

UNITED STATES PAVILION
at the
NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR

Summary of important events

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Exhibit No.

November 11, 1960	Secretary of Commerce Mueller from President Eisenhower The President wrote the Secretary asking him for a report on the question of Federal participation in the New York World's Fair.	1.
December 5, 1960	Interim Report of Fair Corporation The Fair Corporation submitted Interim Report to the President and Congress suggesting for consideration a plan for a permanent Franklin National Center of Science and Education to house the United States Pavilion.	2.
December 15, 1960	Report by Secretary of Commerce Mueller Secretary of Commerce recommended that the Federal Government participate in the New York World's Fair with a United States Pavilion.	3.
December 20, 1960	Secretary of Commerce Mueller from President Eisenhower President Eisenhower wrote approving recommendation regarding United States participation and designating the Secretary of Commerce to be in charge of theme development and planning of the United States Pavilion.	4.
June 20, 1961	World's Fair Bill submitted to Congress Senators Javits and Keating introduced the administration bill in the Senate and simultaneously ten Representatives introduced it in the House.	5.
October 27, 1961	Meeting with President Kennedy Mayor Wagner, Mr. Deegan and Mr. Moses met with President Kennedy to present their recommendations for expediting planning and construction of the United States Pavilion.	-
January 31, 1962	Report of Citizens' Advisory Committee Committee appointed by Secretary of Commerce submitted report on proposed theme "Challenge to Greatness of United States Pavilion.	-
March 13, 1962	Message to Congress President Kennedy requested Congress to appropriate \$25 million to construct an American "Challenge to Greatness" Pavilion at the New York World's Fair by the Department of Commerce.	6.

Summary of the important files continued Exhibit No.

July 23, 1962	Supplemental Appropriation Bill The supplemental appropriation bill including \$17 million for the United States Pavilion was passed and sent to the White House for signature.	-
July 27, 1962	President Kennedy signed the bill appropriating \$17 million for the United States Pavilion.	-
August 7, 1962	Norman K. Winston was named United States Commissioner to the New York World's Fair.	-
August 28, 1962	Agreement of Participation signed Agreement for Block 36, Lot 1 (196,349 sq. ft.) signed by George Rothwell, Deputy Commissioner.	7.
December 14, 1962	Official Groundbreaking for United States Pavilion with President Kennedy, Mayor Wagner, Commissioner Winston and Mr. Moses in attendance.	8.
January 21, 1963	Announcement of design of the United States Pavilion Commissioner Winston unveiled a model of the United States Pavilion as designed by Charles Luckman Associates.	9.
June 5, 1963	Mr. Rigg (Del Webb) from Mr. Douglas A bill for \$194,040 for electrical connection charges was sent to the contractor for the United States Pavilion.	-
January 9, 1964	Mr. Moses from Commissioner Winston Commissioner Winston wrote that in order to complete the exhibits in the United States Pavilion it would be necessary to use funds set aside to pay connection charges and he requested that these latter be waived by the Fair Corporation.	10.
January 13, 1964	Commissioner Winston from Mr. Moses Mr. Moses wrote concerning utility connection charges and that he had asked Congressman Delaney for his advice in matter	11.

Summary of the important events continued

Exhibit No.

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| January 31, 1964 | Commissioner Winston from Mr. Moses
Mr. Moses wrote that in view of the financial difficulties of the United States Pavilion the Fair Corporation would defer payment of connection charges during 1964 and 1965, that is until the deficits were met. | 12. |
| February 5, 1964 | Mr. Moses from Commissioner Winston
Commissioner Winston acknowledged deferral of payment. | 13. |
| April 22, 1964 | United States Pavilion officially opened to the public with President Johnson at the dedication ceremonies. | - |
| December 4, 1964 | Dr. Gross (Superintendent of Schools, New York City) from Mr. Moses
Mr. Moses wrote to Dr. Gross stating that under proper conditions and understandings the United States Pavilion might be used for some city educational purpose, that considerable negotiations would be involved and that any announcement at that time would be premature. | 14. |
| December 7, 1964 | News Release by Mr. Barkan (Member of New York City Board of Education)
Release stated that a committee headed by Mr. Barkan and appointed by Dr. Gross had inspected the United States Pavilion and had recommended that efforts be made to secure the building for the school system. | 15. |
| December 8, 1964 | Mr. Moses from Mr. Donovan (President, New York City Board of Education)
Mr. Donovan wrote that he agreed with Mr. Moses letter of December 4th and would handle the matter in accordance with his wishes. He stated that the Board was excited about the possibility of obtaining the United States Pavilion for education purposes. | 16. |
| December 9, 1964 | General Potter from Mr. Moses
Mr. Moses requested that Commissioner Winston be brought up-to-date on possible use of the United States Pavilion for educational purposes. | 17. |

Summary of the important events continued

Exhibit No.

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| December 15, 1964 | Mr. Moses from General Potter
General Potter reported that Commissioner Winston had been brought up-to-date on matter. | 18. |
| February 18, 1965 | Secretary of Commerce Connor from Mr. Moses
Mr. Moses wrote to Secretary Connor requesting that he use his best efforts to obtain payment of the overdue connection charges of \$215,019.40. | 19. |
| March 4, 1965 | Mr. Moses from Secretary Connor
Secretary Connor wrote that he was asking Commissioner Winston's staff to review the matter of connection charges with the Fair Corporation in the hopes of negotiating an "appreciable reduction" in the amount of the charges in which event they would make every effort to provide prompt payment. | 20. |
| March 11, 1965 | Secretary Connor from Mr. Moses
Mr. Moses wrote that the matter of connection charges had been reviewed and based on actual demands the bill had been adjusted to \$196,979.40. | 21. |
| March 12, 1965 | Comptroller General Campbell from Mr. Moses
Mr. Moses wrote enclosing correspondence on the financial relation of the United States Pavilion to the Fair Corporation, a rough estimate of \$1,200,000 for demolition cost of United States Pavilion and a report on status of New York City's Committee studying possible retention of buildings. | 22. |
| March 17, 1965 | Mr. Moses from Mr. Thornton
Mr. Thornton reported that he had met with Mr. Kingsley, Assistant Commissioner who stated that he had been authorized to offer an immediate settlement of connection charges for \$125,000. Mr. Thornton informed Mr. Kingsley that offer was rejected. | 23. |
| March 19, 1965 | Congressman Delaney from Mr. Moses
Mr. Moses wrote reporting on lack of results in getting United States Commission to pay overdue connection charges. | 24. |

Summary of the important events continued Exhibit No.

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| March 31, 1965 | Mr. Moses from Secretary Connor
Secretary Connor wrote that inasmuch as a compromise had not been reached it would be necessary to delay payment of connection charges until a more definitive status of the Commission's funds could be made. | 25. |
| April 3, 1965 | Secretary Connor from Mr. Moses
Mr. Moses acknowledged Secretary Connor's letter | 26. |
| April 21, 1965 | United States Pavilion officially opened for the second season with Vice President Humphrey at the opening ceremonies. A museum known as the "Hall of Presidents" is a new feature for the 1965 season. | - |
| June 17, 1965 | Secretary Connor from Mr. Moses
Mr. Moses again wrote requesting immediate payment of overdue bills which now amount to \$199,822.90. | 27. |
| June 17, 1965 | Various Congressmen from Mr. Moses
Mr. Moses wrote, requesting assistance in obtaining payment of overdue United States Pavilion bills, to Senators Kennedy, Holland, Javits, and Magnuson and Congressmen Delaney, Rooney and Addabbo. | 28. |
| June 23, 1965 | Colonel O'Neill from Mr. Kingsley
Mr. Kingsley wrote that bids for demolition of the United States Pavilion would be reviewed on June 30, 1965, the award was expected to be made by August 30th and the timetable of demolition would be January 1, 1966 to November 30, 1966. | 29. |
| June 25, 1965 | Mr. Kingsley from Colonel O'Neill
Colonel O'Neill wrote that the dates listed appeared realistic except the completion date of November 30, 1966. He stated that demolition must be completed no later than September 1, 1966. | 30. |
| June 25, 1965 | Mr. Moses from Secretary Connor
Secretary Connor wrote stating he was asking Mr. Baldwin to initiate action to resolve financial involvements. He stated that if pavilion was not to be demolished there would be a prompt settlement of the utility connection charges. | 31. |

Summary of the important events continued

Exhibit No.

June 30, 1965	General Potter from Mr. Kingsley Mr. Kingsley wrote requesting details as to the breakdown of the utility connection charges in order to provide justification of invoices.	32.
July 2, 1965	Senator Holland from Secretary Connor In reply to Senator Holland's letter Secretary Connor wrote that they contended that the electrical connection charges were excessive and should be reduced.	33.
July 9, 1965	Colonel O'Neill from Mr. S. A. Potter Mr. Potter reported that he met with Mr. Arthur Miller of GSA to discuss utility connection charges and demolition of the United States Pavilion. Mr. Miller stated that GSA was considering retention of the United States Pavilion for use by Federal agencies. Mr. Miller was told that charges would not be reduced and that the City Committee did not intend to recommend retention of the Federal Building.	34.
July 15, 1965	Mr. Moses from General Potter General Potter reported that he had again met with Commissioner Winston who again proposed the \$125,000 settlement but also stated that GSA was reviewing charge. Commissioner Winston again reported he was trying to find a permanent tenant, thereby avoiding demolition.	35.
July 19, 1965	Mr. Kingsley from General Potter General Potter wrote detailing the methods by which the connection charges were developed.	36.
July 19, 1965	Secretary Connor from Mr. Moses Mr. Moses wrote explaining the downward adjustment in connection charges which was based on actual demand. He also stated that the idea of using the United States Pavilion as a Federal office building was opposed because such a building has no place in the post-Fair Flushing Meadow Park.	37.
July 23, 1965	Post-Fair Report by Mayor's Committee The report stated that consideration of retention of the the United States Pavilion was rejected because the	38.

Summary of the important events continued

Exhibit No.

