

Calendar No. 1535

70TH CONGRESS }
2d Session }

SENATE

{ REPORT
No. 1508

CHICAGO WORLD'S FAIR

JANUARY 24 (calendar day, JANUARY 25), 1929.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. DENEEN, from the Committee on Finance, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. J. Res. 365]

The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the resolution (H. J. Res. 365) authorizing the President, under certain conditions, to invite the participation of other nations in the Chicago World's Fair, providing for the admission of their exhibits, and for other purposes, having had the same under consideration, report it back to the Senate without amendment, and recommend that the joint resolution do pass.

This resolution is more limited in its provisions than any ever passed by Congress in connection with international exhibitions. It not only makes no appropriations but contains an inhibition as to any in the future.

It provides that whenever it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the President that a sum of not less than \$5,000,000 has been raised and is available to the Chicago World's Fair Centennial Celebration Corporation, a corporation organized not for profit for the purposes of a world's fair in Chicago to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of that city, he is authorized and requested to invite the participation of the nations of the world in the celebration.

Section 2 of the resolution is the usual authorization which has heretofore been given in the case of all other exhibitions of this nature that articles imported from foreign countries for the purposes of exhibition solely shall be admitted free of duty under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury prescribes, provided they are returned to the foreign country. If any of them are sold it is provided that they shall pay regular duties imposed upon such articles by the revenue laws in force at the date of their importation and according to the terms of the tariff laws in force at the time. It provides further that all necessary expenses incurred, including salaries of customs officials in charge of imported articles, shall be paid to

the Treasury of the United States by the Chicago World's Fair Centennial Celebration Corporation, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Section 3 provides that the Government of the United States is not by this resolution obligated to any expense in connection with the holding of such world's fair and is not hereafter to be so obligated other than for suitable representation thereat.

This resolution was passed by unanimous consent in the House of Representatives.

This exposition is not based upon the idea of the old-fashioned world's fair. The underlying idea of this new exposition is that which underlay the exposition of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad of the progress of transportation, which involved a cost of about \$1,000,000. In three weeks this exposition drew more people to its doors than attended the vast sesquicentennial at Philadelphia in three months. The exposition of the progress of medicine at Dusseldorf, Germany, attracted an attendance of 7,500,000 people. At the coming Chicago World's Fair it is proposed that all the industries will be presented in a similar manner. The Chicago World's Fair, therefore, will not be competitive. It will not be a monotonous repetition of competing exhibits. Instead, it will portray intelligently, entertainingly, and educationally the modern spirit underlying the progress of each industry, and of agriculture, art, drama, and sport. The progress of science will be on display in buildings conceived with all the skill of modern architecture.

It will express the new spirit of the world to-day which is the utilization for the work of man of the knowledge which science has accumulated, and the application of it through collective and coordinated effort and action in industry, agriculture, and social organization. All railroads will join the exhibition of transportation. All electric companies will offer a cooperative and single exhibit of their collective achievement. The exhibit, in fact, of every industry will be collective, and presented educationally by the best minds in its field of activity.

The National Research Council, which is the organization of the scientific intelligence of the Nation, has indorsed this idea, pledged its support, and appointed a committee of its distinguished members to aid in the preparation and development of the plans. Likewise, several of the larger industrial groups have signified their willingness to participate in such an enterprise, while the people of Chicago have indicated their approval in no uncertain terms.

Following are the House committee hearings and the House report on the joint resolution:

CHICAGO WORLD'S FAIR

HEARINGS ON H. J. RES. 365

A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE PRESIDENT, UNDER
CERTAIN CONDITIONS, TO INVITE THE PARTICIPA-
TION OF OTHER NATIONS IN THE CHICAGO
WORLD'S FAIR, PROVIDING FOR THE
ADMISSION OF THEIR EXHIBITS
AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES
JANUARY 5, 1929

CHICAGO WORLD'S FAIR

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS,
Saturday, January 5, 1928.

The committee met at 11 o'clock a. m., Hon. Willis C. Hawley (chairman) presiding.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will be in order.

This is a hearing on House Joint Resolution 365 for the purpose of authorizing the President, under certain conditions, to invite the participation of other nations in the Chicago World's Fair, providing for the admission and importation of exhibits from foreign countries under certain rules and regulations and for their protection while in this country and the collection of duties if disposed of in this country, and for other purposes.

A copy of the bill will be incorporated in the record.

[H. J. Res. 365, Seventieth Congress, second session]

JOINT RESOLUTION Authorizing the President, under certain conditions, to invite the participation of other nations in the Chicago World's Fair, providing for the admission of their exhibits, and for other purposes

Whereas there has been duly incorporated, under the laws of the State of Illinois, by citizens of the said State, an organization designated as the Chicago World's Fair Centennial Celebration for the purpose and with the object of preparing and holding a world's fair in the city of Chicago in the year nineteen hundred and thirty-three, and of celebrating fittingly the centennial of the incorporation of Chicago as a municipality through a portrayal in an intelligent, entertaining, and educational manner of the modern spirit underlying the progress of the various industries and of agriculture, art, drama, and sport; and

Whereas this observance by the city of Chicago is coincident with the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington; and

Whereas the celebration as proposed would unquestionably be of great benefit to the commercial interests of the United States and of the nations participating and of the educational value to the people of the United States and of the world: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the President that a sum of not less than \$5,000,000 has been raised and is available to the Chicago World's Fair Centennial Celebration corporation for the purposes of the celebration, the President is authorized and requested by proclamation or in such other manner as he may deem proper, to invite the participation of the nations of the world in the celebration.

