 TAX FORMS

All W-2 tax forms for 1964 were furnished to the employees of the Society, with their last pay check in 1964 on December 24th.

All D-2 tax forms for 1964 (District of Columbia) were also furnished to the employees of the Society, with their last pay check in 1964 on December 24th.

INSURANCE

The following insurance policies are now in force for the Society :

Workman's Compensation (Paid up to December 6, 1965) Annual Premium \$ 42.50
Provides for full coverage under Workman's Compensation Law in the District of Columbia and employers liability (damages) of \$25,000.

Comprehensive Dishonesty, etc. (Paid up to December 6, 1965) Annual Premium \$ 203.44
Covers paid and volunteer employees for dishonesty up to \$10,000 and losses inside the premises of \$2,000 and outside the premises of \$2,500.

Insurance (Continued)

Comprehensive Liability (Paid up to December 8, 1965) Annual Premium \$ 25.00
Provides for bodily injury liability of \$100,000 each person and \$300,000 each accident. Also provides for property damage liability of \$10,000 each accident and \$25,000 aggregate operations.

Fire (Paid up to December 9, 1965) Annual Premium \$ 16.00
Provides for coverage of \$3,000 on office contents.

OFFICE SPACE NGS

The Board of Trustees of National Geographic Society on December 3rd, endorsed the informal agreement providing rent-free space to United States Capitol Historical Society employees in their 16th Street Building during the past year and authorized extension of our occupancy on a year-to-year basis with the following stipulations :

Arrangement can be terminated on ninety day notice.

United States Capitol Historical Society agree to indemnify National Geographic Society for any claim arising out of such occupancy. Limits to be \$100,000 for each person. \$300,000 for each accident and \$5,000 for property damage.

United States Capitol Historical Society should protect self with a fire insurance policy.

Present arrangements for telephone and furnishing office space to be continued.

The above agreement was accepted on December 9, 1964 on behalf of the Society by the Executive Director.

CARTONS

In July, the White House Historical Association and the United States Capitol Historical Society, jointly accepted a new postal pack type carton offered by Judd & Detweiler at a cost of 5.45¢ each. On December 16th, Judd & Detweiler announced an increase of 3% in cost from the manufacturer and a separate charge of .00136 for an easy-opening tape. The total cost for a carton now is 5.75¢ each. Judd & Detweiler are seeking to persuade the manufacturer to include the cost of the easy opening tape in their original quotation plus the 3% increase.

ORDER FORMS FOR BOOK SALES

Multiple copy type order forms are being designed for use in taking orders for mail delivery of the book. It is contemplated, that these order forms will be used at the New York World's Fair and also at the U. S. Capitol. They may also, subsequently, be used on other occasions such as conventions or large gatherings.

VENDING MACHINES

Extensive correspondence and inquiries has failed to establish a source for a vending machine capable of dispensing paperback books such as "We, the People", and at a price of \$1.00. Replies from four larger manufacturers of vending machines are still expected. Both District News of Bladensburg, Maryland and the National Automatic Merchandising Association of Chicago, report some limited use of book vendors, but they have not 'endured as commercial operations' or 'they had nothing but trouble with the machines and had to discontinue'. However, efforts will continue to be made to locate such a machine.

PICTURES OF EAST CAPITOL EXTENSION

Negotiations are presently underway with Willy Arnheim, foreman of construction, during the building of the East Front Extension of the Capitol, for a set of the same 240 slides he made during the construction work. These slides are fully documented and indexed, and will provide an excellent historical record of the East Front Extension.

CAPITOL BIBLIOGRAPHY

No report has been received to date from Mr. Lloyd Dunlap of the Library of Congress, concerning his compilation of a bibliography on the Capitol. Likewise, no request for payment for services has been received from Mr. Dunlap.

EARL SCHENCK MIERS

After being accepted as Chief Historian and Editor of the United States Capitol Historical Society, and engaged to edit the two volume definitive history of the United States Capitol, Mr. Miers, on October 27th, returned the Society's first monthly check for \$1000 with the explanation that he had been in poor health recently, and he was unable to continue in this undertaking. He expressed doubt that the United States Capitol Historical Society is yet organized to engage a person like himself, since he was oriented to working with professionally trained editors supported by a staff of technicians who are experts in their own specialities.

ACQUISITIONS COMMITTEE

All correspondence and reports concerning items of historical interest referred to the Society, has been answered and referred to the Acquisitions Committee. These have included such items as paintings, photographs and House of Representatives Desk.

APPRECIATION CERTIFICATES

On December 22, 1964, some 223 of these appreciation certificates were mailed or delivered to individuals, who have contributed in a definite way to the success of the fabulous sale of our book, "We, the People". Responses to date indicate they have been proudly received and are being highly prized - many already having been framed and hung in the recipients offices. These certificates were designed, printed, sealed, engrossed, cover letter typed and signed, placed in tube and most mailed at a unit cost of \$1.75. Extra copies of the certificate have been printed and sealed. Additional copies issued in the future by the Society will cost 65¢ if the cover letter is not commercially prepared.

FREEDOMS FOUNDATION

The Society has submitted their entry to the Freedoms Foundation on behalf of the book, "We, the People", for their consideration in naming their annual awards. The entry, which was elaborately prepared with the assistance of the National Geographic Society, was submitted to the Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, headquarters of Freedoms Foundation on November 15th and the awards will be announced February 22, 1965.

BOARD MEETING FEBRUARY 5TH

A meeting of the Society's Officers, Board of Trustees and related Committees has been scheduled for February 5th at an eight a.m. breakfast in the Speakers Dining Room, in the Capitol. Thirty days notice has been given to all concerned and official action is anticipated on a number of subjects.

■ UNITED STATES CAPITOL HISTORICAL SOCIETY

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON 25, D.C.



HONORARY CHAIRMAN
Hon. Carl Hayden
PRESIDENT
Hon. Fred Schwengel

Schedule of Cash

January 13, 1965

Call

	<u>Bank of Commerce</u>	<u>National Capital Bank</u>	<u>First National City Bank</u>
Balance Dec. 31, 1964	\$ 85,524.90	\$ 8,617.47	\$ 375.50
Deposits Jan. 1 - 13	<u>5,909.65</u>	<u>1,808.30</u>	<u>-</u>
	91,434.55	10,425.77	375.50
Checks Jan. 1 - 13	2,500.65	-	-
Jan. 8, 1965 Purchased Treasury Bill	<u>49,401.11</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Cash Balance	\$ 39,532.79	\$ 10,425.77	\$ 375.50

Bank of Commerce	\$ 39,532.79
National Capital Bank	10,425.77
First National City Bank	<u>375.50</u>

January 13, 1965 total Bank Balance \$ 50,334.06

■ UNITED STATES CAPITOL HISTORICAL SOCIETY

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON 25, D.C.



HONORARY CHAIRMAN
Hon. Carl Hayden

PRESIDENT
Hon. Fred Schwengel

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

For Period ending December 31, 1964

			Month of December 1964	Aug. 1, 1964 to Dec. 31, 1964
Sales:	13,397 Paperback	"We, the People"	\$ 13,578.10	
	141,107 Paperback	" " "		\$ 142,447.29
	1,886 Hardcover	" " "	3,766.00	
	6,062 Hardcover	" " "		13,844.77
	Leather Bound	" " "	-	225.00
	Cartons	" " "	11.60	31.10
	Photo Sales	" " "	123.50	304.40
Total Sales			\$ 17,479.20	\$ 156,852.56
Less Cost of Sales:				
	Paperback Books		\$ 5,941.29	\$ 61,993.25
	Hardcover Books		2,292.03	7,268.50
	Leather Bound Books		-	176.25
	Photo Costs		91.60	494.05
	Cartons and Mailing Expenses		73.40	756.37
	Postage		92.98	1,242.13
	Sales Commission		386.66	6,035.60
	Salaries		2,952.91	12,530.22
	Payroll Social Security Tax		44.04	404.66
	Payroll Unemployment Tax		(50.08)	112.27
Total Costs of Sales			\$ 11,824.83	\$ 91,013.30
Gross Gain on Sales			\$ 5,654.37	\$ 65,839.26
Other Income:				
	Memberships		256.00	1,029.00
	Interest Earned		442.50	442.50
	Miscellaneous		-	196.50
			\$ 698.50	\$ 1,668.00
Other Expenses:				
	Promotion, Printing, Supplies, etc.		\$ 2,020.81	\$ 6,558.90
	Cash Shortages		3.00	71.80
	Insurance		-	203.44
	Miscellaneous		\$ 47.99	\$ 486.96
			\$ 2,071.80	\$ 7,321.10
NET GAIN			\$ 4,281.07	\$ 60,186.16

■ VICE PRESIDENTS

Hon. Hubert H. Humphrey

Hon. Marguerite Stitt Church

Carl Haverhill Allan Nevins

Melvin M. Payne

■ RECORDING SECRETARY

Mrs. Lillian R. Kessel

■ TREASURER Victor M. Birley

■ UNITED STATES CAPITOL HISTORICAL SOCIETY

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

BALANCE SHEET

HONORARY CHAIRMAN

Hon. Carl Hayden

PRESIDENT

Hon. Fred Schwengel

December 31, 1964

ASSETS

Current Assets:

Cash in Bank		\$	94,517.87
Accounts Receivable			7,354.00
Petty Cash			75.00
Inventory:	118,748 Paperback Books @ \$.438796	\$	52,107.83
	25,483 Hardcover 1st Edition Books @\$1.27179		32,409.02
	815 Hardcover 2nd Edition Books @ .840404		685.02
	40 Leather Bound Books @ \$ 11.75		462.24
	Slide Sets (Costs)		72.00
			<hr/>
			85,736.11

Total Current Assets

\$ 187,682.98

Fixed Assets:

U. S. Treasury Bills	49,556.37
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Equipment

Less Reserve for Depreciation	930.26
	116.28
	<hr/>
	813.98

Total Assets

\$ 238,053.33

LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL

Accrued Expenses	\$	1,228.03
Withholding Taxes (Payroll)		787.24
Total Liabilities		<hr/>
	\$	2,015.27
Net Gain (August 1, 1964 to December 31, 1964)	\$	60,186.16
Surplus as of July 31, 1964	\$	175,851.90
		<hr/>

Total Liabilities and Capital

\$ 238,053.33

■ VICE PRESIDENTS Hon. Hubert H. Humphrey Hon. Marguerite Stitt Church Carl Haverlin Allan Nevins Melvin M. Payne
 ■ RECORDING SECRETARY Mrs. Lillian R. Kessel ■ TREASURER Victor M. Birely

COPY

January 23, 1965

Mr. Floyd Kirby
Captain of the Capitol Guide
Room S-321, Capitol Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Kirby:

The success of the book "We, the People" is a phenomenal story. I agree with the leaders of the United States Capitol Historical Society that to a large degree this is due to the part you and your fellow guides have played in promoting the objectives of the Society.

The Nation and all the people who visit the Capitol have been blessed with the presentations you have given so effectively. When the people buy a book they will longer remember what you told them on the tour and be inspired to learn more history from the book.

I join every member of the United States Capitol Historical Society in expressing appreciation and saying "thank you".

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Hubert H. Humphrey

bcc: Honorable Fred Schwengel

ap
1/17/51 Soc.
b.c.
F.S. N.H.S.
of Nat. Geog. Soc.

Mr. Floyd Kirby
Captain of the Capitol Guide
Room S-321 Capitol Building
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Kirby:

The success of the book "We, the People" is a phenomenal story. I agree with the leaders of the United States Capitol Historical Society that to a large degree this is due to the part you and your fellow guides have played in promoting the objectives of the Society.

The Nation and all the people who visit the Capitol have been blessed with the presentations you have given so effectively. When the people buy a book they will long^{er} remember what you told them on the tour and be inspired to learn more history from the book. ~~Both your personal contributions and the book serve the Historical interests and make for better citizenship. Nothing is needed more.~~

I join every member of the United States Capitol Historical Society in expressing appreciation and saying "thank you".

Best wishes,
~~Keep up the good work.~~

Sincerely

Hubert H. Humphrey
~~Vice President~~

~~United States Capitol Historical Society~~

January 14, 1965

File

Dear Hubert:

John Szarkowski, whom the President picked to stimulate good photography inside the government, is a great guy. He can spot good pictures and also has a feel for social problems.

I hope you will work with him and encourage him. I would like to be helpful in any way I can.

I have discussed this many times with John Stewart and Norman Sherman of your staff.

Sincerely yours,

Frank Wallick
Washington Legislative
Representative

Vice President-elect Hubert H. Humphrey
Executive Office Building
Washington, D. C.

FW:ek
oeiu2aficio

Post 1/14/65

President To Pick Photo Of Month

Associated Press

President Johnson is going to pick a picture of the month to emphasize how the Government meets the problems of the Nation.

The White House announced yesterday that Mr. Johnson has asked heads of departments and agencies to submit by Jan. 20, and on the first of each month after that, three departmental photographs that portray most powerfully America's problems and attempts to solve them.

The photographs will be screened by a committee of outstanding photographers. From its recommendations, Mr. Johnson will select one photograph every month to be released as "the President's choice."

The committee of photographers will be Ansel Adams, Walker Evans, W. Eugene Smith and John Szarkowski. Szarkowski, who is director of photography of the New York Museum of Modern Art, will be executive director of the group.

Mr. Johnson's memo to department and agency heads said:

"The history of our times and the efforts of this Administration to meet the challenges of today are graphically expressed in photographs now being made. Photography can show with peculiar power that Government is personal, and that we are concerned with human things, not statistics."

'PRESIDENT'S CHOICE'

Monthly Photo Series To Depict Government

President Johnson announced a new program today aimed at capturing the spirit of the times in photographs.

In a memorandum to heads of all government departments and agencies, the President said:

"The history of our times and the efforts of this administration to meet the challenges of today are graphically expressed in photographs now being made. Photography can show with peculiar power that government is personal, that we are concerned with human beings, not statistics."

Johnson asked the agency heads to submit by Inauguration Day next Wednesday, and on the first of each month thereafter, the three photographs taken

in their division of the government which "most powerfully portray the problems of America and the efforts to meet them."

These photographs, the White House said, will be screened by a group of outstanding photographers, headed by John Szarkowski, director of photography of the Museum of Modern Art in New York City.

From the pictures recommended by this group, Johnson will select one each month to be released as "The President's Choice."

The White House said "it is the President's hope that in time these photographs will be placed in exhibitions and gathered in a book which will capture the spirit of our times."

Wash Star 1/13/65

New File

COPY

January 23, 1965

Mrs. Myrtle Cheney Murdock
110 Maryland Avenue, N.E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Murdock:

The success of the book "We, the People" is a phenomenal story. I agree with the leaders of the United States Capitol Historical Society that to a very large degree this was due to the part you have played in promoting the objectives of the Society.

The nation and the people have been blessed with the work you have done and your personal contribution as a member of the Capitol Guide Service, as an author, and as one of the chief promoters in the telling of the American Story. For this I am very grateful and I join with every member of the "official family" of the Society in saying thank you very much.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Hubert H. Humphrey

bcc: Honorable Fred Schwengel

COPY

January 25, 1965

Memo to Vi

From John Stewart

I would recommend that the Vice President approve the attached change in the constitution of the United States Capitol Historical Society. The principal purpose of this is to give Fred Schwengel a paying job as President of the Society. The Society can afford it and Schwengel really deserves to have this kind of a job. He'll be better at this than he was as a Congressman anyway.

PAUL H. DOUGLAS, ILL., CHAIRMAN
JOHN SPARKMAN, ALA.
J. W. FULBRIGHT, ARK.
WILLIAM PROXMIRE, WIS.
CLAIBORNE PELL, R.I.
JACOB K. JAVITS, N.Y.
JACK MILLER, IOWA
LEN B. JORDAN, IDAHO

JAMES W. KNOWLES,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

RICHARD BOLLING, MO., VICE CHAIRMAN
WRIGHT PATMAN, TEX.
HALE BOGGS, LA.
HENRY S. REUSS, WIS.
MARTHA W. GRIFFITHS, MICH.
THOMAS B. CURTIS, MO.
CLARENCE E. KILBURN, N.Y.
WILLIAM B. WIDNALL, N.J.

Congress of the United States

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

(CREATED PURSUANT TO SEC. 5(a) OF PUBLIC LAW 304, 79TH CONGRESS)

January 29, 1965

The Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey
Vice President of the United States
United States Capitol
Washington, D. C.



Dear Hubert:

Our friend, Fred Schwengel, on January 15th, I think, wrote to you and the Speaker of the House about the re-enactment of Lincoln's Second Inaugural on its centenary, March 4th of this year.

He has worked out a very full program which I think is excellent. Fred, as you know, was defeated in the last election and is no longer a member of the committee. This note is merely to say I think his program is excellent and that, so far as possible, he should be given full opportunity to take part and help direct the activities. Fred was, after all, one of the most decent Republicans, who never had the slightest touch of viciousness in him and cooperated as much as he could. Although I am a loyal Democrat, I would like to see him used to the full extent of his abilities.

With best wishes,

Faithfully yours,

Paul H. Douglas

PHD:dg

■ UNITED STATES CAPITOL HISTORICAL SOCIETY

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

HONORARY CHAIRMAN
Hon. Carl Hayden

PRESIDENT
Hon. Fred Schwengel



February 25, 1965

Julie

TO ALL OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE ACTIVE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey
Office of the Vice President
The Capitol
Washington 25, D. C.

Attention: Mr. John Stewart

Dear Mr. Stewart:

I am enclosing for your information a copy of the minutes of the February 5th meeting of the Active Board of Trustees.

Because of the length of the attachments for the minutes, I have not included them. If you wish to review any of them, please let me know and I will send you a copy of those you desire.

Sincerely yours,

Paul E. Ertzinger

Paul E. Ertzinger
Executive Director

Enclosure

UNITED STATES CAPITOL HISTORICAL SOCIETY

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

BALANCE SHEET

HONORARY CHAIRMAN

Hon. Carl Hayden

PRESIDENT

Hon. Fred Schwengel

January 31, 1965



ASSETS

Current Assets:

Cash in Bank		\$ 56,178.68
Accounts Receivable		6,239.50
Petty Cash		75.00
Inventory: 109,443 Paperback Books @ \$.438796	\$ 48,024.83	
24,061 Hardcover 1st Edition Books @ \$ 1.27179	30,600.53	
307 Hardcover 2nd Edition Books .840404	258.09	
40 Leather Bound Books @ 11.75	462.24	
Slide Sets (Costs)	72.00	
		<hr/>
		79,417.69
		<hr/>
Total Current Assets		\$ 141,910.87

Fixed Assets:

U.S. Treasury Bills		98,957.48
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Equipment

Less Reserve for Depreciation	930.26	
	116.28	
	<hr/>	
		813.98

Total Assets

\$ 241,682.33

LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL

Accrued Expenses	\$ 1,791.77	
Withholding Taxes (Payroll)	458.10	
	<hr/>	
Total Liabilities		\$ 2,249.87
Net Gain (August 1, 1964 - January 31, 1965)		\$ 63,580.56
Surplus as of July 31, 1964		\$ 175,851.90
		<hr/>
Total Liabilities and Capital		\$ 241,682.33

UNITED STATES CAPITOL HISTORICAL SOCIETY

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

HONORARY CHAIRMAN

Hon. Carl Hayden

PRESIDENT

Hon. Fred Schwengel

For Period ending January 31, 1965



	Month of January 1965	Aug. 1, 1964 to Jan. 31, 1965
Sales: 9,175 Paperback "We, the People"	\$ 9,498.46	
150,282 Paperback " " "		\$ 151,945.75
1,920 Hardcover " " "	4,609.05	
7,982 Hardcover " " "		18,453.82
Leather Bound " " "	-	225.00
Cartons	5.40	36.50
Photo Sales	50.00	354.40
Total Sales	\$ 14,162.91	\$ 171,015.47
Less Cost of Sales:		
Paperback Books	\$ 4,083.00	\$ 66,076.25
Hardcover Books	2,235.42	9,503.92
Leather Bound Books	-	176.25
Photo (Costs)	17.00	511.05
Cartons and Mailing Expenses	109.07	865.44
Postage	232.40	1,474.53
Sales Commission	427.65	6,463.25
Salaries	3,073.45	15,603.67
Payroll Social Security Tax	75.02	479.68
Payroll Unemployment Tax	136.43	248.70
Total Cost of Sales	\$ 10,389.44	\$ 101,402.74
Gross Gain on Sales	\$ 3,773.47	\$ 69,612.73
Other Income:		
Memberships	\$ 292.00	\$ 1,321.00
Interest Earned	-	442.50
Miscellaneous	-	196.50
	\$ 292.00	\$ 1,960.00
Other Expenses:		
Promotion, Printing, Supplies, etc.	\$ 506.49	\$ 7,065.39
Cash Shortages	5.00	76.80
Insurance	83.50	286.94
Miscellaneous	76.08	563.04
	\$ 671.07	\$ 7,992.17
NET GAIN	\$ 3,394.40	\$ 63,580.56

VICE PRESIDENTS

Hon. Hubert H. Humphrey

Hon. Marguerite Stitt Church

Carl Hayden Allan Nevins

Melvin M. Payne

RECORDING SECRETARY

Mrs. Lillian R. Kessel

TREASURER Victor M. Birely

UNITED STATES CAPITOL HISTORICAL SOCIETY

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON 25, D.C.