July 23, 1965 cont'd	Post-Fair Report by Mayor's Committee cont'd. proposed uses did not warrant the cost of conforming the structures to the building code and the ensuing annual operation and maintenance.	38.
July 23, 1965	Post-Fair Engineering Report by Fair Corporation The United States Pavilion was not included in the list of structures recommended for retention.	-
July 26, 1965	Newspaper article re Robert Daru (New York's Criminal and Civil Courts Bar Association) Mr. Daru was reported to have stated that he was recommending to the American Bar Association that the United States Pavilion be used as the School of Public Justice, a law school specializing in public practice.	39.
July 27, 1965	Mr. Moses from Secretary Connor Secretary Connor wrote that connection charges in the amount of \$196,600 were being paid on that date. He also stated that \$71,600 of this amount was being trans- ferred from their demolition fund.	40.
August 6, 1965	Secretary Connor from Mr. Moses Mr. Moses wrote that the Mayor's Committee and the Fair Corporation had both determined that there is no suitable post-Fair use for the United States Pavilion and therefore requested information on demolition arrangements.	41.
August, 1965	Demolition Bids for United States Pavilion It was unofficially reported that the bids received for the United States Pavilion ranged from \$119,000 to \$1,200,000. The low bid was submitted by Kaiser-Nelson.	-
August 31, 1965	Newspaper article re State Senator Speno Senator Speno urged that the United States Pavilion be retained by New York State and converted into a "New York Institute for Shared College Services.	42.
September 30, 1965	Newspaper article re Mr. Rosenberg (Chairman, New York City Board of Higher Education)	43.

Summary of the important events continued

Exhibit No.

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| September 30, 1965
cont'd | In a Herald Tribune article Mr. Rosenberg was quoted as saying that the United States Pavilion would become a training center for dropouts and other students below college level and that Pavilion would be turned over to the Board without cost after the Fair closes on October 17, 1965. | 43. |
| September 30, 1965 | Newspaper Article re Senator Javits
In a New York Post article it was stated that Senator Javits had urged Federal anti-poverty chief Sargent Shriver to lease the United States Pavilion from the City as a Job Corps center. | 44. |
| October 4, 1965 | Statement by Mr. Moses
Mr. Moses issued a statement to the effect that the Fair Corporation recommends that the United States Pavilion be demolished and it was essential that it be decided once and for all whether the United States Pavilion is to be retained or is to be demolished. | 45. |
| October 7, 1965 | Mr. Rosenberg from Mr. Carroll, Assistant Director of Budget
Mr. Carroll wrote that the Mayor's Committee would have a meeting within the next few days to consider Mr. Rosenberg's proposal to use the United States Pavilion as an Education Skills Center. He also stated that it was the general feeling of the Committee that it was opposed to using the building for this purpose. | 46. |

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DOCUMENTS

COPY

November 11, 1960

My dear Mr. Secretary:

It will be desirable to give early consideration to the advisability of participation by the United States in the New York World's Fair to be held in New York City in 1964 and 1965. It is also desirable that preliminary consideration be given to the character and scope of any such participation.

It is accordingly requested that the Secretary of Commerce take the lead in considering the question of Federal participation in the New York World's Fair and present to me his recommendations thereon not later than January 1, 1961.

In connection with the carrying out of the foregoing assignment, it is requested that appropriate Federal agencies be consulted. I suggest that you consult the Department of State, Treasury, Agriculture, the Interior, Labor, and Health, Education and Welfare, the Atomic Energy Commission, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the National Science Foundation, the United States Information Agency, and the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

Expenditures arising in connection with the above shall be paid from the appropriation appearing under the heading "Special Projects" in Title I of the General Government Matters Appropriation Act, 1961 (Public Law 86-642; 74 Stat. 473-474).

I am sending a copy of this letter to the head of each of the foregoing agencies.

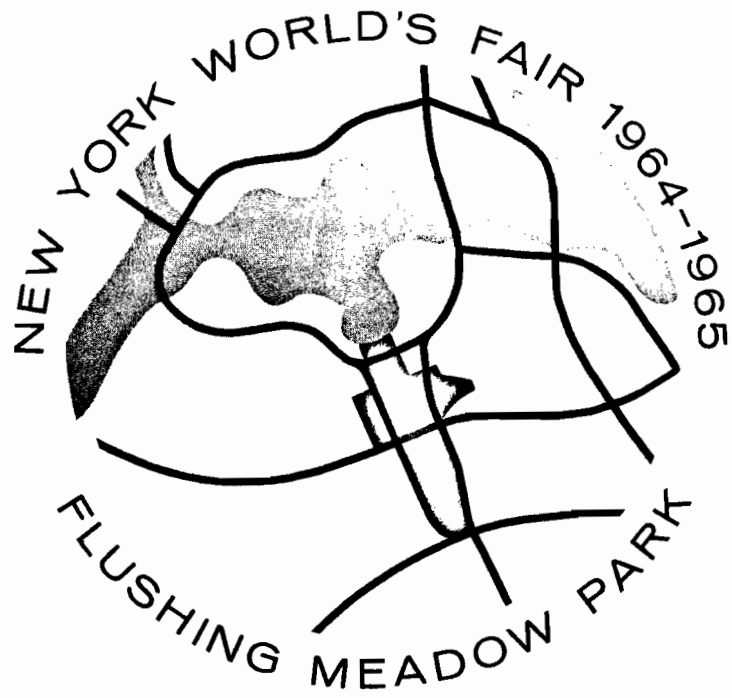
Sincerely,

s/ Dwight D. Eisenhower

The Honorable Frederick H. Mueller
The Secretary of Commerce
Washington 25, D. C.



**NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR 1964 - 1965 CORPORATION
INTERIM REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE FAIR TO
THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES SUG-
GESTING FOR CONSIDERATION A PLAN FOR A PERMANENT
FRANKLIN NATIONAL CENTER OF SCIENCE AND EDUCATION
TO HOUSE THE UNITED STATES EXHIBIT AT THE FAIR**



INTRODUCTION

In order to facilitate action on the vitally important United States Exhibit at the World's Fair, the executives and directors of the Fair invited distinguished consultants to prepare a plan of federal participation which would provide a focal center, symbolize the basic theme and purposes of the Exposition, serve as a guide to other American exhibits illustrating the progress our nation has made, and serve as the nucleus of a permanent Franklin National Center of Science and Education paralleling in this field the area of culture represented by the Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts at Lincoln Square.

All signs point to a superlative Fair at Flushing Meadow. It seems certain that exhibitors, domestic and foreign, industrial and cultural, will send to us the very best they have to offer. It becomes vital then that in the worldwide competition of ideas and practical accomplishments, our central, pivotal, national exhibit shall not, through lack of imagination and financial support, be outclassed by others. The United States Government exhibit should present graphically and convincingly in impressive surroundings the immense strides we have made under our free democratic system.

The distinguished savants whom we consulted on this plan were:

In Science:

Dr. Detlev W. Bronk, President of the Rockefeller Institute and of the National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council.

Dr. John R. Dunning, Dean of Engineering, Columbia University.

Dr. Lloyd V. Berkner, President, Associated Universities, Inc.

Dr. William L. Laurence, Science Editor, The New York Times, Chairman.

In Education:

Dr. John H. Fischer, Dean, Teachers College, Columbia University.

Dr. John W. Gardner, President of the Carnegie Corporation of New York and of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

Dr. Fred M. Hechinger, Education Editor, The New York Times.

Dr. Joseph E. Johnson, President, Carnegie Foundation for International Peace

Dr. George N. Shuster, Past President, Hunter College, Chairman.

We have taken the liberty of including in this interim report very preliminary graphic illustrations of the plan we suggest and a rough estimate of cost.

It is unnecessary to add that the location and character of this key federal exhibit are of urgent importance because they affect and influence many other features of the Fair which are advancing rapidly.

ROBERT MOSES

President

FRANKLIN NATIONAL CENTER OF SCIENCE AND EDUCATION

SCIENCE EXHIBIT

Your committee is unanimously agreed that the United States exhibit "involving primarily our scientific accomplishments and our expectations for the near future" should be the outstanding exhibit at the Fair. It should be the finest of its kind, fully commensurate with the greatness of America, not only as the country in which free men attained the highest technological development and the highest standard of living of any nation in history, but also as the country in which science has made possible the evolution of a free society in which every man achieved the highest dignity and stature as an individual, with the greatest opportunities ever for the full development of his physical, intellectual, spiritual and creative potential.

Not only has science made possible in the United States the highest form of a free society, in which every individual has an equal opportunity to realize to the fullest extent all the innate potentialities of his endowment, it is now playing the central role in the all-important task of defending our free society against the greatest threat in its history. A science exhibit officially sponsored by the leading nation of the free world must make it clear to all the world that in the great war of ideas we are now engaged, our greatest defensive weapons are not atomic and hydrogen bombs but the mind of man functioning in a climate of individual freedom.

While a United States science exhibit should, understandably, "involve our scientific accomplishments" it should not limit itself merely to our own accomplishments. Fundamental scientific discoveries, upon which our great technological achievements are based, have largely been made by scientists of the free Western democracies, mainly Britain, France, Germany, Italy and the Scandinavian countries. Our modern industrial civilization began with the steam engine, invented by an Englishman, who made use of basic laws of mechanics discovered by Galileo, an Italian, and Newton, an Englishman. Newton's fundamental discoveries have, in fact, laid the foundation for all the great contrivances of the Machine Age. The principle of electromagnetic induction, which made possible the dynamo and ushered in the Age of Electricity, was discovered by Faraday, an Englishman. Another Englishman, Sir J. J. Thomson, discovered the electron, the basis of all the marvels of electronics — radio, television, radar, automation, rocketry, satel-

lites, etc. Roentgen, a German, discovered the X-ray, one of the most powerful tools to penetrate the mysteries of matter, as well as a powerful weapon in the diagnosis and treatment of disease. Becquerel, a Frenchman, discovered radioactivity, which opened the door to the Atomic Age. Rutherford, an Englishman, discovered the nucleus of the atom, citadel of the material universe, while another Englishman, Chadwick, discovered the neutron, which opened the way to nuclear fission, discovered by Otto Hahn, a German. Pasteur, a Frenchman, discovered the bacterial origin of infectious disease and laid the foundation for modern immunology, which revolutionized medicine and public health. Fleming, an Englishman, discovered penicillin, which opened the way for the antibiotics that have so far saved more lives than were lost in both world wars. Mendel, an Austrian monk, discovered the laws of heredity and laid the foundation for modern genetics.