Sec. 2. That all articles which shall be imported from foreign countries for the purpose of exhibition at said celebration shall be admitted free of duty, customs fees, or charges, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; but it shall be lawful during said celebration to sell for delivery at the close thereof any goods or property imported and actually on exhibition therein, subject to such regulations for the security of the revenue as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe: *Provided,* That all such articles when sold or withdrawn for consumption shall be subject to

the duty, if any, imposed upon such articles by the revenue laws in force at the date of their importation and to the terms of the tariff laws in force at the time.

Sec. 3. *And provided further*, That all necessary expenses incurred, including salaries of customs officials in charge of imported articles, shall be paid to the Treasury of the United States by the Chicago World's Fair Centennial Celebration corporation, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The CHAIRMAN. Vice President Dawes is present. Will you take charge of the presentation of your witnesses and present the matter in any way you please?

Vice President DAWES. Mr. Chairman, the senior Senator from Illinois is here. He is in charge of the matter. I should like to say something after he has made his presentation.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Deneen, the committee will be pleased to hear you.

STATEMENT OF HON. CHARLES S. DENEEN, A SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

Senator DENEEN. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen: We are here to present the matter that is embodied in the joint resolution. The resolution is self-explanatory. We ask only that the President be authorized and requested to extend invitations, by proclamation or otherwise, to the nations of the world to participate in the exhibitions at the world's fair. That is to be done on condition that a corporation organized not for profit (called the Chicago World's Fair Centennial Celebration Corporation) shall have raised and have on deposit \$5,000,000 as an earnest to the efforts that will be made by our city in creating a satisfactory world's fair.

The fair proposed is to be unlike the fairs that have been held in different parts of the world during the past two or three decades. In the other fairs the effort has been made to have industries compete. They were competitive entirely.

We had a World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago about 35 years ago. We do not expect to duplicate that in regard to competition among the exhibitors. We hope to equal it, if not surpass it, in architectural beauty.

The plan that they have agreed upon in Chicago is to have each industry join its several units in creating one exhibit. The business men, the clubs, and the organizations of all kinds have agreed upon that.

In order to make it different and also notable, the Centennial Celebration Corporation has requested the National Research Council to assist in making the plans and in executing them. The National Research Council has agreed so to do.

The sentiment of the city was tested out first by organizing a World's Fair Legion. The legion was organized for the purpose of having citizens of the city subscribe \$5 each and no more. That was done, as I say, to test out the sentiment. That began, I think, in November—the vice president will know—and they have already had, I think, 125,000 subscriptions. This is only the beginning. The work is going on.

In looking up this matter it was found that no fair had expended more than \$30,000,000. Chicago feels that it can raise that sum if that amount be necessary. That would make a fair in harmony with the dignity of the country and in harmony with the great growth of Chicago.

I might say that the reason for holding the World's Fair in 1933 is that Chicago was organized as a municipality 96 years ago with a population of 28. It now has in the metropolitan area more than four millions of people and is growing at the rate of about 90,000 per year.

Nearly all the great industries have grown since Chicago was organized. Nearly all the great advances in science, as applied to industry and to health and to communication, have been discovered and applied in that time. It has been pointed out, to indicate the character of the fair, that the steam locomotive was moved on tracks five years before the city was organized, and all developments in railroad transportation have occurred since then. Chicago typifies and is the product of the new age of invention and discovery, and our city will have a celebration worthy of it all, and will dramatize all these great forces of civilization.

Now, as to the site of the exposition. Most of you, I think, have a knowledge of what is going on in Chicago. I might say to those who are not familiar with the plans that are being executed that we are building a park right in front of the city of 240 acres. It is practically completed now.

We will have on the site of the proposed celebration the Field Museum that cost over \$10,000,000, one of the great museums of the world. There is now being erected the Shed aquarium, which will cost about \$3,000,000. We are completing and will have completed by that time the construction of a stadium which will furnish seats to 120,000 people, and will cost, when completed, about \$7,000,000.

In addition to that, we have the Rosenwald Industrial Museum in one of our south parks. It will be completed by that time, and will cost, I believe, seven or eight millions of dollars.

In addition to that the commissioners of the South Parks, one of the municipalities within the area of Chicago, are expending \$70,000,000 in improving and beautifying our lake front south of the Chicago River. Moreover, we are building a drive from the boundary of Indiana to Evanston, running along the shores of Lake Michigan for about 20 miles, where automobiles may drive swiftly without any interruption from crossroads, right in front of the city.

We are spending immense amounts of money in widening our streets.

We are making plans for radial roads or highways and super-highways so that Chicago will be able to afford accommodations to all who will come.

In certain expositions that have been held recently of a local nature the attendance has been about 7,500,000. There are over 40,000,000 people living within 12 hours' ride of Chicago on the railroads. We anticipate a very large attendance.

The CHAIRMAN. Will contributions on the part of the Government be asked?

Senator DENEEN. We do not ask for any contributions on the part of the Government. The city will finance its own exposition.

