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Y4. L61/1: M86¹⁵⁻³⁸

P12-23

MOUNT RUSHMORE NATIONAL MEMORIAL COMMISSION

HEARING

BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SEVENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS

THIRD SESSION

ON

H. R. 10462

TO AMEND THE ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT CREATING THE
MOUNT RUSHMORE NATIONAL MEMORIAL COMMISSION AND DEFINING ITS PURPOSES
AND POWERS"

**STANFORD
LIBRARIES**

Printed for the use of the Committee on the Library



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1938

71807

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II

STANFORD
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MOUNT RUSHMORE NATIONAL MEMORIAL COMMISSION

THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1938

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY,
Washington, D. C.

The committee met in the committee room, House Office Building, at 10:30 a. m., Hon. Kent E. Keller (chairman) presiding.

The CHAIRMAN. We have met this morning to consider the bill which I have introduced, H. R. 10462, to amend the act entitled "An act creating the Mount Rushmore National Memorial Commission and defining its purposes and powers," approved February 25, 1929, as amended.

(The bill referred to is here printed in full as follows:)

[H. R. 10462, 75th Cong., 3d sess.]

A BILL To amend the Act entitled "An Act creating the Mount Rushmore National Memorial Commission and defining its purposes and powers", approved February 25, 1929, as amended

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Mount Rushmore Memorial Act of 1938".

SEC. 2. The Act entitled "An Act creating the Mount Rushmore National Memorial Commission and defining its purposes and powers", approved February 25, 1929 (45 Stat. 1300), as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"That there is hereby created a Commission to be known as the Mount Rushmore National Memorial Commission (hereinafter referred to as the 'Commission'), to be composed of ten members (one of whom shall be a designer-sculptor), who shall be appointed by the President. The members shall serve at the pleasure of the President, who shall fill all vacancies that from time to time occur. Any six members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum. No member of the Commission shall receive compensation for his services, except the designer-sculptor, who may be paid such compensation for his services as may be determined by the Commission, but the actual expenses of any member in connection with the work of the Commission may be paid from any appropriations available for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall be deemed to prohibit the payment to any member of the Commission who may be elected secretary or treasurer of the Commission of such compensation for the performance of his duties as secretary or treasurer, as may be determined by the Commission.

"SEC. 2. The Commission shall elect its chairman, vice chairman, secretary, and treasurer. The chairman and the vice chairman shall, and the secretary and the treasurer may but need not, be elected from among the members of the Commission. The treasurer may be a bank or trust company. The treasurer shall execute a bond so conditioned and in such amount as shall insure the protection of funds coming into his possession. The Commission may create from its own membership an executive committee of five, which shall exercise such powers and functions within the purview of this Act as may be authorized by the Commission.

"SEC. 3. The Commission shall, in accordance with designs and models prepared by the designer-sculptor, complete the Mount Rushmore National Memorial, including an entablature upon which shall be cut a suitable inscription, construction of a museum and a stairway to the museum hall, reconstruction of the studio for preservation of the models, landscaping of contiguous grounds,

and construction of the entrance to the memorial. No charge shall ever be made for admission to the memorial grounds or for viewing the memorial.

"Sec. 4. The Commission is authorized—

"(a) To designate and describe by metes and bounds an area of not more than four thousand, nor less than two thousand, acres of the public lands of the United States within the Harney National Forest, State of South Dakota, immediately surrounding the Mount Rushmore National Memorial. Upon such designation such area is hereby reserved for and declared to be a part of the Mount Rushmore National Memorial, and withdrawn from location or entry under the mining or other laws of the United States. The Commission shall prepare a survey of such area and shall furnish a plat thereof to the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of the Interior, and the United States land office at Pierre, South Dakota: *Provided*, That this Act shall not defeat or affect any vested right under the mining or other laws of the United States and which is hereafter maintained in accordance therewith.

"(b) To receive and take over all property, contracts, rights, and moneys heretofore possessed by the Mount Harney Memorial Association, or in the possession of the existing Mount Rushmore National Memorial Commission, on the date of enactment of the Mount Rushmore Memorial Act of 1938, including memoranda, records, sketches, models, and the incompleated figures on Mount Rushmore.

"(c) To administer funds appropriated, or obtained by gifts, the acceptance of which is hereby authorized for the purpose of completing, developing, and maintaining the memorial, and to pay out the same upon properly received vouchers to persons entitled thereto.

"(d) To employ, without regard to the civil-service laws and the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, such artists, sculptors, landscape architects and other employees as it shall determine to be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

"(e) To administer, protect, and develop the memorial.

"(f) To exercise such other powers and functions, including the promulgation of such rules and regulations, as may be necessary and proper to carry out the purposes of this Act.

"Sec. 5. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, in addition to any sums authorized to be appropriated prior to the date of enactment of the Mount Rushmore Memorial Act of 1938, the sum of \$300,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary. Upon requisition of the Commission, the Secretary of the Treasury shall advance to the treasurer of the Commission out of any amounts appropriated for such purpose, such sums as may be needed by the Commission to exercise its functions.

"Sec. 6. The Commission shall, on or before the first day of each regular session of Congress, transmit to Congress a report of its activities and proceedings for the proceeding fiscal year, incouding a full and complete statement of its receipts and expenditures."

The CHAIRMAN. It is our pleasure to have with us this morning the man who was responsible for the conception of this great work, and who has been responsible for the direction of it from the beginning until the present moment. We not only hope that he will remain to complete the work, but I want to assure him that we want to enable him to complete it.

If Senator Norris or any other Senator present desires to speak first, we will be glad to hear them first. Otherwise, we will hear Mr. Borglum.

STATEMENT OF GUTZON BORGLUM, SCULPTOR-ENGINEER, MOUNT RUSHMORE MEMORIAL

Mr. BORGLUM. Mr. Chairman, I have here a brief statement in review of the work that has been done from time to time, and about the conditions under which we have worked. I have also here a chapter from a book which is about to be published, and I would like to read the contents of the first page, which I think would be of interest to you.

After having seen particularly this last collection of views, you will have formed some idea of the skill and courage necessary to perform this job of carving the Mount Rushmore Memorial out of granite on the side of this broken mountainside. From those pictures, I think you realize what has to be done.

I will now read a page from chapter II of the book which is about to be published:

The "mad" determination to deal with a mountain of granite as if it were a block of stone in one's studio—the great outside unroofed world as your workshop—the sun and moon, and even the stars as your light coming to you unhindered, straight from heaven—the subject of your creation, the mass action of civilization, was first conceived in the South, to give to Lee, Jackson, and their host a place in the sun.

Discouragement by artists, scholars, and laymen that the very thought of such a labor was madness, destined to failure; by engineers, too dangerous, and as an art project too vast to admit of the intimate human possibilities in smaller work, necessary to be of human interest.

Yet in less than a decade the world's interest in the progress, in the method of production, the power and amazing charm of effect of vast human forms against the lapis sky, enlisted the wonder and attention of the world's press and brought about the final support necessary for completion.

I doubt if there is anything in history less dreamed or in realization more successfully determined in all that was promised than the sculpturing of a mountain range.

All my 22 years of labor has brought me two things of vast importance—the first of these is the scale of the work, and its relationship to the world always determined by the location of the cliff and the point of vision. Second, that mountain formations are the only location for the records of the determining or great critical moments in a people's history.

That is also the only secure place against succeeding civilizations.

Mr. Chariman, the carving of the Federal memorial on Mount Rushmore was undertaken 9 years ago with an understanding and agreement with me to complete the work in about 5 years.

The obligation on the part of the Commission at that time was to provide half of the funds—the United States to supply half. I personally secured that help from President Coolidge.

The plans at the time required an estimated cost of half a million. The Commission failed completely in raising their quota or any part of it. Some moneys had been raised by the Mount Harney committee, a State board, plus personal contributions amounting to about \$90,000; and in 9 years I have personally contributed \$100,000 in unpaid services—taking over the entire subcontract without pay.

The Federal Government agreed to a matching plan that provided half of the money, and the Commission pledged the other half, from State or private sources. The depression that very soon struck the country made that practically impossible, and I came to Washington to plead with the Government to release the Commission of the responsibility of raising any of the money, and that the Government make necessary appropriations. This the Congress agreed to.

In the meantime bad conditions of the stone on the mountain near the head of Jefferson obliged me to go back into the mountain to a depth of 90 feet, to find the proper condition of stone, involving expenses not estimated. This did another thing. It compelled us to widen the extent of our composition and enlarge the work very materially by spreading it, increasing the original estimates about \$100,000. By widening the carved surface we were compelled to relocate the inscription to the west wall of the cliff. That, and the failure of adequate funds to reach us promptly, prevented the carrying

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out of the contract as originally agreed upon. It was impossible to carry on the work with efficiency and speed without adequate funds, with half a staff, and with half the power needed. It must be remembered in all and any considerations of conditions of the Mount Rushmore work, we have never had service in power, trained assistants, nor prompt supply of materials.

Ridiculous as it is, I have worked through all these years without any assistants, without any carvers. I have been compelled to take the forgotten men in the mining camps, acquainted with rough drilling for mines, and train them as best I could. I have had to teach the men, and to guide them in a very hazardous and very highly specialized work. This itself has been the cause of a great deal of delay and an unwise waste of funds.

Our authorizations for appropriations provided in the first instance for \$250,000; the second one, secured about 3 years ago, provided an additional \$200,000, that is a total of \$450,000. About \$75,000 of that is still available. In other words, Mount Rushmore to date has cost the Federal Government about \$375,000. Against that the State of South Dakota has spent on the roads leading from the main highway, exclusively for the memorial, \$470,000. At another point, in the Game Lodge Highway, where President Coolidge spent his summer of 1927, a second road has been built, costing \$85,000, and the maintenance of these roads, built and maintained entirely for the comfort of the visiting world, has amounted to \$80,000; and a tar mat making them dustless, has cost \$38,000 and \$44,000, respectively. Add to that donations of \$145,000 in one form or another from citizens of the Nation, making a total of \$863,000, exclusively for the purpose of this memorial.

This is spoken of here to be placed against the small allowance of \$375,000 which the Government has thus far made for the work. The work is purely a national memorial.

The work itself as far as the sculpture work is concerned, I mean the four great heads and the upper part of the figures, is about 70 percent completed. There still remains the large inscription, which was removed to the west wall of the cliff, instead of being by the side of the great figures, covering about three-fourths acre and costing about \$80,000; the hall of records cut into the mountain back of the great figures, \$100,000; the great stairway, to be made in concrete and stone, leading to the great hall, the terrace in front of the studio, and the rebuilding of the studio in stone.

I am not giving an estimate for that, because that is not asked for in this bill.

The work can be completed in 3 years. I made that statement 2 years ago, and requested then that the Commission would readjust its affairs in such a manner that I would have an increase of electric power, with at least 12 highly trained carvers—and funds to double the staff.

I have estimated that the work remaining to be done, the portraits, the inscription, the hall of records, the stone studio, and terrace, can be completed by the end of the fiscal year 1941.

If the bill is not approved or passed, the work in all probability will stop at the end of the coming fiscal year, that is July 1939, unfinished, not even the heads can be properly finished, and in such an event it will probably drag on interminably—if ever completed. If

the work is not properly finished, as it can be in 3 years, the State government or some bureau will spend from 8 to 10 or 12 years touching it up, at an undoubted expense of some \$800,000 or more, or abandonment of most of it.

In my experience with bureau Government work and my knowledge of construction work I find that it costs the National Government to undertake work through its own bureau agents and local political agents from two to three times the amount of money required by efficient construction, and efficient workmen. I can give many instances of this if it would be necessary or wise to spend the time.

I say that advisedly, Mr. Chairman, because I have had a great deal to do with Government work and the kind of men that they find it necessary to employ. The expense would be much greater than the appropriation asked for if done that way. In my experience with bureau work in this kind of construction work, I find that the cost to the Federal Government is twice or three times what it would cost me. I offered 3 years ago to do this work, and I offered to do it for about one-half the amount appropriated.

Meantime, Mr. Chairman, the burden and merit of this legislation is imperative need of trained men, plus adequate power and double the force—I have carried the work just as far as I can with half a staff of incompetent untrained labor. This cannot be emphasized too strongly.

The Procurement Department of the Treasury has promised me an obsolete submarine engine which I would move to Mount Rushmore—that would give me double my present power capacity. With these two additions and the appropriation of \$300,000 I could in a single year show an amount of progress in the work, including the great entablature, the great hall of records, that would astonish the Nation.

The \$300,000 is just half of what I asked for after a most careful estimate, and I know what the work costs as no one else can know it.

Senator Pittman and Congressman Keller consider it wiser to ask for \$300,000 to complete the figures, complete the inscription and carry the hall as far as possible. I have told these gentlemen what I have just told you—that can be done in the next year and a half, by the end of 1939, and that funds will then be necessary to finish the work.

I have told them also that if Congress feels at that time that they should not add more money to the work, that I will undertake to raise the money personally, privately. I have done that before, and can undertake it again. I am willing to do it if it is necessary. But I am not willing to carry the work any further at this time unless there is a promise of completely finishing the large group, the inscription and the hall of records, and I mean finishing them by the end of 1939.

I am leaving with you, Mr. Chairman, the original documents from the Governor of South Dakota as to the cost of the roads to the State, and the United States Treasury Department records of other moneys reported there, not provided by the Federal Government.