It is these fundamental discoveries, made by men seeking knowledge for the sake of knowledge per se, without any thought of its possible practical application, that have opened the way for all our own scientific accomplishments, which, in turn, have made possible our way of life. Hence it is obvious that a United States exhibit must, first of all, be a history of ideas, showing how the inquisitive mind of man, given full scope in an atmosphere of intellectual freedom, has, over the centuries, and particularly since the advent of free institutions, managed to make nature yield some of her most important secrets, and how these triumphs of man's free mind have, in turn, made it possible for all free men, and particularly the American people, to harness the forces of nature to build a better life in an environment vastly more suitable for man's needs, material, as well as spiritual.

All the aforementioned fundamental discoveries, and many others in the fields of astronomy, physics, chemistry, biology, genetics, geophysics, medicine, agriculture, metallurgy, etc. upon which all our modern technological civilization is based, should form important parts of the United States exhibit. By taking advantage of all modern techniques of presentation — color motion pictures, television, transparencies, revolving stages, with prominent scientists taking part in the demonstrations, either in color

motion pictures or in person, such exhibits could be made not only highly instructive, but highly dramatic and entertaining as well.

There is no greater thrill than that of the naked mind of man, with or without simple tools, challenging nature to yield up some of her important secrets, and coming out triumphant after overcoming apparently insuperable obstacles. The intellectual and spiritual exaltation, the religious awe, that must have overcome Newton when he discovered the Law of Gravitation; the ecstasy experienced by Einstein when he discovered the principle of relativity (he was so overcome that he actually took to bed for two weeks); the joy of Pierre and Marie Curie the night they first saw the eerie light of radium in the abandoned cadaver shed, after four years of back-breaking labor, to take but a few examples at random, could be made to live again in the minds and hearts of the spectators at the exhibit, through dramatic re-enactments of the original scenes.

Such exhibits will dramatically demonstrate the following fundamental points:

1. All modern technology has its origin in fundamental discoveries made by inquisitive minds seeking knowledge of nature.

2. While pure science seeks only knowledge, without any thought of practical application, every scientific discovery eventually leads to far-reaching technological developments for the improvement of man's lot on earth. Technology, in turn, gives science new tools that make possible further fundamental discoveries.

3. All major discoveries in science have led to further enhancement of the democratic way of life.

4. Conversely, the democratic way of life creates the best environment for the creative mind. This is particularly true in the development of science and technology.

Without in any way resorting to propaganda, the exhibit, as outlined, will make it clear that not one of the major discoveries mentioned has come from either Czarist or Communist Russia, or from Nazi Germany, or from any other country without democratic institutions. The only major technological development in Nazi Germany, the V-2 — the first practical rocket — was based on principles developed by the American, Robert Goddard, whose basic ideas

were also lifted bodily by the Russians in the development of their sputniks. In fact, all of Russia's technological progress is based on fundamental scientific discoveries and technological developments made in the free world, their technological development being largely based on the technology of the United States.

All the aforementioned lead your committee to the following conclusions:

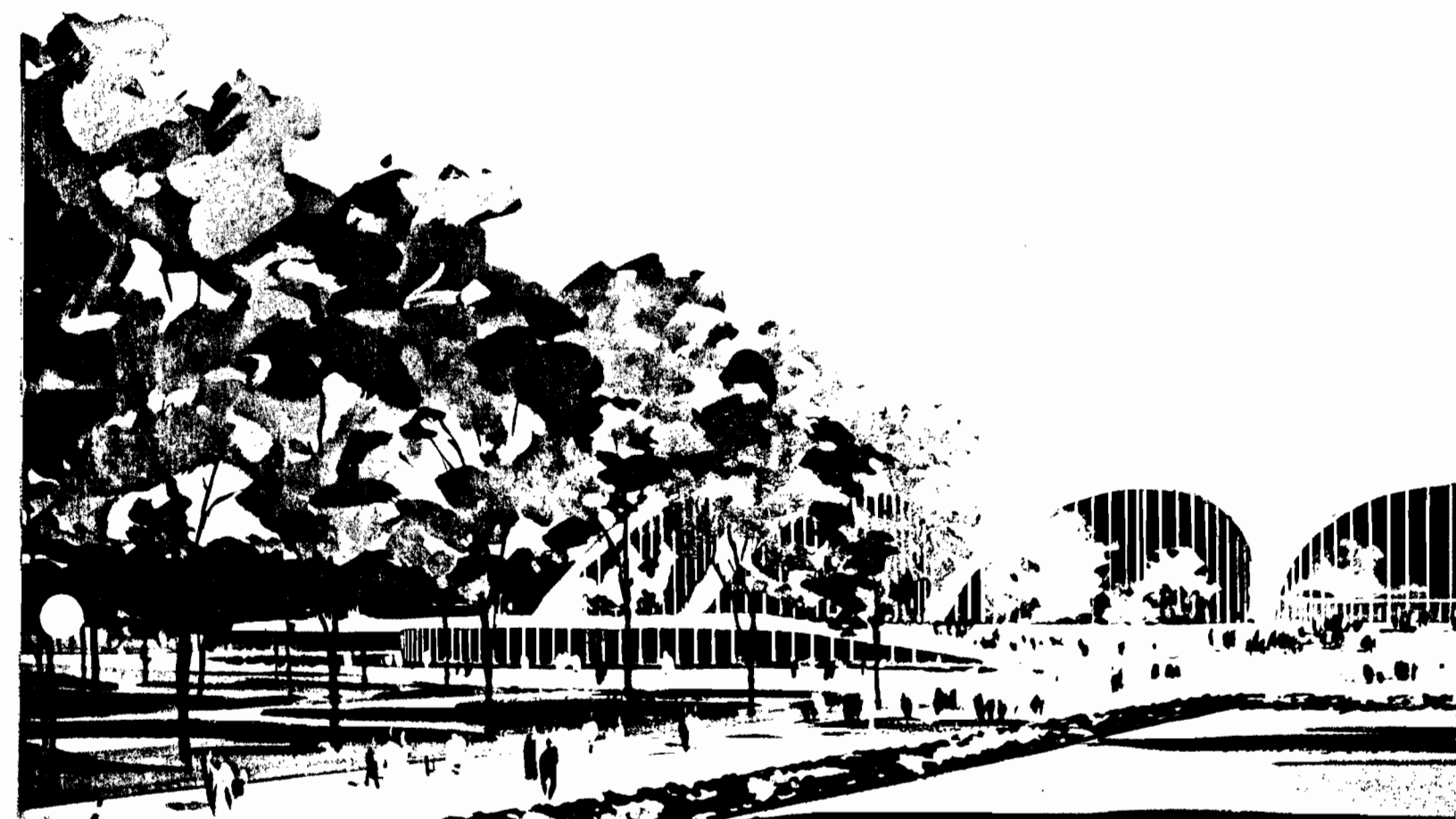
1. The United States Scientific Exhibit should be the finest of its kind, exceeding in scope the outstanding examples of equivalent institutions anywhere in the world — such as the Deutsches Museum in Munich or the Palace of Discovery in Paris. It should, in fact, aim to become one of the wonders of the modern world, fully representing the spirit of America and commensurate with its greatness as the leader of the free world. Properly planned, it could serve as an expression of our faith in the future, as a potent weapon in the war of ideas. In the present fateful struggle between the concepts of a free society and totalitarian enslavement we cannot afford second best.

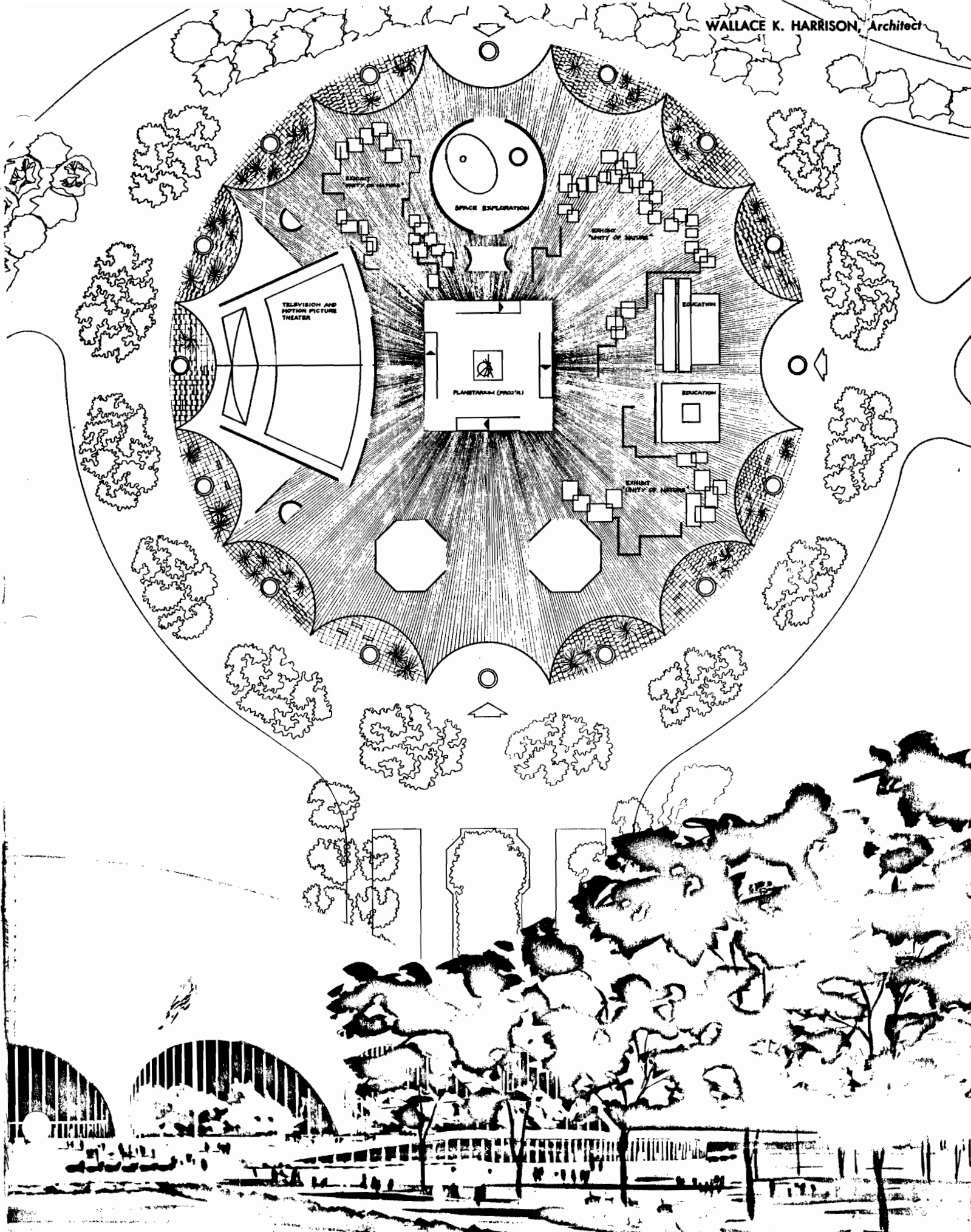
2. Such an institution must, obviously, become a permanent part of our cultural heritage. It must be housed in a monumental building that in itself would represent one of the finest structures of its kind in the world, one that would stand as a symbol of the modern free world in the same manner as the great cathedrals of Europe symbolized the aspirations and the faith of their builders and of the peoples of their day.