Mr. TREADWAY. And you do not expect any?

Senator DENEEN. We do not expect any.

Mr. GARNER. Senator, the trouble about that, it seems to me, lies in the provision in lines 8, 9, and 10 of the first section of your resolution. You provide there that the President is authorized and requested, by proclamation or in such other manner as he may deem proper, to invite the participation of the nations of the world in this celebration.

I take it if the President invites other nations of the world to participate in the celebration, our own Government will undoubtedly be required, or at least be expected, to likewise participate in the celebration.

Senator DENEEN. On that matter I have not been advised, but in a recent exposition the Government did not incur any expense. In any event, the Government would not have any exhibits there without authority of the Congress. We have no means of knowing—the Vice President may know—but I do not know the character of the exhibits or the cost of the exhibits.

Mr. GARNER. If you succeed in what you are undertaking to do, that is, have the other countries of the world participate in this demonstration of the advance of commerce and art of their countries as well as ours, it seems to me that it would be expected of the Congress to have this Government participate in like manner. I was just wondering to what extent we would be expected to contribute.

Senator DENEEN. The chairman of our celebration is Mr. Rufus Dawes, the brother of the Vice President, whom all of you know as a man of great distinction in our city, and a man who is known, of course, throughout the country. The Vice President will present that phase of the matter. He is familiar with it.

Mr. GARNER. While you are on your feet, I should like to ask another question, and the Vice President perhaps may refer to it. I do not recall any instance where the Government has permitted a private corporation to pay the salaries of the Government's employees. I notice that in Section 3 it is provided that all necessary expenses incurred, including salaries of customs officials in charge of imported articles, shall be paid to the Treasury of the United States by the Chicago World's Fair Centennial Celebration Corporation, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Is that a precedent, and if it is, is that a good precedent to set?

Senator DENEEN. I understand that there is a precedent for that.

Mr. GARNER. There is a precedent?

Vice President DAWES. It has been done in all expositions. This is simply following what has been done for every other exposition.

Senator DENEEN. I will give way to the Vice President, who will answer the question, Mr. Garner, which you have asked me, and also present other features of this matter.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Vice President, we shall be pleased to hear you.

STATEMENT OF HON. CHARLES G. DAWES, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Vice President DAWES. Before answering your question, Mr. Garner, perhaps I had better start by giving you my attitude in relation to this idea of a world's fair. At first I shared the extreme pessimism which I think most people have come to feel toward what have been called world's fairs.

The World's Fair in Chicago in 1893 was successful, because it was new, and because it was an exhibition upon a scale never before attempted in the world, and because it depicted the spirit of the times which at that time was one of pronounced individualism and unrestrained competition, individual action as distinguished perhaps from collective action.

It was realized by my brother when he was asked to become president of this new movement of a world's fair in connection with the celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the settlement of the city of Chicago, that unless a new idea could be found upon which to base an exposition of this sort, there was no reason to expect anything but the failure that has characterized almost every exposition of the kind that has been held since the world's fair modeled upon that old plan. Upon the discovery of a new plan was what determined the decision to go ahead, and it was suggested by what has happened and by what is going on in Europe and what is going on to some extent in this country: That is, that there is an intense interest in this day in what might be called the collective activity, progress, and coordination of business on the part of industries considered as a unit acting through these great industrial and trade organizations that we have in the country.

Exhibitions have been held showing the progress of industry and the progress of art and the progress of medicine. They have been given to some extent in Europe with tremendous success, and at the exhibition at Dusseldorf of the progress of medicine 7,500,000 people came to see it.

In this country the idea had a demonstration of its effectiveness in connection with the exhibition of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad of the progress of transportation and at a cost of only a million dollars, in the city of Baltimore, the exhibition of the progress of transportation in the United States was given. In the space of three weeks more people attended that exhibition than attended the Sesqui-centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, which was based upon the old idea.

The idea then suggested itself to my brother, Rufus C. Dawes, president of the fair trustees, and was indorsed by the trustees, to give an exhibition of the progress of all industries and arts at the time of the celebration by Chicago of its centennial. With a population of the size of that of the city of Chicago such an exhibition will be put through under the best conditions. Great effort is involved; great expense is involved and great organization is involved. But the idea to have an exhibit in all industries patterned upon the one they had in Baltimore and participated in by the world is new and of great general import.

A number of the trade organizations of the country have those exhibits now. The American Oil Institute at Tulsa has its exhibit there and it is visited by thousands and thousands of oil men from all over the world.

If a similar exhibition were made of all of the industries, there is not a business man in the United States of intelligence and enterprise who could afford to stay away from it.

It would be unique; it has never been done. If this country does not do it, it is going to be done, and is already under consideration in a number of cities in Europe in a more limited way, and in connection with a limited number of enterprises.

The next step in the plan was to determine the proper method of getting the cooperation of the industries, and the National Research Council, after studying the plan, indorsed it and has undertaken to appoint the committees which in the different industries will have charge of the exhibit of their progress from the very beginning. It will not be, therefore, an exhibition of a heterogenous collection of competing exhibits, or exhibits of competitors, but all the competitors in an industry will join in such contributions as will show the progress of their particular industry.