HONORARY CHAIRMAN
Hon. Carl Hayden

PRESIDENT
Hon. Fred Schwengel

Schedule of Cash

February 1, 1965

(Prepared from January 1st balances and United States Capitol Historical Society Records Without Benefit of Final Bank Statements for January.)

	Bank of Commerce	National Capitol Bank	First National City Bank-N.Y.	Totals
December 31, 1964 Balances	\$ 85,524.90	\$ 8,617.47	\$ 375.50	\$ 94,517.87
Add: January Deposits	9,032.41	6,509.40	-	15,541.81
	<u>94,557.31</u>	<u>15,126.87</u>	<u>375.50</u>	<u>110,059.68</u>
Less: January Withdrawals (Checks)	53,915.50	-	-	53,915.50
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
January 31 Balances	\$ <u>40,641.81</u>	\$ <u>15,126.87</u>	\$ <u>375.50</u>	\$ <u>56,144.18</u>

Summary of Cash and Securities (January 31, 1965)

	Date	Purchased Cost	Value	Maturity Date	Totals
U.S. Treasury Bill	Nov. 12, 1964	49,556.37	50,000.00	Feb. 11, 1965	
U.S. Treasury Bill	Jan. 8, 1965	<u>49,401.11</u>	50,000.00	Apr. 29, 1965	
Total Treasury Bills					\$ 98,957.48
Bank of Commerce Balance			40,641.81		
National Capital Bank Balance			15,126.87		
First National City Bank-N.Y. Balance			<u>375.50</u>		
Total Bank Balances					<u>56,144.18</u>
Total Cash and Securities					\$ <u>155,101.66</u>

MINUTES OF ANNUAL MEETING
ACTIVE BOARD OF TRUSTEES
UNITED STATES CAPITOL HISTORICAL SOCIETY

February 5, 1965

The annual meeting of the Active Board of Trustees of the United States Capitol Historical Society was held in Room H-139 of the House of Representatives, United States Capitol Building, at 8:00 A.M. on February 5, 1965 pursuant to prior written notice, as shown by the copy of said notice filed with these minutes.

By unanimous consent of the Active Trustees present, President Fred D. Schwengel was declared elected as temporary Chairman of the Active Board of Trustees.

Present were those persons whose names and capacities are set forth on the attendance roster filed with these minutes.

After making introductory remarks, the temporary Chairman declared that the first order of business was the election of the Active Board of Trustees.

Upon motion duly made, seconded and carried it was unanimously

RESOLVED, That the following named persons be declared elected as members of and constituting the Active Board of Trustees of the United States Capitol Historical Society:

Mrs. Robert Low Bacon
Ralph E. Becker
Congresswoman Frances
P. Bolton
Julian Parks Boyd
Bruce Catton
Doctor John Crane
Joseph C. Duke

Stephen V. Feeley
Hon. Arthur S. Flemming
Mrs. Constance
McLaughlin Green
Arthur B. Hanson
Richard Hofstadter
John A. Jackson
Cong. Charles McC.
Mathias, Jr.
Walter M. Whitehill

Gerard B. McDermott
Benjamin Quarles
Mrs. Dorothy W.S. Ragan
Cong. Robert G. Stephens, Jr.
Mrs. Morris K. Udall
William S. White

The temporary Chairman called attention to the fact that no steps had ever been taken to determine the individual terms of service of the Active Board of Trustees by drawing lots as required by Article VI, Section 2, of the Society's Constitution. Accordingly, upon motion duly made, seconded and carried it was unanimously

RESOLVED, That the newly elected Active Board of Trustees determine their respective terms of office by the drawing of lots at the meeting in progress with the results to be announced immediately and to be effective forthwith.

Whereupon, lots were drawn and tabulated and the respective terms of individual members of the Active Board of Trustees were established as follows:

(4) (A) The following members shall serve for a period of four years, or until their successors are duly elected:

Gerard B. McDermott
Arthur B. Hanson
Joseph C. Duke
Mrs. Dorothy W. S. Ragan
Mrs. Robert Low Bacon
Vacancy

(3) (B) The following members shall serve for a period of three years, or until their successors are duly elected:

Congressman Charles McC. Mathias, Jr.
Mrs. Constance McLaughlin Green
Mrs. Morris K. Udall
Benjamin Quarles
Ralph E. Becker
Vacancy

(2) (C) The following members shall serve for a period of two years, or until their successors are duly elected:

John A. Jackson
Honorable Arthur S. Flemming
Walter M. Whitehill
Congressman Robert C. Stephens, Jr.
Bruce Catton
Congresswoman Frances P. Bolton

(1) (D) The following members shall serve for a period of one year, or until their successors are duly elected:

Richard Hofstadter
Stephen V. Feeley
William S. White
Doctor John Crane
Julian Parks Boyd
Vacancy

Upon motion duly made, seconded and carried it was unanimously

RESOLVED, That Frederic D. Schwengel be declared elected as Chairman of the Active Board of Trustees.

The reading of the minutes was dispensed with by unanimous consent of those present.

Treasurer Victor M. Birely gave the Treasurer's Report to the Board which, upon motion duly made, seconded and carried was accepted and ordered filed with these minutes. The Chairman thanked Mr. Birely for the fine work he has performed for the Society.

Upon motion duly made, seconded and carried it was unanimously

RESOLVED, That the following persons be elected as officers of the Society to serve for a period of one (1) year, or until their successors are duly elected and assume office:

President:	Hon. Frederic D. Schwengel
Vice President:	Hon. Hubert H. Humphrey, Vice President of the United States of America Hon. Marguerite Stitt Church Carl Haverlin Dr. Allan Nevins Dr. Melvin M. Payne
Treasurer:	Victor M. Birely
Secretary:	Lillian R. Kessel

The Chairman recognized Secretary Lillian R. Kessel who informed the Board that in accordance with procedures set forth in Article XVI of the Society's Constitution, Article VII, Section 2 thereof has been amended by the affirmative written vote of more than two-thirds of the Trustees voting so as to permit the payment of compensation or other remuneration to officers for their services, and the reimbursement of officers for their actual expenses, all as shown by the written certification of the Secretary and the copy of the amendment filed with these minutes.

Chairman Schwengel then gave the report of the Executive Committee regarding the program and activities of the Society, all as shown on the attached Report of the Executive Committee, and exhibits thereto, which is filed with these minutes.

Whereupon, upon motion duly made, seconded and carried it was unanimously

RESOLVED, That the services of President Frederic D. Schwengel be utilized by the Society for calendar year 1965 in accordance with the written memorandum proposal made to the Board and at the annual salary recommended in the report of the Executive Committee. Mr. Schwengel began to outline to the meeting the duties he would perform but it was the unanimous sentiment of those present that in light of Mr. Schwengel's part in founding the Society and in giving such full measure of his energy and time to the interests of the Society, they would respectfully decline to hear any such job description. Accordingly, Mr. Schwengel merely filed with the minutes a memorandum outlining the duties he will perform in 1965.

Whereupon, upon motion duly made, seconded and carried it was unanimously

RESOLVED, That the Report of the Executive Committee be and it hereby is approved, ratified and confirmed generally.

Emmett E. Tucker, Jr. reported for Arthur B. Hanson, the Chairman of the Committee on Constitution and Bylaws, recommending that the Constitution of the Society be amended to make changes indicated by the experience of the officers since the Society was founded. Upon motion, duly seconded and carried, it was unanimously

RESOLVED, That the Constitution and Bylaws Committee undertake a study and make recommendations to the Board regarding the necessity for amending the Constitution of the Society.

Upon motion of Mrs. Church, duly made, seconded and carried, it was

RESOLVED, That the cause of the Society would be aided if a central position or location could be obtained at the Capitol for selling the book, "We, the People," and other writings, and that a committee be appointed which would include Members of Congress, the Architect of the Capitol and representatives of the United States Capitol Historical Society to approve what may be offered for sale at any such position or location.

Upon motion, duly made and seconded, it was

RESOLVED, That the National Geographic Society be thanked again for its invaluable assistance to and support of the United States Capitol Historical Society.

Mr. Birely, Treasurer, brought to the attention of the members present the fine work of Executive Director Paul E. Ertzinger and his assistance to the Treasurer.

Mr. Randle Bond Truett called the attention of the members to the recent television documentary produced by the National Broadcasting Company. The Chairman said other broadcasting companies also are interested in doing such documentaries.

A discussion on having a new Senate photograph taken followed. Miss Josephine Cobb made objection on the ground that the present photograph is unique and should be retained. For the time being, it is planned that the 3rd edition will contain the original photograph. Mrs. Dorothy W. S. Ragan suggested it might be well to take a new photograph and hold it in the records. No action was taken on this matter.

Mrs. Ragan spoke briefly regarding the Daughters of the American Revolution's book on that organization which is due to come out soon.

Executive Director Ertzinger gave the following figures relative to the number of copies of "We, the People" which have been sold since the book was first published:

Regular edition	572,000
Deluxe edition	<u>34,000</u>
Total	606,000

Dr. Richard H. Howland asked if the Society is still interested in having Mr. Earl Schenck Miers write two works on the Capitol. Mr. Schwengel replied that the Society is interested but that the project will have to be undertaken at some future date.

Mr. Birely asked if Mr. Miers had used any of the photographs of the United States Capitol Historical Society in his new book. Mr. Schwengel said none had been released for that purpose to his knowledge. Mrs. Marguerite Stitt Church and Mr. Birely thought the Society should not release any of its photographs to other publications concerning the Capitol.

The Chairman reported briefly on the following items:

1. The photograph of the Senate went into 2,000,000 classrooms.
2. The pictorial book, displayed on a table at the meeting, has been sent to the Freedom Foundation in connection with a possible award to be made to the Society.

3. A series of small pamphlets on the Capitol and events in history is being planned for issue by the Society.
4. The Society is to receive a desk and chair formerly used in the House Chamber through the effort of Mrs. Helen Bullock.
5. Our book, "We, the People", was sold on the Capitol Grounds on Inauguration Day. Judd & Detwiler erected booths and 380 books were sold.
6. Plans for the re-enactment of Lincoln's Second Inauguration have been authorized. Mr. Schwengel has been retained as Executive Director. Mr. Schwengel asked William A. Coblenz to explain what was being done to carry out these plans. Mr. Coblenz gave a brief run down on the progress to date. He said it is hoped to have the ceremony filmed and made available to schools.

There being no further business, upon motion duly made, seconded and carried, the meeting was declared adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,


Lillian R. Kessel
Secretary

COPY

February 3, 1965

The Honorable Paul H. Douglas
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Dear Paul:

Thank you for your note concerning Fred Schwengel. I surely hope that Fred can continue his active direction of the observance of Lincoln's Second Inaugural. I know few persons as dedicated and as knowledgeable as Fred in matters such as this.

I certainly would have no objection to his continuing to play a full and active role in this important event.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Hubert H. Humphrey

file

UNITED STATES CAPITOL HISTORICAL SOCIETY

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

HONORARY CHAIRMAN

Hon. Carl Hayden

PRESIDENT

Hon. Fred Schwengel

For Period ending - February 28, 1965



	Month of February 1965	Aug. 1, 1964 to Feb. 28, 1965
Sales:		
9,971 Paperback "We, the People"	\$ 9,976.45	
160,253 Paperback " " "		\$ 161,922.20
902 Hardcover " " "	1,910.25	
8,884 Hardcover " " "		20,364.07
Leather Bound " " "	--	225.00
Cartons	3.10	39.60
Photo Sales	290.50	644.90
Total Sales	\$ 12,180.30	\$ 183,195.77
Less Cost of Sales:		
Paperback Books	\$ 4,355.48	\$ 70,431.73
Hardcover Books	1,147.15	10,651.07
Leather Bound Books	--	176.25
Photo (Costs)	237.50	748.55
Cartons and Mailing Expense	(26.24)	839.20
Postage	(.10)	1,474.43
Sales Commission	394.19	6,857.44
Salaries	4,861.03	20,464.70
Payroll Social Security Tax	178.42	658.10
Payroll Unemployment Tax	77.50	326.20
Total Cost of Sales	\$ 11,224.93	\$ 112,627.67
Gross Gain on Sales	\$ 955.37	\$ 70,568.10
Other Income:		
Memberships	\$ 195.00	\$ 1,516.00
Interest Earned	443.63	886.13
Miscellaneous	--	196.50
	\$ 638.63	\$ 2,598.63
Other Expenses:		
Promotion, Printing, Supplies, etc.	\$ 166.02	\$ 7,231.41
Cash Shortages	--	76.80
Insurance	(8.20)	278.74
Miscellaneous	39.08	602.12
	\$ 196.90	\$ 8,189.07
NET GAIN	\$ 1,397.10	\$ 64,977.66

UNITED STATES CAPITOL HISTORICAL SOCIETY

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515



HONORARY CHAIRMAN

Hon. Carl Hayden

PRESIDENT

Hon. Fred Schwengel

BALANCE SHEET

February 28, 1965

ASSETS

Current Assets:

Cash in Bank			\$ 64,179.28
Accounts Receivable			5,542.50
Petty Cash			75.00
Inventory: 99,517 Paperback Books	@ \$.438796	\$ 43,669.35	
23,159 Hardcover 1st Edition Books	@ 1.27179	29,453.38	
307 Hardcover 2nd Edition Books	@ .840404	258.09	
40 Leather Bound Books	@ 11.75	462.24	
Slide Sets (Costs)		72.00	
			<hr/> 73,915.06
Total Current Assets			<hr/> \$ 143,711.84

Fixed Assets:

U. S. Treasury Bills			98,821.53
Equipment		930.26	
Less Reserve for Depreciation		116.28	
			<hr/> 813.98
Total Assets			<hr/> <hr/> \$ 243,347.35

LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL

Accrued Expenses	\$ 1,499.39	
Withholding Taxes (Payroll)	1,018.40	
Total Liabilities		2,517.79
Net Gain (August 1, 1964 - February 28, 1965)		64,977.66
Surplus as of July 31, 1964		175,851.90
Total Liabilities and Capital		<hr/> <hr/> \$ 243,347.35

■ UNITED STATES CAPITOL HISTORICAL SOCIETY

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515



HONORARY CHAIRMAN
Hon. Carl Hayden
PRESIDENT
Hon. Fred Schwengel

March 15, 1965

The Vice President
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Sir :

The Executive Committee of the United States Capitol Historical Society has voted to present the National Broadcasting Company, through its President, Robert Kintner, and to Louis Hazam, a special citation for production and presentation of the marvelous film 'The Capitol, Chronicle of Freedom'. We have arranged to officially make the presentation on March 25th in the Vandenberg Room in the United States Capitol at 12:30 p.m.

The Members of the Board and some special persons are invited to be the guests of the Society and be present during the presentation ceremonies. After the presentation, the National Broadcasting Company has arranged to give a preview showing of this picture to those present. I hope you will not miss this opportunity to see this beautiful picture.

Following the showing, there will be a continuous showing the rest of the day at the Capitol to which will be invited all the people and their guests who may be on the Hill that day.

Because of reservation requirements, we need to know whether or not you can be there, so please let us know at your earliest convenience.

Very truly yours,

Paul E. Ertzinger

Paul E. Ertzinger
Executive Director

R.S.V.P.
Mrs. Biggs - 296-0385

UNITED STATES CAPITOL HISTORICAL SOCIETY

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

HONORARY CHAIRMAN

Hon. Carl Hayden

PRESIDENT

Hon. Fred Schwengel

For Period ending - March 31, 1965



	Month of March 1965	Aug. 1, 1964 to Mar. 31, 1965
Sales: 16,743 Paperback	'We, the People' \$ 16,898.45	
176,996 Paperback	" " "	\$ 178,820.65
1,162 Hardcover	" " "	
10,046 Hardcover	" " "	23,011.57
Leather Bound	" " "	240.00
Slide Sets		15.00
Cartons		41.40
Photo Sales	334.00	978.90
Total Sales	\$ 19,911.75	\$ 203,107.52
Less: Cost of Sales:		
Paperback Books	7,347.20	77,778.93
Hardcover Books	1,480.35	12,131.42
Leather Bound Books	47.00	223.25
Slide Sets	10.59	10.59
Photo (Costs)	53.00	801.55
Cartons and Mailing Expense	129.51	968.71
Postage	258.45	1,732.88
Sales Commission	466.48	7,323.92
Salaries	3,377.14	23,841.84
Payroll Social Security Tax	71.53	729.63
Payroll Unemployment Tax	- 42.29	283.91
Total Cost of Sales	\$ 13,198.96	\$ 125,826.63
Gross Gain on Sales	\$ 6,712.79	\$ 77,280.89
Other Income:		
Membership	\$ 217.00	\$ 1,733.00
Interest Earned	-	886.13
Miscellaneous	-	196.50
	\$ 217.00	\$ 2,815.63
Other Expenses:		
Promotion, Printing, Supplies, etc.	\$ 530.80	\$ 7,762.21
Cash Shortages	7.00	83.80
Insurance	-	278.74
Miscellaneous	248.20	850.32
	\$ 786.00	\$ 8,975.07
NET GAIN	\$ 6,143.79	\$ 71,121.45

VICE PRESIDENTS

Hon. Hubert H. Humphrey

Hon. Marguerite Stitt Church

Carl Haverlin Allan Nevins

Meivin M. Payne

RECORDING SECRETARY

Mrs. Lillian R. Kessel

TREASURER Victor M. Birely

■ UNITED STATES CAPITOL HISTORICAL SOCIETY

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

HONORARY CHAIRMAN
Hon. Carl Hayden
PRESIDENT
Hon. Fred Schwengel

BALANCE SHEET

March 31, 1965

ASSETS

Current Assets:

Cash in Bank					\$ 78,077.37
Accounts Receivable					5,339.25
Petty Cash					75.00
Inventory:					
82,773 Paperback Books	@	\$.438796	\$ 36,322.15		
21,995 Hardcover I Edition Books	@	1.27.79	27,973.02		
307 Hardcover II Edition Books	@	.840404	258.10		
36 Leather Bound Books	@	11.75	415.24		
49 Slide Sets	@	10.59	518.88		
					<u>65,487.39</u>
Total Current Assets					\$ 148,979.01

Fixed Assets:

U.S. Treasury Bills					98,821.53
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Equipment:

Less Reserve for Depreciation			1,240.64		
			<u>116.28</u>		
					1,124.36

Total Assets

\$ 248,924.90

LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL

Accrued Expenses			\$ 1,144.45		
Withholding Taxes (Payroll)			<u>807.10</u>		
Total Liabilities					1,951.55
Net Gain (August 1, 1964 to March 31, 1965)					71,121.45
Surplus as of July 31, 1964					175,851.90
Total Liabilities and Capital					<u>\$ 248,924.90</u>



UNITED STATES CAPITOL HISTORICAL SOCIETY

U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515

Mr. Stewart -

The attached brief
summary of our April 8th
luncheon discussion is
for your information.

Paul Eitzinger

■ UNITED STATES CAPITOL HISTORICAL SOCIETY

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

HONORARY CHAIRMAN
Hon. Carl Hayden

PRESIDENT
Hon. Fred Schwengel



File

April 8, 1965

National Geographic Society Dining Room

MEETING: PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE
UNITED STATES CAPITOL HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Attending:

Dr. Melvin M. Payne, Chairman (Vice President)
Hon. Fred Schwengel (President)
Richard H. Howland
John Stewart (Representing Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey)
Lonnell Aikman, Author
Robert L. Breeden, Design and Production Director
Jules B. Billard, Editorial Director
Paul E. Ertzinger, Executive Director

The changes in the third edition were described in detail by Mrs. Aikman and Messers. Breeden and Billard. Editorial changes included up-dating of statistics reflected in the book, and revisions of several statements and captions that were considered to be in need of some improvement. No changes were made in pictures on pages 1 to 86 except to improve color tone of a number of paintings and drawings. All photographs to be included in the new edition have been taken except two which will be obtained in time to meet the press schedules. Production of the third edition is progressing satisfactorily and is on schedule for release approximately May 15th. It is now estimated that our present supply of second edition books will be exhausted about May 15th, or shortly thereafter. Consideration was given to the quantity of third edition books to be printed and it was unanimously agreed that 350,000 copies should be printed. This decision was predicated on the following factors: (1) To order 500,000 copies or more would increase inventory problems, (2) To order the lesser number will facilitate the press schedules of the printer and assure a May 15th release date, (3) Costs per book is the lowest at 350,000 and to print more, would not secure a cheaper per-book cost, (4) This quantity is estimated to fill our needs until the end of November, 1965 at which time a re-print can be made and the few changes in photographs and script made necessary by the passage of time can be made.