3. We believe that such an exhibit, and the structure in which it is housed, requires a minimum of seven acres, including exterior landscaping. A central location is desirable, as the United States Science Exhibit should be at the center of the Fair, the hub from which all other exhibits radiate. Such a central location, we believe, will enhance the value of, and interest in, all other technological exhibits to be presented by our leading industrial organizations, the technologies of which are the results of basic discoveries in science. The United States Science Exhibit would serve as the background that will make all these industrial exhibits more understandable, and hence more attractive.

The structure housing the United States Exhibit

Text continued on page 6





should in itself be a most dramatic exhibit, a dynamic symbol of the world of the future, showing the creative mind of America at its best in one of its most original aspects. The preliminary sketches for the proposed building were prepared by Wallace K. Harrison.

After careful consideration, your committee has come to the further conclusion that a United States Science Exhibit of the dimensions outlined above would require an appropriation by the Federal Government of \$30,000,000 — \$20,000,000 for the building and \$10,000,000 for the exhibits it would house.

The institution on Flushing Meadow must not be a museum of static displays, but a living dynamic institution, a great cultural center, designed to instruct, to enrich and to inspire all those who visit it, young and old, university graduates and those of no more than a grammar school education. It should instruct and at the same time entertain. This great Center of Science and Technology, as we prefer to call it, should be the equivalent of a great National Theatre, in which the leading actor is the human mind, groping and struggling through the ages to learn the secrets of nature and to make man at home in an orderly universe.

The Center would thus be above all a revolutionary type of educational institution as well as a new form of entertainment. Like a great repertory theatre, it should schedule special programs, daily or weekly, so that a visitor having once come to it will want to visit it again and again and will tell his friends to do likewise. It would serve as a model for similar institutions in all other cities throughout the country as well as in other parts of the world. It could become a major attraction for conventions and tourists, one of the showpieces of America.

As already stated, the Center should take advantage of all modern techniques of presentation, color motion pictures, television, revolving stages, etc. Motion pictures in color should present in dramatic form the story of the major discoveries of the fundamental laws of nature upon which all our modern technology is based. The emphasis in all these should be not on the "what?" but on the "how?", the manner in which an idea emerged, not infrequently over the course of centuries or millennia.

The exhibit should aim to give the average person

an outline of man's knowledge of the universe, the infinite and the infinitesimal, the living and the non-living, and how this knowledge was acquired. The motion pictures and lectures by eminent scientists should serve to provide the background for actual demonstrations showing the mind of great men in action.

These demonstrations should be associated with personal participation on a do-it-yourself basis, with the visitor himself performing some of the crucial experiments that represent landmarks in the growth of ideas. The visitor could be taught to weigh the earth, the moon and the sun; to measure the velocity of light; and to determine on his own the distance from the earth to the sun. Repeating the experiment of Galileo, the visitor could rediscover for himself the law of falling bodies; he could discover helium in the sun and determine what other elements the sun is made of; he could repeat Faraday's simple experiment that led to the Age of Electricity, and the epoch-making experiment by Hertz, in which he created the first man-made electromagnetic wave, which ushered in the age of radio, television and radar. These are only a few examples in which the average person could be initiated into the fellowship of the great discoverers through the ages.

Rather than being lost in a maze of detail, the exhibit should stress the unity of nature and the fundamental laws that govern it. It should be built around several great general exhibits, all interrelated. One of these should give the visitor a comprehensive view of the cosmos at large, the universe of stars, galaxies and supergalaxies. Another should give the story of the solar system and of the earth. The story of matter and energy should be the subject of a third. Another general exhibit should be devoted to the story of the evolution of life on earth and the possibility of its existence elsewhere in the universe. The nature of life and how it functions, with emphasis on human development and physiology, should be the subject of another. An exhibit showing how a humble monk, Gregor Mendel, observing his peas in his garden, discovered the laws of heredity operating throughout the entire realm of life, from the lowest of bacteria to man, should be the starting point for an exposition of the story of genetics.

All these great exhibits, however, should merely

serve as the background for the story of America's contribution to science and technology, from colonial times to the present. It should show how, building on the discoveries of the past, the American creative mind transformed a virgin continent into a New World which offered the greatest opportunities for the individual to grow in freedom and to attain the highest standard of living in history.

The exhibit should constitute a great pageant of the great names in American science and invention — Franklin, Eli Whitney, Joseph Henry, Fulton, Morse, Bell, Willard Gibbs, Michelson, Millikan, Edison and Tesla, to mention but a few. It should show America's great contributions to the development of the telegraph and the telephone, the automobile, radio, television, and radar; the airplane, the helicopter and the jet plane; its contributions to the science of nutrition, to medicine and to surgery, to agriculture and transportation, to the harnessing of great rivers, such as the Niagara and the St. Lawrence, with scale models of these giant dams.

Two of the major exhibits of American technology should, of course, show our country's outstanding contributions to the Atomic Age and the Age of Space. The atomic exhibit should show the highlights of the great secret wartime development that brought the Atomic Age into being. It should show, among others, a model of the first nuclear reactor built in the squash court at the University of Chicago, the first atomic power plant in history. It should be climaxed with an actual experimental swimming pool type of nuclear reactor, of the type shown by the United States at the United Nations Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy in Geneva in 1955. Such a reactor is absolutely safe and is highly spectacular. The exhibit should also illustrate the great promise of atomic energy as a vast new source of energy for industrial power, and as a most important tool in agriculture, biology, and medicine, which promises to play a major role in the conquest of disease and the prolongation of life.

The exhibit on the Space Age should, first of all, provide a clear explanation of the fundamental principles of the rocket and the principles that maintain a satellite in its orbit. It should display models of the various American satellites placed in orbit, their instrumentation and their purpose. It should also

leave room for any new satellites and new discoveries that will be made after the exhibit had been set up.

In addition to providing a comprehensive outline of scientific discoveries and technological developments up to the present, the Fair should also provide a glimpse of the immediate and the more distant future. It should show how atomic energy promises to give mankind everywhere an abundant source of energy for an abundant life, and how that will serve as a vital factor in bringing peace to the world. It would show mankind entering an era in which most major diseases will be eliminated and the average lifespan will be significantly increased.

It should also show that, within the next two decades or so, scientists hope to solve the problem of harnessing the fusion energy of the hydrogen bomb as a limitless source of industrial power, with the oceans of the world providing an endless source of fuel.

Lastly, it should provide a glimpse of what further explorations of outer space will bring in the future. Such a glimpse will make the onlooker aware that we stand on the eve of some of the greatest discoveries ever made, discoveries that may open vast new horizons for mankind.

The exhibit as a whole must avoid giving the impression that science and technology are purely materialistic. Science is the outgrowth of the spirit of man, of his desire to know, to seek the truth. Its technological fruits serve to make man free from exhausting physical labor, to enable him to cultivate his spiritual and creative powers, in short, to make him free. An understanding of science should therefore give us faith in the future, for science, by fostering the free mind, is the greatest enemy of totalitarianism. The old maxim, "And ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free" is still as valid as it ever was.