All over the world great interest has been exhibited. The railroad people, for instance, are very much interested in it. The agriculturalists are very much interested. The leaders of agriculture want special attention given to the progress of agriculture, to such an extent that they are even talking about having the portion devoted to agriculture in a place near Chicago where a very much larger amount of ground would be available for them than can be allotted in the 600 acres that will be available for the fair.

England has already suggested to the railroad men that they will send the Rocket. That leads me to answer Congressman Garner's question. Even we do not know what the policy will be in the matter of government exhibits from abroad, if there are any. This is a different exposition than the old expositions where the governments made displays of their products and of their arts and of the goods which they desired to sell. The contributions which would come from abroad for this exposition would probably be specific contributions to the growth of a science, the growth of an art, the growth of an industry, and for that reason relatively inexpensive. So far as the Chicago Exposition is concerned, the city of Chicago is not here to suggest or to ask for appropriations or financial aid. As to what exhibits the Government would have, if it desired to have any exhibits, would be a matter which would have to be determined later by the Government itself.

The exhibition of the progress of industry in this great country, where industry has reached its greatest growth and we think its most scientific development, is an attractive idea.

Remember, it would be an exhibit of the progress of industry rather than exhibition of the final products of industry, only those things being selected which have a definite bearing upon that progress from the beginning to the great end.

It will be something of immense scientific value to the world.

As I say, I was pessimistic about the proposition at first. I thought that it would be an unfortunate thing to do; but as I studied

it, and saw the way the idea had sold itself to the leaders of industry in the country, I began to see it in a different light. I discovered that the Radio Corporation of America was already, on its own account, getting up some sort of exhibition along the same general lines as that of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and they would welcome the opportunity to turn it over for the benefit of the whole industry.

So far as the provisions in this resolution are concerned, they are only what has been done for every exposition that has been given in the United States since the World's Fair—the Nashville Exposition, the Buffalo Exposition, the Long Beach Exposition, the San Francisco Exposition, the St. Louis Exposition, and so forth.

We do not ask for committees to determine on Government exhibits. Everything is eliminated except that which would give the organization the necessary authority to invite that kind of participation by the governments of the world which would be indicated as proper in this particular kind of exposition, and in my judgment the contributions which will come from all over the world will be of specific things which relate to the progress of some industry and not the collective exhibitions of their industries and their arts, unless they desire.

For that reason I can see that there would not be the pressure on the part—I do not say of Chicago and of Illinois alone, but of any section in the country—to have the Government of necessity make a sort of exhibition such as it has made at these other expositions, because this would be an exposition along a different line. The underlying idea of the exposition is different from the expositions of the past.

On the other hand, if this thing develops to what it seems to be developing into, the number of people who will come there, interested in all the industries in the United States, and in the progress of science and art and medicine, will be so great that unquestionably some desire will spring up for other forms of exhibits which, however, will be subordinate to the general idea.

That perhaps may occur, but the world's fair organization asks nothing of Congress in the way of an appropriation, and it is not its intention to do so.

In connection with one or two of the exhibitions, there has been a conditional clause which was, in effect, a provision for the showing of good faith in connection with the enterprise, and we followed one other precedent, by putting in a clause to the effect that when \$5,000,000 is raised toward whatever money is necessary, and has been paid into the world's fair treasury, then the President may in his discretion invite other governments to exhibit at the fair.

Mr. GARNER. Mr. President, one of the reasons I asked this question is that this resolution, if it passes, will either pass under the rules of the House by unanimous consent, or under a special rule from the Committee on Rules. I do not think it is privileged.

Mr. CRISP. No; that is not privileged.

Mr. GARNER. And it is a usual thing for the membership of the House, in considering a resolution of this kind, to make inquiry as to the charge that will be made upon the Government. It occurs to me, for instance, that the railroads of the country could very easily get

together and make that kind of an exhibit that you are talking about; that the manufacturers could very easily get together and make that sort of an exhibit.

Vice President DAWES. That is exactly the point, Mr. Garner, and I am very glad that you called attention to that. That is the very thing that differentiates this fair from all others in connection with its cost both to the projectors and to the Government. As a matter of fact, the industries will want to make these exhibits at their own expense. That is one of the most important things in the whole enterprise, because when all the units of an industry are joined together in one exhibit, the expense is very small to each one concerned.

For instance, the American Oil Institute has already gotten up such an exhibit. If that would be sent to Chicago it would be preserved and moved back to its headquarters, and that can be done with relation to other industries.

Mr. GARNER. That is what I was leading up to. So far as I recall, in this country there is no financial organization that would be prepared to make an exhibit with reference to agriculture. So that it would seem unless some organization with financial backing were created to present the progress in agriculture, that burden would probably fall upon the United States itself.

Vice President DAWES. No. The plan in connection with that is to have the National Research Council select committees representing agriculture, which they do in consultation with the leaders of the industry, that is, with the heads of the farm organizations. Then a committee will be appointed by the heads of the farm organizations as it is done by the National Association——

Mr. GARNER. The National Manufacturers' Association?

Vice President DAWES. National Manufacturers' Association, and it would be impossible for one industry to be separated from others in connection with the method of treatment, or the attitude of the Government toward it. I do not think that there is the slightest desire to do that. The industries themselves will make their own exhibits of their progress.