Regarding the sculptor's work and the responsibilities in the creation and the production of the monument, you should know that the value to the sculptor differs materially whether the work is small or large. If small, let us say, life-size, where the sculptor can do all of the work except the actual purchase of the marble or bronze, all the profits accrue to the sculptor; but if the work extends into dimensions that

require subcontracting for supporting labor or great foundations, and so forth, then the costs with the profits are shared by the subcontractors. I say subcontractors, because it must be remembered that the sculptor's responsibilities differ always from an architect. He, the sculptor, is always the supercontractor. In cases where the work is so large that its construction is subcontracted, it is estimated that 33 to 35 percent should be set aside or allowed for all designs, models, sculptor's direct assistants, superintendents, and so forth, requiring the sculptor's personal presence and individual attendance.

The making of designs, the remaking of designs, the making of models and the rebuilding of models, creating and recreating—directing the mechanism, and the craftsmanship of carrying on the work of a monument, never ceases to be the personal responsibility of the sculptor himself and contracts are so drawn. He is in charge of all work, responsible for all character of work, selection of the men, and the art quality and character of the production.

In the case of Mount Rushmore, a plan was adopted to provide a subcontractor because of my need of attention to other work in hand, and it was determined that 10 percent of the 35 percent allowed for this extraordinary work should be deducted from my allowance and paid to the subcontractor whom I should name—Captain Tucker, who had been trained under me at Stone Mountain was chosen and the contracts made with him.

All went well for 1 year, when the local political leader quarreled with Captain Tucker over hiring and firing men, with the result that Captain Tucker resigned. As there was and is no one in America who could take up that work with safety, I was compelled to abandon all other work as quickly as possible, and go to Mount Rushmore and take up his contract. This I did, but the 10 percent surrendered by me for this aid has never been restored to me, and as it stands today it is a contribution to the work, amounting to \$100,000.

I might add this, that if you appropriate this \$300,000, and allow me to go ahead with this work, we will try to finish these two great items. It is a national disgrace as it is. The Lincoln head should be finished, and the inscriptions must be there to show what it means. Then, there is the great hall of records, that is to hold records of the Nation that will be of the greatest interest to all of our people. I said to Senator Pittman, "If you will allow this money, I will go at this work in a businesslike manner, and do it as it should be done, and then I will raise the balance." I raised \$1,000,000 for the Stone Mountain Monument. I always come to Washington and tell the Government what we are trying to do, and I have been successful with the country and have been successful with you.

There is not much more to be said. I could go into detail about my work that is to be done. I could tell you what we have done with the heads. This head [indicating] appears to be finished, but if you take a close-up view of it, you would see that it is far from finished. These heads should be the last word in the portraiture of great men. Nothing should be spared to finish them. I have gone as far as I could with Miners and my own boy, who have been trained in the work.

I would be glad to answer any questions that anybody can think of.

Mr. TREADWAY. I have several questions I would like to ask, but I think that, in view of the fact that we are honored by the presence

of some Senators, it might be well to hear them first, if they have some statements to make.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Norris, do you wish to make a statement?

Senator NORRIS. I have no remarks to make, and I would prefer that you go ahead in the regular way. I am here for the purpose of getting all the information I can, and I would not be able to impart any information to the committee.

Senator FRAZIER. I am strongly in favor of making provision for carrying on this work. I think it is one of the greatest works ever undertaken in the United States. It is a national memorial that will stand for centuries, and should be completed by all means.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Lambertson, do you wish to make a statement?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. I am a member of the Appropriations Subcommittee in charge of the Interior Department Appropriation bill, in which appropriations for this purpose are carried.

Mr. Borglum, what is the purpose of the memorial, and why do you need a commission now when it is nearing completion? This bill would create a commission, and I want to know what purpose a commission would serve now when the memorial is approaching completion. It seems to me that the National Park Service of the Interior Department should take care of it, and I do not see why a commission is necessary.

Mr. BORGLUM. The Commission that was first created was a very powerful commission. It was composed of nine fine men, with the best kind of financial connections. For a couple of years the work went on very smoothly. Then some of them resigned or died, and the matter got into the hands of local politicians. We have never had sufficient power and have never had the necessary trained men. We have never had prompt deliveries of supplies and materials that were needed, and, in consequence, the work dragged. It should have been finished in 5 years, and it could have been finished in 5 years. I knew what the work required, and I knew how to do that kind of work. Then I became so desperate that I appealed to the President for help. I said to him, "We have got to get some kind of action out there." I did not want to interfere with the local political conditions out there, but I wanted to secure action, and carry the work on efficiently. The result was that he sent some people out there, or, rather he put it in the hands of the Department of the Interior. The Department of the Interior sent two men out there from the Park Service.

The first thing I knew was when a Park Service man walked in with the local political leader, and within 5 minutes, he said, "Now, I understand that I am to hire and fire everybody." I had asked for someone to come out there and give me support in getting trained men and in getting power. While I have the right to fight, I do not want to fight, because it is not wise to fight. After about 30 seconds, I turned to him and said, "Well, the work we are talking about is a quarter of a mile away, and it is sculpture work on the side of a mountain." I said, "I take it you have carved the sides of mountains, and that you know a carver when you see him; you know, of course, the kind of tools that are needed, and you know the kind of power that is required to do the work, the wages that should be paid them, and so forth." He got very red in the face, and I said, "You do not need to answer me, because I know perfectly well that you do not know anything

about those things; I know that you have never seen this mountain, or had not seen it until 2 minutes ago, and then at a distance of a quarter of a mile from it; I know that you have not the remotest idea of what is going on, and that you have no judgment or experience to bring to bear on anything connected with it."

Mr. TREADWAY. Let me interrupt to inquire who was this representative of the Interior Department that you were talking to?

Mr. BORGLUM. He was representing the Interior Department, from the Park Service.

Mr. TREADWAY. He had been sent out there by the Department of the Interior?

Mr. BORGLUM. Yes, sir.

Mr. TREADWAY. And the first thing that happened was that you quarreled with him.

Mr. BORGLUM. I did not quarrel with them. It was a question of judgment and good faith in the matter. When I went to the Department, Mr. Ickes said to pay no attention to him. I said that I could not do anything with that sort of direction, and get by with work as vital as that. I said to him, "You men must realize that it is not a boy's job that you are looking at out there."

Mr. TREADWAY. Let me intrude a question there: I would like to know more about the original Commission that was appointed in 1929. I suppose that failed to work in the making of these statues.

Mr. BORGLUM. Mr. Coolidge called me to the White House, and consulted me about it. We talked the thing over freely and informally. Then some of the local people were consulted. Mr. Sargent and Mr. Holden were appointed. Mr. Sargent was the president of two railroads. Then there was Mr. Rosenwald, Mr. Crane, and Mr. J. S. Cullinan, a Texas multimillionaire oil man. They were selected because of their financial standing and ability to raise funds. The other man was Frank Lowden. Then Senator Norbeck was called in, and he named a group of people in South Dakota. Some representatives from South Dakota were selected, including Mr. Williamson. Not more than two of South Dakota ever attended a meeting. For three or four years, we went on, and then several of the commission died, retired, or resigned.

Mr. TREADWAY. So that the original commission has practically gone out of existence?

Mr. BORGLUM. For all practical value it has gone completely out of existence.

Mr. TREADWAY. But there is nothing in this bill repealing their authority, if there is any organization still existing.

Mr. BORGLUM. I do not know. I do not remember that provision of the bill.

Mr. TREADWAY. Unless something is provided for that, would not there be some confusion?

The CHAIRMAN. If that is not provided for, we can discuss that later.

Mr. TREADWAY. I had not seen the bill until a few moments ago. Of course, if this bill is to receive favorable consideration, some provision of that kind would have to be made, because this bill sets up a new commission.

Mr. BORGLUM. Yes, sir; that is the purpose of it—to provide for an active commission.

Mr. TREADWAY. You ask for a commission to be composed of ten members, one of whom is practically already designated. They would

have to select, I would assume, an advisory sculptor. Why should you have that in work of this kind, if you are to have entire authority? Since you have not gotten along very well with the other selections, why do you want ten associates? Why do you want ten members of the commission, and why would not half a dozen do as well?

Mr. BORGLUM. I did not determine that. I had as soon have three or five.

Mr. TREADWAY. Why should we have a commission, with Congress appropriating the money, but without authority to have carried out the instructions of Congress?

Mr. BORGLUM. They have authority—

Mr. TREADWAY (interposing). The Interior Department already has authority to do this. We have had a good deal of experience with these commissions. We have had a distinct illustration of that in the Commission that has been endeavoring to erect a memorial to Thomas Jefferson here in Washington, which has been more or less a failure. In view of that, why set up this Commission? That is what I do not understand. I do not see why it should be done in this case, even though Congress approved your desire to do this work.

Mr. BORGLUM. I have had quite a little experience with bureau work. I have done work for them in Ohio, but if I had done that work, and done it under contract, I would have done it for a third of the cost, taking it from the start, where it has cost the Government \$125,000 to do it. Here in the 30 or 40 bureaus, you can get men and honest men, but they are not trained to do this sort of work. The Park Service of the Department of the Interior is not acquainted with this work. I have no objection to having them handle the financial part of this matter. I do not want to have anything to do with that, but I do not want them telling me how to carve Washington's nose or the expression on Lincoln's face. They cannot do that. Mr. Ickes said not to worry about that, and I will not. There is no need for any disagreement about this thing.

Mr. TREADWAY. The question is why should 10 people be appointed to handle this work.

Mr. BORGLUM. May I say something further: There is some inscription work that is going on now, and there ought to be half a dozen committees from various parts of America to determine what those inscriptions should be. That is not a matter that should be left entirely to me, even if I wanted to do it. This Hall of Records is a hall in which there will probably be 24 statues in course of time, as statues of Franklin, Thomas Payne, and a dozen other men. That should not be handled by one or two men. That should not be handled by me, and I do not want to do that. I do not want to determine the historic character of this part of the memorial.

Mr. TREADWAY. Let us go a little further into the administrative features of the bill. Section 2 contains administrative features, as to who shall receive pay and who shall not, but in section 3 as I understand it, you are pulling two propositions together. There are two propositions here, one for the completion of the four heads on the mountain, and the other proposition which is contained in section 3 provides for an entablature upon which shall be cut suitable inscriptions, the construction of a museum and a stairway to the museum hall, and the reconstruction of a studio, the landscaping of grounds, and so forth. Now, do I understand that you draw a dividing line

between those two things that you are going to carry out? Are you to carry out the original idea of the four heads, and not use what is provided for in section 3 unless money is given you for that purpose?

Mr. BORGLUM. I want to finish the inscriptions and the hall.

Mr. TREADWAY. What does the hall consist of?

Mr. BORGLUM. It is cut right into the stone, in the wall of the mountain.

Mr. TREADWAY. How large is it?

Mr. BORGLUM. Eighty-five by one hundred feet. In that we want to place the records of the telegraph, telephone, radio, airplane, and other great American accomplishments.

Mr. TREADWAY. Then, in section 4, you provide for the acquisition of a large tract of land.

Mr. BORGLUM. There is a great park there now. As you probably know, we have already been besieged to give concessions there. We have no jurisdiction there now.

Mr. TREADWAY. Is that Government land?

Mr. BORGLUM. Yes, sir; it is Government land or forest land.

Mr. TREADWAY. Somebody must have jurisdiction over it.

Mr. BORGLUM. They are not exercising it in the manner I am talking about.

Mr. TREADWAY. Let us analyze that a little bit further: You want a large tract of land in there so as to make the conditions conform to the statues you have erected?

Mr. BORGLUM. Yes, sir.

Mr. TREADWAY. If it is in fact owned by the National Government, you do not think that the Government does not have control of those lands you have referred to?

Mr. BORGLUM. No, sir; that it is not exercised.

Mr. TREADWAY. You are not obliged to do that. The Department of the Interior, through the National Park Service, would have that control. If the Government owns the land, they could prevent hot-dog stands and gasoline stations from going in there. They are not obliged to permit that.

Mr. BORGLUM. No, sir.

Mr. CASE. The land now is not under the Department of the Interior, but it is under the Department of Agriculture, being in the Harney National Forest. The question of control as far as mining locations are concerned is disputed. Mining claims, once patented, could be used for any purpose.

Mr. TREADWAY. A little further on, in subsection (b) of section 4, there are provisions that should be explained. There you propose to take over the property, contracts, and so forth, heretofore possessed by the Mount Harney Memorial Association, or in the possession of the existing Mount Rushmore National Memorial Commission. I judge from that there must be three organizations out there.

Mr. BORGLUM. No, sir; what we speak of there was taken over by the first Commission.

Mr. TREADWAY. You do not state here to whom the property will be turned over if the Mount Rushmore National Memorial Commission should go out of business.

The CHAIRMAN. May I suggest to my colleague that this bill was drawn by the department, and, of course, we will thresh it out in executive session. I do not believe Mr. Borglum claims to be a

lawyer, or to have any special ability along the line of writing bills. I think we would have to work that out in the committee, in executive session.

Mr. TREADWAY. There is one other item below, that I dislike to see in bills. We have had a good many of them in recent years. I refer to subsection (d) where you provide for employment without regard to the civil-service laws and the Classification Act. We have already had difficulties arising because of the type of employees that they have been able to secure out there, and I am afraid that this subsection (d) would simply be adding fuel to the flames.

Mr. BORGLUM. I am only speaking of trained employees.