Publications Committee Meeting

The Society's contract with Grosset & Dunlap, Inc., was discussed and it was agreed that Mr. Schwengel and Dr. Payne should meet with Mr. Spivak and urge him to provide more promotion and better distribution for our book.

Mr. Schwengel reported negotiations have been completed for increased display and sales of our book at the World's Fair, beginning April 21st. He also reported completion of arrangements with Mr. Sargent Shriver of the Peace Corps for their use of our book, 'We, the People', in training their Peace Corps representatives. They plan to send a book with each Peace Corpsman when they go to their overseas stations. The Peace Corps has ordered 3500 copies to begin their program.

Some consideration was given to United States Capitol Historical Society's contribution to the Capitol Building, and it was suggested that beautification of the Capitol grounds would be most appropriate. It was suggested that in consideration of the beautification program of Pennsylvania Avenue, and other portions of Washington, as directed by Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson, that steps should be taken to promote the adoption of a similiar program for the Capitol grounds. It was reported that Mrs. Hubert H. Humphrey is personally interested in a development of the West Capitol grounds to make them more alive and available to the many tourists visiting Washington. It was agreed that Mrs. Humphrey was a natural to head this program, and an approach is to be made to her to determine her desire and interest in this project. Inquiry is also to be made in an effort to relate this program to that of Mrs. Johnson's program for the remainder of Washington.

COPY

May 24, 1965

Dear Fred:

You can imagine how pleased I was to receive the copy of Sargent Shriver's letter to the Speaker. I had learned of the Peace Corps decision to send We The People abroad. I can't think of a more fitting and appropriate use for this magnificent publication.

Hope we will have a chance to get together soon.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Hubert H. Humphrey

The Honorable Fred Schwengel
President, Capitol Historical Society
U. S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

■ UNITED STATES CAPITOL HISTORICAL SOCIETY

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515



HONORARY CHAIRMAN
Hon. Carl Hayden

PRESIDENT
Hon. Fred Schwengel

May 19, 1965

The Vice President
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Vice President:

Speaker John W. McCormack sent me a copy of the enclosed, which I thought you would like to know about.

It is thrilling to note that an idea can have an encouraging impact by showing other struggling nations that we have had our struggles too.

Sincerely yours,


Fred Schwengel, President
Capitol Historical Society

Enclosure

PEACE CORPS

Washington, D. C. 20525

May 11, 1965

Honorable John W. McCormack
Speaker of the House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Speaker:

I wanted you to know, in your capacity as a Trustee of the United States Capitol Historical Society, that the Peace Corps will be including the Society's publication We, the People in each of the book lockers which we send our Volunteers.

You will recall that this fine text presents an excellent history of the Capitol in narrative and color pictures; and it tells the story of those people now serving in the legislative branch of government.

As you may know, each household of Volunteers receives a locker containing 235 paper-back books. The Volunteers use the books for their personal reading and as a lending library for their neighbors in the host country. We have found the book lockers to be enormously popular. By July, we will have sent more than two and one-half million books overseas through the program.

Former Congressman Fred Schwengel of Iowa was President of the Society at the time the text was published. It was produced by the National Geographic Society as a

- 2 -

public service.

We, the People will be an important addition to the Volunteers' collection and will further help carry the American story to our friends around the world.

As always, I deeply appreciate your continuing interest in and support of the Peace Corps.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Sargent Shriver". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name and title.

Sargent Shriver
Director

COPY

June 11, 1965

Dear Fred:

I am so glad to learn that the Third Edition is on sale, and I am sure doing very well. I look forward to the presentation and will, of course, appreciate so much your thoughtfulness in this.

John Stewart has told me of your projected plans and they sound most constructive and exciting to me. The Society is so fortunate to have you at the helm and able to devote your remarkable talents to this vital work.

I do hope to have a chance to see you soon and catch up on all the many things that have been under way.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Hubert H. Humphrey

The Honorable Fred Schwengel
President
U.S. Capitol Historical Society
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

■ UNITED STATES CAPITOL HISTORICAL SOCIETY

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515



June 8, 1965

TELEPHONE 296-0385

HONORARY CHAIRMAN
Hon. Carl Hayden

PRESIDENT
Hon. Fred Schwengel

VICE PRESIDENTS
Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey
Hon. Marguerite Stitt Church
Carl Haverlin
Allan Nevins
Melvin M. Payne

TREASURER
Victor M. Birely

RECORDING SECRETARY
Mrs. Lillian R. Kessel

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Paul E. Ertzinger

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
Muriel I. Biggs

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The Vice President
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Vice President:


Pardon my little tardiness in acknowledgment of your recent letters, one in which you enclosed copies of letters you sent to Sargent Shriver and Mr. Reed Harris, as I have been out of town and just returned. It was mighty thoughtful of you to write those letters, and this gives me an excuse to say again 'thank you' for the encouragement and help you give us as we try to attain the objectives set up by the Society.

You, of course, had the news that the Third Edition is out, and I am looking forward to officially presenting you with one of the first copies of the Third Edition, which will be bound with a beautiful blue leather binding. You will then have the trilogy of the first three editions, the first one was red, the second one white and the third is blue.

The sales continue to hold up and I am convinced now that we have a permanent item, and our obligation is to do our best to keep it up to date and to keep up with improving its quality.

With kind regards and deep appreciation,
I am,

Sincerely yours,


Fred Schwengel, President
Capitol Historical Society

FS:mib

JS/ep/Cap Hist Society

COPY

July 26, 1965

Dear Fred:

Thanks for your note and the copy of the press release on the Vice President. Things are really rolling along in fine style.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

John G. Stewart
Assistant to the
Vice President

The Honorable Fred Schwengel
President
Capitol Historical Society
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

UNITED STATES CAPITOL HISTORICAL SOCIETY

HONORARY CHAIRMAN

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PRESIDENT

Hon. Fred Schwengel

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WASHINGTON D.C. 20515

TELEPHONE 296-0385

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Paul E. Ertzinger

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

Muriel I. Biggs

July 20, 1965

Mr. John J. Stewart
Legislative Assistant
Office of the Vice-President
Room 5117 New Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20515

Hello John:

Enclosed is a mimeographed statement we are sending to all of the Members of the Board and others who are directly interested in the United States Capitol Historical Society. This will help you keep abreast of our activities. Enclosed also is copy of a release that you may enjoy reading.

Needless to say we who are directly involved in the office are real pleased with the reception our publications are getting and are anxiously looking forward to the publication of our coloring book and other projects.

I hope you will feel free to write us if you have any questions or suggestions.

With kind personal regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Fred Schwengel, President
Capitol Historical Society

NEWS RELEASE

FOR RELEASE IMMEDIATELY

June 29, 1965

WE, THE PEOPLE RECEIVES PLAUDITS FROM CONGRESSIONAL LEADERS. VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY ENTHUSIASTIC IN HIS PRAISE OF THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL HISTORICAL SOCIETY

"Many children come through my office," said Mr. Humphrey, "and I tell each one that if he reads this one book, 'WE, THE PEOPLE', he will know more about our history than 99 percent of the American people. I buy these by the dozens to give to foreign visitors and students that I meet here and I've insisted that the USIA use them. The Capitol Historical Society has done a splendid job and I am very proud."

This comment is typical of the unanimous and enthusiastic praise given 'WE, THE PEOPLE' and the UNITED STATES CAPITOL HISTORICAL SOCIETY by Congressional leaders in special ceremonies June 22 at the Capitol. Before a group of staff artists, photographers and historians, the Honorable Fred Schwengel, President of the Historical Society, presented especially bound copies of the third edition of this highly successful illustrated history of the Capitol to the Vice President, Speaker John McCormack, Senators Carl Hayden, Mike Mansfield, Everett Dirksen and Thomas Kuchel, and Congressmen Carl Albert, Gerald Ford and Melvin Laird, all of whom played important roles in the development of the Society.

"The Capitol is our national shrine," said Congressman Albert, "and this book is the finest thing ever done on the building. I am delighted to have been associated with the projects." "I can't praise your efforts enough," remarked

NEWS RELEASE

FOR RELEASE IMMEDIATELY

June 29, 1965

Senator Kuchel. "WE, THE PEOPLE is a great milestone in presenting American history to the public."

"Third editions" rate little fanfare, but not so with WE, THE PEOPLE. Updated with each printing, this handsome, 1144 page book has long since hit the best-seller list and is well on its way to over one-million sold in less than two years. "This book will go a long way in instructing our people about their own history," said Speaker McCormack. "I wish you much success and hope that sales reach well into the millions." Senator Dirksen, whose interest in history is well known, remarked: "The Society is doing such a great service with this book, and it's a credit to the Congress that one of our own members initiated its publication. My sincere congratulations on this third printing.

Similar comments came from Congressman Ford - "Congratulations to the Historical Society on the value and success of 'WE, THE PEOPLE'. Soon over a million copies will be in use in building a greater appreciation of our Nation's Capitol." Senator Mansfield - "WE, THE PEOPLE is the finest publication of its kind devoted to the Congress and the Capitol, itself a storehouse of valuable American art and history. It is gratifying to know how well this book has been received. The third edition printing in two years is a tribute to those who are responsible for its publication."

■ UNITED STATES CAPITOL HISTORICAL SOCIETY

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515



HONORARY CHAIRMAN
Hon. Carl Hayden
PRESIDENT
Hon. Fred Schwengel

TO
BOARD MEMBERS
OF

THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL HISTORICAL SOCIETY

As a Member of the Board you will be interested, I am sure, in the activities and progress of the Historical Society.

First, our book, "We, the People", is continuing to set records. Our sales will soon pass the 800,000 mark. We have printed over One Million copies. We will have to go to press with the Fourth Edition in November or December.

The Publication Committee has approved the publication of a Capitol coloring book. Not just an ordinary coloring book, but an extra-ordinary one called "Our Nation's Capitol Coloring Book". It will have 54 subjects of scenes around the Capitol area. Opposite each subject will be a brief discussion of the subject or item to be colored. It will be written to quicken the interest of young people in the history of our country and a desire to learn more. To enhance the desire to learn more, there is included a suggested reading list of the books or pamphlets on the subjects to be colored.

Enclosed is a copy of statements made by the political leaders when the first copies of the Third Edition were presented to them. This, as you will note, indicates complete bi-partisan acceptance of our program by our chief political leaders.

We have just hired Mr. James Murfin, an experienced writer, author and researcher, to be our Research and Publications Director. Right now he is helping us with the legends of the coloring book. In a few weeks this will be finished and then he will be assigned the important task of writing a bibliography of the Capitol and help plan other publications. Later he will be heading the membership campaign.

There is also developing a great interest in the book on the Library of Congress in which the Society will play a leading role.

The film slide development proved to be very fortunate. We have sold a large quantity from our office to the Members at reduced prices and Easton-Phelan has sold several hundred, and they feel they will sell many more soon after the school year begins in September.

Other new personnel made necessary by resignations, includes Muriel Biggs, who is my secretary and office manager, and Florence Miller, who is bookkeeper and assistant to Mr. Ertzinger. She has recently been given the additional responsibility of coordinating the various facets in the publishing of our new coloring book.

Our Membership has grown to where we now have 3737 members. We plan to put on a membership campaign in the near future. We hope we can at least double our membership. The money we receive in this manner is used entirely for research and study of the Capitol in preparation for future publications.

Sincerely yours,

Fred Schwengel, President
Capitol Historical Society

■ VICE PRESIDENTS Hon. Hubert H. Humphrey Hon. Marguerite B. Anderson Melvin M. Payne
■ RECORDING SECRETARY Mrs. Lillian R. Kessel ■ TREASURER Victor M. Birely

COPY

September 13, 1965

Dear Fred:

Please express to the officers, trustees, members and friends of the United States Capitol Historical Society my good wishes as you assemble in your annual meeting. There is surely much to look back upon this year, for we have seen the Society entering a variety of new and constructive areas of endeavor.

Through the leadership of the Society's President, we have brought out a new edition of WE, THE PEOPLE, begun work on other publications, completed the UNITED STATES CAPITOL COLORING BOOK, and increased our membership dramatically. This good news testifies to the fine work of the officers and staff of the Society and illustrates the important role which the Society plays in bringing to the people of America and the world the message of freedom which is manifest in the labors of the U. S. Congress.

As Vice President of the Society, I look forward to another year of accomplishment and growth.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Hubert H. Humphrey

The Honorable Fred Schwengel
President, U. S. Capitol Historical Society
Washington, D.C. 20515

COPY

September 16, 1965

Dear Miss Garrahan:

The Vice President has asked me to respond to your recent letter. It is my understanding that this matter is being looked into carefully by Mr. Schwengel and the legal staff of the U.S. Capitol Historical Society. They will be in touch with you shortly.

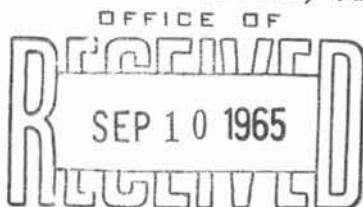
Best wishes.

Sincerely,

John G. Stewart

Miss Barbara Garrahan
NATION'S BOOKS
Box 70
McLean, Virginia 22101

NATION'S BOOKS
P. O. Box 70
McLean, Va. 22101



Sept. 6, 1965

THE VICE PRESIDENT
The Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey
Vice-President of the United States
The Capitol
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Vice-President:

The enclosed copy of our letter to Mr. Schuengel is directed to you as a member of the Committee on Publications of the National Capital Historical Society and in view of your letter of commendation to Mr. Schuengel dated July 21, 1965 which is incorporated in the Society's recently published coloring book. While we understand that the pressures of your office preclude an intimate knowledge of all

matters of this nature, we did wish to bring the facts of our case to your attention.

We respect the worthy motivation of the Society's publication, and we recognize the connotation of the non-profit character of the sponsoring organization as opposed to our own. We could not hope to match the vast reservoir of talent, information and assistance which was available to the Society as evidenced by the listing of officers, trustees, committees and consultants on their title page, nor to enjoy the prestige bestowed by an endorsement from the office of the Vice-President of the United States, and the use of the U.S. Capitol buildings as a base of operations.

Despite all this we feel that you may be surprised to note from the enclosed copy of the original Nation's Capital Coloring Book, the competent and dignified manner in which we had already performed essentially the same purpose which you so warmly complimented in your letter of July 21.

We feel certain you will agree that no stigma should attach to our publication because it represents an effort of the traditional American concept of private enterprise. We know you will endorse our plea for protection of the interest established by the prior use of the title, and for full and equal opportunity to market our product through all potential outlets.

Respectfully yours,
Barbara Larrahan
Nation's Books

NATION'S BOOKS

P. O. Box 70
McLean, Va. 22101

Sept. 4, 1965

The Honorable Fred Schwengel
President, U.S. Capital Historical Society
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

My Dear Mr. Schwengel,

It is with the advice of counsel that I inform you that in the marketing of Our Nation's Capital Coloring Book you have engaged in an unfair business practice against NATION'S BOOKS. You have, in fact, infringed the common and established trade mark rights of NATION'S BOOKS which began its sales of The Nation's Capital Coloring Book in March of this year.

The enclosed copy of our publication will show you that it offers in quality what it may lack in bulk. It is the sincere endeavor of a competent artist to reflect the Capital's heritage with proper taste and dignity. The public as well as myself can take an honest pride in The Nation's Capital Coloring Book. In fair competition, I am confident that it would hold its own.

It is therefore too bad that the success of our book has recently been marred by the appearance of your effort bearing so similar a title.

Apprised of this, I believe you will wish to meet with us to find an agreeable adjustment in this matter. You may reach me for friendly consultation at 356-7524 prior to Sept. 21, after which time appropriate steps necessary to protect our business and good name will be taken.

In the meantime, since you may not knowingly wish to further unfairly damage our sales nor infringe the common and legal rights of NATION'S BOOKS, it is suggested that you cease printing and recall your coloring book, in its present form, from the market.

Respectfully yours,

Barbara Garrahan

Barbara Garrahan
NATION'S BOOKS
Box 70, McLean, Virginia

BG/dm
Enclosure

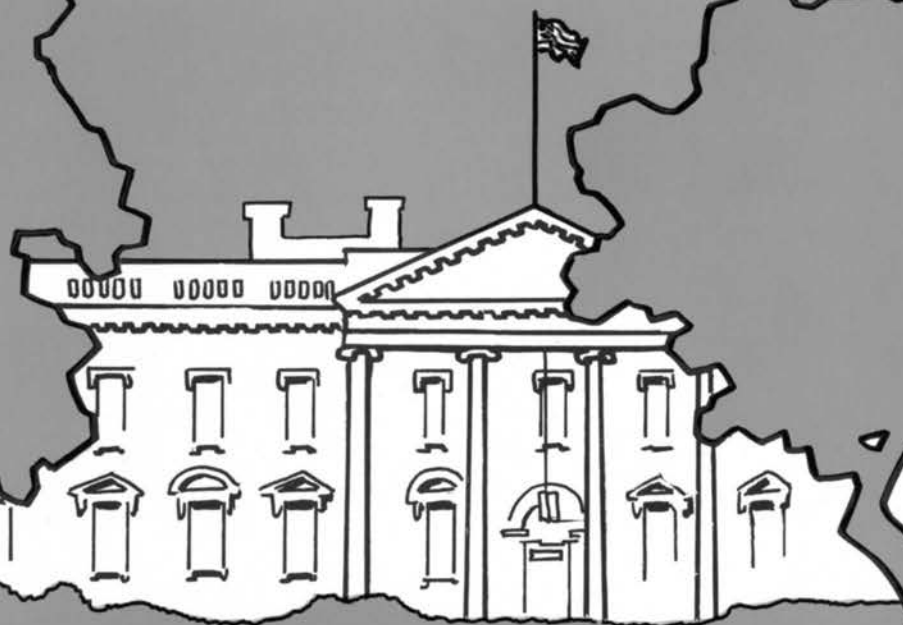
C

Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey
Melvin M. Payne
Hon. Charles Mathias
Judd & Detweiler, Inc.
Semmes and Semmes

the

NATION'S CAPITAL

Coloring Book



\$100





In 1791

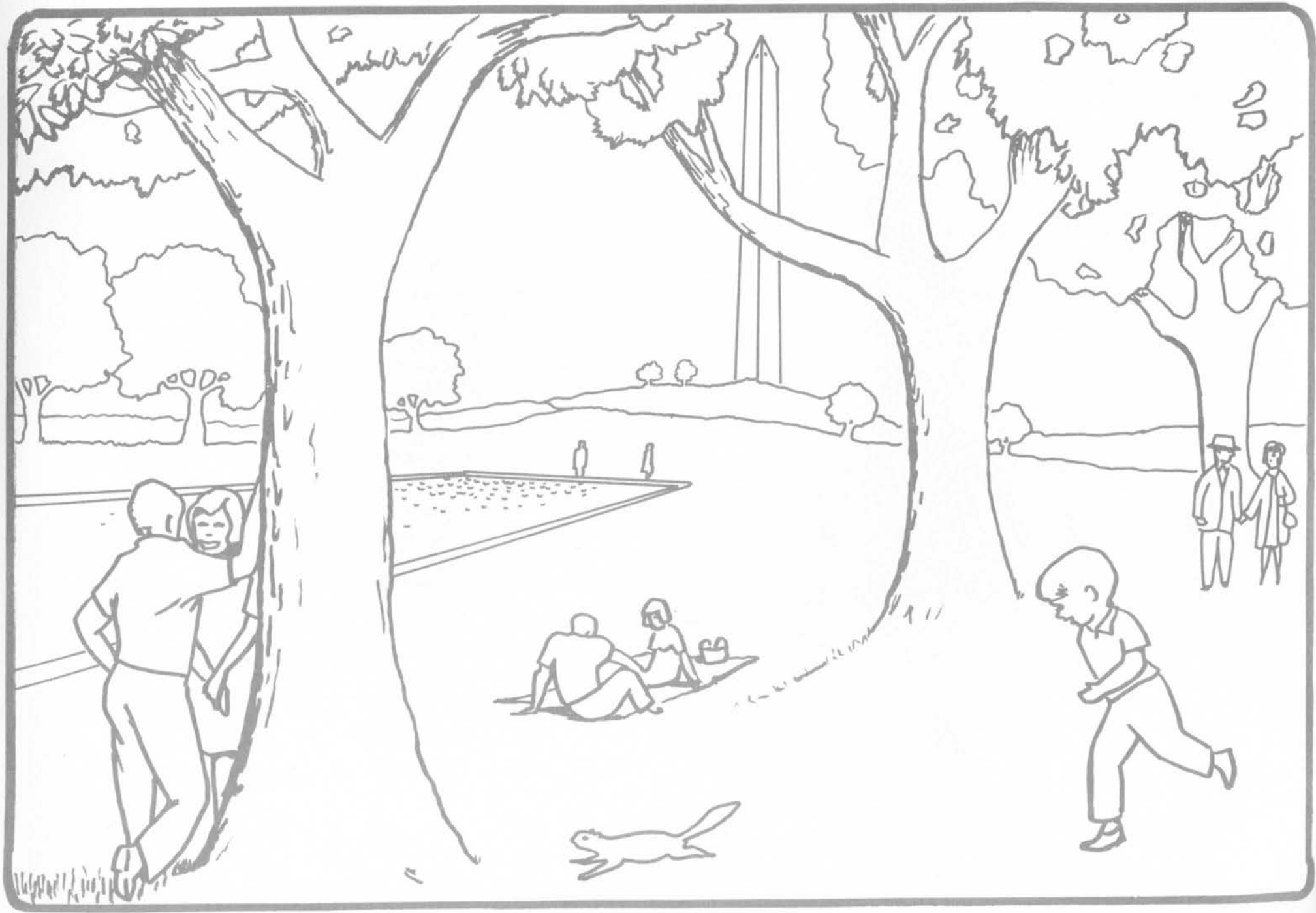
In 1791 the District of Columbia was a wilderness which many felt should be left to the Indians. Today, it is visited each year by more than twice as many people as lived in all the 13 original colonies.