Respectfully submitted

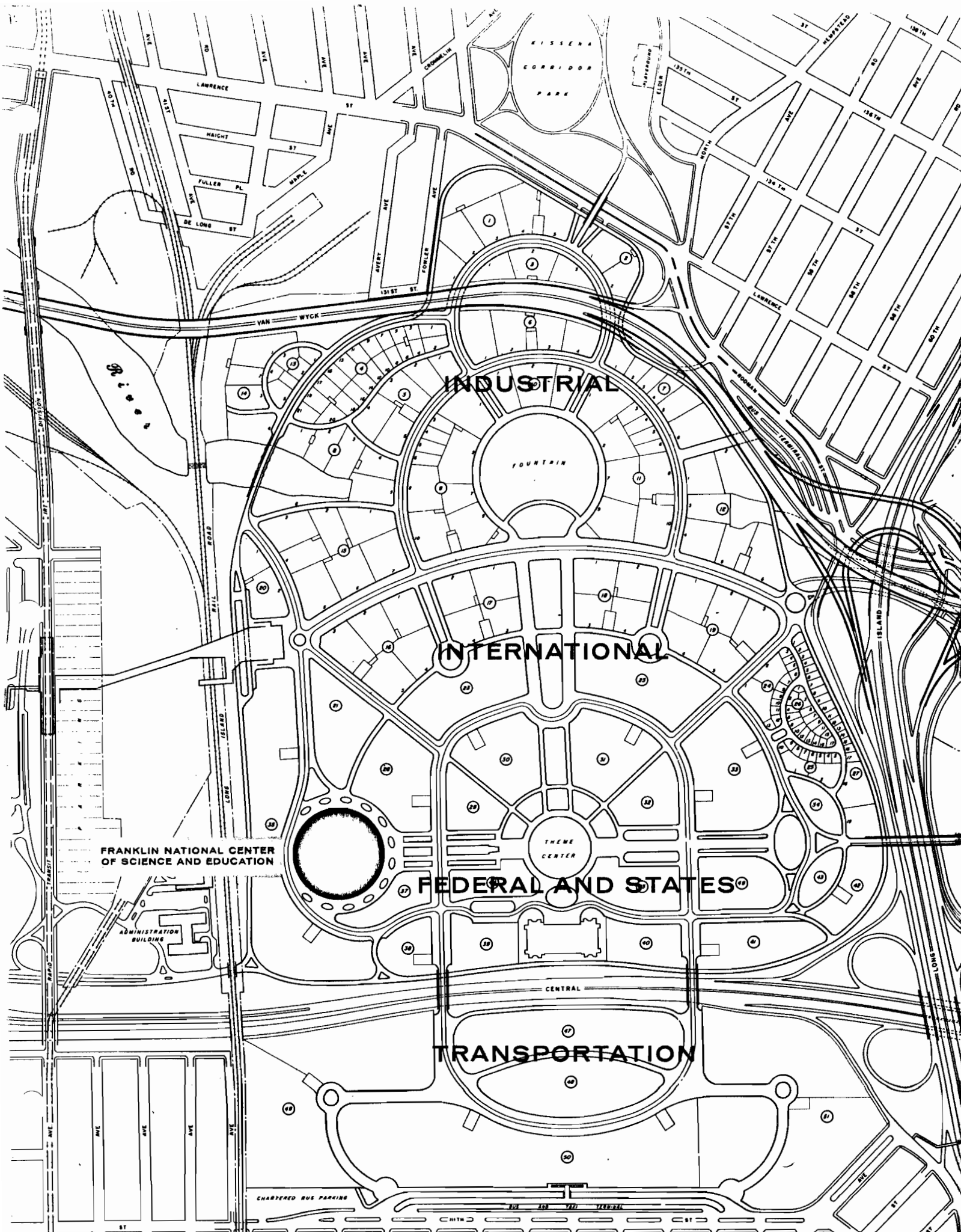
DETLEV W. BRONK

JOHN R. DUNNING

LLOYD V. BERKNER

WILLIAM L. LAURENCE

Chairman



INDUSTRIAL

INTERNATIONAL

FEDERAL AND STATES

TRANSPORTATION

FRANKLIN NATIONAL CENTER
OF SCIENCE AND EDUCATION

ADMINISTRATION
BUILDING

FOUNTAIN

THEME
CENTER

CENTRAL

CHARTERED BUS PARKING

BUS STOP

LOUISIANA

ISLAND

LONG

NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR 1964-1965

ROBERT MOSES, *President*

Executive Committee

THOMAS J. DEEGAN, JR. *Chairman*

BERNARD F. GIMBEL

JOHN W. HANES

WALLACE K. HARRISON

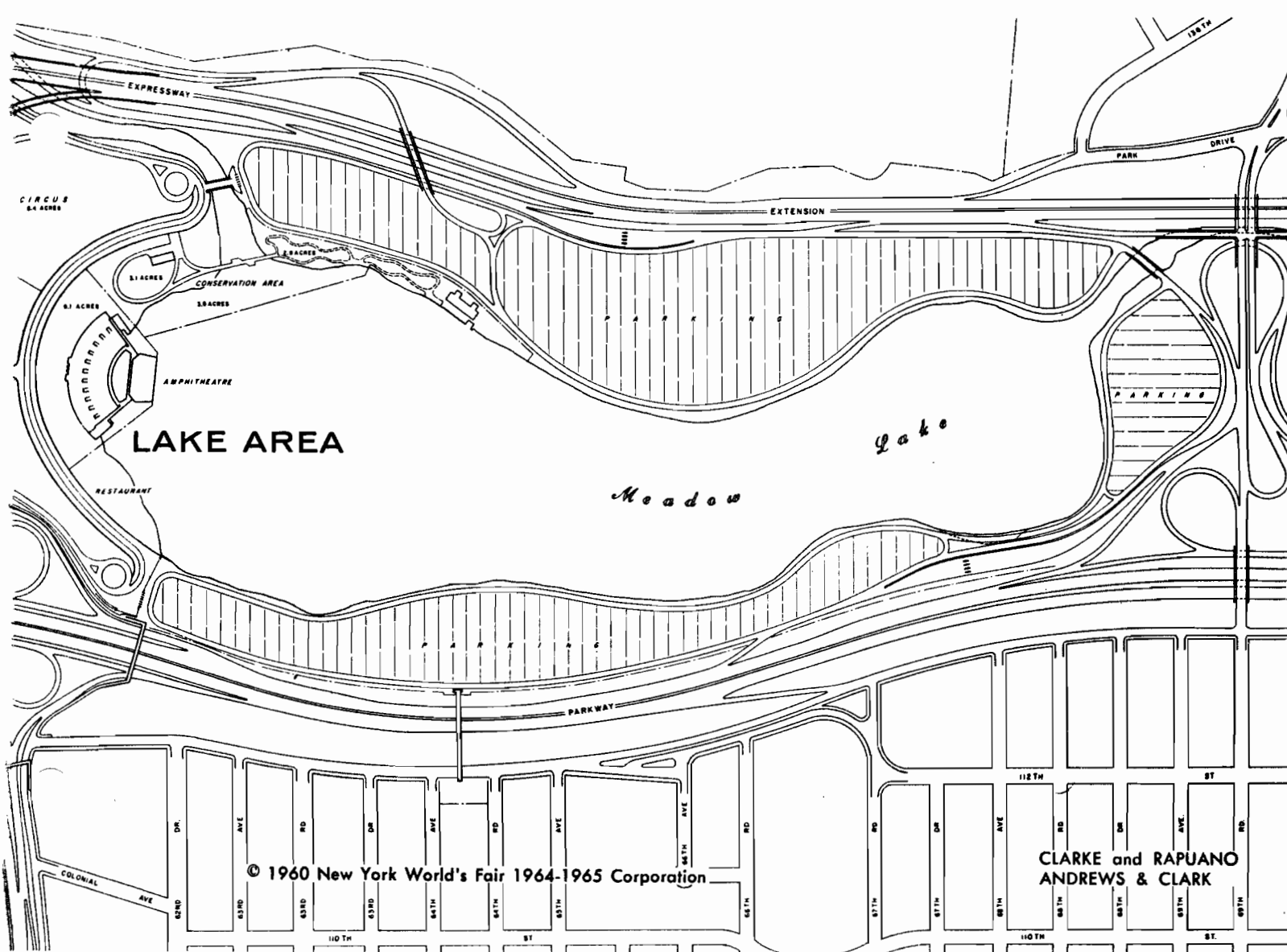
ROBERT MOSES

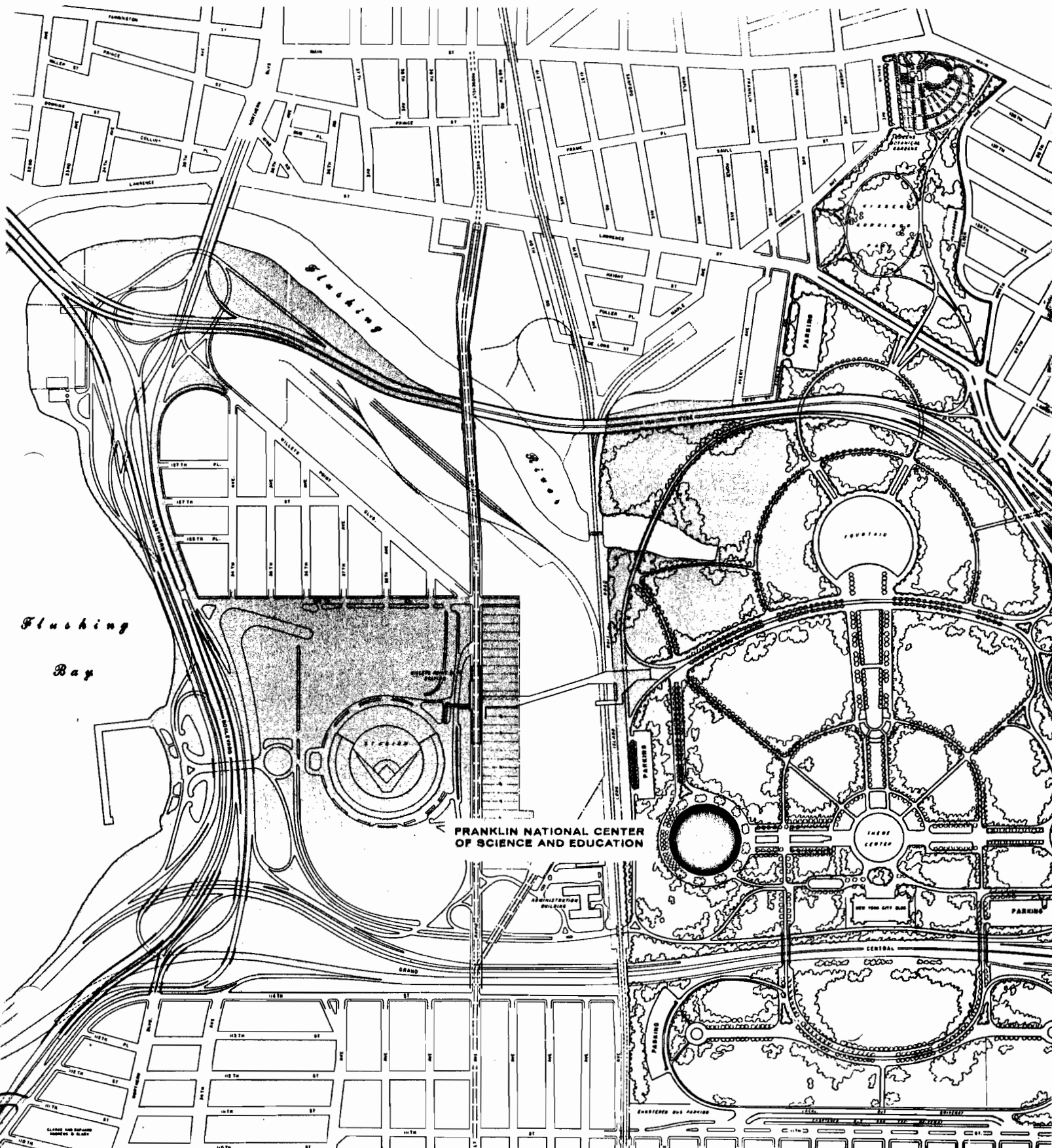
RICHARD C. PATTERSON, JR.