The CHAIRMAN. Employees who are not on the civil-service lists and cannot be.

Mr. TREADWAY. Let me ask you something about the authority that is given in section 5. There is an authorization in that section for the appropriation of \$300,000. Now, what part of this work would be completed with an appropriation of \$300,000?

Mr. BORGLUM. All the sculpture work, the inscription of the tablet, covering about three-fourths of an acre of the flat wall, on the west side. I am pretty accurate in my estimates, and I think that those three things can be entirely finished by 1939.

Mr. TREADWAY. The four heads and the inscription.

Mr. BORGLUM. Yes, sir.

Mr. TREADWAY. What is the third?

Mr. BORGLUM. The hall of records. I except that, because I think we can get the State to make some provision for the stairway. That will save a little bit. We are anxious to have an appropriation for what we can finish this year. We are not ready to go on with the other, anyway.

Mr. TREADWAY. I understood from your testimony that you had received no compensation for your professional services.

Mr. BORGLUM. No, sir; I did not say that.

Mr. TREADWAY. You spoke of a contribution of unpaid services.

Mr. BORGLUM. I was under contract to do all the work. The fees of a supercontractor or sculptor cover work that is not like that of an architect, who gets 5 or 6 percent. The sculptor must do everything. He makes the models, the changes, and is personally responsible for the character of the work and everything else. I did other work. I am not doing all of that work all the time. I requested the Commission to appoint a man whom I had trained at Stone Mountain, Captain Tucker, and his fee was taken out of my commission. There was an allowance of 35 percent for the sculptor's work and the supercontractor work, and 10 percent of that was deducted to pay the sub-contractor, or Captain Tucker.

Within a year he had a disagreement with the local commissioner, a very serious disagreement—I think it was almost a fight—over the right to hire and fire. As a result, Captain Tucker resigned. Then I had to take it up, and I came out to Rapid City and bought a home there and lived there these 9 years. That was taken out of my allowance—an agreement provided I had that assistance—but it has never been restored to me. There was a suggestion that I go to the Court of Claims for it.

Mr. TREADWAY. So far the Government has expended \$375,000?

Mr. BORGLUM. Yes, sir.

Mr. TREADWAY. As against the State's \$863,000?

Mr. BORGLUM. As against the State's \$863,000.

Mr. TREADWAY. Is it a fair question to ask what your commission has been out of that?

Mr. BORGLUM. Twenty-five percent.

Mr. TREADWAY. Twenty-five percent of that amount?

Mr. BORGLUM. Yes, sir.

Mr. TREADWAY. And if this \$300,000 is appropriated, you will receive 25 percent of that?

Mr. BORGLUM. I will get 25 percent of it until my sculpture work is done, and I have already made that suggestion of reduction following completion of the designing and sculpture work—

Mr. TREADWAY. And the State of South Dakota, in order to reach this point, has already expended \$863,000?

Mr. BORGLUM. That is true.

Mr. TREADWAY. Does that absolutely clean up for the State, so far as the accessibility is concerned?

Mr. BORGLUM. That gives three splendid roads into the project.

Mr. TREADWAY. So the State has furnished nearly a million dollars?

Mr. BORGLUM. Yes, sir.

Mr. CASE. Then there will be the maintenance.

Mr. TREADWAY. Of course.

Mr. BORGLUM. They will have all the maintenance.

Mr. TREADWAY. How far is it from Rapid City?

Mr. BORGLUM. It is 25 miles from Rapid City, and the other route is 23 miles, and then over to Hill City. There are three entrances.

Mr. TREADWAY. The State has constructed about 75 miles, then?

Mr. BORGLUM. Sixty to seventy-five miles.

Mr. TREADWAY. I mean, roughly, 75 miles?

Mr. BORGLUM. That is right.

Mr. TREADWAY. Is there a disposition shown on the part of the State to cooperate further?

Mr. BORGLUM. They have been very kind in every way up there. The farmers simply could not appropriate the money. They cannot even pay the interest on their mortgages.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. With all due respect to South Dakota, they have hundreds of thousands of visitors there, and this expenditure all absorbs itself. Of course, in the original agreement South Dakota has defaulted on her part of her payment for the carving of this memorial. The State was to cooperate with the Government to a certain percent—I forget whether it was 50 or a larger figure—and South Dakota defaulted, practically, on her original agreement. This building of roads by the State is not any excessive generosity on her part. The Federal Government has spent nearly half a million, and South Dakota has only spent \$863,000.

Mr. BORGLUM. They admit spending \$863,000. I know they have spent \$150,000 more than that.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. They are terribly behind on their original agreement, which started the memorial.

Mr. TREADWAY. At the beginning of your testimony you casually referred to the fact that there was an expectation of receiving private funds, and that the depression came on, and so forth, and that dropped out. You did not give us any very extended detail as to what arrangement had been made about securing private funds or what interest

the public has shown about wanting funds; and I am in such total ignorance of the details that I would like to know the origin of this proposition and the financial features of it at that time, in 1929.

Mr. BORGLUM. The memorial idea was first proposed by Doane Robinson, the historian of South Dakota. It was taken up then by Senator Norbeck and certain other friends, and a bill was introduced in the State Legislature of South Dakota, and while they approved the doing of the work, they reported that they could not afford to put any money into it, and made application to the Federal Government for the right to carve, because it was on Government property.

In 1927 Calvin Coolidge came out to South Dakota and spent the summer.

The CHAIRMAN. He did not "choose to run" up there, did he?

Mr. BORGLUM. That was afterward. Anyway, he O. K.'d the mountain memorial idea and the arrangement was that as part of the ceremonies, he should give me the drills and we would go up on the mountain and start the work. That was done. I came back, and I gave him the first drill; I gave the second one to Mr. Doane Robinson, the third to Senator Norbeck, and I kept the fourth. When we got through, he jumped up and took me by the arm and said, "Let us get a photograph," and we walked to the end of the platform and he whispered to me, "Who is paying for all this?"

The CHAIRMAN. He was always interested in that feature.

Mr. BORGLUM. I said, "These farmers are paying for it." Well, of course, there was a good deal of fable about that, because the money we had received at that time had been money that came from railroads that ran into South Dakota; the local chambers of commerce and commercial organizations had contributed money, and private individuals had contributed money; the Homestake Mine had contributed some, and so forth.

He said, "Mr. Borglum"—Mr. Coolidge speaking—"these people cannot do this, and they ought not to be asked to do it." He said, "You come and see me when I get back to Washington. You know Mellon, and we will set down and see if we cannot work out a plan." Which I did; and Senator Norbeck and the local people warned me to ask for the whole amount. I did not like that; I did not want to do it; and when I got there I talked with Mr. Coolidge, and he sent me right over to Mr. Mellon. I saw Mr. Mellon and went over the whole matter, and told him what I thought it would cost; and there were some little problems about it, because I did not know what the stone would be. He said, "What do you want us to do?" I said, "I want half of the cost to be carried by the Federal Government, the rest by us." He said, "That is not fair to you." "Well," I said, "we want to get the people's teeth into this thing. I wrote down this proposal and cost on his pad as I was talking, and he said, "Can I have that?" I said, "Yes."

I wired back to South Dakota and said, "Coolidge approves completely your plan." Mr. Coolidge told me, "Go to the Capital and talk to your Senators and put in the bill and we will create a commission."

That is all there was to that.

Mr. TREADWAY. How much was privately subscribed at that time?

Mr. BORGLUM. About \$145,000. I think the Treasury Department has a report on that, because it was all turned in to them to be matched.

Mr. TREADWAY. Were you in any way involved in connection with the solicitation of that money?

Mr. BORGLUM. Not in any way whatever.

Mr. TREADWAY. Who followed up the solicitation?

Mr. BORGLUM. The commission.

Mr. TREADWAY. After the appointment of this commission, they made requests to the general public?

Mr. BORGLUM. Yes, sir. I had to answer questions and explain, of course.

Mr. TREADWAY. But you did proceed without having in hand the amount that you yourself realized it would eventually cost?

Mr. BORGLUM. The work was started by Mr. Coolidge, and it was started 6 months before we got any Government aid with funds secured privately.

Mr. TREADWAY. How about the State? Had they advanced anything at that time?

Mr. BORGLUM. The State had not advanced any money.

Mr. TREADWAY. So you really started 6 months before you had anything to start on?

Mr. BORGLUM. No; we had money from this Harney commission. There was a committee appointed, but they had no funds given them by the State—

Mr. TREADWAY. Then how did you get funds?

Mr. BORGLUM. We got funds by private subscription.

Mr. TREADWAY. How much was turned over to the present commission which now goes out of existence if this bill passes as amended—how much was turned over to the commission by the Harney group?

Mr. BORGLUM. That has all been used. That was used 9 years ago. It was turned over to the Coolidge Commission, and then the Government matched that \$145,000.

Mr. TREADWAY. That was where the \$145,000 of private subscription came in?

Mr. BORGLUM. Yes, sir. Part of that came in \$5,000 lots from railroads, gas companies, and others.

Mr. TREADWAY. There was \$145,000 originally subscribed?

Mr. BORGLUM. Yes, sir.

Mr. TREADWAY. Then the Government matched that?

Mr. BORGLUM. Yes, sir.

Mr. TREADWAY. That was \$145,000 more, then?

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Norris, would you like to say a word before you leave?

Senator NORRIS. No, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. You might say whether you are for it or against it.

Senator NORRIS. I am very much in favor of the completion of this work. It ought to be completed. As to the drafting of this bill, of course, that is in the hands of the committee. I have no suggestions to make about that.

Senator HITCHCOCK. It is a great work, and should be completed.

Mr. TREADWAY. By the Government or by private subscription?

Senator HITCHCOCK. By the Government.

Senator NORRIS. By the Government, by all means.

Mr. TREADWAY. The original Harney outfit had \$290,000. How much work was undertaken before that was in hand?

Mr. BORGLUM. Half of the figure of Washington was completed, all equipment in place, power plant, hoists, and so forth; that was all the work that was done at that time.

Mr. TREADWAY. With the money?

Mr. BORGLUM. With the money. We put in our machinery and our entire equipment, which cost about \$80,000.

Mr. TREADWAY. I want to ask just a few more questions. First, you say that you have been handicapped by political manipulations out there which have prevented you from getting the kind of men you wanted, and that you have had trouble in getting good electrical power?

Mr. BORGLUM. Power.

Mr. TREADWAY. Who is to blame for that?

Mr. BORGLUM. I did not say that I was handicapped by political manipulations.

Mr. TREADWAY. I think you can very readily draw that inference from what you have testified.

The CHAIRMAN. He is not going to say that. I am going to say it for him.

Mr. BORGLUM. I will say this: The pressure from the local people has been uppermost all the time.

Mr. TREADWAY. That is near enough.

Mr. BORGLUM. And when this gentleman came here and said, "I hire and fire everybody," and offered me a list of men that he was going to fire, I said, "I have trained all these men, and I would not lose any of them for any money."

Mr. TREADWAY. There has been very little cooperation between these local people and yourself, has there?

Mr. BORGLUM. That is true.

Mr. TREADWAY. Referring to this electrical equipment that is obsolete or not up to date: What is the difficulty there?

Mr. BORGLUM. Insull gave me an engine of 275 horsepower. I say he gave it to me; he did not, but he requested one of the outlying companies to give it to me. They gave us our entire power plant. It ran splendidly for about 3 months, and, for reasons that I do not know, it was destroyed or very badly injured, and we have not repaired it.

Mr. TREADWAY. Were these local men employed to run that plant?

Mr. BORGLUM. Yes, sir.

Mr. TREADWAY. So you perhaps could surmise where the trouble was.

Mr. BORGLUM. I have very definite surmises, but I would not make any charges.

We have been buying power ever since that, and that power is about one-half of what we need.

The CHAIRMAN. That is local power; locally produced?

Mr. BORGLUM. It is local power.

Mr. TREADWAY. I have just one other inquiry, Mr. Borglum, and that has to do with the moving picture. That is very interesting. I want to ask how far that wonderful scenery that was shown in the picture is from the actual location of the work?

Mr. BORGLUM. All the Bad Lands are in, I should say, within 25 miles. It is visible even from the mountain top, and it is tied up with our roads.

Mr. TREADWAY. And the Indian scenes?

Mr. BORGLUM. That is a little farther away.

Mr. TREADWAY. The only reason I asked that was that I notice that you said that when this man came from the Interior Department he was some distance away, and that was nearer than—

Mr. BORGLUM (interposing). Oh, no; you cannot get nearer to that work than 1,500 feet.

Mr. TREADWAY. But he was in that neighborhood?

Mr. BORGLUM. He was 1,500 feet away from it.

Mr. TREADWAY. But more or less of these effects that we saw were quite some distance away—25 miles or so?

Mr. BORGLUM. Just about that.

Mr. TREADWAY. Or 50 miles?

Mr. BORGLUM. No; 25 miles.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, if I may interrupt, I think the gentleman from Massachusetts may possibly be confused. The first part of the picture was taken in the Bad Lands section. The Rushmore Memorial is in the very heart of the Black Hills, which is strictly a mountainous area, very scenic. Harney Peak, which is the highest point east of the Rocky Mountains, is only a couple miles from Rushmore.

Mr. TREADWAY. The reason I made that inquiry was this: I appreciate the attractiveness of the picture; at the same time, it did not tie in, to my mind, with the actual completion of this Mount Rushmore work. It was not near enough. If it is 25 miles away, it is farther than from here to Mount Vernon.