Our First President had explored the region along the Potomac and selected the 10 mile square for the Federal District. Then he chose Major L'Enfant, a French engineer who had served in the Revolution, to design the city. The main features of his plan were a Capitol on the Hill and a home for the President connected by the broad vistas of the Mall. Other points of interest were set in circles joined by avenues 160 feet wide.

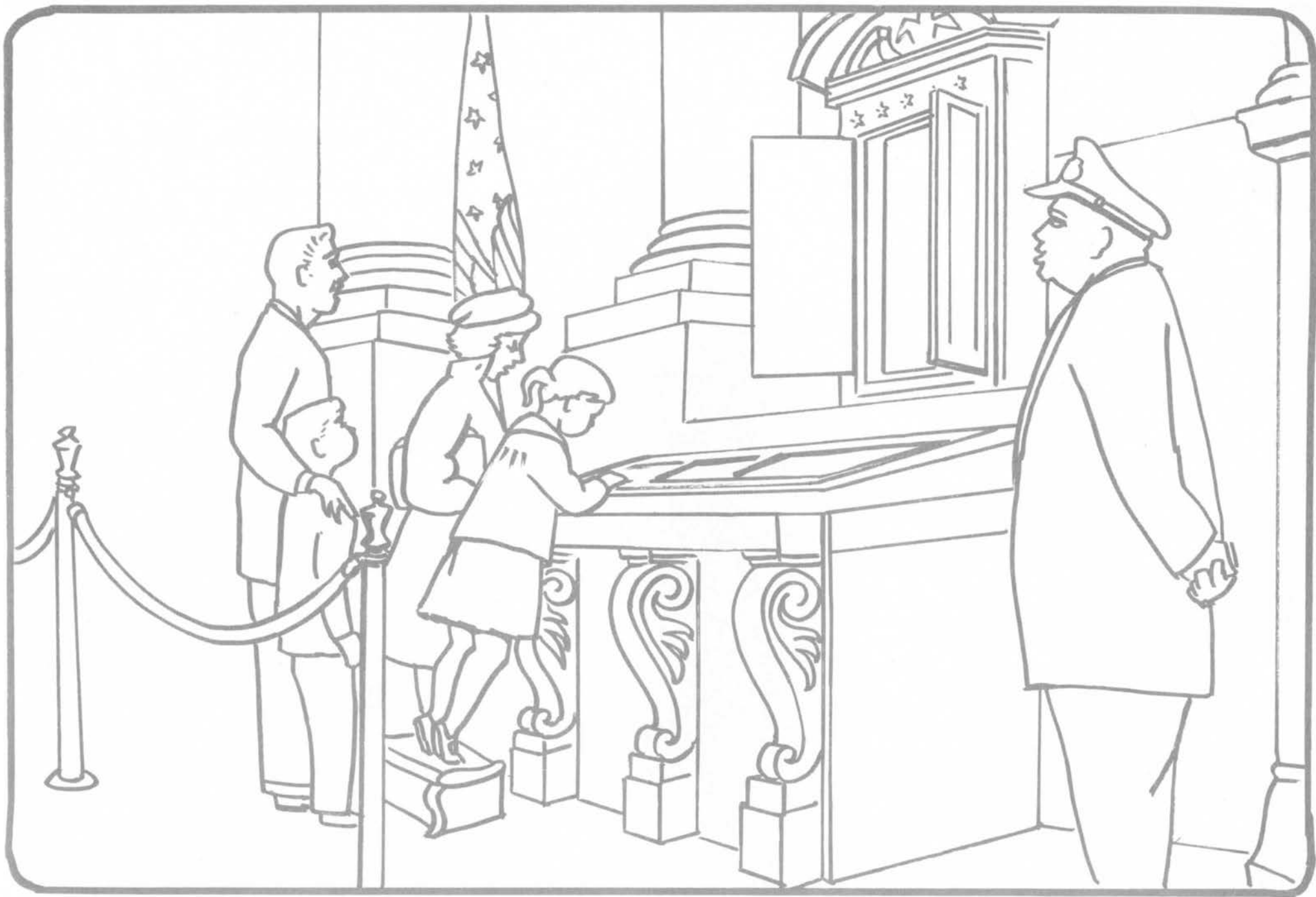
The plan was realized slowly. George Washington laid the cornerstones for both the White House and Capitol but John Adams was the first to live in the Presidential Mansion and the Capitol Dome was not yet in place for Lincoln's inauguration. The Washington Monument took 36 years to reach its full height of 555 feet.

But because of the vision of its planners, Washington, D. C. is today one of the world's most beautiful cities. From a hill in Arlington Cemetery, where L'Enfant is buried, you can behold the fulfillment of his dream.

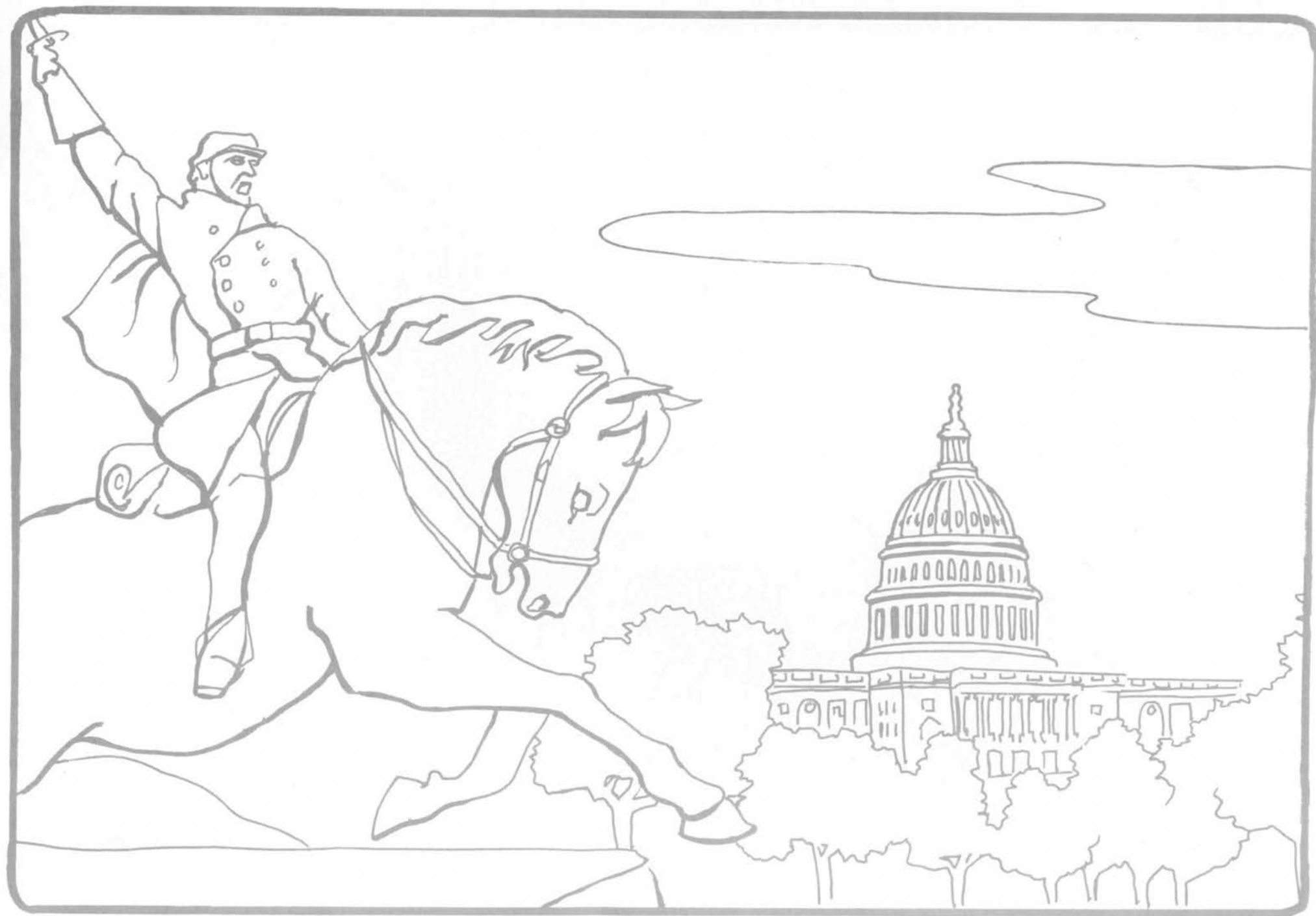




Beyond the Reflecting Pool rises the Washington Monument. From the top you can see the entire city.



The Declaration of Independence, the Constitution and other priceless documents are shown in the Archives.



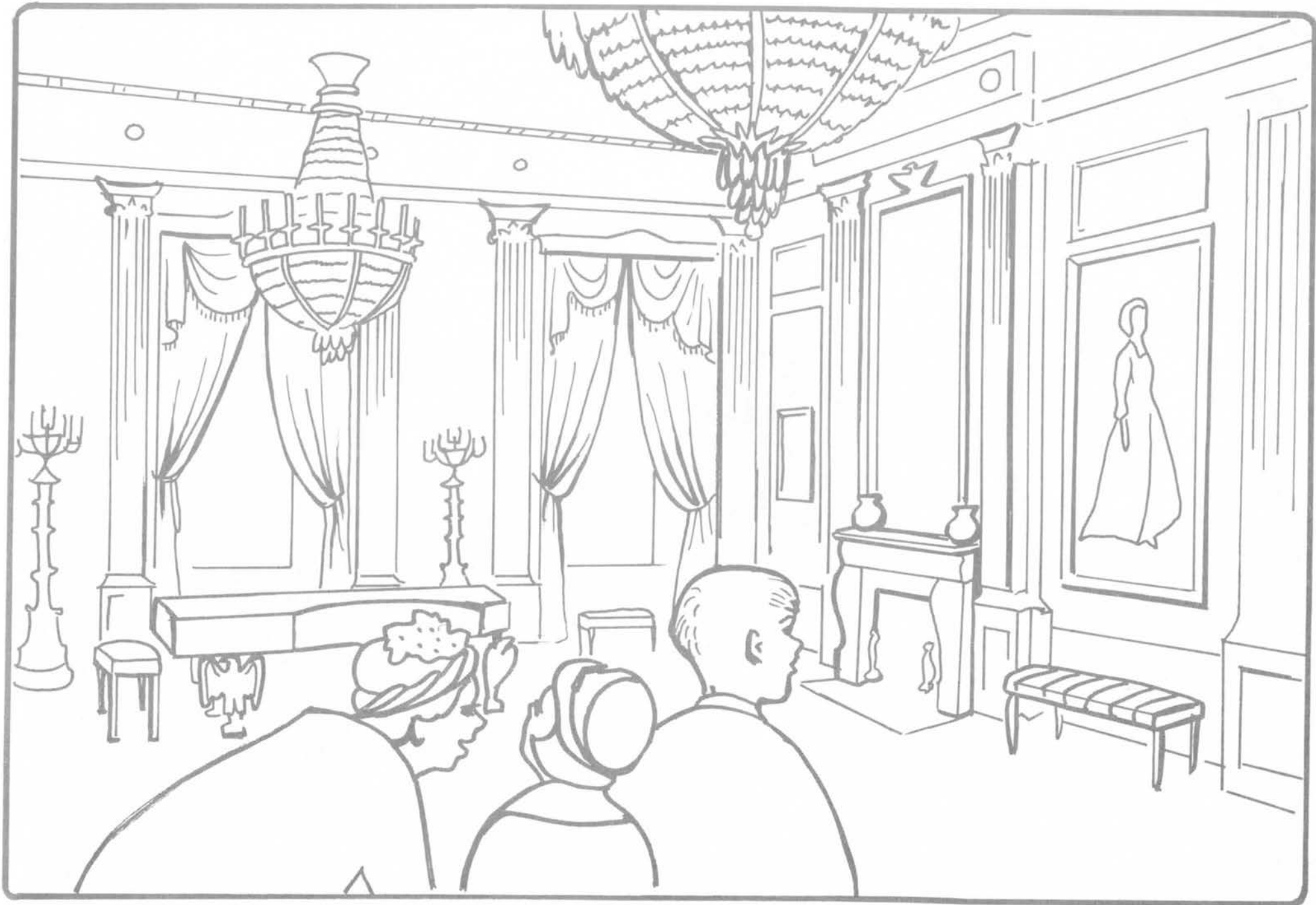
As you approach the Capitol from the Mall you pass beneath this monument to General Grant and his Cavalry.



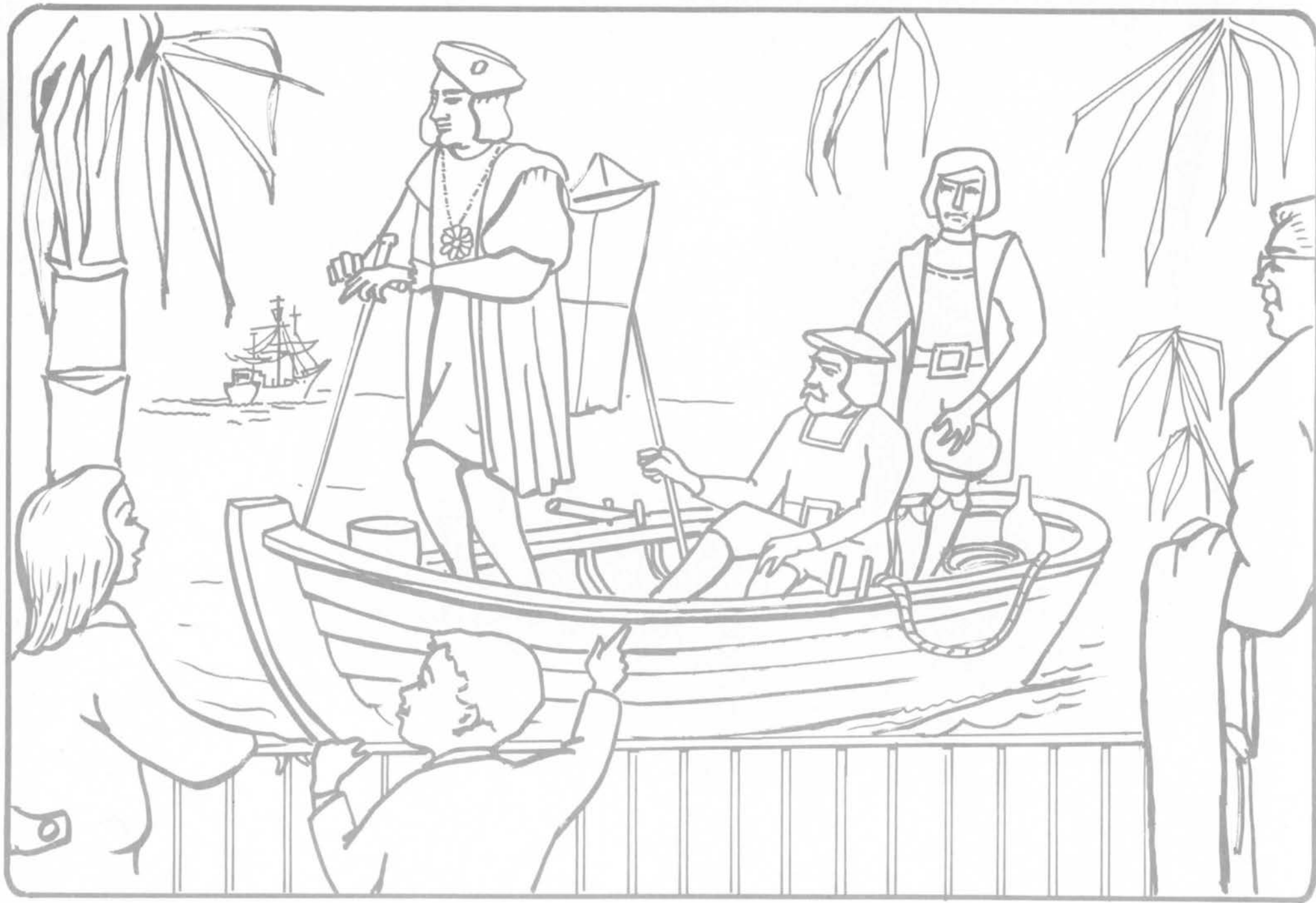
Two Senators from each state meet in the Senate Chamber to help make the Country's laws.



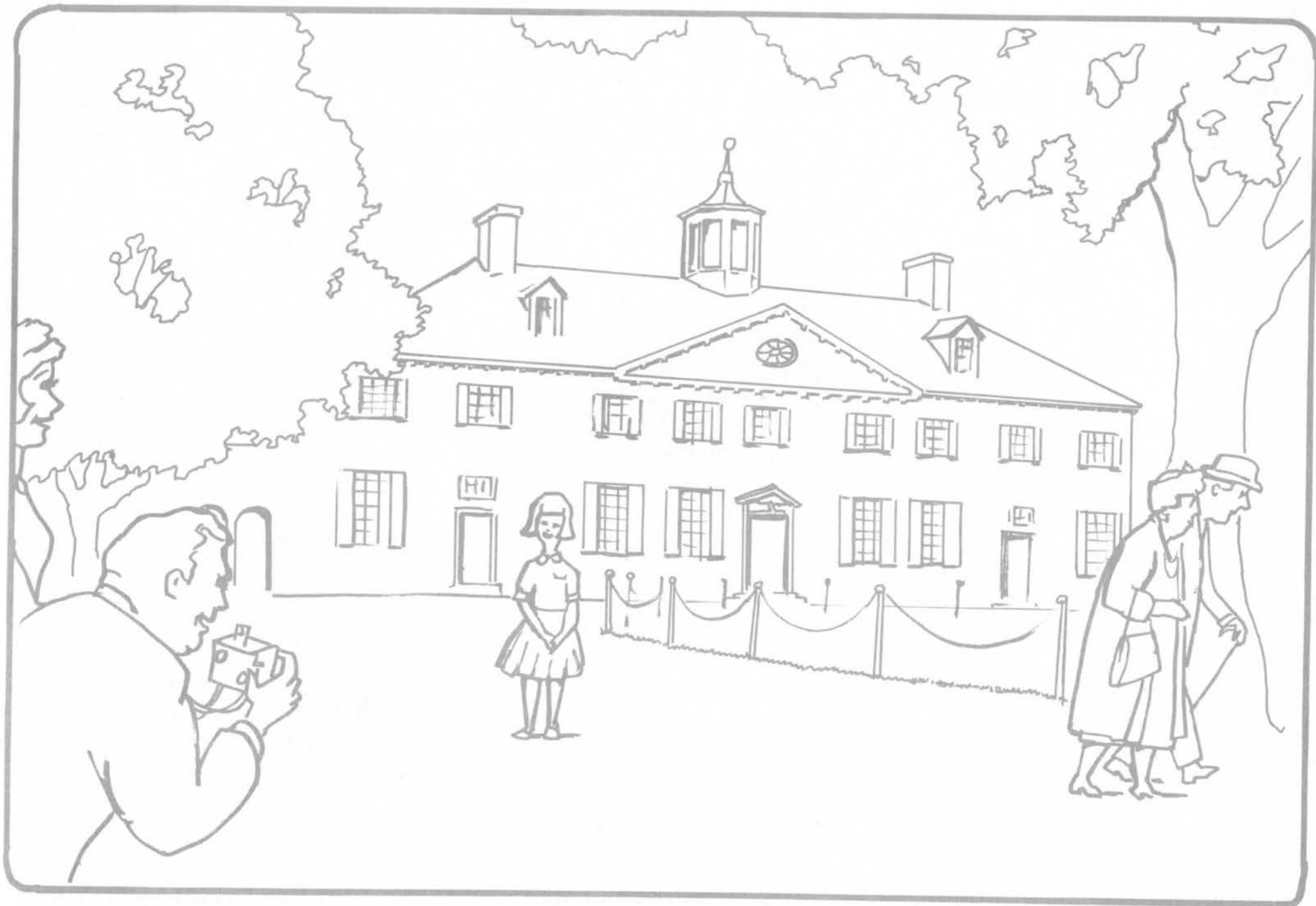
Each year the White House is visited by throngs who want to see the home of our Presidents.