Mr. GARNER. Mr. President, how would the agriculture interests of the country obtain the finances with which to prepare an exhibit? These associations that you speak of usually have no funds with which to promote any kind of an enterprise. I was just wondering how they would get together and raise the money.

Vice President DAWES. To some extent I speak as one acquainted with the agricultural organizations of the country, and I would like to say in connection with that that I do not know of any industry in the country that has more intelligent and able organizers at their head than have the agriculturists of the United States.

Take the Illinois agricultural organization, headed by Mr. Smith, with whom I have talked about this. I would say of all the industries agriculture is to-day in a better position as to organization to attempt to display the progress made by it than any other industry. The intelligent leaders of agriculture have given a great deal of attention to it, and whatever may be said about their efforts, they are always for the good of their industry, always nonpartisan. The expense of an exhibition of agriculture, the expense of an exhibition of any of these industries for the industry itself, is not large. One million dollars was spent for everything in connection with the

buildings, and so forth, for the exhibition of transportation by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and that was a complete exhibition so far as the United States was concerned. It required the addition of only a number of small objects which other railroads could furnish, because the Baltimore & Ohio was the first railroad.

The chief expense for the fair organization will be, of course, in the erection of buildings on the lake front, all of which must be done in consultation with and communication with the different committees in charge of the features of the exhibits of the different industries.

I want to say that there is the greatest interest among the agricultural leaders in connection with this project.

Mr. RAINY. Mr. President, since you have mentioned Mr. Smith and his interest in it, he is at the head of the Illinois Agricultural Association, is he not?

Vice President DAWES. Which is the largest in the country.

Mr. RAINY. Which is the largest of all of them, and which will probably be the most active in arranging an agricultural exhibit. May I suggest that that organization has invested in bonds \$250,000 and they have an income each year of \$650,000.

Vice President DAWES. Yes. I think that you will find that agriculture is very much interested in this and is in a position to stand on its own feet.

Mr. GARNER. Then we can tell the House, when this resolution is brought up, that, so far as can be foretold at this time, the probable expenditure will not exceed the amount necessary to receive and entertain such foreign representatives as the Government might invite here to participate officially in this exposition?

Vice President DAWES. I think you would be perfectly safe in that. I know of no one who is better qualified than yourself to make statements of that sort, and I think if you will bring out the difference in the plan of this fair, as contrasted with other fairs, and that the foreign contributions of the particular things that they have in their country relating to the progress of the various industries are not those which will involve large expense of transportation, it will be helpful in making the project understood.

For instance, in this transportation exposition, the English railroads want to send the rocket—things of that sort. As a matter of fact, gentlemen, if England sends the Rocket, more of us would want to see the Rocket, I assume, than we would to see a \$5,000,000 building filled with the exhibits of later developments of the railroad industry.

I do not want to make too long a speech, but, for instance, the small objects are the ones that we are interested in these days of great things—those which relate to our past and to the great past of other nations—and just one or two or three things of that kind have been suggested which will be sent over only indicates the interest industry takes in its own progress. Instead of seeking, as I say, a great heterogeneous mass of competing exhibits of great magnitude, the domination of the idea of the progress of industry of itself excludes from consideration a great many of those things into which millions and millions of dollars have been thrown in the past. It is a new idea, and if it were not a new idea it would not have a Chinaman's chance of success in these days.

May I say that I have a little sentiment standing before this great committee, and I am saying this not for the purpose of creating a favorable impression, but because of the thoughts which occur to me as I look for the first time at these pictures of the leaders of the past which adorn these dignified rooms. I first came to the city of Washington in 1881, with my father, who was a Member of Congress. William McKinley was then a rising young member of Congress, and James A. Garfield was about to be inaugurated. My father was a member of the 47th Congress.

Mr. Rainey, were you here as far back as 1898?

Mr. RAINNEY. No, sir.

Vice President DAWES. I did not think so. That is when I came down here officially. I have been here officially through three different administrations and always the Ways and Means Committee loomed high in the minds of every one. This Ways and Means Committee was, in those early days of the eighties, and has always been the visible representative before the nation of the power and dignity and strength of Congress. Sereno E. Payne was one of its chairmen, and William McKinley, and looking around at these pictures, I see Dingley—and that great southerner, Charles F. Crisp. The traditions of the House of Representatives cluster around the Ways and Means Committee and its great leaders. It has been a formative element in the building of our great Nation.

Although I have been before some of the committees of Congress while I was Director of the Budget and Comptroller of the Currency, it has generally been before the Appropriations Committee. But, to my mind, there is an especial honor in addressing the Ways and Means Committee—the rock upon which has been builded so much of the constructive purpose of Congress—and it is with sincerity that I thank you for the opportunity.

I do not think, gentlemen, that anybody would want to refuse to Chicago what has been given in greater degree to all these cities which have held expositions in the past. Of course, as we grow older we all of us have a more conservative view of life, and in the city of Chicago I was one of those who saw this thing coming on— young people taking hold of it—and I thought of every reason in the world why we should not have it. I visualized failure. But finally I grasped the idea. I was young enough still to grasp a new and great idea, and no man is wholly an old man who does that.

When it came to the elder statesmen, of whom I am one in the city of Chicago, some were throwing cold water on the enterprise. But their counsel was not that of wise and energetic youth, which grasps the full possibilities of the great present and greater future of our city. The spirit of Chicago is still what it was in 1893 and what it was in the country as a whole. We are a young country.