WILLIAM E. POTTER

CHARLES F. PREUSSE

WILLIAM E. ROBINSON



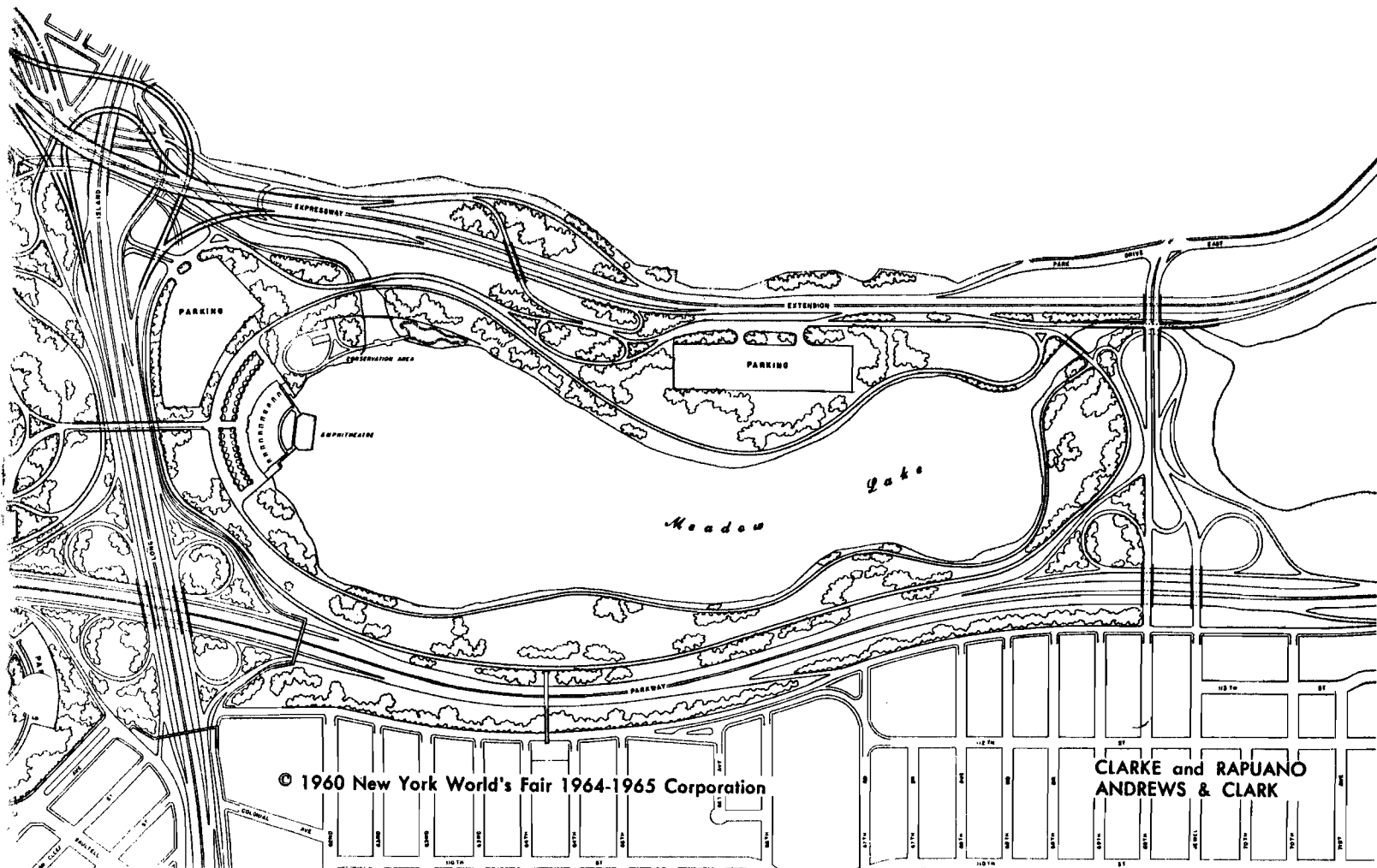


**FRANKLIN NATIONAL CENTER
OF SCIENCE AND EDUCATION**

*Flushing
Bay*

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
NEW YORK CITY BUS
PARKING
CENTRAL
ENLARGED BUS PARKING
C-11th ST
C-12th ST
C-13th ST
C-14th ST
C-15th ST
C-16th ST
C-17th ST
C-18th ST
C-19th ST
C-20th ST

FLUSHING MEADOW PARK AFTER FAIR



© 1960 New York World's Fair 1964-1965 Corporation

CLARKE and RAPUANO
ANDREWS & CLARK

ADDENDUM TO THE REPORT OF THE SCIENCE COMMITTEE

EDUCATION EXHIBIT

As stated in the report of your Committee on the United States Science Exhibit, the National Center of Science would "be above all a revolutionary type of educational institution as well as a new form of entertainment."

On further consideration, and in the light of the valuable report of the Committee on Education headed by Dr. George N. Shuster, and including Dr. John H. Fischer, Dr. John W. Gardner, Dr. Fred M. Hechinger and Dr. Joseph E. Johnson, it appears that the educational potentialities of such a Center would be greatly enhanced by the incorporation of a special exhibit that would tell in dramatic form, *largely through color motion pictures and closed circuit television*, the inspiring story of the development of the American educational system, from the beginning to the present, with a glimpse into the future.

Such an exhibit would *not require a special building*, as one large hall, in the form of an attractive and spacious auditorium, equipped with a modern stage and screen and decorated with murals giving the highlights of the story of education in America, would adequately serve the purpose. Such a Hall of Education should form an integral part of the Science Building. The Center could thus be named the "Franklin National Center of Science and Education."

The educational section of the Center should *avoid any semblance of static museum-type exhibits*. The development of the educational system in America is one of the glories of our land, a story of great human interest that can be told in colorful and dramatic sequences in which the highlights covering a period of more than three centuries could be re-enacted and made to live again. The story should tell how from the very beginning the "things" our forefathers "longed for, and looked after was to advance learning and perpetuate it to our posterity." It should tell not only the American people but the peoples from all parts of the world who will visit the Fair, and in the years to come, that the ideal of universal education for all, and not only for the privileged few, was fostered in our country from the beginning; that this ideal became a keystone of our democratic way of life, which gives every individual an equal opportunity to develop to the fullest possible extent all the innate talents within him. It

should show that only in America has this ideal been fostered, and is still being fostered, not for the purpose of creating robot-like servants of the State, but to give every individual an equal opportunity to rise to his highest dignity as an individual; to give life a higher meaning; to inspire to the fullest measure a devotion to the higher values of existence; to instill in every citizen love of God, of country and of his fellow men.

The spirit of American education, that might well be expressed in an inscription on one of the walls of the proposed Hall of Education, could best be illuminated by the inspiring passage from New England's First Fruits, published in 1643, telling the story of the founding of Harvard College in 1636, a bare sixteen years after the landing of the Pilgrims:

"After God had carried us safe to New-England, and wee had builded our houses, provided necessaries for our liveli-hood, rear'd convenient places for Gods worship, and settled the Civil Government: One of the next things wee longed for, and looked after was to advance Learning and perpetuate it to our Posterity; dreading to leave an illiterate Ministry to the Churches, when our present Ministers shall lie in the Dust.

"And as wee were thinking and consulting how to effect this Great Work, it pleased God to stir up the heart of one Mr. Harvard (a Godly gentleman and a lover of learning, there living among us) to give the one half of his Estate (it being in all about 1700 £) towards the erecting of a Colledge; and all his Library: after him another gave 300 £. Others after them cast in more, and the publique hand of the State added the rest; the Colledge was, by common consent, appointed to be at Cambridge (a place very pleasant and accomodate) and is called (according to the name of the first founder) Harvard Colledge."

This inspiring story could well be dramatically re-enacted in a color motion picture, to be written by one of our leading dramatists. The film would show the Pilgrims in solemn conclave at a Town Meeting which may well have followed the funeral of one of their ministers. They would be shown discussing the need for the advancement and perpetuation of learning, revealing their "dread of leaving an illiterate ministry," and their despair because of the lack of funds with which to accomplish their purpose, when a young minister among them, John Harvard, rises to announce his magnificent gift.

The story could then go on to tell the early struggles of the young college for survival, how the students paid their tuition with products of the farm — cheese, milk, eggs and vegetables, which the faculty lived on. It could show actual classrooms of the 17th Century, the methods of teaching, student life, their games and their pranks. The story could unfold the role played by Harvard in the Revolutionary War, in the Civil War, in World War I and II. Leading actors could re-create some of the great teachers and personalities of Harvard during its three centuries, making them live again in their classrooms. Interwoven through the story should, of course, be the landmarks showing the growth of Harvard from a tiny "Collodge" of one small building to one of the world's great institutions of learning, with outstanding graduate schools in Medicine, Law, Business, the Arts, the Sciences and the Humanities.

Similar inspiring, intensely dramatic stories could be told of our other great universities — Yale, Princeton, Columbia, to mention but a few. Many of these dramatizations already exist. For example, during its recent fund drive, Harvard produced a splendid motion picture, "From the Age that is Past," shown so far only to a limited audience of alumni, which should prove highly interesting to the public at large.

Another dramatic and colorful story could be told of the development of our great Land-Grant colleges and universities, showing President Lincoln signing the Land-Grant Act in 1862 and explaining its purpose; the development of our great State Universities; the establishment of our great institutions of learning for women; the world-famous institutes of technology, such as M.I.T. and Caltech; our great research centers, such as the Rockefeller Institute; the unique Institute for Advanced Study, at Princeton; our gigantic National Laboratories, serving groups of universities, at Brookhaven, N. Y., Oak Ridge, Tenn.; and Argonne, near Chicago.

By means of closed circuit television, the visitor at the Center would be permitted to enter classrooms in several of our leading universities, showing education in action. He could be made a participant in some of the students' extra-curricular activities, watch rehearsals and actual performances of their dramatic societies, debating teams, glee clubs. He could sit-in at a typical "bull-session" among undergraduates and made to feel as one of them.

One of the special features of the education exhibit could be a re-enactment of some of the memorable football games of the past, bringing back to life, or restore the youth of, some of the legendary names in football history. This feature of the exhibit should, of course, show present day athletic activities, illustrating the fact that American education is designed to meet the needs of the whole man, body, mind and spirit.