Mr. BORGLUM. There [indicating] is a little thing that you may like to know, which explains exactly the sculptor's position. I will leave that copy for you, Mr. Chairman [submitting a paper to the chairman].

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

Mr. TREADWAY. This shows the financial relations between you and the Government?

Mr. BORGLUM. Yes, sir.

Mr. TREADWAY. What reason have you to feel that the abandonment of the present commission and the setting up of another one similar to it would bring any better results than the present commission has shown?

Mr. BORGLUM. What is the difference between a live man, an active man, who is interested in the work, and can take the work up and give the time to it, and one that is not—may I ask?

Mr. TREADWAY. Well, there have been vacancies arising on this commission, and there have been vacancies in the House. You do not have to abandon a Congress because you cannot get a certain man in.

Mr. BORGLUM. You have got to have a quorum, Mr. Treadway.

Mr. TREADWAY. What I have in mind is this; and I am not criticizing your desire to have men that you can feel are interested in your work. But it does not seem to me that it is quite logical to start in with a renewal of the same type of proposition that you found failed. I wonder if there is not some reason—not criticizing, of course—in connection with your desire to practically control the whole proposition. In other words, why have a commission? Why not let you undertake it, outside of getting a few literary gentlemen together to write that inscription that you speak of?

Mr. BORGLUM. I would not want to control it.

Mr. TREADWAY. On the other hand, you would not come to Congress and ask \$300,000 to be provided for you individually?

Mr. BORGLUM. No; I am not asking that.

Mr. TREADWAY. No; I know you are not asking that; but that, to a certain extent, comes through the commission.

Mr. BORGLUM. They approve of everything. They approve my contracts and everything; every plan that I have proposed, and what I propose for next year. That is entirely in the hands of the commission to determine.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me make a suggestion. We had a commission that conceived and built the Lincoln Memorial. It was a successful commission. It would be perhaps entirely out of the way for me to say that we have a Commission on the Jefferson Memorial that has not yet been successful.

Mr. TREADWAY. I do not think that is out of the way at all, Mr. Chairman. I am glad to say it, if you do not.

The CHAIRMAN. And there is such a thing as a good commission, and there is such a thing as a poor commission.

I just want to suggest that, and then I will make my own statement later on. I would like to make this short statement, and then I want to call on Mr. Lambertson, because he is directly interested in this program, and is one of the members who will be called on to pass judgment on the appropriation itself, when we get to that. The statement I want to make now is this: Mr. Treadway is a fairly new member of this committee, and had to learn this thing from the questions that he has asked here. It has been my great pleasure to have been a member of the committee from the time of my arrival in Congress, nearly 8 years ago, and prior to that time I had been a most intimate friend of Senator Norbeck, and I knew this proposition from its inception up to the present time. I have been intimately in touch with it since I became a member of this committee. I have done my little bit in helping it along so far, and I hope to do much more in helping it to completion. It has, like many other things, become the development of a conception, in this case in South Dakota by Doane Robinson. Mr. Case, is Doane Robinson still living?

Mr. CASE. Yes: he is.

The CHAIRMAN. I happened to know him when he first entered into that position, and I have known so many people from South Dakota that I feel that I know the feeling in that section of the Nation. I not only knew Senator Norbeck, but Governor Byrnes and Governor Vessey and the other governors that came along; so my knowledge of the whole affair has dated from the beginning. Therefore I have no questions to ask Mr. Borglum, but rather I will say this: And what he has been compelled to hint at here I say openly, and that is that he has not had a chance to do what he was supposed to do there, and I say that meaning every bit of it. What I am trying to say is that there has been too much local politics, as there nearly always is, especially under conditions such as have existed in the past few years all over this country. I knew South Dakota when South Dakota was rich and prosperous. That was just approaching the time when this project was undertaken, and if this had gone on at that time, they would have doubled and redoubled everything the Government had put up. I know that. But when the depression came, South Dakota was hit, and it was hit harder in

1929 in the final depression, which was a great misfortune. Therefore the people of the United States of America today must come to understand what this mountain carving means. It is a new idea in the world, and it has been carried out at Mount Rushmore as it has been in no place else in the world. We are doing a thing that the American Nation, I believe, should be thoroughly proud of.

South Dakota is building roads there; and that, I feel, is the proper thing to do. There will be millions of visitors going there, and they ought to go there. I know that there are two or three members here, and I am sure Mr. Lambertson is one, who have seen the work there. I have not seen it so far. I am going to see it, though, as soon as I can, because one look at the head of a man who could wear the dome of the Capitol as a hat is enough to give the impression of what the artists are doing, not only for the sense of its beauty, but for the sense of historic knowledge and historic interpretation, and what has gone before, and also the inspiration of what is to come afterward. And Gutzon Borglum, in my judgment—and I am not saying this because he is here—has undoubtedly carved the greatest head, and that is the head that I speak of in the dome of the Capitol, that has ever been carved by human hands; and if you ever pass it, stop. And then that marvelous head that he wants to finish for Lincoln out there in these great mountains will make us understand the grandeur of Lincoln more than anything else that we can imagine.

I did not mean to make such a long statement, but I could not do less than try to express my hearty agreement with the three Senators who are here, who all say that the Government must back this project. It has become a national project, and we must so regard it.

I will yield now to Mr. Lambertson.

STATEMENT OF HON. WILLIAM P. LAMBERTSON, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF KANSAS

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Chairman, I shall require only a little time, because I am not going to waste time as it has been wasted this morning—one member going on all the morning and never getting to first base on it.

I am on the subcommittee with Mr. Rich; he has gone. We are on the Interior Department Subcommittee of Appropriations. We appropriated \$50,000 for next year and reappropriated \$20,000; so there is \$70,000 for next year. I do not know why they need any commission. It has got to go into the Park Service. They have got all the other historic and scenic spots in America, and they should ultimately have Rushmore. There is more politics, maybe, in it.

South Dakota started out making promises, and it was their promises that got this started. We are going to forget all that. The Government does not expect them to furnish another dollar, and they are going to profit continuously by it. They are not sacrificing anything by building roads; their tourist business will take care of that. We are sold on the idea of finishing the project—the four faces; and I cannot see why a new commission should start now, when the thing is nearly finished. Commissions are created to start things, to decide things, to plan things; but the planning is all done, and Congress is ready to go ahead and finish it.

The CHAIRMAN. May I make a suggestion?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. If you were in Mr. Borglum's place, and found your hands tied constantly through the control of a commission that is practically dead and gone, would you not want it changed?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. May I ask Mr. Borglum if he was present at any of the hearings before the Interior Department Subcommittee on Appropriations?

Mr. BORGLUM. I have never been before any committee except this one. I have never been asked.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. I never heard that subject brought up before, when money was appropriated for finishing this thing—that there was any hitch in the supervision.

Mr. BORGLUM. I not only wrote to him, but offered to come.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. I do not know why you did not come before the committee. We heard everybody who asked to be heard.

The CHAIRMAN. I know you do not want to criticize the local authorities.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. No; I do not. I say the Congress is pledged to finish the project; the committee is pledged to finish it. We have appropriated money for next year.

The CHAIRMAN. You would have to manage it either through the old commission or—

Mr. LAMBERTSON. I do not know who would manage it. May I ask Mr. Demaray?

The CHAIRMAN. Certainly.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Demaray, if this commission should be abolished, where would this project naturally come?

Mr. DEMARAY. Congress could authorize the Department of the Interior to complete this memorial, with such funds as Congress should authorize. The Commission could be abolished and the work carried on.

The CHAIRMAN. But the Department of the Interior does not know anything about carving mountains.

Mr. DEMARAY. I would like the opportunity to make certain statements.

The CHAIRMAN. And I want to give it to you. Nobody has a greater respect for the Department of the Interior than I; but what Mr. Borglum has run up against is what every other artist runs up against, and I would be glad to hear you defend that proposition.

Mr. DEMARAY. I shall be very glad of the opportunity.

Mr. BORGLUM. I would like to answer Mr. Lambertson's statement.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Did we appropriate this money to the commission—this \$50,000?

Mr. DEMARAY. This money is appropriated to this commission.

Mr. BORGLUM. And this commission is practically obsolete.

Mr. DEMARAY. It is not obsolete. It has a full membership.

Mr. BORGLUM. You cannot finish that work, as it should be, with that \$50,000 or \$70,000. I have got to have more men and more power. I have pleaded for it, I have begged for it, and I have cried for it for 11 years, and they won't let me have it.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Will the \$70,000 that you have available for next year cause you to discharge anybody?

Mr. BORGLUM. No; but it will not allow me to go ahead at all. I cannot finish those heads with those miners out there. I have got to have carvers.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Have you these carvers in mind?

Mr. BORGLUM. Yes, sir. They are men who come from other parts of the country.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. They are men that have had experience in the mountains?

Mr. BORGLUM. They are men with experience in carving. They do not have to have experience on mountains. I can put six or eight men on the side of a man's nose, and they do not know whether they are working on the man's nose or on his ear.

The CHAIRMAN. May I suggest this: You were here and must have observed the carving done on the north side of the little Shakespearean Library, and the figures carved from solid blocks of stone. It is men who know how to carve figures and faces that Mr. Borglum has to have, if he is going to do this thing decently and efficiently.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. I think we would have given him more money if it was determined that he absolutely had to have it in order to get the work done. We had no brakes on the proposition. We were willing to finish this thing; and I know that I am speaking for the whole committee.

The CHAIRMAN. I am sure of it.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. It was just our lack of knowledge.

The CHAIRMAN. I think the difficulty really exists just here; that men are averse to criticizing local conditions; and yet I happen to know—and I am saying this without any gloves on—that the people who were sent out there to boss the job did not know a thing about it, and when a man goes in there and says that he is going to do the hiring and firing, he ought to be kicked off the place.

Mr. DEMARAY. May I correct that statement?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, sir; when we come to it.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. I think it is just too bad that all this time has been wasted this morning.

The CHAIRMAN. I think this matter has been studied thoroughly. Mr. Borglum knows the requirements better than anybody else, and it seems to me that it would be the part of wisdom to give him what he wants and let him make good.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. And we would have done that if it had been presented to the committee.

Mr. CASE. We need the authorization for the additional funds to present to the committee—

Mr. LAMBERTSON. What do we need an authorization for? To create a permanent commission now, when the thing is nearly finished?

Mr. CASE. The appropriations now made exhaust the existing authorizations. Any additional appropriation until we get authorization would be subject to a point of order on the floor.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. If the previous bill of authorization put a limit on appropriations, you are right about that.

The CHAIRMAN. You may proceed, Mr. Demaray.

STATEMENT OF A. E. DEMARAY, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Mr. DEMARAY. Mr. Chairman, I would like to say, in preface to my remarks, that the National Park Service was brought into the affairs of the Mount Rushmore Commission in 1933, when the President, by Executive order, placed the supervision of the expenditures under our

authority. During the first year of our connection with it, we simply audited the accounts. The next year the Mount Rushmore Commission requested that the National Park Service furnish a competent engineer to the Commission to carry out the responsibilities and duties of the Commission as defined by the contract between the Commission and Mr. Borglum. Our engineer has been on the job for two seasons.

I should like to place in the record a memorandum regarding the Mount Rushmore National Memorial, indicating the general scope of the work, the duties and responsibilities of the sculptor, and the duties and responsibilities of the Commission, as set forth in the contract with Sculptor Borglum, approved by the Secretary of the Interior on November 12, 1937. In general, it carries the same responsibilities as the former contract.

The CHAIRMAN. It will be incorporated in the record.
(The statement referred to is as follows:)

Memorandum regarding the Mount Rushmore National Memorial indicating the general scope of the work, the duties and responsibilities of the sculptor, and the duties and responsibilities of the Commission, as set forth in the contract with Sculptor Borglum, approved by the Secretary of the Interior on November 12, 1937

GENERAL SCOPE OF WORK

ART. IV. The general scope of the work to be done at the Mount Rushmore National Memorial shall be the completion of the four colossal figures of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, and Theodore Roosevelt, generally as indicated by the plaster model which has already been constructed to the scale of 1 inch to the foot in the studio of the Commission at Mount Rushmore: *Provided, however,* That the Commission may, after having received the approval of the Secretary of the Interior in each instance, assent to or request changes in the general plan or scope of the work of the memorial which the sculptor may recommend from time to time, or which the Commission, with the assent of the Secretary of the Interior, may otherwise find to be desirable or necessary to make.

PROGRAM OF OPERATIONS

ART. V. The sculptor will advise and consult with the Commission to the end that the order in which the several operations of the work on the memorial are undertaken shall lead to the early and orderly completion of all the work; in particular the several operations shall be begun and completed in the sequence indicated by a program of operations to be drawn up by the Commission with the advice and counsel of the sculptor, and to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

SHUT-DOWN OF WORK

ART. VI. In the case of a shut-down of the work at the memorial for any of the causes enumerated in (A), (B), (C), or (D) below in this article, no fee or honorarium, and no payment of any other nature shall become due to the sculptor under the provisions of these articles of agreement for and during the period of any such shut-down:

(A) From the delay or failure of Congress to appropriate funds for the conduct of the work of the Mount Rushmore National Memorial;

(B) From the withholding or impounding of funds otherwise available to the Commission by any governmental agency having the competent jurisdiction and authority;

(C) From the intervention of any governmental agency having competent jurisdiction and authority by stopping or delaying the work for any reason whatever; and

(D) From the decision of the Commission at any time to discontinue operations or to postpone the resumption of operations when, in the judgment of the Commission, conditions of the season or the weather are such that the discontinuance or postponement or resumption of operations is in the best interests of the United States; *Provided, however,* That at the beginning of a shut-down due to any of the above-mentioned causes, the amount due to the sculptor at that time shall become immediately payable.