In a sense we experimented to see whether the people of the city of Chicago were behind this exposition. We called a meeting at a luncheon of the Chicago Association of Commerce. They generally have 400 or 500 people at their luncheons. They had 1,700 gather at this occasion, the largest of its kind that they ever had in the city of Chicago, with one exception, which was only equal to it. That was when they welcomed the President of Cuba.

The Association of Commerce unanimously and enthusiastically indorsed this idea, and they are behind it to-day. This meeting rep-

resented the spirit of our great city, which is but at the beginning of its career of power and growth.

But it is not wholly a Chicago exposition. It is an exposition for the country under a new idea—an idea which will mean to the world, but in a new way, what the Chicago Exposition of 1893 meant to the world when it exemplified the spirit of America and the spirit of the times.

We are the leaders in industry here in the United States, and we will exhibit the progress of industry as a whole to the world, and the world will come. My prediction is that this Chicago World's Fair will be a great fair, which the exhibitions and the fairs of the future will follow. I ask not only your active but your enthusiastic support of this resolution.

I thank you very much.

Mr. RAINEY. In other words, General, the situation is this: The Chicago World's Fair Centennial Celebration Corporation is organized in the State of Illinois, not for profit—nobody can make any money out of it—but if there are any losses this organization will stand them?

Vice President DAWES. All of them.

Mr. RAINEY. And the Government is not asked to contribute a cent?

Vice President DAWES. No. All we ask of you is to give the recognition of this great Congress to it, which will dignify us in the eyes of the world when it comes to asking for whatever contributions they wish to make to the various exhibits in which they are all interested.

Mr. CHINDBOLM. Just one word for the record; we, as members of the committee, realize that the jurisdiction of this committee probably is based upon section 2 which relates to the admission for purposes of exhibition during the fair, of articles free of duty under the usual regulations and the usual protection given in such cases.

Vice President DAWES. Yes. It is our great good fortune to have that accident bring us before one of the most intelligent and powerful committees of the Congress.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. I only mentioned that for the record to show the jurisdiction of the committee.

Senator DENEEN. I wish to present my colleague, Senator Otis F. Glenn.

The CHAIRMAN. We shall be pleased to hear you, Senator.

STATEMENT OF HON. OTIS F. GLENN, A SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

Senator GLENN. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I shall take only a few moments of your time. I come from southern Illinois. The Vice President and the senior Senator from our State are residents of Chicago. It has been a privilege to me to be here this morning and hear these two men, now getting along in years, who have spent so much of their lives in Chicago, pay a tribute to their city, and I have been impressed by the tribute paid to this great committee by the Vice President of the United States.

As I say, I come from a small town in southern Illinois, and I think that I can merely add this to what has been said, while there

has not been a great amount of discussion in the country districts of our State about this project, its success will depend largely upon the attitude of the State administration of the State of Illinois toward it.

I believe I know the incoming State officers who will take their seats upon the 14th of this month well enough to say to you, although I do not speak with their direct authority, that this project will have not only their sympathy but their enthusiastic support.

The incoming Governor of Illinois is a neighbor of mine, living in a county close to mine, and we have been neighbors for more than a quarter of a century. I know how he feels toward this great metropolis of our State. He has expressed himself publicly many times stating his sympathetic attitude toward Chicago in all her efforts for advancement. You may rest assured that the State of Illinois in its official capacity, including the incoming State officers and the general assembly will go into this matter with a genuine desire to be helpful, and that it will receive liberal support from our State administration. I think it will be a great help to Illinois. I believe it will be a success.

I started out, as the Vice President said he did, not entirely convinced that this fair was advisable at the time for which it is set, and spending most of my time in Chicago, I saw that element of doubt in the beginning of this undertaking among prominent people there, and I have noted quite a difference of opinion as time has gone on and the matter has been more fully discussed and the plans more fully detailed. I find that element of doubt has now almost entirely disappeared, and the spirit of disaffection that existed has almost vanished.

I believe that the city of Chicago and the State of Illinois and those substantial men who must be responsible for the success or the failure of this undertaking are almost a unit in the belief that this is an undertaking—a worthy undertaking—which merits the support of our city and our State and our Government. I join these citizens of Chicago who have spoken to you in asking upon behalf of down-State Illinois that the Government do for Chicago and Illinois that which it has uniformly done for the other cities and other sections of the country in regard to like undertakings.

I thank you.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. Senator, may I ask a question? You have evidently given some attention to section 3. Mr. Garner raised the question of the advisability of having the customs officials doing very important work relieved altogether of their responsibility to the Government.

Senator GLENN. I have not given it careful study, but my first impression, and it is a quite definite impression, is that regardless of what the precedent is, it is a bad thing to do. I think that the Government officials in this work should be paid by the Government and responsible to the Government. The item of expense could not be large.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair has the impression that this particular paragraph was put in for this purpose: Additional appointments will be made to take charge of the work in connection with the World's Fair. The World's Fair Corporation here proposes to pay those additional employees in order to relieve the Government of the expense which it would otherwise have to incur; is that correct?

Senator GLENN. I presume that that is the spirit and purpose of the section.