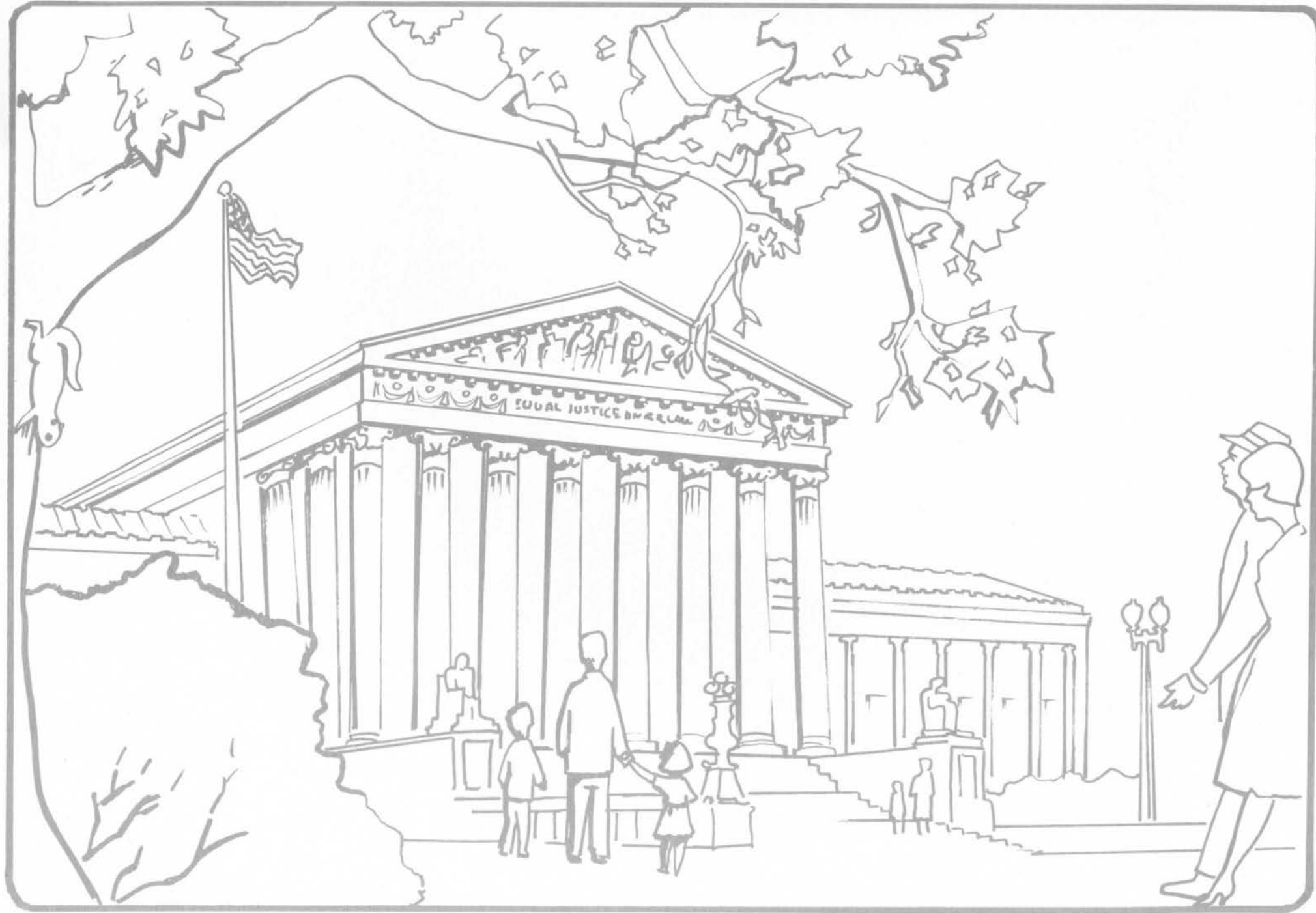
Here in the East Room, the President and his family entertain their guests at parties and concerts.



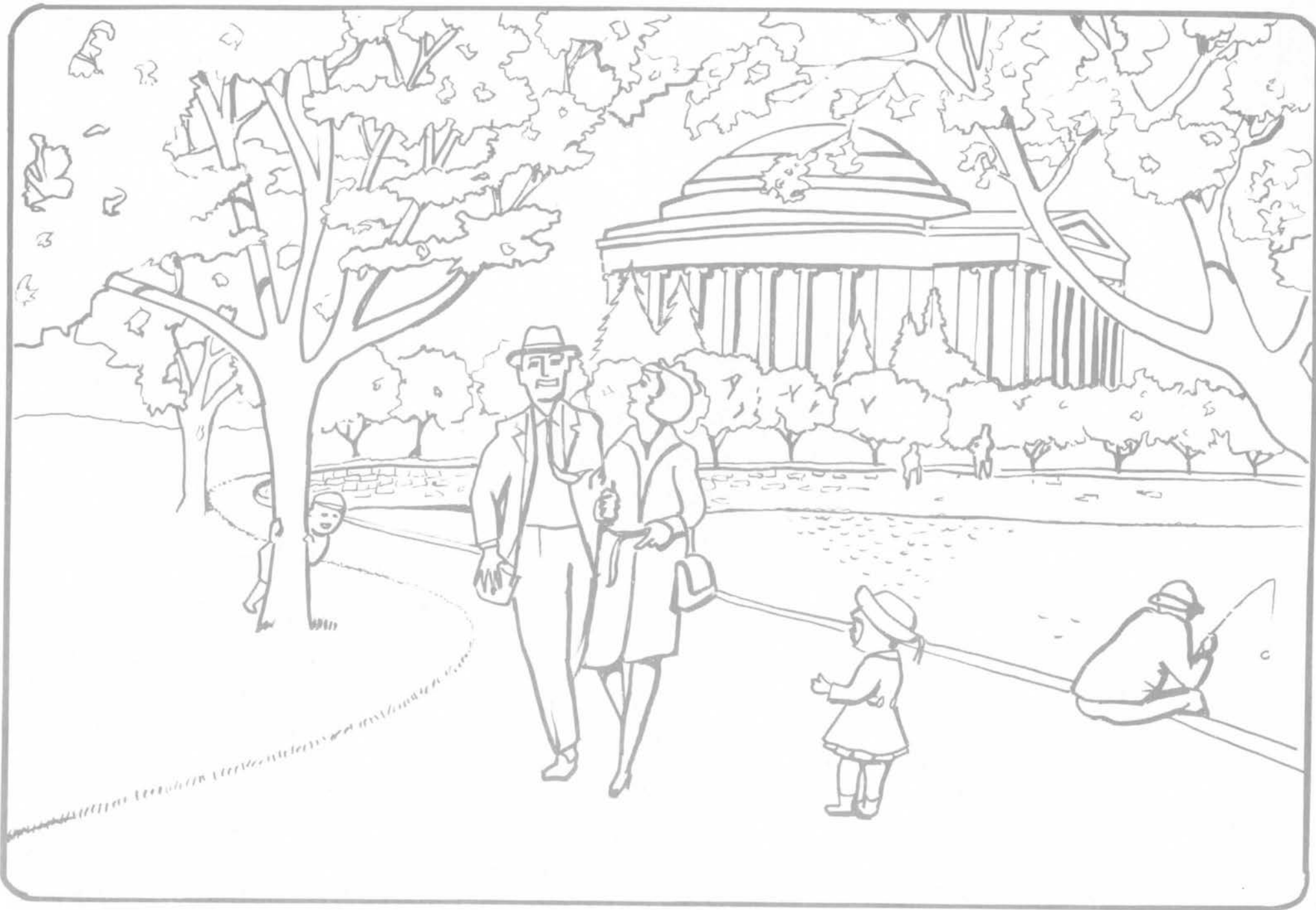
Important events from our Country's history seem to come to life at the Wax Museum.



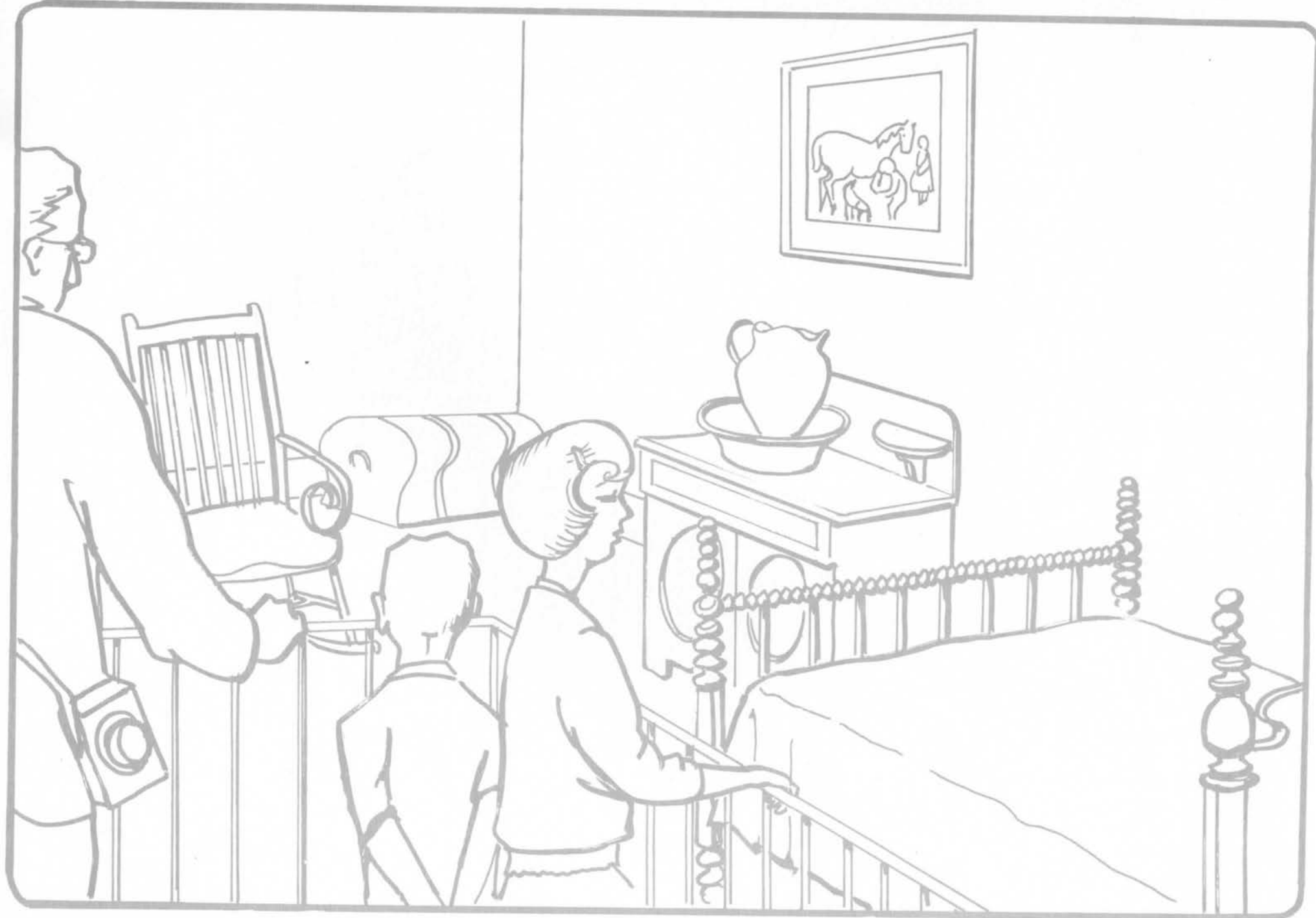
At Mount Vernon, you stroll through the house and grounds where our First President once walked.



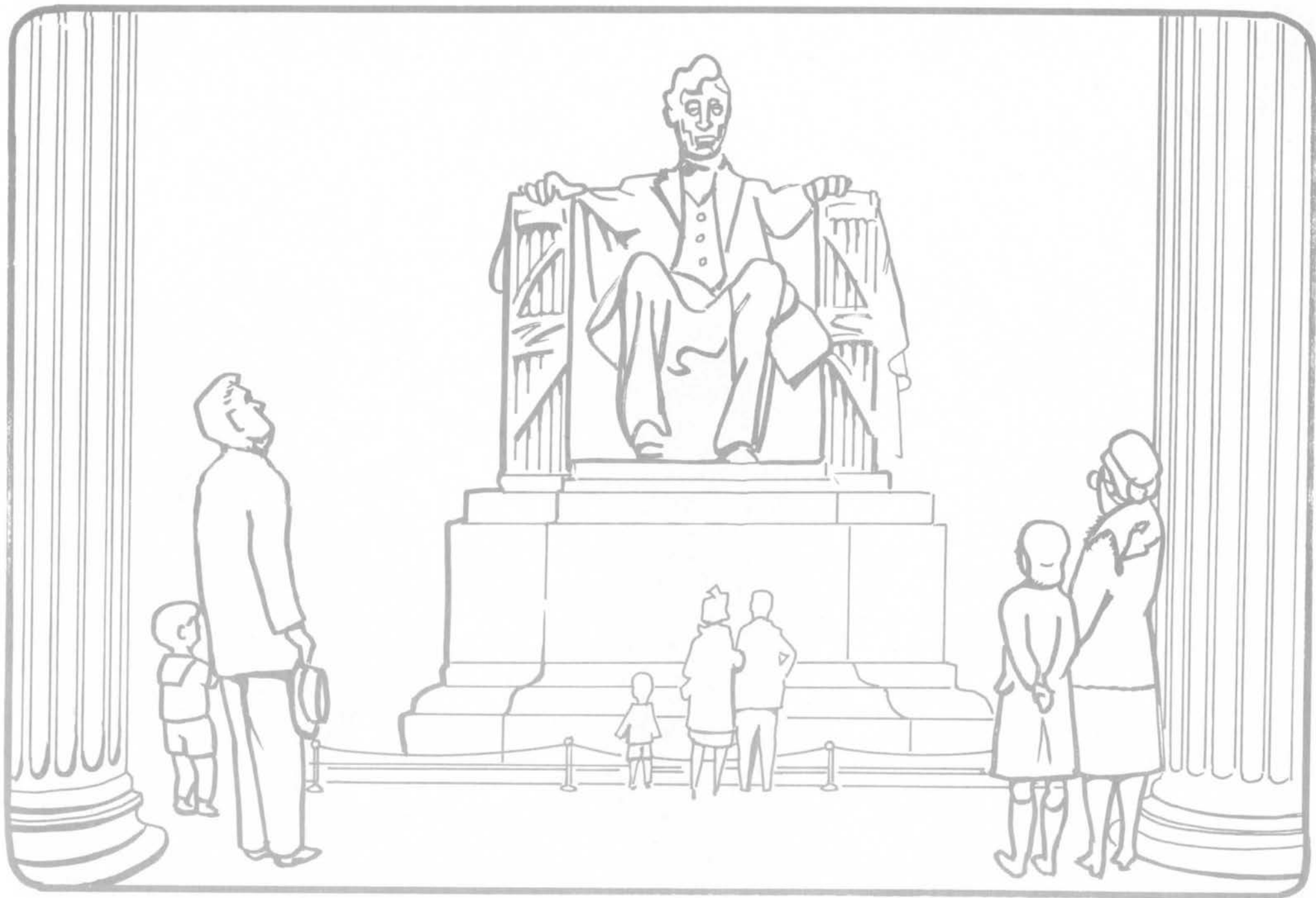
The Supreme Court Building of the United States stands in marble majesty opposite the Capitol.



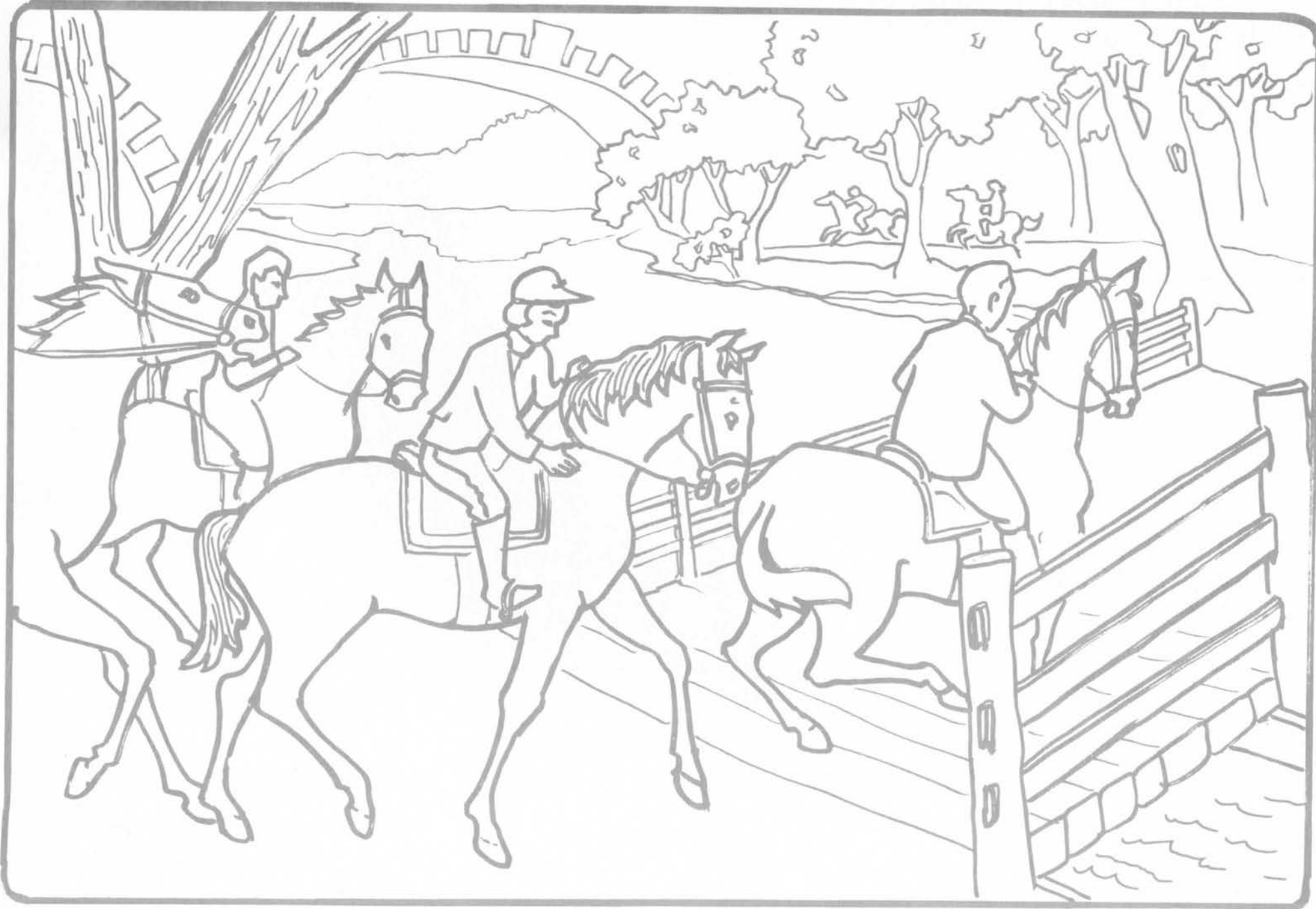
Cherry trees in springtime glory make a beautiful setting for Jefferson's Memorial.