Responsibility of sculptor

ARTICLE I. In consideration of the payments described and specified in article II hereof, the sculptor will perform the following services:

(A) Act and serve in the capacity of author and sculptor in all matters relating to the completion of the design and of the physical operations of the Mount Rushmore National Memorial, accepting primary responsibility for the appearance and artistic qualities of that memorial;

(B) Be responsible for and make all studies preliminary and final; prepare all general plans, and prepare all models and do all required revision, duplicating, and retouching thereof, all appropriate in quality and sufficient in number to insure the full and satisfactory completion of the Mount Rushmore National Memorial; *Provided, however,* That all material necessary for the making or alteration of the models, and for making of the casts thereof for the use of the carvers will be furnished by the Commission; and *Provided, further,* That the sculptor shall personally execute the final finish and all other operations involving the appearance or artistic qualities of the models;

(C) Supervise and direct, giving as much of his personal attention as may be proper and requisite for the best results, all operations on the face of the mountain having a direct and immediate bearing on the appearance and artistic qualities of the memorial, including the supervision and direction of all foremen, drillers, carvers, and finishers, and all other workmen engaged upon those operations;

(D) Advise and consult with the Commission in all matters relating to that part of the work for which the Commission accepts primary responsibility as provided for in article III hereof.

Responsibility of Commission

ARTICLE III. The Commission accepts primary responsibility, within the funds available, for:

(A) The efficient performance of all functions touching upon the maintenance and operation of the purely mechanical plant required to carry out the operations of drilling, blasting, carving, transportation, etc.;

(B) For all accounting, employment, personnel, and pay-roll operations required; and

(C) For the purchase of all equipment and materials and payments therefor, incident to the conduct of the work: *Provided, however,* That the sculptor will advise and consult with the Commission to the end that all such functions may be efficiently coordinated with those for which the sculptor assumes primary responsibility.

Mr. DEMARAY. Article III of the contract provides that—

The Commission accepts primary responsibility, within the funds available, for:

(A) The efficient performance of all functions touching upon the maintenance and operation of the purely mechanical plant required to carry out the operations of drilling, blasting, carving, transportation, etc.;

(B) For all accounting, employment, personnel, and pay-roll operations required.

Now, that is the duty and the responsibility of the Commission, and not of the sculptor; and apparently that is where the difficulties between the sculptor and the Commission have arisen.

I want to point out that our engineer who went out there was acting for the Commission. He was not acting for the National Park Service. We loaned an engineer to the Commission to carry out their part of this contract—that is, the “accounting, employment, personnel, and pay-roll operations”—and therefore this engineer is working for an executive committee of the Commission.

The secretary, and apparently the chairman of the executive committee, which is the operating committee, is a man by the name of John Boland.

The CHAIRMAN. He lives in Rapid City?

Mr. DEMARAY. He lives in Rapid City.

The CHAIRMAN. I know him.

Mr. DEMARAY. Whether his policies are right or wrong, the National Park Service is not here to defend them; but I merely want to point

out that it was within the scope of their contract with Mr. Borglum to decide who was to be employed.

The CHAIRMAN. Where do you find that?

Mr. DEMARAY. It is right in their contract, sir. I want to make it clear that Mr. Borglum signed the contract.

The CHAIRMAN. Because the new commission would have sense enough not to do it?

Mr. DEMARAY. The point is that unless this bill is passed, abolishing the old commission and abolishing all the old contracts, no doubt this contract will be effective.

The CHAIRMAN. It will not if I can help it.

Mr. DEMARAY. Further, the engineer of the National Park Service has been working for the commission, and he has certified to all the expenditures made out there, to make sure that they were proper. That has been our function and duty. So I think it is rather unfair to the National Park Service to make statements such as were made here this morning to the effect that it was an interference on the part of the National Park Service. Our engineer is simply working for the commission, and we are auditing the expenditures.

The CHAIRMAN. No man in Congress has a higher regard for the Interior Department nor for the Park Service than I have; but the Park Service does not know a thing about carving mountains, and we have not got a man that does know anything about it, and that is that.

Mr. DEMARAY. And may I also say, Mr. Chairman, that the sculptor has the responsibility of doing all the carving, and I defy Mr. Borglum or anyone else to say that we have ever interfered with him.

The CHAIRMAN. But if you do not give Mr. Borglum the carvers that he requires, then you are interfering with him.

Mr. SECREST. Does the engineer that you have loaned to the Commission do the hiring?

Mr. DEMARAY. Just for the Commission, he does.

Mr. SECREST. Then he is directly responsible if he does not hire the right men?

Mr. DEMARAY. He is responsible to a committee of three. Right or wrong, the policies of that executive committee are their policies, not our policies.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee ought to resign, then; because that is what this bill is intended to clean up.

Mr. DEMARAY. Mr. Sargent, who was the chairman of the full Commission, when he resigned, recommended that the Commission be abolished. I do not believe that there could be any quarrel between Mr. Borglum and ourselves if we had direct responsibility. We have accomplished projects here in the city of Washington that are comparable—

The CHAIRMAN (interposing). Look out! Look out!

Mr. DEMARAY. Well, the National Memorial Bridge; that is one; and the amphitheater over there. Of course that is not the type of thing that we are dealing with here, but we have dealt with sculptors before, and we have sense enough to know that a man has to have freedom of artistic action or he is not going to accomplish the results. I do not think we would have any particular quarrel with Mr. Borglum.

The only other point that I want to make is that we have had to appear before the Interior Department Subcommittee of the Appro-

priations Committee on these estimates. We have made our reports annually as to the expenditures that have been made. We have submitted the report of the Commission stating what has been done; and the committee has generally decided on the amount of money that should be available for the next year. The committee wrote into the language of the bill that no work should be done except on the four figures; that there should be no work done with those funds except on those four figures. Congressman Lambertson stated here that the subcommittee had said several times that they were in favor of completing those four figures; and I also want the record to indicate that the National Park Service has never heard of this museum hall until the last few days, when Mr. Borglum was down at the Department.

Mr. BORGLUM. It is in the bill. It has been in the bill for the last 3 or 4 years.

Mr. DEMARAY. The only museum we have heard of was the change of the present sculptor's lodge into a museum. We have never heard of this excavation in the mountainside, and I want the record to show that, because we do not want to be in the position of not telling the subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee handling the Interior Department appropriations all the facts regarding this matter.

Now, they have indicated that they were willing to have money appropriated to finish the four figures, but they have been opposed out there to extending the scope of the work; and I simply want to make clear that the National Park Service had no previous knowledge of the plan for this large excavation in the mountainside.

The CHAIRMAN. You knew of the inscription, did you not?

Mr. DEMARAY. Yes, sir; and in regard to that inscription, my understanding was that the original law provided that the inscription was to be approved by President Coolidge, and that at one time he had approved an inscription. I understand that was a very short inscription, which was not at all of the character that Mr. Borglum now would like to have. I wanted to make that clear.

Now, any estimates that we have made have never included the inscription, because the scope of it apparently has been quite large, and we do not believe it could be done within the \$300,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Why was not Mr. Borglum called before this subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations?

Mr. DEMARAY. Mr. Chairman, I really do not know.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, you assumed responsibility for providing for this whole thing and getting the appropriations for it, without Mr. Borglum ever appearing in the matter?

Mr. DEMARAY. Yes, sir; that is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think that was a wise thing?

Mr. DEMARAY. Well, perhaps in the light of this present hearing, it might have been desirable; but so far as I know, Mr. Borglum has never written to the National Park Service asking to appear before the committee. He has been in touch with Congressman Case; and Mr. Case has been before the committee, and also Senator Bulow; but we were never advised that Mr. Borglum desired to have a hearing.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, when your man took charge of this, you took charge of it for the Commission?

Mr. DEMARAY. For the Commission; that is right.

The CHAIRMAN. I want to repeat what I said a while ago. There is no man in Congress who has a higher regard for the head of your Department of the Interior than I have, nor for the head of your National Park Service.

Mr. DEMARAY. I appreciate that, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Nobody knows better what you are doing than I do; but you are thoroughly incompetent to do this thing; and I do not mean that in any spirit of captious criticism at all. Because you don't know a darned thing about it and never will know a darned thing about it. You will know how to handle it beautifully, so far as the administration of it goes, when the time comes.

Mr. DEMARAY. We do not know anything about carving, we admit, but we do believe that we are competent to handle the plant. Heretofore we have not had freedom of choice ourselves.

The CHAIRMAN. Why not? You have a man there who has full power.

Mr. DEMARAY. My dear sir, he does not have full power. He is an employee of the commission.

The CHAIRMAN. Who are the members of the commission?

Mr. DEMARAY. Mr. Boland, William Williamson, and the third member—

The CHAIRMAN. Who is the third member?

Mr. DEMARAY. I cannot say offhand. Fred Sargent was the past president.

Mr. BORGLUM. Mr. Gurney.

Mr. DEMARAY. Mr. Gurney. Those three are members of the executive committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Has that committee ever come and consulted you about it?

Mr. BORGLUM. No, sir.

Mr. DEMARAY. Mr. Chairman, in concluding, let me say that I think that if Mr. Borglum and the National Park Service had been dealing directly with each other, and not through a third party, I do not believe this criticism would have been raised here at this table today.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, you may be right, and you may be wrong. My experience along that line has been that the man who does not know a job is constantly being put on that job. We run across it everywhere in the Government; I do not say that it is in the National Park Service. But constantly there are men being put in charge of engineering jobs who never did a job of that kind in their lives. It is perfectly ridiculous.

Mr. DEMARAY. We have civil service men, competent men, and we have not been subject to political pressure to take on people. Our service has always been considered a competent bureau.

The CHAIRMAN. There is not a better one in the country; I assure you of that.

Mr. DEMARAY. Thank you, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I state that with the utmost pleasure, I assure you. But I am not going to back up on what I am saying. I am going to tell Secretary Ickes that a man ought to be put there who has brains enough to go to Mr. Borglum and say, "Whom do you want?" And when Mr. Borglum tells him, he will say, "O. K.; here they are."

And when that is done, I am sure that your department and your service will be doing itself proud.

Mr. DEMARAY. Then you will have to discharge this Commission.

The CHAIRMAN. I am trying to do that now. The Commission ought to be discharged right now.

Mr. DEMARAY. And I advise you not to set up another one.

The CHAIRMAN. If you will pardon me, I do not agree with that. I have seen commissions that were as effective as any department, and then, of course, there are some that are not. For example, they say that the Civil Service Commission can run things better than someone else can, and there is a lot of guessing about it; because I know something about that civil service business today, and I know how far they fall down whenever they try to go too far.

The head of your Department is not only my friend, but he is a man. I admire his work. He has great ability and great vision. And I say the same thing of the head of your National Park Service. He is a splendid man; and the jobs that you are supposed to do you are doing well. But you are not supposed to carve mountains. You do not know anything about that, and we are not going to let you do anything about it. You report back to Mr. Cammerer, and—is this man's name Sargent?

Mr. DEMARAY. No; Mr. Sargent is president of one of the railroads.

The CHAIRMAN. Who is the engineer?

Mr. DEMARAY. His name is Spotts.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is he from?

Mr. DEMARAY. I cannot tell you.

The CHAIRMAN. Is he a civil engineer?

Mr. DEMARAY. He is a civil engineer; yes, sir. He was on the Arlington Memorial Bridge, and is considered by everyone who knows him to be a competent engineer.

The CHAIRMAN. I have no doubt that he is; but engineers do not do carving.

Mr. DEMARAY. But that is not his job, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, I say that if you do not ask Mr. Borglum what kind of man he wants, when it is his job, and you do not give him that kind of man, it is a disgrace. I think it is a shame for you to give him any man who is not fit for that job; and I don't mean maybe. And that is the exact thing that I am going to say to Mr. Cammerer and to Secretary Ickes.

Mr. DEMARAY. I think you are unfair to make a statement of that kind, when it is not his responsibility.

The CHAIRMAN. Whose is it, then?

Mr. DEMARAY. It is the responsibility of the executive committee of the commission.

The CHAIRMAN. But they appointed him as their agent, did they not?

Mr. DEMARAY. But he has to deal with them.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, you put a man there who takes orders from this very committee?

Mr. DEMARAY. Of course, he is taking care of their responsibility.

Mr. SECREST. Mr. Demaray, when there are 10 men to be hired, does this executive committee of 3 come to your man and say, "Here are the 10 men we want," or does your man pick out the 10 men?

Mr. DEMARAY. My understanding is that they give this man a list of the people who are available for the work, and Mr. Borglum, out of that list of probably 10 men, selects 3 men.

Mr. SECREST. The executive committee makes that list up; your man has nothing to do with it?

Mr. DEMARAY. No; Mr. Borglum makes his own selection.

The CHAIRMAN. No; he does not.

Mr. DEMARAY. I mean out of the list.

Mr. BORGLUM. I never had a chance to do it.

Mr. DEMARAY. I mean, he has a chance to select from that list.