A major part of the exhibit should be devoted to a dramatic presentation of the development of the elementary school, the high school and the kindergarten, with living subjects playing their respective parts in the proper environment. This group of exhibits, all in color motion pictures, should bring back to life the original red school house, with all the trimmings. It should show the teachers and the children in the dress of the period, and the manner in which the three R's were taught. It should graphically depict how this little red school house gradually developed over the years into the modern elementary school and high school. These exhibits also should show typical classrooms in action, with living actors playing the part of the teachers and real children acting as the pupils. Whenever possible actual modern classrooms should be entered by means of closed circuit television.

One of the major aims of this exhibit would be to illustrate the development of the art of teaching from its crude beginnings to its modern advanced techniques. This could be done by showing classrooms at various periods in our history and the methods used in teaching certain subjects.

The exhibit could be climaxed with a present-day version of the meeting of the Pilgrims that led to the founding of Harvard. In the modern version we would have (in color motion picture) a group of distinguished educators, including the presidents of a number of our leading institutions of learning, expressing their fears for the future and affirming once again that "the things we long for, and look after, is to advance learning and perpetuate it to our posterity." In this sequence should be outlined, in the words of the educators, the great problems now facing American education, stressing the fact that we are now engaged in a fateful struggle for survival that requires the training of our best minds, through a system of universal education designed to meet effectively the great challenge of our day.

Respectfully submitted

WILLIAM L. LAURENCE

Chairman, Science Committee.

December 15, 1960

Dear Mr. President:

By your letter of November 11, 1960, you instructed me to take the lead, in consultation with other agencies which you specified, in considering the advisability of Federal participation in the New York World's Fair and giving at least preliminary thought to its possible character and scope. In your letter of November 18, 1960, you requested my report by December 15.

At my request, each of the heads of the other agencies concerned assigned to this task a specially qualified official, and undertook to develop and submit their views and suggestions. I designated Under Secretary Philip Ray to organize and direct all the work under my immediate supervision, and I assigned Nathan Ostroff, an Assistant General Counsel of Commerce, who served last year as Executive Secretary to your World's Fair Commission, to serve in the same capacity on this task.

A group of our officials visited the site of the Fair, and were briefed by the local authorities in regard to the plans, accomplishments, and state of readiness of preparations for the Fair. In addition, we reviewed the history of United States participation in similar enterprises both here and abroad for a number of years up to and including the recent World's Fair at Brussels. In this latter connection, we had the special benefit of the views and recommendations for future enterprises of this nature, expressed by the U. S. Exhibit Commissioner at Brussels, Howard Cullman, in his report to you of May 30, 1959.

For reasons which I shall set forth, it is now my view, fully concurred in by all agencies concerned, that the Federal Government should participate in the New York World's Fair. We believe further that such participation should be on a scale and in a manner commensurate and appropriate to the Fair as a whole, calculated to assure widespread participation and attendance and to achieve the best possible effect in terms of promoting international good will -- the underlying purpose of a World's Fair.

The United States has participated in a significant way in every major World's Fair held during the past almost 100 years. These include, most notably, at Brussels, in 1958; New York and San Francisco, in 1939; Dallas, in 1935; Chicago, in 1933; Philadelphia, in 1926; Rio de Janeiro, in 1922; St. Louis, in 1904; Paris, in 1900; Chicago, in 1893; Paris again, in 1889 and 1878; and Philadelphia, in 1876. The Fair being planned and undertaken by New York in 1964 and 1965 seems clearly in scale and concept to measure up to, and even in some respects to exceed, these previous enterprises.

Moreover, its timing is most opportune, marking as it does the 300th anniversary of our largest city, as well as the 15th anniversary of its becoming the home of the United Nations. The timing is also almost perfect at this

point in world economic recovery and development when we can readily foresee increased travel to the United States, both tourist and business, by reason not only of increased ability to pay, but also the advent of lower cost, speedier and more plentiful transportation. And, our own interstate mobility will be at an all-time high as the nationwide highway program makes further substantial progress towards completion.

It happens, also, that the Bureau of International Expositions has thus far withheld formal acknowledgment of the New York Fair. That organization, whose membership is largely European, is concerned with the holding of, and attendance at, fairs by its members. The United States is not a member, because our Federal-State relationship and the interests of private enterprise make it difficult to meet BIE requirements in regard to Governmental guarantees of fair enterprises and those relating to the spacing and duration of fairs. While the lack of BIE endorsement does not preclude foreign country participation at the New York Fair, it does provide a special reason for Federal assistance by way of good offices intervention and otherwise as appropriate and necessary to assure the widest possible participation and attendance from around the world.

I should mention at this point that we are very favorably impressed with the accomplishments reported to us by the New York authorities, particularly in regard to American industry participation already committed, as well as their state of readiness insofar as staffing, organization, financing and construction plans, and site and other preparations are concerned. They are, of course, aware of the BIE situation and other deterrent factors, but they are determined and confident of obtaining substantial foreign country and American participation.

I should mention, also, that on December 5, the New York authorities submitted to us a proposal for a national center of science and education to be constructed and used, first, as the United States exhibit during the Fair, and thereafter to be maintained as a permanent part of the recreational area to be developed on the Fair site. It was prepared by two groups of individuals outstanding in the fields of science and education, and is most imaginative in concept. It was our consensus, however, that we could not properly pass final judgment on it at this time. Some reservations were expressed as to whether the subject matter was sufficiently representative or comprehensive, and also as to the possible duplication of industry and other private exhibits. And, it was agreed that the proposed element of permanency requires special study.

Generally, on the matter of scope and content of a Federal exhibit, all of us are agreed that it should be very substantial and meaningful in keeping with the scale of the Fair and our position as the host country. The theme, it is felt, should be broadly based but not complicated, reflecting what America is and will be -- its abiding concern for individual freedom and responsibility -- its developing opportunities for the individual, rather than, for example, just what America makes or can do.

Howard Cullman, in his above-mentioned earlier report to you, stated that at least three years should be allowed for planning and construction of a full-scale U.S. exhibit. He emphasized, further, that the project planning should properly proceed on the basis of theme, then determination of actual exhibits and program, and finally, physical containment, i. e., engineering and construction, and actual operation. He stated that theme determination and planning can be accomplished by a small staff without a great expenditure of funds, and that only when completed should Congressional approval and the major program appropriation be sought. All of these judgments are fully borne out by experience in this Department in administering the international trade fair participation program. Under the circumstances, with the Fair scheduled to open in the spring of 1964, it would be a mistake to delay necessary planning until a Congressional authorization and appropriation could be obtained.

It is my recommendation, therefore, if you concur in the judgments which I have expressed, that you designate and provide financing for the Secretary of Commerce to undertake the theme development and planning stage of the U.S. exhibit at the New York World's Fair. It is also my recommendation that you should authorize and direct him to organize and chair a committee representing all departments and agencies concerned to make determinations of policy in this regard, in consultation with select leaders of American thought and action. The appointment of an Exhibit Commissioner, ordinarily made by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, should be postponed until the stage of execution of planning and operation is reached, probably by next summer.

Respectfully yours,

FREDERICK H. MUELLER

Secretary of Commerce

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IMMEDIATE RELEASE

December 20, 1960

James C. Hagerty, Press Secretary to the President

THE WHITE HOUSE

THE WHITE HOUSE TODAY MADE PUBLIC
THE FOLLOWING LETTER FROM THE
PRESIDENT TO THE SECRETARY OF
COMMERCE AND THE SECRETARY'S RE-
PORT REGARDING UNITED STATES PAR-
TICIPATION IN THE NEW YORK WORLD'S
FAIR

December 20, 1960

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I have received your report of December 15, 1960, regarding United States participation in the New York World's Fair, and I approve your recommendations.

There is no doubt in my mind that the Federal Government should participate in the Fair. While I realize that the Congress must authorize formal participation and make the necessary appropriations, I believe that because of the urgency as to time and the strong probability of participation, the theme development and other planning required should be initiated immediately.

I, therefore, authorize and direct the Secretary of Commerce to be in charge of theme development and planning for the United States exhibit and further request that for policy guidance he should organize an appropriate interdepartmental committee and an advisory group of select leaders of American thought and action. The Director of the Bureau of the Budget will assist you in making the necessary arrangements for financing this activity.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

The Honorable
The Secretary of Commerce
Washington 25, D. C.

NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR 1964-1965 CORPORATION

Washington Office

1001 Connecticut Avenue, N. W.

Washington 6, D. C.

June 20, 1961

REFER INQUIRIES TO:

**F. Bourns Upham, III
Director, Federal and State Exhibits
Ex. 3-1964**

**Stuart Cameron
Ex. 3-1964 or Re. 7-2500**

FOR RELEASE: IMMEDIATELY

Senator Jacob K. Javits, Senator Kenneth B. Keating, Congressman Emanuel Celler, Congressman John Taber, Congressman James J. Delaney, together with other members of the New York State Congressional Delegation today introduced in the Senate and the House of Representatives the Administration's bill to provide for the planning of the United States participation in the New York World's Fair to be held in Flushing Meadow Park, New York City, in 1964 and 1965.

The bill had been forwarded previously to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House by Secretary of Commerce Luther H. Hodges who stated in his transmittal letter that "It is our

(more)

belief that the Federal Government should participate in this Fair and to that end we are requesting the Congress to approve our undertaking the necessary preliminary study and report."

This action is in furtherance of the prior action of President Eisenhower who, on December 20, 1960, in approving the recommendation of the then Secretary of Commerce Frederick H. Mueller, stated "There is no doubt in my mind that the Federal Government should participate in the Fair. While I realize that the Congress must authorize formal participation and make the necessary appropriations, I believe that because of the urgency as to time and the strong probability of participation, the theme development and other planning required should be initiated immediately."

The bill as introduced today provides for the establishment, within a designated agency, of an Office of the U. S. Commissioner for the New York World's Fair. It is the present intention of President Kennedy to designate the Department of Commerce as the responsible agency. The bill further provides that the U. S. Commissioner shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Under the directions of the bill, it will be the duty of the U. S. Commissioner and the Department of Commerce to conduct studies as to the nature and extent of the United States participation in the Fair so that President Kennedy may report his recommendations to Congress as soon as possible but in no event later than January 15, 1962.

(more)

It is expected that hearings on this legislation will be held in both the House and the Senate in the very near future. The draft of the bill as introduced is attached.