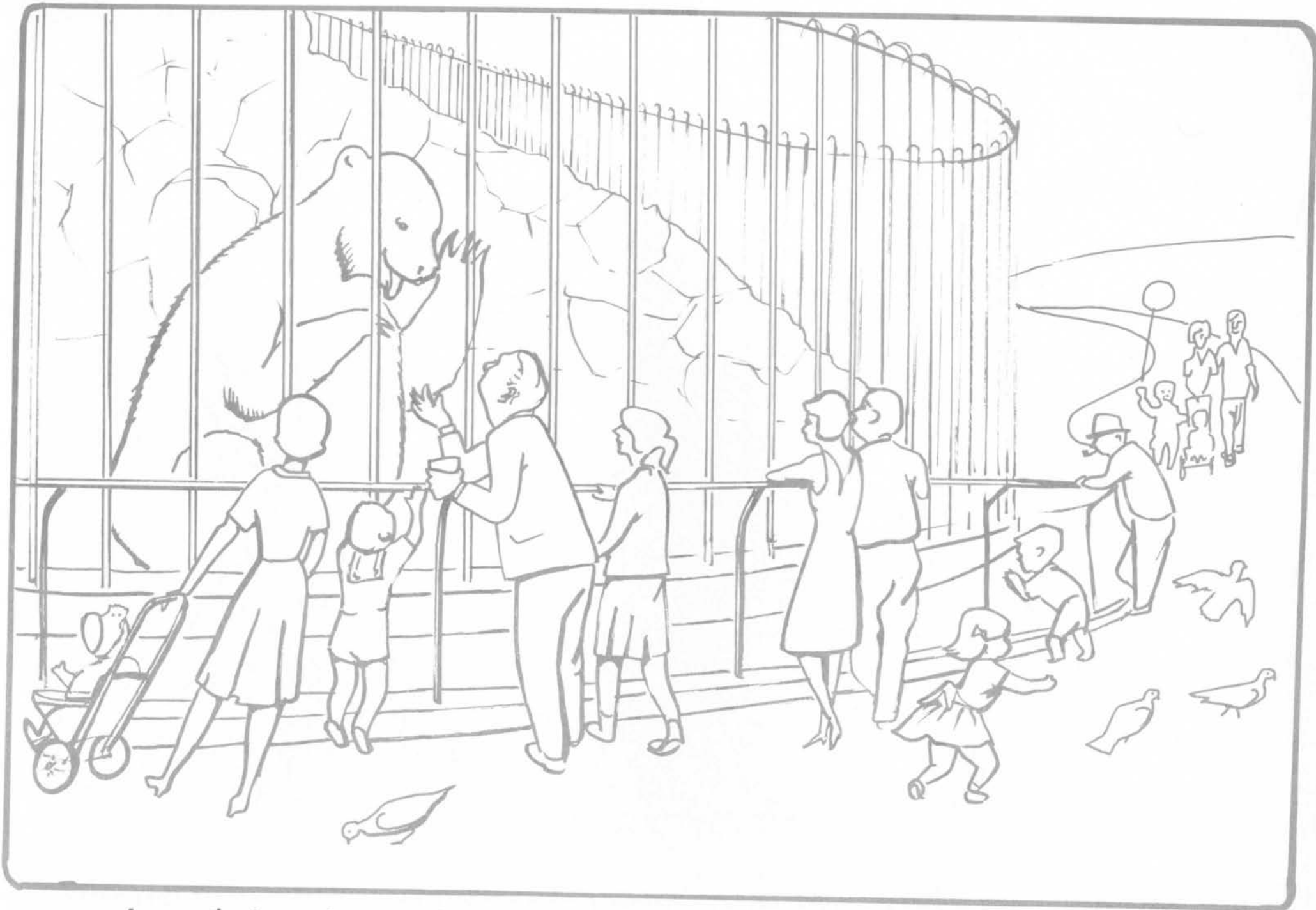
Abraham Lincoln died in this bed across the street from the Ford Theater where he was shot.



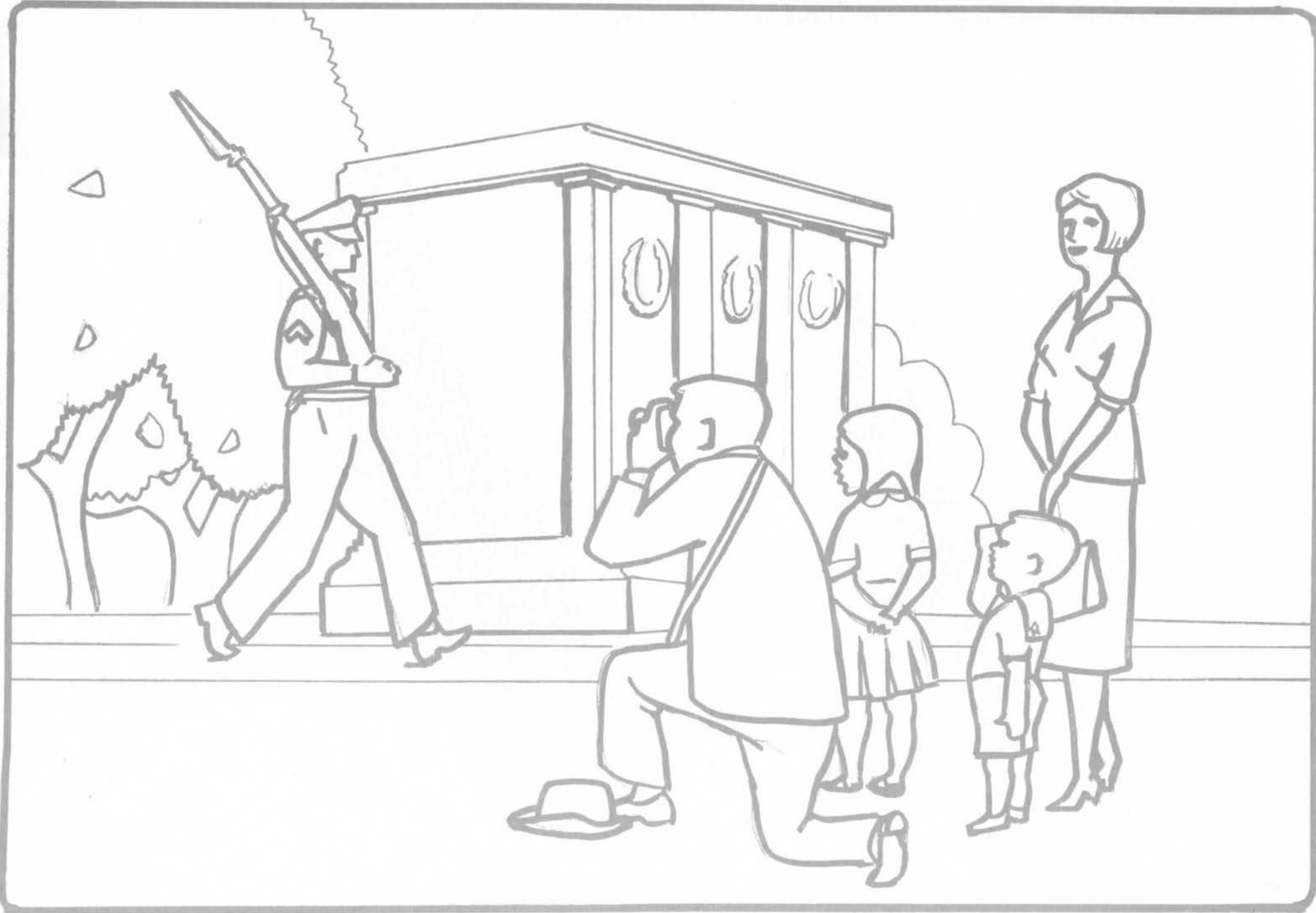
Lincoln's Memorial is a shrine to the ideals of our Civil War President who freed the slaves and saved the Union.



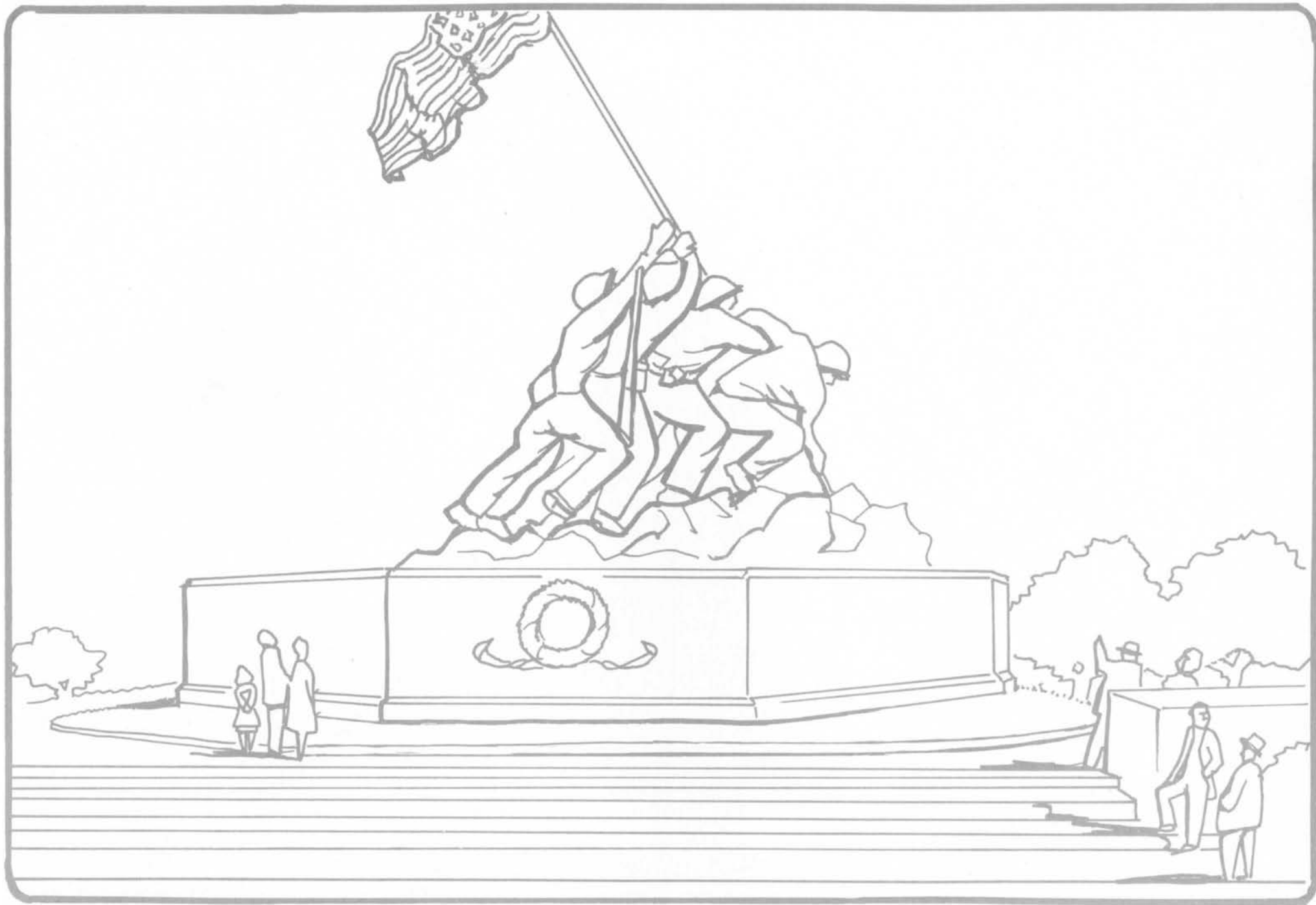
Horseback riding is a popular activity along the banks of Washington's Rock Creek.



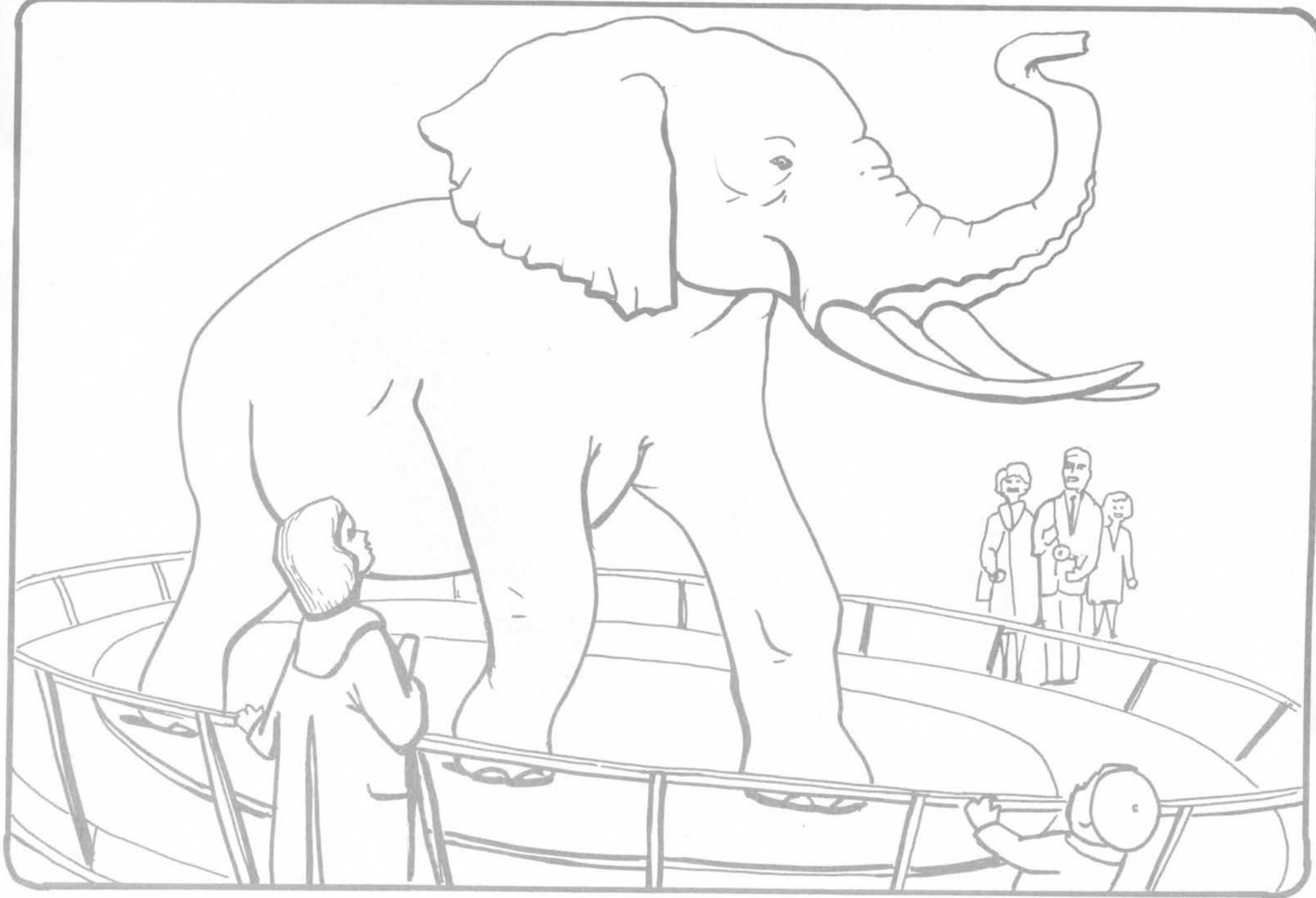
Among the interesting animals at the Zoo are the bears who perform for all who care to watch.



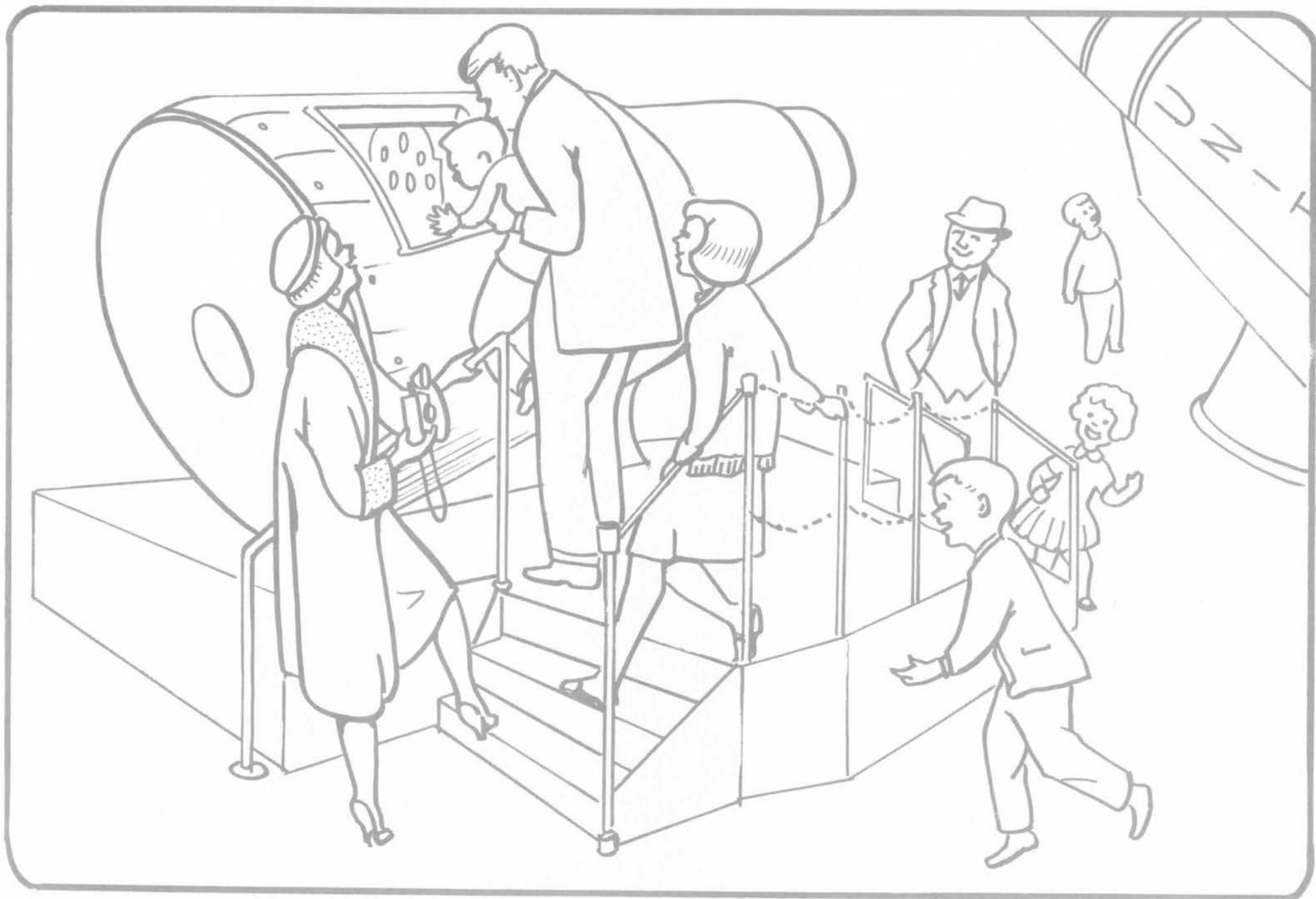
Our Nation's Dead are honored in Arlington where soldiers keep a constant vigil at the Tomb of the Unknowns.



War Heroes who raised our Country's flag at Iwo Jima are remembered in this gigantic bronze statue.



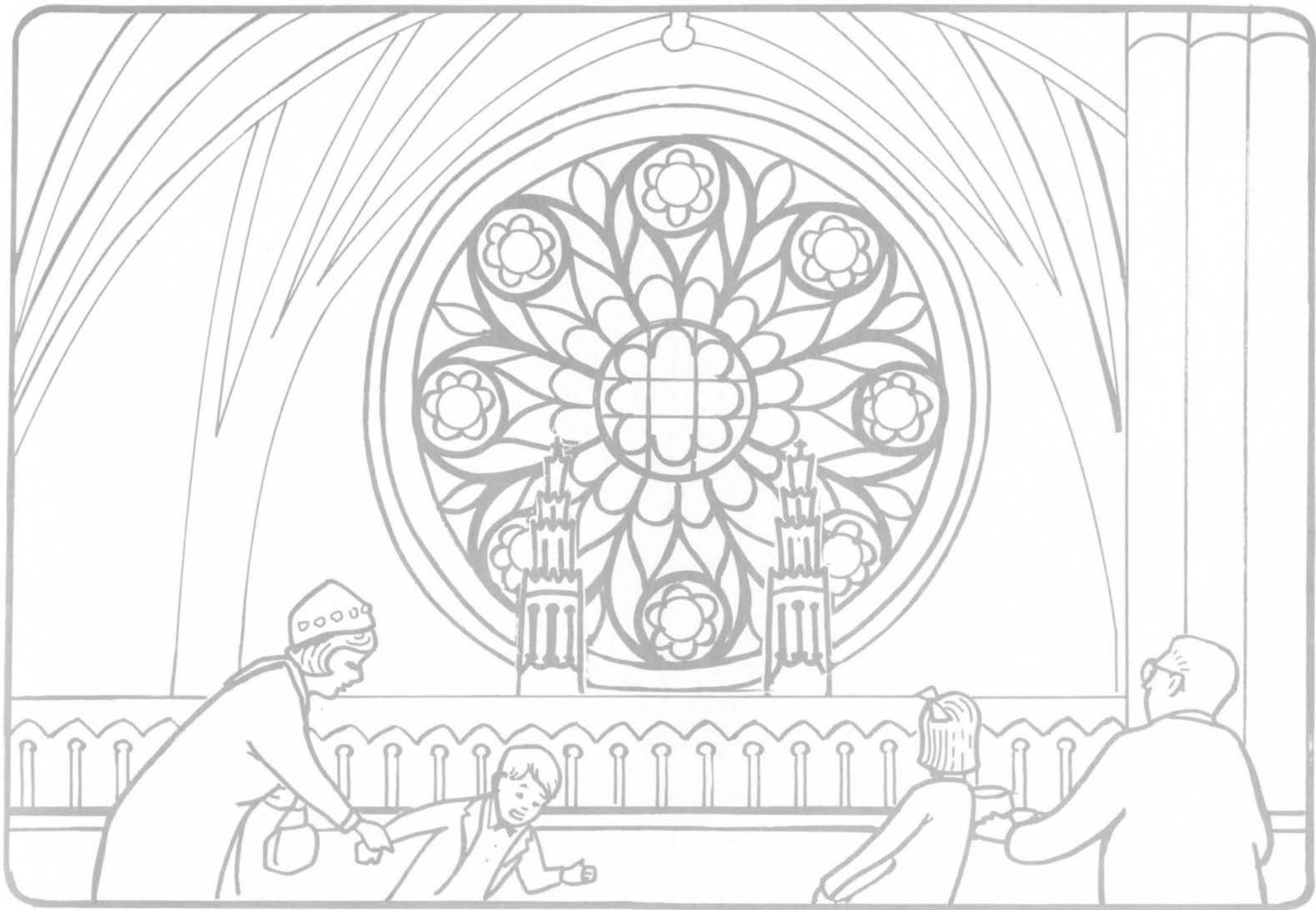
The largest African elephant ever taken is mounted in the rotunda at the Smithsonian Natural History Museum.