Mr. BORGLUM. I never had.

The CHAIRMAN. It is perfectly ridiculous; and if your man permits himself to stand there and be a go-between, while the work is being done poorly, and your Department does not do anything about it, it is a perfectly rotten situation.

Mr. DEMARAY. I never have said that the work is being done poorly. Everyone has the greatest admiration for it.

The CHAIRMAN. So have I.

Mr. DEMARAY. Then why do you say it is being done poorly?

The CHAIRMAN. Because it is being done poorly. You heard Mr. Borglum say that he could not finish those figures with the labor that is being furnished to him.

Mr. DEMARAY. Yes; I heard him say that. If you will examine the contract between the Commission and Mr. Borglum, you will find that the employment there is the responsibility of the Commission; and you will recall that I prefaced my remarks by not saying anything as to whether their policy has been right or wrong. I merely said that I do not believe that these difficulties would have arisen if the direct responsibility had been between the National Park Service and Mr. Borglum.

May I also make this statement:

This bill, of course, has not been reported upon by the Interior Department, and therefore there has been no opportunity to know whether it is in accord or not in accord with the President's financial program; so whatever I have said today has been said without the official responsibility of knowing whether this bill is in accord with the President's program or not. I did want to make certain corrections. But whether an authorization is passed by Congress or not, I can assure you, sir, that if you will leave the National Park Service out of it entirely, and give us no responsibilities, we will be very much delighted.

The CHAIRMAN. Then, we will be doing you a favor, if you think that.

Mr. SECREST. You asked for \$70,000 before the Appropriations Committee, did you not?

Mr. DEMARAY. The Department of the Interior did, acting upon the request of the Commission.

Mr. SECREST. The Commission asked for \$70,000?

Mr. DEMARAY. Let me correct that: There is \$20,000 unexpended from the prior appropriation, and the Commission asked for that balance and the unappropriated authorized appropriation, which amounted to \$50,000. That is all they could ask for under the authorization, so there was no possibility of asking for more money.

Therefore, there is \$70,000 available for this year, and that is all that Congress could appropriate.

The CHAIRMAN. Without this authorization.

Mr. DEMARAY. Yes, sir; without this authorization.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me suggest this to you: However much I think of your National Park Service, and I think highly of it, this thing has been strung along there by the local politicians at Rapid City. They would like to hold onto it as long as possible to get jobs for their friends. Now, we are going to do that work, if this measure can be gotten through Congress. Then the people who are employed there will be people who can do this work. They will not be hired for this job unless Mr. Borglum recommends them. The people he has been obliged to use may know how to drill holes, and so could I do that. I could drill holes and load dynamite, but if I undertook to make a carving, what it would look like would be just too bad. Now, that is that. We are trying now to do the thing that should be done, and nothing else.

Mr. DEMARAY. Of course, we have executed a great deal of carving work. One good example is the Arlington Memorial Bridge. The Memorial Bridge and the Amphitheater are good examples of work of that sort done under our supervision.

Mr. SECREST. Did somebody hand you a list, and tell you to select people from it to do the work?

Mr. DEMARAY. We did it ourselves.

Mr. SECREST. With men in your own Department?

Mr. DEMARAY. Yes, sir; we contracted for the work.

The CHAIRMAN. Were they under civil service?

Mr. DEMARAY. No, sir; that was done under contract. There is no one in the civil service who would have the artistic ability to do that kind of work. It was done by contract, and they were not under civil service.

Mr. SECREST. You did not have anybody coming down here and saying, "Here is a list of 10 people, and you must pick your men from that list"?

Mr. DEMARAY. No, sir.

Mr. SECREST. Under this arrangement, someone could come down with a list of his henchmen, and tell you to select from that list.

Mr. DEMARAY. I am not advocating the present arrangement. It has not been satisfactory from our standpoint, but I do feel that we should defend our own men against charges.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; and you have been having a hard time with that. I do not blame you for coming here and defending them. I am glad you did. I do not need to tell Mr. Cammerer what I think of him. I think he is one of the best men in America, but Mr. Borglum should have the right to select his own men for this work. I would tell Mr. Cammerer and Mr. Ickes that same thing.

Mr. BORGLUM. Mr. Ickes told me to pay no attention to them, but to tell them to go to hell.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Ickes would do it that way. He is that kind of man himself.

STATEMENT OF HON. WILLIAM LEMKE, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA

The CHAIRMAN. We have with us Representative Lemke, of North Dakota. Mr. Lemke, we will be glad to hear you at this time.

Mr. LEMKE. Mr. Chairman, I wish to state that I have been familiar with this project, of course, from its inception. I have been there frequently with members of my family. We have been there on occasions when Mr. Borglum did not have power enough to take them up. I know of this deplorable condition that exists, and I say it is a disgrace. I will go even further than the chairman in behalf of the man who is responsible for this great work. I feel that this monument is one of the greatest inspirations we could have in making our men and women patriotic. I have seen young boys and girls sitting there viewing it in silence. I am particularly anxious to emphasize that this is not a matter of concern to only the State of South Dakota, but it is something that concerns the entire Nation.

We need more patriotic men and women in this country, and this great Federal monument will inspire patriotism. We should see to it that it is completed. While we expect Mr. Borglum to be with us a good many more years, life is uncertain, and if he should be called away there is no other man in the United States of America who could complete this work. For that reason I recommend to this committee that this bill, with such amendments as the committee may see fit to adopt, may be reported out without delay. If by any chance this monument should not be completed, it would be a great public loss to this Nation. I might state that hundreds of thousands of people have already been attracted by this great work, and they will continue to be for centuries to come. Any man or woman who visits that monument, will be a better citizen of the United States for having seen it.

STATEMENT OF HON. FRANCIS H. CASE, A REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, the best answer to every question about Rushmore is to see it. You and I may sit in this committee room, far from the great memorial, and hear statements and counterstatements and soon our minds become centered upon personalities and controversies, and questions arise. But I want to say most emphatically, that every doubt and every question will melt into nothingness if you will visit Mount Rushmore and see the memorial itself.

A year ago, when the Appropriations Committee raised some questions about the item for the year's work, I thought this was true and I urged members of that committee to visit the memorial. I am happy to say that two of them did—Congressman Leavy of Washington and Congressman Lambertson of Kansas. I know from what they told me when they were there and from what they have said since, that it was true in their experience. To see Mount Rushmore is to become convinced that this greatest of all American memorials must be completed.

It has been my privilege to see the Rushmore idea grow from a dream to a reality. I can recall when people scoffed at the idea of

carving a mountain. I was one of 3,000 people who climbed a rugged, one-way trail for 3 miles to see the great blocky point of weathered granite dedicated before a chisel had touched it. That was October 1, 1925. That was a little over 12 years ago, and during these years I have lived in towns on three sides of the mountain, all of them within 2 hours' drive.

Sometimes, possibly, we who have lived in the Black Hills have failed to appreciate the fact that the memorial had such good friends in Washington. Surely this committee has been a good friend of Rushmore and I want to express my deep appreciation for the helpful friendship of the chairman of the committee, the Honorable Kent Keller. He has an understanding of the principles of America and a love for America and a realization of the importance of monuments and memorials which have led him to give an invaluable service to the memorial. I realize this and I want these hearings to record it.

Near the memorial, our thoughts naturally have reflected the trials and tribulations of securing recognition for the memorial and funds to complete it. There have been times when everyone who has had anything to do with Mount Rushmore must have wondered how the next step would be taken. But the integrity of the idea Doane Robinson had, the dogged persistence of the late Senator Peter Norbeck, and the ability of the sculptor, Mr. Borglum, not only to inspire people with the works of his hands but with his vigorous exposition of American ideals, has kept the work going on.

This has been supplemented by the people who have worked on the memorial, and I include the members of the Commission, their officers and by no means least, the men who have worked on the mountain, call them rough miners, untutored carvers, or what you will. No matter how many problems have arisen, no matter how many mistakes may have been made, no matter how much more might have been done had funds always been available in the amount desired, the indisputable fact is that what was once an unknown mountain has become a great, living, inspiring memorial that will outlast any other man-created thing in all America today.

Bit by bit, chip by chip, the rough stone has been taken away and the heads of the four great Americans are coming out of the mountain as if they had always been there and always would be. They are majestic and they have life, as Mr. Borglum's figures always do. You are all familiar with the popularity of his Lincoln in the rotunda of the Capitol.

It was probably inevitable in a colossal art enterprise of this kind, beset by problems of finance and calling for extraordinary talents, that differences of opinion would arise in getting adequate funds and proper assistance. I might say that I understand the major power company which operates in the Black Hills is now completing, or has completed a heavy power line into Keystone, and that ample and dependable power will be available hereafter, which I think will solve a big source of trouble in the past.

I think, Mr. Chairman, that it would be appropriate for these hearings to include the pertinent legislative and official history of the Federal Government's participation. Accordingly, for the record, I submit the following items:

1. Public No. 805, Seventieth Congress (S. 3848, February 25, 1929). An act creating the Mount Rushmore National Memorial Commission and defining its purposes and powers.

2. The First Annual Report of the Mount Rushmore National Memorial Commission, dated October 31, 1929, which summarizes the story of Rushmore to that date.

3. Section 2 of Executive Order No. 6166, promulgated June 10, 1933, which placed Federal expenditures on Mount Rushmore under supervision of the National Park Service.

4. Public No. 471, Seventy-third Congress (June 26, 1934), amending the provisions of the basic act relating to Federal participation.

5. Public, No. 393, Seventy-fourth Congress (S. 3204, August 29, 1935). An act to provide additional funds and for other purposes, of which section 2 deals with the joint authority of the Commission and the Secretary of the Interior in contracting with the sculptor and others.

6. The eighth and ninth annual reports of the Commission, which give a statement on the progress of the work under the supervision of the National Park Service, together with the expenditures under the last authorization.

These follow my statement.

It would be unfair to the committee and the Congress, as well as to the persons involved, if these hearings did not include a statement from Mr. Boland, the chairman of the executive committee for the Commission, who has been the subject of considerable discussion in the hearings. He has been actively associated with the work for 9 years and has given a great deal of time to it. Mr. Boland is not a sculptor. He is the active head of a large farm-implement company, a member of the board of directors of a national bank, the president of a warehouse company, a director in a local railroad company, a former mayor of Rapid City, a former State senator; and whatever may be the differences of opinion between him and the sculptor, he has brought to the enterprise the personal abilities and public confidence that placed him in these other positions. Accordingly, I shall leave with you, a statement by him and certain memoranda from the files of the Commission which he has sent me for that purpose.

STATEMENT OF JOHN A. BOLAND, SECRETARY OF MOUNT RUSHMORE NATIONAL MEMORIAL COMMISSION, COMMENTING UPON THE ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE HEARING, MAY 6, 1938

Since I became a member of the Commission in March 1929, there has been no political interference nationally, State or county, either on the part of the Republican or Democratic organizations. On the contrary both political parties, from the Presidents down to the county chairmen, have been most helpful.

The Commission has never been financially able to provide more power. To provide additional power as suggested would mean practically all funds would have to be expended for new equipment and little money would be left to carry on the work.

To my knowledge no former superintendent, nor the present resident engineer had dictated who should be employed and I have never employed nor discharged any workman; nor have I attempted to control the employment of the men. Mr. Borglum has always directed who should be employed on the work through the superintendents and his assistant, his son, Lincoln.

I have never interfered with Mr. Borglum in his work. As chairman of the Commission, I have endeavored to conduct only the purely business affairs of the Commission—a task delegated to me by the Commission—in a businesslike manner.

Mr. Borglum is an artist, and I am a businessman, therefore it is only natural that we should at times disagree regarding the business functions of the Commission. Such differences, however, have never been serious and an amicable understanding has always been reached.

My only desire is to have the Mount Rushmore project completed in the best possible manner and to have Mr. Borglum carry on his great work, with the able assistance of his son, Lincoln, the continued cooperation of the Commission and the efficient supervision of the National Park Service.

Mr. CASE. In concluding, I desire to thank the committee for its consideration and above all to repeat my opening statement: The best answer to every question in this matter is to see Mount Rushmore. I am sure that each of you will then say "This greatest of all American memorials must be completed."

(The following memoranda were submitted by Mr. Case:)

I

[PUBLIC—No. 805—70TH CONGRESS]

[S. 3348]

AN ACT Creating the Mount Rushmore National Memorial Commission and defining its purposes and powers

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a commission is hereby created and established, to be known as the Mount Rushmore National Memorial Commission (hereafter referred to as the commission), to consist of twelve members, who shall be appointed by the President. The members shall serve at the pleasure of the President, who shall fill all vacancies that from time to time occur.

The members of the commission shall serve without compensation, except that their actual expenses in connection with the work of the commission may be paid from any funds appropriated for the purposes of this Act or acquired by other means hereafter authorized: *Provided, That the secretary may be paid such salary for his services as may be determined by the commission. The commission is also authorized to pay such actual and necessary expenses as the secretary may incur in the performance of his duties. Such salary and expenses shall be paid by the treasurer of the commission upon the order of the secretary thereof and then only when approved and countersigned by the chairman of the executive committee.*

SEC. 2. The commission when appointed shall organize by electing a chairman, a vice chairman, a secretary, and a treasurer: *Provided, That a treasurer may be selected outside of the commission and may be a bank or trust company. Such treasurer shall execute a bond so conditioned and in such amount as shall insure the protection of funds coming into his possession.*

The commission may also create from its own membership an executive committee of five, which shall exercise such powers and functions within the purview of this Act as may be authorized by the commission.