Vice President DAWES. The precedents are all in there. We have looked them up. This is simply following what was done in all other fairs.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. And the resolution has been prepared in consultation with the Treasury Department, I understand.

Mr. GARNER. If I understand it, these officials will be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Certainly.

Vice President DAWES. Yes.

Mr. GARNER. And be responsible to the Secretary of the Treasury for the efficiency with which they conduct their offices.

Senator DENEEN. Their salaries will be fixed by the Government.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. Inasmuch as the Government will not be called upon to meet any other expense, this expense that is involved in paying the salaries of these customs officials will not be large, and my first impression is that it would be better to have them as regular Treasury officials and doing their work as such.

Senator GLENN. I concur in your judgment upon that.

Vice President DAWES. They do their work as Treasury officials, but the fair will reimburse the Government for the extra expense incurred.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. I hope that it will not be taken as a reflection on them at all, but it occurs to me that we would better have them directly and in all respects under the Government.

Senator DENEEN. Mr. Chairman, I have no doubt that the corporation which is organized will be very glad to have them all under the Government. This was intended to save the Government money. There will be some difficulty about these articles, because they will all come in free of duty, unless they are disposed of, in which event the tariff is paid, and that will necessitate an additional number of customs officials. The organization will pay for those. They will pay the salaries of the officials. I take it, however, that they will be appointed through the Civil Service. The corporation does nothing but pay the expense, as I understand it.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Mr. Chairman, they pay the money to the Treasury of the United States, they reimburse the Treasury. They do not pay the officials directly.

Mr. GARNER. Nobody pays them except the Treasury and the Treasury is reimbursed by the corporation.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Mr. Chairman, I would like to insert in the hearings a brief statement by Mr. Rufus C. Dawes, president of the Chicago World's Fair Centennial Celebration, and a list of the officers of the organization.

The CHAIRMAN. That may be done.

THE CHICAGO WORLD'S FAIR IN 1933

The doom of the old-fashioned world's fair has been sounded.

A single corporation, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, presenting the new idea of visualizing for the public the progress of transportation, ran an exhibition in the city of Baltimore last year. In three weeks they drew more people to their doors than attended the vast Sesquicentennial at Philadelphia in three months.

This is an age of cooperative effort based upon scientific study and research. It is the application of the results thus brought about, which is responsible for the tremendous advance which has been made in recent years in our industrial development and in agriculture. That this present-day spirit is susceptible of expression through the medium of a great fair is no longer in doubt. Witness, for instance, the exhibitions recently held, or soon to be established, at Frankfort, at Cologne, at Barcelona. One such, devoted to the more technical presentation of the methods of abstract science, will soon open at Liege. The impressive industrial museums at Munich, Vienna, Paris, London, and, soon, at Chicago, express this same thought.

The exposition of the progress of medicine at Dusseldorf attracted an attendance of seven and one-half million people. Imagine the attendance at a Chicago World's Fair at which all the industries will be presented in a similar manner. This Chicago fair will not be competitive. It will not be a monotonous repetition of competing exhibits. Instead, it will portray intelligently, entertainingly, and educationally the modern spirit underlying the progress of each industry, and of agriculture, art, drama, and sport. The progress of science will be on display in buildings conceived with all the skill of modern architecture.

Such a world's fair can not fail. The appearance of great associations of industry for concerted action provides the agencies to make it certain of success. It will express the new spirit of the world to-day which is the utilization for the work of man of the knowledge which science has accumulated, and the application of it through collective and coordinated effort and action in industry, agriculture, and social organization.

Supplanting the old exhibition idea we have, by the natural evolution of a new generation, a new thought of presenting a panoramic picture, beautifully adorned, of what science and industry have achieved for the world, and may yet achieve. All railroads join the exhibition of transportation. All electric companies offer a cooperative and single exhibit of their collective achievement. The exhibit, in fact, of every industry will be collective, and presented educationally by the best minds in its field of activity.

To celebrate the completion of the first century of its life, Chicago has the chance to present such a fair to the world. The National Research Council, which is the organization of the scientific intelligence of the Nation, has indorsed this idea, pledged its support, and appointed a committee of its distinguished members to aid in the preparation and development of the plans. Likewise, several of the larger industrial groups have signified their willingness to participate in such an enterprise, while the people of Chicago have voiced their approval in no uncertain terms.

The opportunity is at hand. Directed by superior intelligence such an exposition, filled as it is sure to be, of dramatic interest and valuable lessons, can not help but succeed.

RUFUS C. DAWES,

President Chicago World's Fair Centennial Celebration.

CHICAGO WORLD'S FAIR CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION, 1933

Officers: Rufus C. Dawes, president; C. S. Peterson, vice president; Daniel H. Burnham, secretary; George Woodruff, treasurer.