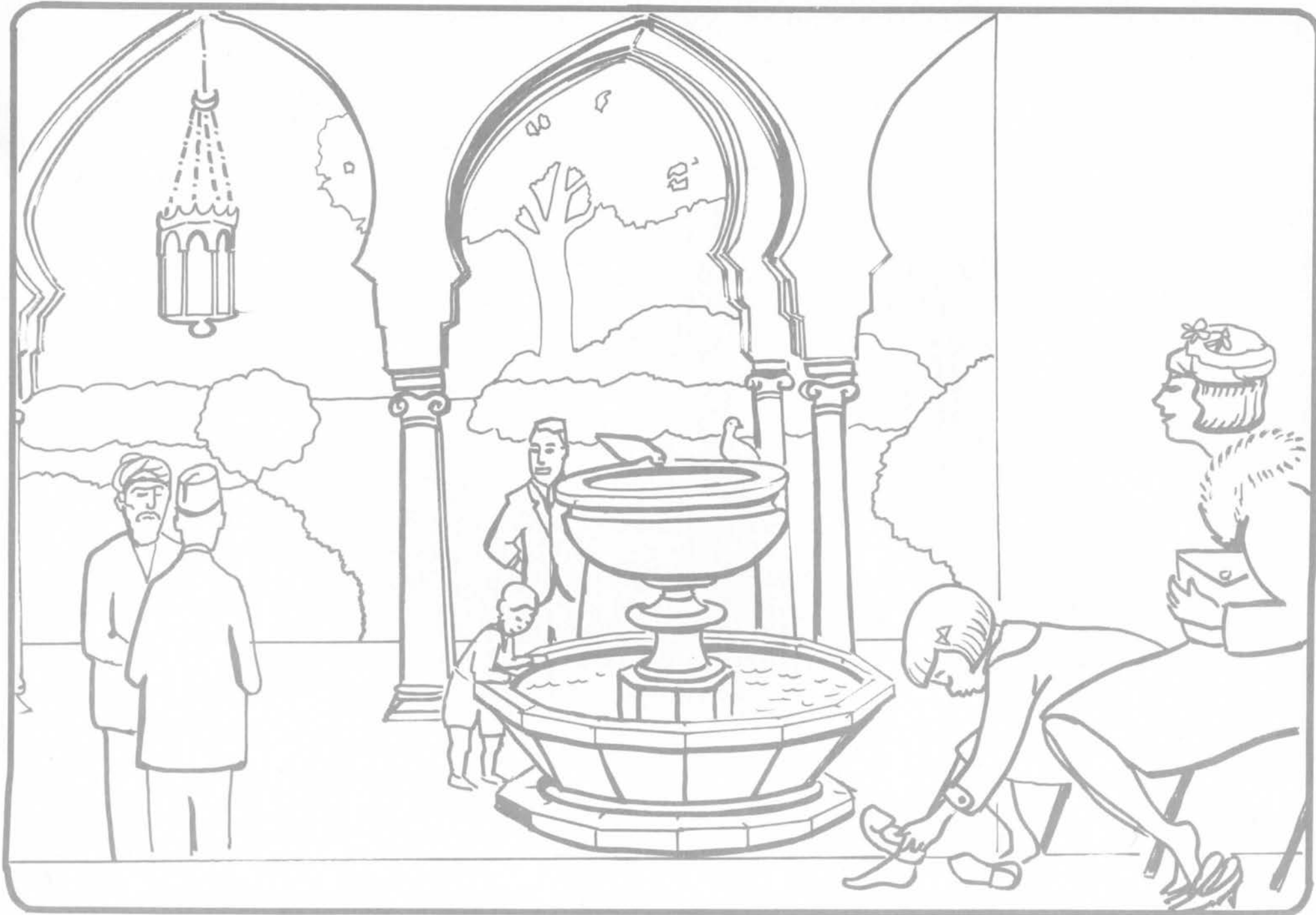
John Glenn, first American to circle the globe in space, is represented in his capsule at the Space Museum.



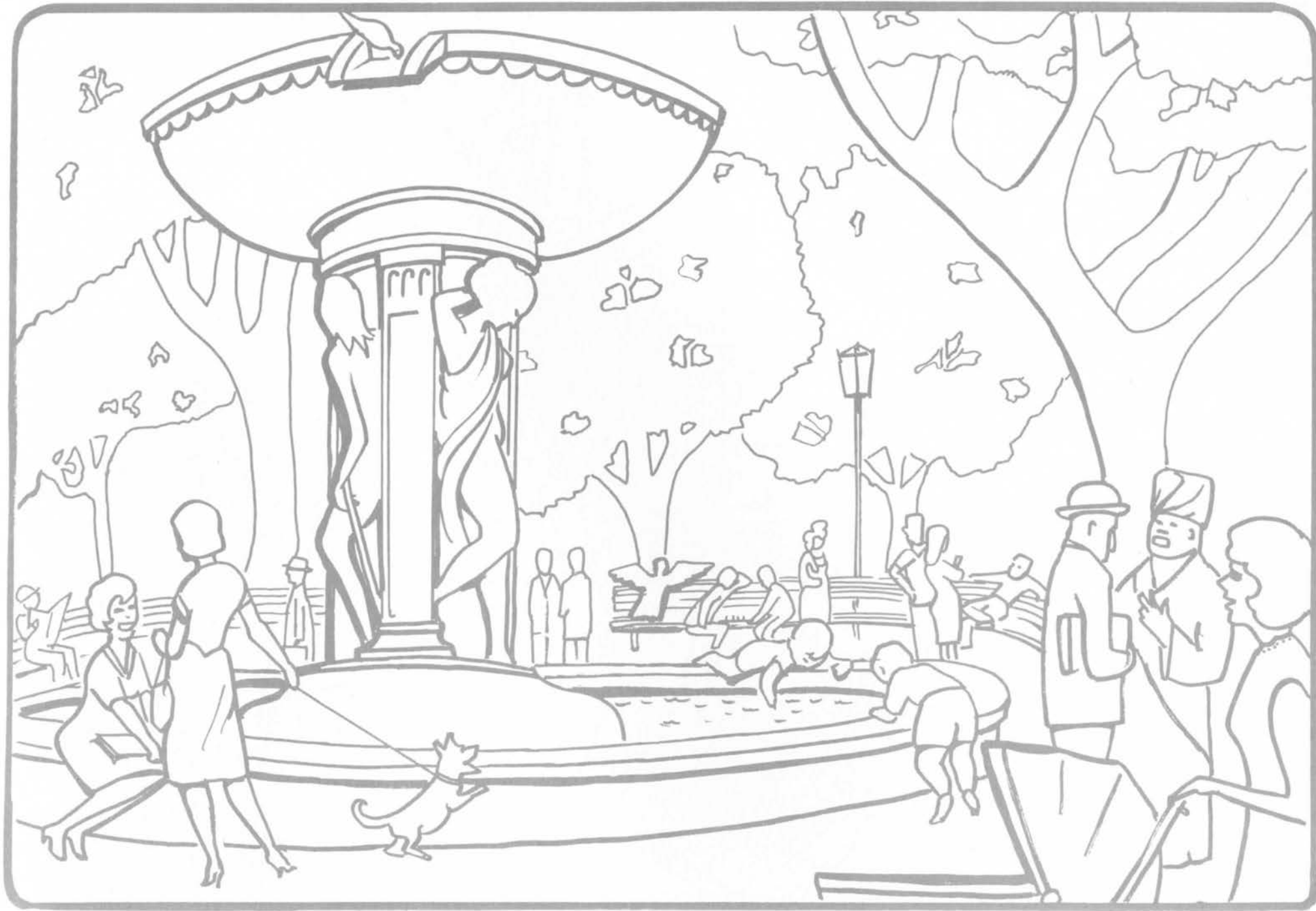
The lofty tower of the Shrine of the Immaculate Conception rises beside its colorful vaulted dome.



Work continues in glass and stone at the magnificent National Cathedral begun in 1907.



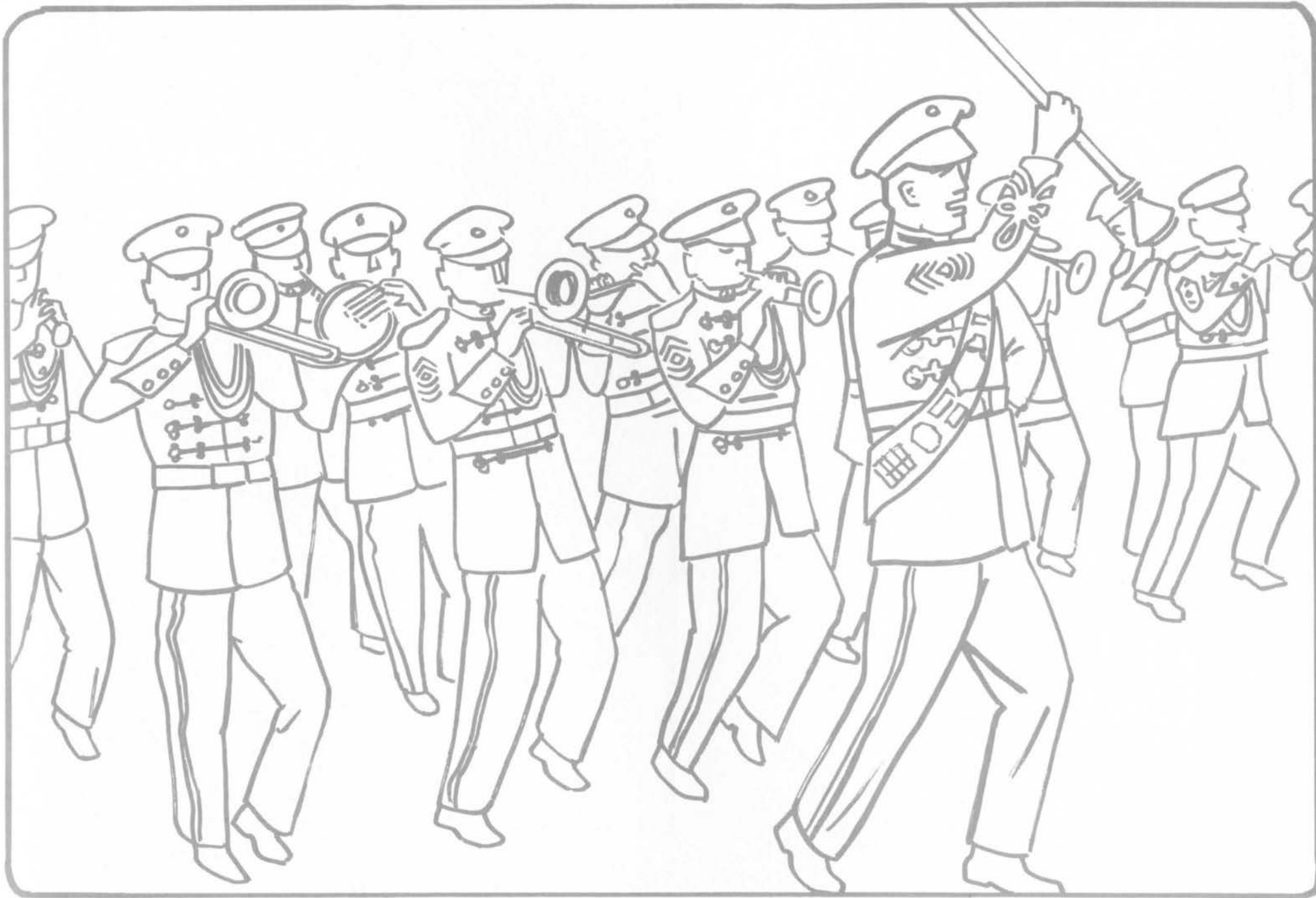
Visitors and worshipers leave their shoes in the doorway before entering the Mosque.



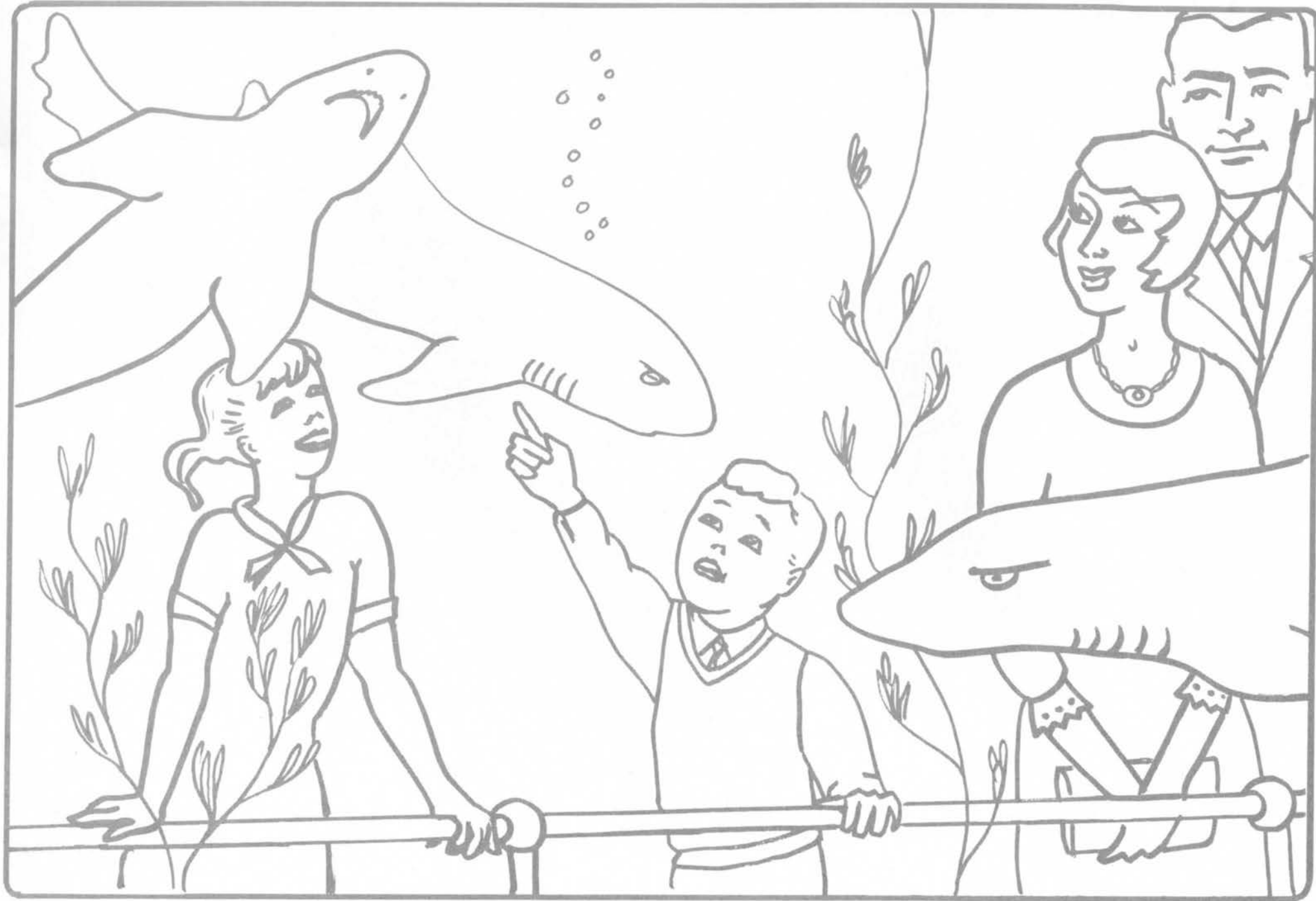
People from every walk of life take their ease in the sun at Dupont Circle.



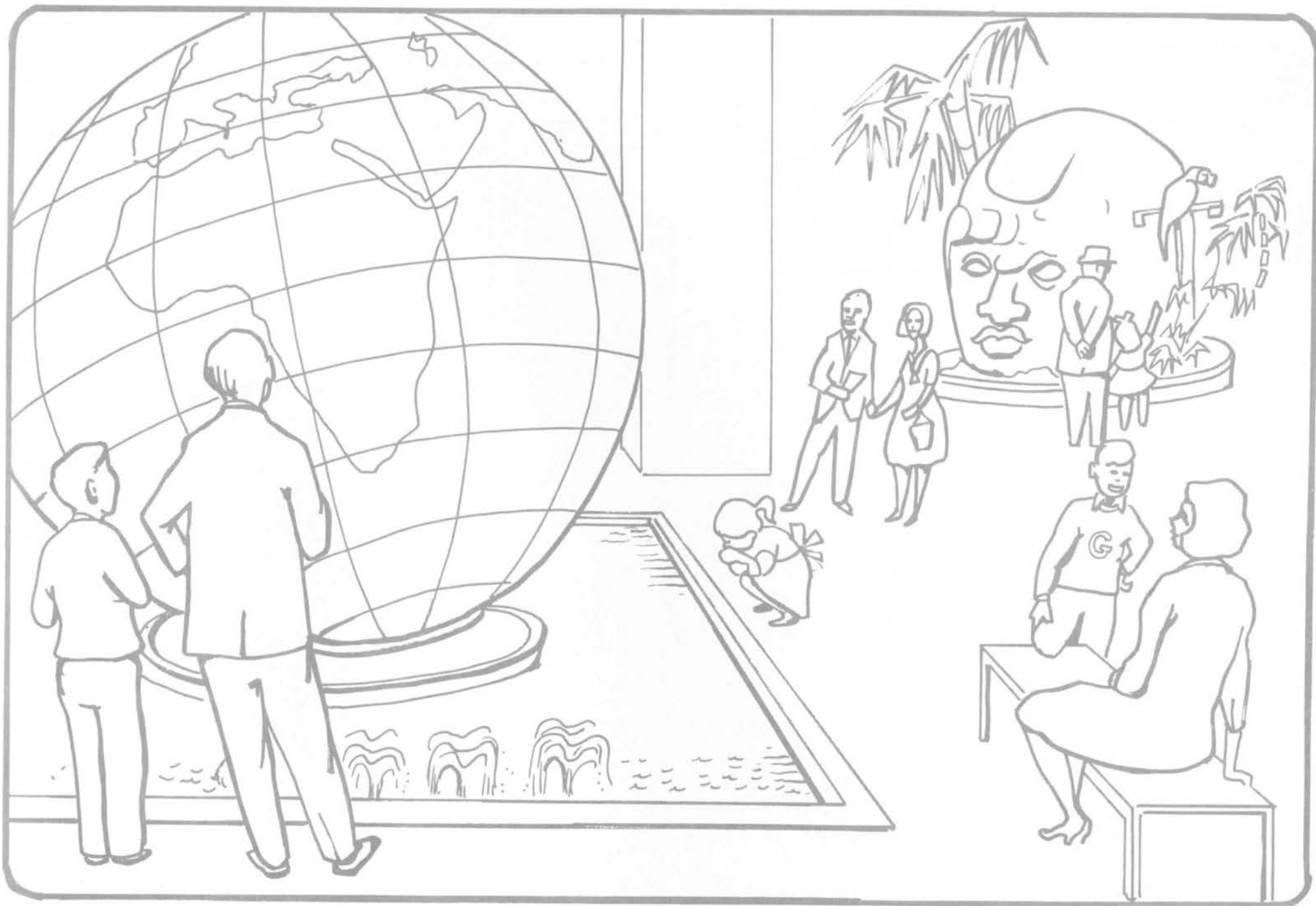
The Pan American Union is a beautiful building dedicated to better understanding of our friends in South America.