SEC. 3. The purpose of the commission is to complete the carving of the Mount Rushmore National Memorial to consist of heroic figures of Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, and Roosevelt, together with an entablature upon which there shall be cut a suitable inscription to be indited by Calvin Coolidge, and to landscape the contiguous grounds and construct the entrances thereto. Such memorial is to be constructed according to designs and models by Gutzon Borglum, now owned or contracted for by the Mount Harney Memorial Association of South Dakota. No charge shall ever be made for admission to the memorial grounds or for viewing the memorial.

SEC. 4. The commission is authorized—

(a) To receive and take over all property, contracts, rights, and moneys now in the hands of and possessed by the Mount Harney Memorial Association, including memoranda, records, sketches, models, and the incompleting figures on Mount Rushmore.

(b) To receive funds and pledges to cover the expense of finishing such memorial, and to pay out of the same upon properly received vouchers to persons entitled.

(c) To employ the services of such artists, sculptors, landscape architects, and others as it shall determine to be necessary to complete said memorial, including the landscaping of the grounds and construction of the entrances thereto.

(d) To exercise such powers and functions as are necessary and proper to carry out the purposes of this Act.

SEC. 5. That not more than one-half of the cost of such memorial and landscaping shall be borne by the United States, and not to exceed \$250,000 is hereby authorized to be appropriated for the purpose. Upon requisition of the executive committee herein provided for, the proportionate share of the United States shall be advanced to the treasurer of said commission from time to time by the Secretary of the Treasury out of any available appropriation, and in sufficient amounts

to match the funds advanced from other sources to said commission, whether such funds are in the hands of its treasurer or have already been expended upon such memorial by the commission or by its predecessor, the Mount Harney Memorial Association: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall first be satisfied that the funds received from sources other than the United States are actually available in the hands of the treasurer of the commission or have been properly expended in carrying out the purposes of this Act.

Sec. 6. That such commission, on or before the 1st day of December of each year, shall transmit to Congress a report of its activities and proceedings for the preceding year, including a full and complete statement of its receipts and expenditures.

Approved, February 25, 1929.

II

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MOUNT RUSHMORE NATIONAL MEMORIAL COMMISSION

[H. Doc. No. 164, 71st Cong. 2d sess.]

Letter from the chairman of the Mount Rushmore National Memorial Commission, transmitting annual report of the Mount Rushmore National Memorial Commission from June 6 to and including October 31, 1929

RAPID CITY, S. DAK., October 31, 1929.

To the Congress:

We have the honor to present herewith the first annual report of the Mount Rushmore National Memorial Commission pursuant to the act of its creation.

Due to the fact that the accompanying is the first report submitted by the Commission, it has been thought advisable to review briefly the history of the inception of the Mount Rushmore Memorial and the creation of the Commission, and to present a general review of the work so far accomplished.

A financial statement is attached showing the receipts and expenditures of the Commission from the time it took over the project on June 6 to and including October 31, 1929.

MOUNT RUSHMORE NATIONAL MEMORIAL COMMISSION,
By J. S. CULLINAN, *Chairman*.
D. B. GURNEY, *Secretary*.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MOUNT RUSHMORE NATIONAL MEMORIAL COMMISSION AS OF OCTOBER 31, 1929

What has become known as the Mount Rushmore National Memorial was originally the conception of Doane Robinson, for many years the State historian of South Dakota. Mr. Robinson realized that only a sculptor possessed of great vision and imagination and of unusual artistic and engineering ability could be relied upon to carry out the project. As Gutzon Borglum seemed eminently qualified to execute the character of commission Mr. Robinson had in mind, he invited him to the State and together they surveyed every promising granite upthrust in the Black Hills of South Dakota. After days of search, they finally decided upon Mount Rushmore as the most promising site. This mountain is composed of an almost flawless gray granite of exceptionally fine texture which lends itself to beautiful carving.

United States Senator Peter Norbeck, of the South Dakota State Park Board, was then called into consultation. Following further detailed search and a thorough resurvey of the region, Rushmore was determined to be the most suitable site. At the time it was wholly inaccessible except on foot or on horseback, but has since been connected up with the town of Keystone by a road sufficient for construction purposes.

The location chosen was within the Harney National Forest and also within the area granted to the State of South Dakota for park and game-sanctuary purposes. It therefore became necessary to secure the consent of both Congress and the State legislature before work on the memorial could be undertaken. This consent was granted by Congress in the act of March 3, 1925 (43 Stat. 1185).

The act provided "That the Mount Harney Memorial Association hereafter to be created by the Legislature of South Dakota is hereby authorized to carve a

memorial in heroic figures commemorative of our national history and progress upon a suitable exposure of the Harney Mountain Range," of which Rushmore forms a part. The act also authorized the association "to select the name, location, and design of such memorial."

On March 5, 2 days after the effective date of the Federal act, the Legislature of South Dakota created the Mount Harney Memorial Association and provided for the creation of an executive committee of which the Governor of the State was ex officio chairman. The other two members of the committee were Hon. Peter Norbeck and Doane Robinson. The association was "clothed with power to do any and all things necessary" to construct the memorial.

The executive committee entered into a formal contract with Gutzon Borglum, the sculptor, to carve colossal figures of Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, and Roosevelt upon Mount Rushmore in the summer of 1927 the work was commenced under the direction of the sculptor. These figures are to be on the scale of a man 465 feet in height and will typify and commemorate the founding of the Nation under Washington, its expansion under Jefferson, its preservation under Lincoln, and the linking of the East with the West by water through the Panama Canal under Roosevelt.

Because of the national scope and character of the memorial, there were many who insisted that the National Government should share in the cost of its construction. This sentiment was accentuated by the presence of President Calvin Coolidge in the Black Hills during the summer of 1927. He was the principal speaker at the dedication of the mountain on August 10, 1927, and took a lively interest in the progress of the work. He was also induced to undertake the preparation of the text for the inscription to be placed upon the great entablature which is to be a part of the monument.

In the Seventieth Congress bills were introduced providing for participation by the Federal Government to the extent of one-half the cost, but in no event to exceed \$250,000. These bills finally became law as the act of February 25, 1929 (45 Stat. 1300).

The other half of the cost is being raised by the Commission from other sources. The State of South Dakota has commenced the construction of highways to and from the memorial, the estimated cost of which will exceed \$250,000, making the cost of the completed work and approaches three quarters of a million dollars.

Among other things, the act created a commission to be known as the "Mount Rushmore National Memorial Commission, to consist of 12 members, who shall be appointed by the President." The act also provides for an executive committee of five "which shall exercise such powers and functions within the purview of this act as may be authorized by the Commission."

President Calvin Coolidge promptly appointed the following persons to serve upon the Commission: John A. Boland, Rapid City, S. Dak.; Charles R. Crane, New York, N. Y.; Joseph S. Cullinan, Houston, Tex.; C. M. Day, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.; D. B. Gurney, Yankton, S. Dak.; Hale Holden, Chicago, Ill.; Frank O. Lowden, Oregon, Ill.; Julius Rosenwald, Chicago, Ill.; Fred W. Sargent, Evanston, Ill.; and Mrs. Lorine Jones Spoonts, Corpus Christi, Tex.

The balance of the members were appointed by President Herbert Hoover and are Royal S. Johnson, Aberdeen, S. Dak.; and William Williamson, Rapid City, S. Dak.

Upon invitation of the President, the first meeting of the Commission was held in the Cabinet room of the White House on June 6, 1929. At the hour fixed, the President called the Commissioners to order and briefly outlined the purposes of the meeting. The Commission organized by electing Mr. Joseph S. Cullinan as president, Mr. Charles M. Day as vice president, and Mr. Delos B. Gurney as secretary. The following Commissioners were elected as an executive committee: John A. Boland, Delos B. Gurney, Julius Rosenwald, Fred W. Sargent, and William Williamson, of whom John A. Boland was named as chairman and William Williamson as secretary.

The Commission directed the executive committee to at once take charge of the works and proceed with construction.

The committee on taking charge found that the preliminary work of construction was well under way. There were buildings for housing the men and machinery, a studio partially completed, suitable machinery for the prosecution of the work, a telephone system, electric power and air lines, stairway approach to the mountain, and some office equipment.

The Commission met at Mount Rushmore on July 17, 1929, and again at Chicago on November 20, 1929.

At the close of the current year (November 1) the face of Washington had been completed to within an average of 8 inches of the finished work. The head of

Washington is 60 feet in length from chin to upper part of forehead and his features can be recognized easily at a distance of several miles.

The Jefferson head is being "roughed out" and the sculptor expects to have the models of Lincoln and Roosevelt ready by next spring, so that the carving may go forward with dispatch as soon as weather conditions permit.

It is contemplated that the heads of Washington and Jefferson will be finished for unveiling on Independence Day, 1930. The completion of the memorial will take at least 4 years.

The "roughing out" is being done by drillers, blasters, and workmen suspended in a heavy steel and leather harness over the side of the cliff. These are maneuvered about the face of the rock from a winch house on the top of the mountain. A scaffolding has been erected about the face of Washington so that the finishing of the features may go forward more rapidly and efficiently.

Appended hereto is a financial statement showing all receipts and disbursements of the Commission from June 6, 1929, to and including October 31, 1929.

Mount Rushmore National Memorial Commission

RECEIPTS

From Federal appropriations.....	\$57, 670. 56
From Mount Harney Memorial Association treasurer..	20. 67
From sale of skylight.....	100. 00
Total receipts.....	\$54, 791. 23

EXPENDITURES

Monument construction:	
Pay rolls.....	\$13, 091. 79
Explosives.....	2, 096. 96
Power.....	1, 111. 00
Sundry materials.....	227. 94
	16, 527. 69
Studio construction, pay rolls and materials.....	8, 262. 83
Equipment purchased.....	2, 028. 73
General salaries.....	3, 894. 96
Insurance and bonds.....	1, 267. 03
Road construction.....	352. 85
Office expenditures:	
Equipment.....	\$4. 00
Supplies.....	183. 24
Rent.....	60. 00
Telephone and telegraph.....	122. 75
	369. 99
Transportation expenditures:	
Travel expenses.....	497. 77
Freight and express.....	196. 93
Truck and auto expense.....	416. 62
	1, 111. 22
Miscellaneous expense.....	49. 06
Payment on Gutzon Borglum contract.....	2, 000. 00
Payment on J. G. Tucker account.....	10, 000. 00
Total expenditures.....	45, 864. 36
Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1929.....	8, 926. 87

III

EXTRACT FROM EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 6166 PROMULGATED JUNE 10, 1933

SECTION 2. NATIONAL PARKS, BUILDINGS, AND RESERVATIONS

All functions of administration of public buildings, reservations, national parks, national monuments and national cemeteries are consolidated in an office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations in the Department of the Interior * * *. Expenditures by the Federal Government for the purposes of the

Commission of Fine Arts, the George Rogers Clark Sesquicentennial Commission, and the Rushmore National Commission shall be administered by the Department of the Interior. (The office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations is to be known as The National Park Service by act Mar. 2, 1934, ch. 39, *1, 48 Stat. 389; 1934. U. S. C. 5: 132.)

IV

[PUBLIC—No. 471—73D CONGRESS]

[S. 3533]

AN ACT To amend the Act entitled "An Act creating the Mount Rushmore National Memorial Commission and defining its powers and purposes", approved February 25, 1929, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 3 of the Act entitled "An Act creating the Mount Rushmore National Memorial Commission and defining its powers and purposes", approved February 25, 1929, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence: "If by reason of death, disability, or other cause, any individual to whom functions are assigned under this section has been or shall be rendered unable to perform such functions, the Commission is authorized to designate or employ such other person as it deems competent to perform such functions."

SEC. 2. Section 5 of such Act of February 25, 1929, is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 5. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of not to exceed \$250,000 for the purpose of defraying the cost of such memorial and landscaping. Such sums as may be appropriated pursuant to this Act shall be advanced to the treasurer of said Commission from time to time by the Secretary of the Treasury upon requisition of the executive committee provided for by this Act."

SEC. 3. Any funds heretofore made available for expenditure under the provisions of such Act of February 25, 1929, are hereby made available for expenditure under such Act as amended by this Act.

Approved, June 26, 1934.

V

[PUBLIC—No. 393—74TH CONGRESS]

[S. 3204]

AN ACT To provide additional funds for the completion of the Mount Rushmore National Memorial, in the State of South Dakota, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, not to exceed the sum of \$200,000, in addition to the amount previously authorized, for the purpose of defraying the cost of completing the Mount Rushmore National Memorial, in the State of South Dakota, including landscaping of the contiguous grounds thereof, constructing the entrances thereto, and constructing a suitable museum room in connection therewith.

SEC. 2. The Mount Rushmore National Memorial Commission, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, is hereby authorized to enter into contract for the execution and completion of the work and to fix the compensations to be paid to artists, sculptors, landscape architects, and others, who may be employed by the Mount Rushmore National Memorial Commission, in the completion of the said Mount Rushmore National Memorial pursuant to the provisions of section 3 of Public Law Numbered 805, Seventieth Congress, approved February 25, 1929, as amended by section 1 of Public Law Numbered 471, Seventy-third Congress, approved June 26, 1934.

Approved, August 29, 1935.