Trustees: P. D. Armour, Floyd L. Bateman, Mrs. Jacob Baur, Mrs. Waller Borden, Daniel H. Burnham, C. O. Carnahan, E. F. Carry, Mrs. E. I. Cudahy, Abel Davis, Rufus C. Dawes, Mrs. Rufus C. Dawes, George W. Dixon, Max Epstein, Mrs. Kellogg Fairbank, Oscar G. Foreman, George F. Getz, Charles F. Glone, James E. Gorman, Edward N. Hurley, Samuel Insull, Samuel Insull, jr., Roy D. Keehn, D. F. Kelly, Robt. P. Lamont, Chauncey McCormick, Col. Robt. R. McCormick, Ruth Hanna McCormick, Donald R. McLennan, Mrs. Arthus Meeker, Amos C. Miller, Mrs. James W. Morrisson, Stuyvesant Peabody, Charles S. Peterson, George M. Reynolds, John C. Shaffer Albert A. Sprague, Eugene M. Stevens, Walter A. Strong, Bernard E. Sunny, S. E. Thomason, Mrs. Frederic W. Upham, Frank O. Wetmore, B. M. Winston, George Woodruff, Wm. Wrigley, jr.

The CHAIRMAN. The hearing is closed and the committee will resume its executive session.

(Thereupon the committee went into executive session.)

House Report No. 2028, Seventieth Congress, Second Session

CHICAGO WORLD'S FAIR

JANUARY 7, 1929.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. HAWLEY, from the Committee on Ways and Means, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. J. Res. 365]

The Committee on Ways and Means, to whom was referred the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 365), authorizing the President, under certain conditions, to invite the participation of other nations in the Chicago World's Fair, providing for the admission of their exhibits, and for other purposes, having had the same under consideration, report it back to the House with amendments, and recommend that the amendments be agreed to and the joint resolution as amended do pass, the amendments being as follows:

Strike out the preamble.

On page 2, line 6, strike out the words, "the celebration," and insert in lieu thereof the following: "a world's fair to be held in the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, in the year 1933, to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of Chicago as a municipality".

The joint resolution provides that whenever it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the President that a sum of not less than \$5,000,000 has been raised and is available to the Chicago World's Fair Centennial Celebration Corporation, for the purposes of a world's fair to be held in the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, in the year 1933, to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of Chicago as a municipality, the President is authorized and requested, by proclamation or in such other manner as he may deem proper, to invite the participation of the nations of the world in the celebration; that articles may be imported from foreign countries for the purpose of exhibition at said celebration, free of duty, customs' fees, or charges, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, but that articles so imported may be sold for delivery at the close of the celebration subject to such regulations for the security of

the revenue as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, and that all such articles, when sold or withdrawn for consumption, shall be subject to any duty imposed thereon by the revenue laws in force at the date of their importation and to the terms of the tariff laws then in force; and that all necessary expenses incurred, including salaries of customs officials in charge of imported articles, shall be paid to the Treasury of the United States by the Chicago World's Fair Centennial Celebration Corporation under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The city of Chicago was incorporated as a municipality in the year 1833, with a population of 28 white persons and some native Indians. It now has within its metropolitan area more than 4,000,000 people and is growing at the rate of about 90,000 per year.

In 1893 the World's Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago to commemorate the four hundredth anniversary of the landing of Columbus on the American Continent. It was probably the most successful exposition held prior to or since that time. All world's fairs or expositions have hitherto been held upon the basis of competitive exhibitions of the products of agriculture, industry, science, and art. The citizens of Chicago, who have organized the Chicago World's Fair Centennial Celebration Corporation, as a corporation not for profit under the laws of the State of Illinois, propose to celebrate the centennial of their municipality by the holding of a world's fair celebration along entirely new and novel lines.

The greatest progress in the world's history has doubtless been made during the 100 years marking the rise of Chicago. It is therefore planned to "portray intelligently, entertainingly, and educationally the modern spirit underlying the progress of each industry, and of agriculture, art, drama, and sport" during this period. It will be a scientific and historical display of the inception and progress of every element in human endeavor during the past century. In the language of its sponsors, "it will express the new spirit of the world to-day, which is the utilization for the work of man of the knowledge which science has accumulated, and the application of it through collective and coordinated effort and action in industry, agriculture, and social organization." It is said that it will "supplant the old exhibition idea by the natural evolution of a new generation, a new thought of presenting a panoramic picture, beautifully adorned, of what science and industry have achieved for the world, and may yet achieve." It is further reported that "the National Research Council, which is the organization of the scientific intelligence of the Nation, has indorsed this idea, pledged its support, and appointed a committee of its distinguished members to aid in the preparation and development of the plans."

The financial success of the undertaking seems assured. Before the President will act under the resolution, he must be satisfied that a sum of not less than \$5,000,000 has been raised and is available for the celebration, and the corporation is preparing to accumulate a total available capital of approximately \$30,000,000 for the expenses of the enterprise.

It is the belief of the sponsors, as voiced by Vice President Dawes at the hearing before the committee, that this method of exhibition, which has had very successful forerunners on limited scales, will attract the attention of the civilized world to such an extent that if

it is not held in the near future, as proposed, in Chicago, some other city, or some other country, will enthusiastically appropriate the idea. An exhibition at Dusseldorf, Germany, showing the progress of medical science, drew an attendance of 7,500,000 people, and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad recently exhibited the progress of transportation in the United States at an exposition in Baltimore, which attracted more people than attended the Sesquiecentennial Exposition at Philadelphia.

Your committee believe that the centennial celebration of the marvelous growth of the metropolis of the Middle West, and the plan proposed for the very unique, attractive, and valuable exposition of the world's progress, during the last hundred years, merit the attention and support of our own, as well as foreign governments, and also believe that the usual facilities for bringing foreign objects into this country for exhibition should be granted to the Chicago enterprise.