Service bands of the Army, Navy and Marines give stirring concerts and demonstrations.



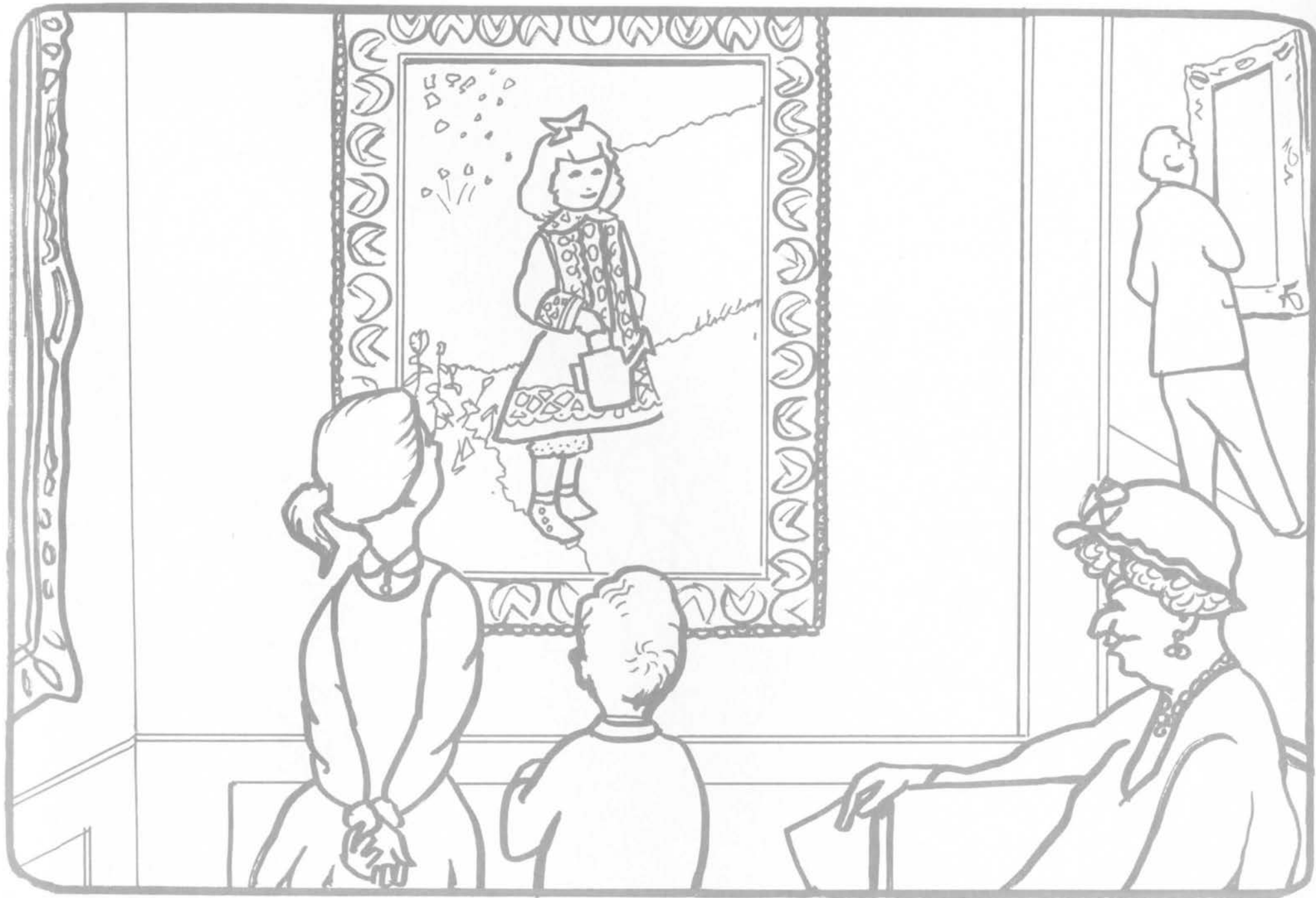
At the Aquarium you can study rare fish from the deep at close range and even view the sharks with safety.



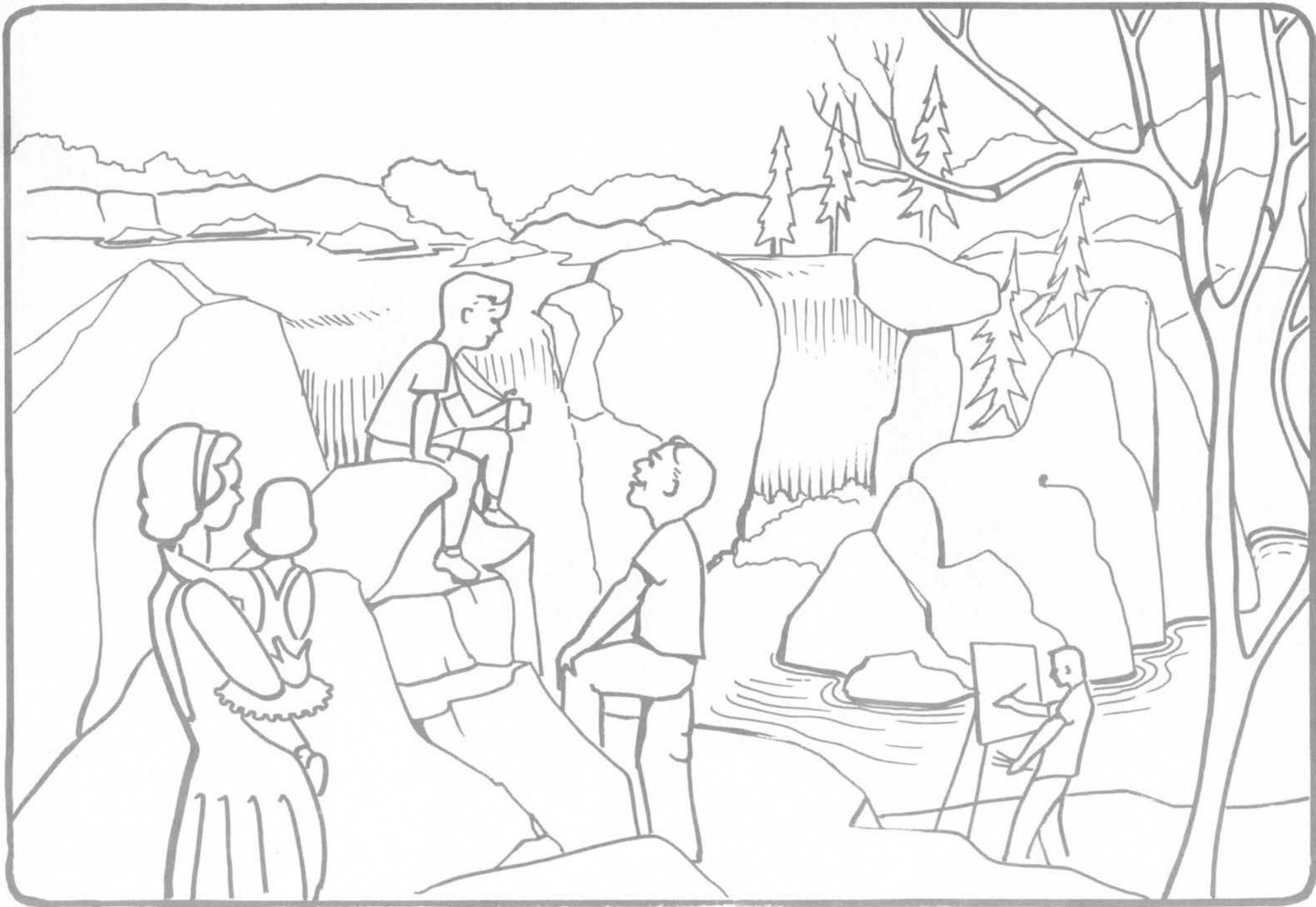
Explorer's Hall of the National Geographic Society displays the discoveries from far corners of the Earth.



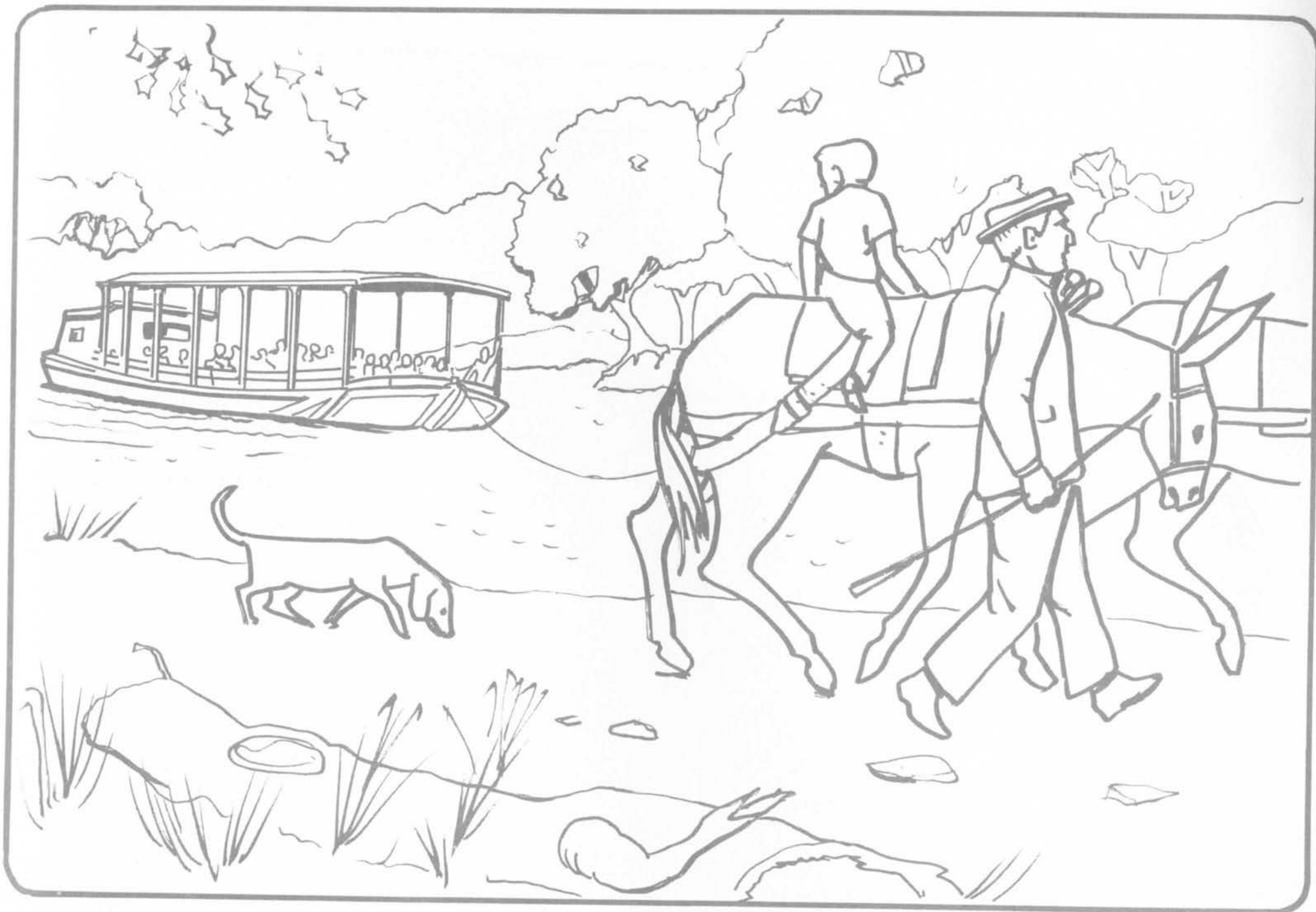
Many homes in Georgetown date from the Revolution and the first days of our Government.



Renoir's, *Girl with a Watering Can*, is of course, one of your favorites at the National Gallery.



Captain John Smith, exploring the Potomac for a way west in 1606 was the first to view the Great Falls.



The C & O Canal, which Washington helped build to ship cargo inland, now carries sight-seers on its barge.



Visitors from all over the world arrive by jet at the modern terminal of Dulles International Airport.

For additional copies see your local dealer



or write direct to **NATION'S BOOKS**

Box 70, McLean, Virginia

■ UNITED STATES CAPITOL HISTORICAL SOCIETY

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515



HONORARY CHAIRMAN
Hon. Carl Hayden
PRESIDENT
Hon. Fred Schwengel

Secretary's Report
Annual Meeting - September 14, 1965
United States Capitol Historical Society

By - Lillian R. Kessel

My report will be brief and relate only to the most important official actions taken by your Board of Trustees at their two meetings during the past year, September 23, 1964 and February 5, 1965.

The Executive Committee was authorized to act as a finance committee in the matter of investing money on hand in excess of that needed for working capital.

A Committee on Acquisitions was approved and named with Austin H. Kiplinger as chairman, and two new members, Joseph C. Duke and Congresswoman Francis P. Bolton, was added to our Active Board of Trustees.

The terms of office of all Active Board of Trustees was determined at the February 5th meeting and all officers of the Society were re-elected for another year, in accordance with provisions of the Society's constitution.

Also, in accordance with procedures set forth in the Constitution, an admendment to the Constitution was approved and adopted by a written vote of the Board members, ^{relating} to the officers of the Society and services rendered by them. The Board adopted a resolution utilizing the services of President Frederic D. Schwengel during the calendar year 1965 in accordance with the written proposal made to the Board.

■ UNITED STATES CAPITOL HISTORICAL SOCIETY

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515



HONORARY CHAIRMAN
Hon. Carl Hayden
PRESIDENT
Hon. Fred Schwengel

Treasurer's Report
Annual Meeting - September 14, 1965
United States Capitol Historical Society

By - Victor M. Birely

Our Society's fiscal year ends on July 31st. Our records have been closed as of that date and the information I am about to summarize was taken from our Society's records as maintained by our Executive Director Mr. Ertzinger. These records are now in the process of being audited and verified by the public accounting firm of Arthur M. Anderson, and their examination is expected to be completed in the next two weeks.

During the year ended July 31st we had total sales of \$407,155 and other income of \$5,963, including interest income - \$3,065 and Active Membership payments - \$2,654. After payment of all Promotion and Handling Costs, Salaries and cost of books, we realized an increase in cash assets for the year of \$137,598.

As of July 31st we had total cash and short-term securities (Treasury bill) of \$171,107 and an inventory of 256,529 copies of We, the People, that are paid for, ^{account} Receivable of \$9,213 and other miscellaneous assets which provide a total of \$316,887 in assets. Our only liabilities on that date were accrued expenses and withholding taxes totaling \$3,437.

Our current cash position, as of September 1st, consists of cash and short term securities totaling \$217,079. Of this amount we had:

\$ 95,442 in local bank balances
85 in Petty cash
22,500 in local bank Savings Accounts
99,052 in a U.S. Treasury Bill maturing October 28, 1965

This report as you have already noted is very brief and a summary, but I want to assure you, every Member of the Society, that our books are open to any active member of the Society at its present headquarters, 1146-16th Street NW, Room 216, Washington, D.C.

There is evidence here also that our financial position is good and that we are in the black, but I think it is my obligation to tell you that much of this money is committed for other projects that are designed to enhance the objectives of the Society. They include the publication of a Bibliography of the Capitol (which you know are rarely supporting).

The Board has already approved consideration of the production of a film story for visitors who come to Washington. This will take a substantial amount of money because we want to produce one that is a credit to the Society and fulfills a need in the finest tradition possible.

I thank you Mr. Chairman.

UNITED STATES CAPITOL HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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WASHINGTON D.C. 20515
TELEPHONE 296-0385

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Paul E. Ertzinger
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
Muriel I. Biggs

SCHEDULE OF CASH

September 1, 1965

(Prepared from August 1st balance and United States Capitol Historical Society Records Without Benefit of Final Monthly Bank Statements for August)

	Bank of Commerce	National Capital Bank	First National City Bank-NYC	Thurmont Bank	TOTALS
July 31 Balances	\$ 29,505.20	\$ 37,089.02	\$ 375.50	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 69,469.72
Add: Aug. Deposits-Sales	10,803.93	44,858.00	296.25		55,958.18
Transfers	70,000.00				70,000.00
Misc.	26.00				26.00
	<u>\$ 110,335.13</u>	<u>\$ 81,947.02</u>	<u>\$ 671.75</u>	<u>\$ 2,500.00</u>	<u>\$195,453.90</u>
Less: Aug. Withdrawals-Checks	30,001.08				30,001.08
Transfers		70,000.00			70,000.00
Misc.	1.25	10.00			11.25
	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>
September 1, 1965 Balances	<u>\$ 80,332.80</u>	<u>\$ 11,937.02</u>	<u>\$ 671.75</u>	<u>\$ 2,500.00</u>	<u>\$ 95,441.57</u>

Summary of Cash and Securities (September 1, 1965)

Cash:

Bank of Commerce	\$80,332.80	
National Capital Bank	11,937.02	
First National City Bank-NYC	671.75	
The Thurmont Bank	2,500.00	
	<u>Total Bank Balances</u>	95,441.57
Petty Cash		85.00
Savings Accounts: The Thurmont Bank	2,500.00	
The Riggs National Bank	10,000.00	
Equitable Savings & Loan Assn.	10,000.00	
	<u></u>	22,500.00

SECURITIES:

	Purchased	Maturity	
	Cost	Date	Value
U.S. Treasury Bill	\$ 99,052.50	July 30, 1965	\$100,000.00
		Oct. 28, 1965	
			99,052.50

Total Cash and Securities

\$217,079.07

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BALANCE SHEET July 31, 1965

ASSETS

Current Assets:

Cash

\$ 69,554.72

Investments - Short Term

101,552.50

\$ 171,107.22

Inventory:

238,163 Paperback - We, the People

109,562.58

18,159 Hardcover - We, the People

22,225.19

207 Leather Bound - We, the People

2,396.24

18½ Slide Sets

195.89

134,379.90

485.06

Inventory Reserve (510 Books)

White House Books

15.00

Library

50.00

65.00

Equipment

2,003.84

Less Reserve for Depreciation

366.76

1,637.08

Accounts Receivable

9,213.53

Total Assets

\$ 316,887.79

LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL

Accrued Expenses

\$ 2,574.29

Withholding Taxes

863.18

\$ 3,437.47

Capital:

Net Gain Year Ended July 31, 1965

137,598.42

Surplus as of July 31, 1964

175,851.90

313,450.32

Total Liabilities and Capital

\$ 316,887.79

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STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSE For the Year Ended July 31, 1965

Sales:

366,746 Paperback - We, the People	\$ 368,998.83
16,346 Hardcover - We, the People	36,051.37
30 Leather Bound - We, the People	<u>450.00</u>

\$ 405,500.20

Less Cost of Book Sales:

Paperback Books	169,005.26
Hardcover Books	20,100.34
Leather Bound Books	353.10
Sales Commission	16,307.25
Salaries	45,946.81
Postage	2,719.78
Cartons and Mailing	1,586.60
Social Security Taxes	1,404.05
Unemployment Taxes	<u>858.65</u>

258,281.84

Gross Gain on Book Sales

\$ 147,218.36

Photo Sales

\$ 1,111.90

Less Cost of Photos

966.95

144.95

Slide Sets

543.00

Less Cost of Slide Sets

333.58

209.42

Other Income:

Cartons	47.40
Memberships	2,654.00
Interest Income	3,065.57
Miscellaneous	<u>196.50</u>

5,963.47

\$ 153,536.20

Less Other Expenses:

Promotion, Printing, Supplies, etc.	12,818.05
Cash Shortages	130.55
Depreciation	250.48
Insurance	278.74
Office Expense	1,252.39
Miscellaneous	<u>1,207.57</u>

15,937.78

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Comparison of Expenditures to Receipts Period August 1, 1964 to July 31, 1965

			<u>Percentage</u>
Total Receipts:			
Sales	\$ 407,155.10		
Other Income	5,963.47		
	<u>\$ 413,118.57</u>		100%
Expenditures:			
Handling Costs:			
Cartons and Mailing	\$ 1,586.60		
Postage	2,719.78		
Sales Commission	<u>16,307.25</u>		
	20,613.63		5.0%
Salaries:			
Regular Salaries	45,606.05		
Temporary Services	340.76		
Social Security - Payroll	1,404.05		
Unemployment - Payroll	<u>858.65</u>		
	48,209.51		11.9
Promotion (Total)	12,818.05		3.0
Miscellaneous	3,119.73		.6
Cost of Books, Photos, etc.	190,759.23		46.2
Total Costs	<u>\$ 275,520.15</u>		66.7
Net Gain	137,598.42		33.3
	<u>\$ 413,118.57</u>		100.0%



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