VI

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MOUNT RUSHMORE NATIONAL MEMORIAL COMMISSION

[H. Doc. No. 25, 75th Cong., 1st sess.]

Letter from the Mount Rushmore National Memorial Commission transmitting the Eighth Annual Report of the Mount Rushmore National Memorial Commission

LAW OFFICES OF WILLIAM WILLIAMSON,
Rapid City, S. Dak., February 4, 1937.

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: We have the honor to submit herewith the eighth annual report of the Mount Rushmore National Memorial Commission. This report covers the work done on the memorial during the working season of 1936.

For the first time supervision at the mountain has been under the direction of a resident engineer. He has made a very complete report in great detail to the Department of the Interior which will be available to Members of the Congress should Members desire further information.

It has been the practice to have the Commission's report printed, and we hope it may be properly referred and ordered printed, so that when the work is finished complete printed reports will be available covering the period of construction.

Yours truly,

FRED W. SARGENT, *President.*
JOHN A. BOLAND, *Secretary.*

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MOUNT RUSHMORE NATIONAL MEMORIAL COMMISSION AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1936

To the Congress:

MOUNT RUSHMORE NATIONAL MEMORIAL NOW A FEDERAL PROJECT

Since making our last annual report what has come to be known as the Mount Rushmore National Memorial has been definitely taken over and accepted as a Federal project. As the history of the inception of the enterprise and the legislation by Congress under which it has been gradually transferred from a private undertaking to a public and national one has been fully covered in previous reports there is no need of repetition here.

Following the creation of the Mount Rushmore National Memorial Commission by the act of February 25, 1929, Public, 805, Seventieth Congress, the construction of the memorial proceeded under the direct supervision and direction of the Commission until the close of 1935.

PARTICIPATION OF NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Due to the colossal character of the work, the sculptor, Gutzon Borglum, had for some time been in need of a resident engineer to aid him in the many mechanical and technical engineering problems that were constantly arising. These problems took much of the sculptor's time that was needed for creating models and supervising the artistic details of construction upon the mountain.

By the Executive order of June 10, 1933, the supervision of expenditures was transferred to the Department of the Interior and was by the Secretary lodged with the Director of the National Park Service. The Commission thereupon requested the Director to take over the details of supervision at the memorial. In pursuance of this request, such Service appointed a resident engineer who has relieved the Commission of most of this part of its work.

Under his direction some additions have been made to the equipment and the entire working plant put into excellent working condition. He has assisted the sculptor in reorganizing and further systematizing all activities connected with the project and has aided materially in developing a high morale among the men who are carrying on the difficult work upon the mountain. Considering

the brevity of the season during which work can be prosecuted, very satisfactory progress has been made the past year.

We think it will be of interest and value to insert in this report a few paragraphs from the report of the resident engineer to the Secretary of the Interior.

In speaking of the participation of the National Park Service, he says:

"The season of 1936 was the first in which the National Park Service actively participated in the technical and constructive features of the carving of Mount Rushmore. Whereas the act of Congress of February 25, 1929, created the Mount Rushmore National Memorial Commission (subsequently amended by the acts of June 26, 1934, and Aug. 29, 1935) and the Executive order of the President dated June 10, 1933, required the administration by the Department of the Interior of expenditures by the Federal Government for the purposes of the Commission, there was no provision and no reason for governmental supervision of the work until early in 1936, when the Mount Rushmore National Memorial Commission requested the active assistance of the National Park Service. The primary object of the participation was to become familiar with the administrative supervision and technical operation, and to assist in organizing and systematizing the work."

PROGRESS ON THE MOUNTAIN

In referring to the progress of the work the resident engineer notes that—

"Exclusive of the Secretary of the Commission, the clerk, custodian, and the resident engineer, there were at the peak of the operations 50 men engaged in the construction of the project.

"Much of the work was confined to the roughing out and removing of excess stone on the bosom of Washington; beneath the chin of Jefferson; between the shoulder of Washington and the face of Lincoln; and over the entire face of Roosevelt. Other work was confined to details on the heads of Washington and Jefferson and on the brow, nose, and eyes of Lincoln. Most of the work of the season was of such a nature as to probably indicate little progress to laymen. An estimated total of 183,000 cubic feet of stone was removed in addition to the surfacing and finishing of various details, the whole representing a total expenditure for the season of \$64,000 in round numbers."

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE MEMORIAL

The audacity of the project is a matter of amazement to the tens of thousands who visit the memorial every summer. Never before has a monumental work of so colossal a size been undertaken. Washington is carved on a scale of a man 465 feet in height. The other subjects are proportionately of the same size. The structure of the rock out of which they are being blasted and chiseled is a tough gray granite. Erosion will be so slow that the figures will show little signs of weathering in 100,000 years. Yet, despite their enormous size, no artistic detail that will enhance their significance and bring out the real characteristics of the men composing the group is being overlooked.

One cannot view the memorial, even in its unfinished form, without being deeply impressed. The dignity and power of the Father of our Country is profoundly impressive. If one knew nothing of the history of our country and had never before heard of Washington, the moral force of that face would stir the soul and cause the beholder to turn away a stronger and a better man.

Jefferson's features radiate alertness, brilliancy, and idealism. He typifies that element in our population which is forever on the "reform." Those who compose this group find in his features spiritual inspiration and new enthusiasm.

The memorial already has become a mighty force for good citizenship. It stirs to patriotism and love of country. For the most part those who come out of mere curiosity go away sobered and thoughtful; those who come to scoff, depart chastened; those who come to study, leave spiritually uplifted.

Lincoln and Roosevelt in their turn will add other elements of good citizenship and patriotic fervor that will become a mighty contribution to those forces which alone can sustain and perpetuate those ideals of popular government that up to this good hour have held aloft the standard raised by our founding fathers. The mass impression upon those who shall behold it in the future cannot be other than wholesome. When all other things created by man of this day and generation shall have crumbled to dust it will remain a silent sentinel, beckoning men and women toward all that was highest and noblest in the civilization that created it.

Financial statement

Expenditures from Nov. 1, 1935, to Dec. 31, 1936, Mount Rushmore National Memorial Commission, Rapid City, S. Dak.:

01	Personal services (salaries and wages)-----	\$47,642.68
02	Supplies and materials-----	6,473.21
04	Storage and care of vehicles-----	59.86
05	Communication service (telephone and telegraph)-----	76.71
06	Travel expenses-----	842.48
07	Transportation of things (service)-----	162.89
08	Printing, mimeographing, photographing-----	135.13
10	Furnishing of light, power, water, electricity (service)-----	4,888.96
11	Rents (compressor and transformers, etc.)-----	1,014.00
12	Repairs and alterations-----	1,954.98
30	Equipment-----	7,429.69
Total-----		70,680.59

JOHN A. BOLAND,
Chairman, Executive Committee.
 WILLIAM WILLIAMSON,,
Secretary, Executive Committee.

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MOUNT RUSHMORE NATIONAL MEMORIAL COMMISSION

[H. Doc. No. 517, 75th Cong., 3d sess.]

Letter from the President, Mount Rushmore, Memorial Commission, transmitting the ninth annual report of the Mount Rushmore Memorial Commission, covering operations upon Mount Rushmore from May 1 to October 30, 1937
 JANUARY 15, 1938.

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: We have the honor to submit herewith the ninth annual report of the Mount Rushmore National Memorial Commission. The report covers operations upon Mount Rushmore from May 1 to October 30, 1937.

Splendid progress has been made upon the memorial for the season of 1937. The resident engineer supplied by the National Park Service has greatly aided the sculptor, Gutzon Borglum, in that it has relieved him of much detail, thereby enabling him to devote all his time to perfecting his models and supervising the carving upon the mountain.

We would respectfully request that the report be referred to the Committee on the Library and ordered printed.

Yours truly,

FRED W. SARGENT, *President.*
 JOHN A. BOLAND, *Secretary.*

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MOUNT RUSHMORE NATIONAL MEMORIAL COMMISSION, AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1937

To the Congress:

NECESSITY FOR AVAILABLE FUNDS

Lack of available funds has frequently prevented the commencement of work on the Mount Rushmore National Memorial as early in the spring as would have been desirable. As best, the working season is comparatively short due to the great height at which the carving must be done. The monument is being carved at an elevation of over 6,000 feet above sea level. Here the sharp chill winds are apt to blow long after spring has brought new life to the valleys, and again arrive unseasonably early in the fall. The completion of the memorial could be greatly expedited if sufficient money were appropriated so that funds would always be on hand to commence operations as soon as weather conditions would permit.

OPERATIONS OF THE MOUNTAIN

In 1936 work did not get under way on the mountain until July 7. This year (1937) work was commenced on May 1 and continued without interruption until October 30. The average number of drillers and carvers engaged during this period was 21. All tools and equipment had been made ready for quick resumption of operations at the close of the season of 1936 so that work on the memorial could proceed at maximum efficiency without delay, and this procedure will be followed in the future.

Much of the rough work in the removal of stone had been accomplished by the fall of 1936, so that progress on the figures was more readily noted by the observer than during past seasons. By Constitution Day, September 17, the head and face of Lincoln had emerged sufficiently to permit of their unveiling.

On that date, appropriate ceremonies were participated in by distinguished citizens, assembled on a specially constructed platform facing the memorial. Loud speakers carried the program to the assembled throng, comprised of representatives of nearly every State in the Union and of several foreign countries, while a national broadcast over the NBC network carried it to the country at large.

The heads and faces of Washington, Jefferson, and Lincoln are sufficiently advanced to be easily recognizable at a distance of several miles. All three interpret the characters of the men delineated to an extraordinary degree. The most casual observer cannot help but be deeply impressed.

The length of time required for the completion of the memorial will depend largely upon how far down the figures are carved. The models call for completion to the waist line. The engineer in charge estimates that it will cost approximately \$375,000 to finish the carvings, landscape the grounds, and provide the necessary facilities for the safety, convenience, and enjoyment of the public.

CONTRACT WITH SCULPTOR

The original contract, which was taken over by the Mount Rushmore National Memorial Commission, having been declared fulfilled and terminated as of May 30, 1937, it became necessary for the Commission to negotiate a new contract with the sculptor for the completion of the monument. This was accomplished as of August 2, and, after being submitted to the Comptroller General, was approved by the Secretary of the Interior on November 12, 1937. This contract is in line with Government contracts of similar character and will enable the Commission to prosecute the work to a successful conclusion.

PROGRAM OF OPERATIONS

Under the contract approved November 12, 1937, a program of operations for each year is required. This program is being outlined by the Commission, National Park Service, and the sculptor. It now appears probable that operations during the coming season will concentrate upon the completion of the upper portion of the figures composing the group, with special reference to finishing the heads and refining the features to conform to the artistic standards fixed by the sculptor.

By late summer, 1938, the carving of the Theodore Roosevelt image should be far enough advanced to permit of its unveiling. It is the hope of the Commission that the President of the United States may be able to attend and that he will consent to deliver the dedicatory address; also that the widow of the late President will be present as its guest of honor. Plans are already under way for an international hook-up for broadcasting the program. The proposed unveiling is of course contingent upon securing necessary funds so that work may commence early in the spring of 1938 and be continued with a full complement of men until fall.

Sufficient funds are on hand to commence operations on the mountain as soon as weather conditions will permit, and the Budget has allocated \$50,000 in addition which it is anticipated will be made available in time to permit carving to proceed at maximum efficiency and without interruption.

VISITORS TO MEMORIAL

If the great interest that the memorial has aroused throughout the world is a fair indication of its importance, it is destined to become one of the most renowned of all ages. Hundreds of the great metropolitan publications, including newspapers and magazines throughout the United States and foreign countries, have carried pictures and interesting articles dealing with the monument.

From its inception there has been a constant stream of visitors from every State in the Union and many foreign countries during the summer months. Two Presidents of the United States have personally participated in ceremonies at the mountain.

The total number of people who signed their names on the studio register at Mount Rushmore during the summer of 1937 was 53,094, as compared with 42,401 for 1936. These visitors registered from such distant points as Washington, D. C., Alaska, Hawaii, the Philippine Islands, and 33 foreign countries. It is estimated that only one in five register, so that the total number who came to view the memorial was in the neighborhood of 265,470.

A mailing service is maintained at the studio for the convenience of the public. Visitors sent out 13,550 postal cards and miscellaneous mail in 1937, much of it going abroad. Each piece of mail is stamped in red ink, "Mailed from Mount Rushmore National Memorial in the Black Hills of South Dakota."

Financial statement

Expenditures from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1937, inclusive, Mount Rushmore National Memorial Commission, Rapid City, S. Dak.:

01	Personal services (salaries, wages, and honorarium of sculptor).....	\$45,633.83
02	Supplies and materials.....	3,666.26
03	Subsistence (J. C. Spotts and Commissioners when traveling).....	464.85
05	Communication service.....	146.04
06	Travel expenses (Spotts, Nagle, Commission).....	257.37
07	Transportation of things (service).....	1.02
08	Printing, mimeographing, etc.....	15.50
10	Furnishing of electricity (service).....	5,918.82
11	Rentals (compressor, transformers, etc.).....	1,215.00
12	Repairs and alterations.....	3,915.92
30	Equipment.....	657.90
	Total.....	61,892.51

JOHN A. BOLAND,
Chairman, Executive Committee.
 WILLIAM WILLIAMSON,
Secretary, Executive Committee.

Thereupon the committee adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

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