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A B I L L

To provide for planning the participation of the United States in the New York World's Fair, to be held at New York City in 1964 and 1965, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President is authorized, through such agency or agencies as he may designate, to investigate and make plans and other necessary preliminary determinations and arrangements, including development of theme, proposed exhibit structures and content, for United States participation in the New York World's Fair, to be held in 1964 and 1965.

Sec. 2 The President shall report to the Congress as soon as practicable, but not later than January 15, 1962, his recommendations for such United States participation. No commitments shall be made regarding the scope or nature of such participation except as thereafter authorized by the Congress.

Sec. 3 There shall be within a designated agency the United States Commissioner for the New York World's Fair, whom the President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who shall be compensated at the rate applicable to an Assistant Secretary. The head of the designated agency shall prescribe the duties of the Commissioner and may delegate to him such powers and duties as are deemed advisable in carrying out the preliminary work authorized by this Act and such actual participation as may finally be determined upon and authorized by the Congress.

Sec. 4 The functions authorized hereunder may be performed without regard to such provisions of law or other limitations of authority as the President may specify relating to the employment and compensation of personnel, procurement of goods and services, by contract, and acceptance of voluntary services and other contributions.

Sec. 5 There is hereby authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$300,000 to carry out the provisions of this Act.

March 13, 1962

UPI-93

(WORLD'S FAIR)

WASHINGTON--PRESIDENT KENNEDY ASKED CONGRESS TODAY FOR \$25 MILLION TO CONSTRUCT AN AMERICAN "CHALLENGE TO GREATNESS" PAVILION AND EXHIBITS AT THE 1964-65 NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR.

IN REQUESTING THE MONEY AS AN EXTRA APPROPRIATION FOR THE CURRENT FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, KENNEDY SAID FEDERAL PARTICIPATION IN THE FAIR "IS ESSENTIAL."

"THE POTENTIAL OF THIS FAIR FOR PROMOTING INTERNATIONAL GOOD WILL AND UNDERSTANDING IS APPARENT," THE PRESIDENT SAID IN TRANSMITTING ITS REQUEST TO CONGRESS. THE PRESIDENT SAID FUNDS SHOULD BE MADE AVAILABLE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE TO PROVIDE FOR TIME TO PLAN THE EXHIBITS AND CONSTRUCT THE PAVILION FOR THE FAIR WHICH IS SCHEDULED TO OPEN IN APRIL, 1964.

THE MONEY WOULD BE ALLOTTED TO THE COMMERCE DEPARTMENT, WHOSE SECRETARY, LUTHER H. HODGES, HAS ESTABLISHED A CITIZENS ADVISORY COMMITTEE WHICH PROPOSED THE THEME "CHALLENGE TO GREATNESS."

THE PRESIDENT SAID THIS THEME "WILL ENABLE US TO PRESENT TO THE WORLD NOT A BOASTFUL PICTURE OF OUR UNPARALLELED PROGRESS, BUT A PICTURE OF DEMOCRACY--ITS OPPORTUNITIES, ITS PROBLEMS, ITS INSPIRATIONS AND ITS FREEDOMS."

THE PRESIDENT NOTED THAT THE FAIR'S BASIC PURPOSE IS TO HELP ACHIEVE "PEACE THROUGH UNDERSTANDING" AND ITS MAJOR THEME IS "MAN'S ACHIEVEMENTS IN AN EXPANDING UNIVERSE."

IN CALLING FOR FEDERAL PARTICIPATION, HE POINTED OUT THAT 66 NATIONS AND WORLD ORGANIZATIONS, INCLUDING THE SOVIET UNION, HAD NOTIFIED THE FAIR THAT THEY WOULD HAVE EXHIBITS. IN ADDITION, HE NOTED THAT 30 STATES HAD EXPRESSED THEIR INTENTION TO PARTICIPATE AND MOST OF THE OTHER 20 ALSO ARE EXPECTED TO BE REPRESENTED.

AS NOW CONCEIVED, THE WHITE HOUSE SAID THE U. S. EXHIBITS WOULD CONSIST OF THREE SECTIONS:

"INTRODUCTORY AREA. A WELCOMING AREA TO TELL THE PURPOSE OF THE PAVILION AND A BRIEF RESUME OF THE EXHIBITS.

"SPECIAL EVENTS AREA. . . A SPECIAL SHOWING OF ARTS AND CRAFTS ILLUSTRATIVE OF NATIVE SKILLS AMONG OUR PEOPLE. ANOTHER SECTION WILL BE DEVOTED TO EXAMPLES OF HISTORICAL EVENTS SIGNIFICANT IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE AMERICAN HERITAGE. THE MAJOR THEME IN THIS AREA WILL BE THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE INDIVIDUAL CITIZEN TO LOCAL, STATE AND NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS.

"MAIN EXHIBIT AREA. SECTIONS WILL BE DEVOTED TO PUBLIC AFFAIRS, ECONOMICS, SCIENCE, EDUCATION, HEALTH AND THE ARTS. THE PURPOSE OF EACH SECTION WILL BE TO DEMONSTRATE PROGRESS TO DATE, CHALLENGES THAT FACE US, AND COURSES OF ACTION TO MEET THESE CHALLENGES."

3/13--JR 113PES

**AGREEMENT OF PARTICIPATION
BETWEEN
NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR 1964-1965 CORPORATION
AND
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
UNITED STATES COMMISSION
NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR**

AGREEMENT made as of July 25, 1962 (actually executed August 28, 1962) between NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR 1964-1965 CORPORATION (the "Fair Corporation"), a non-profit membership corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, and UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER, UNITED STATES COMMISSION - NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR (hereinafter referred to collectively as "Commission"):

WHEREAS, the Fair Corporation will hold a World's Fair in 1964 and 1965 in New York City (the "Fair"), and the Commission will participate in the Fair, the parties agree:

ARTICLE 1 - Grant of Right to Occupy

The Fair Corporation grants to the Commission, and Commission accepts, a right to occupy without charge until the termination of the Fair the land shown on Exhibit "A" (the "premises") for exhibits, displays, and other forms of Federal participation in the Fair, including private sponsorship thereof, and for all appropriate related and auxiliary purposes.

ARTICLE 2 - Construction on Premises

(a) Commission shall construct a building or structure for the purposes described in ARTICLE 1. Preliminary drawings and specifications shall be furnished in quintuplicate to the Fair Corporation as early as possible for its review. Definitive working drawings, details and complete specifications shall be furnished in quintuplicate to the Fair Corporation as early as possible, for its review, and no substantial changes shall be made therein without consultation with the Fair Corporation.

(b) Construction work by Commission shall be undertaken with due diligence so the structure will be ready on April 1, 1964.

ARTICLE 3 - Streets, Utilities and Services

The Fair Corporation shall provide a system of streets on the Fair site. Water, gas, alternating current electricity at 2,400/4,160 volts, telephone, sewage facilities and waste disposal services shall be available at the premises, and Commission shall pay therefor in accordance with rate schedules applicable to all exhibitors.

ARTICLE 4 - Removal and Demolition of Project

Commission shall remove from the Fair site all its property, including buildings or structures and all foundations to a depth of four (4) feet below the surface, and shall fill all excavations and restore the land to its original grade within ninety (90) days after the date designated by the Fair Corporation as the official close of the Fair.

ARTICLE 5 - Insurance

Commission will arrange to procure and pay for appropriate insurance, including public liability and fire. In any case wherein the Fair Corporation may have a blanket or similar policy covering its liability or indemnity for such risks, it shall, on request of the Commission, permit the Commission (including the United States Government) to become a co-insured on said policy or policies to the extent of the Commission's interest in the premises, and the Commission will pay any extra premium incurred because of its so being named as co-insured, or will make appropriate other arrangement with the Fair Corporation.

ARTICLE 6 - Maintenance and Security

Commission may use its own employees for the performance of maintenance and security operations. If Commission desires to use independent contractors for such operations, however, it shall engage the same independent contractors used by the Fair Corporation to the extent permitted by law.

ARTICLE 7 - Distribution of Products

(2) Commission shall have the right to give away on the premises any publications, literature, products, or tourist information, including items pertaining to the States, Territories, and Possessions.

(b) Commission may offer for sale or sell Government publications on the premises.

ARTICLE 8 - Codes and Regulations

(a) With respect to construction and demolition, Commission shall comply with the Fair Corporation's construction standards contained in its codes, rules and regulations, and any reasonable amendments thereto.

(b) In all other respects Commission will comply with the corporation's codes, rules and regulations, and any reasonable amendments thereto.

ARTICLE 9 - Inspection

The police and fire force or other authorized agents of the Fair Corporation shall be given free access at any time to any space used or occupied by the Commission for the purpose of maintaining order and safety or of enforcing any fire or safety code, rule or regulation.

ARTICLE 10 - Requirement of Bond

Commission's structure is being erected through the General Services Administration (GSA). GSA will require the usual performance bond from the building contractor, and such bond will be considered satisfactory by the Fair Corporation to assure completion.

ARTICLE 11 - Notices

All notices by the Fair Corporation to Commission shall be given in writing addressed to Commission at its address stated in this Agreement or at its exhibit on the Fair site. All notices by the Commission to the Fair Corporation shall be given in writing addressed to the Fair Corporation at its office in the Administration Building on the Fair site.

ARTICLE 12 - Waiver of Claims against City

To the extent permitted by law and subject to ARTICLE 14, Commission waives all claims against the City of New York for any damage sustained by reason of any defect or deficiency in the water and sewage lines, and utilities system and facilities.

ARTICLE 13 - City Lease

This Agreement is subject to all applicable terms of agreement of lease of the Fair site by the City of New York to the Fair Corporation dated May 27, 1960, as amended.

ARTICLE 14 - Federal Law Clause

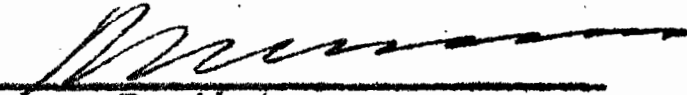
The United States Commission, New York World's Fair, 1964-1965 is an instrumentality of the United States Government and as such cannot accept all contractual terms usually compatible with those of private parties to a contract and as a result thereof this contract is subject to all laws, statutes, and regulations of the United States Government applicable to the conduct, operation, and fiscal affairs of its agencies. Federal law shall prevail and take precedence over local and State law, statutes, ordinances and regulations.

ARTICLE 15 - Publicity

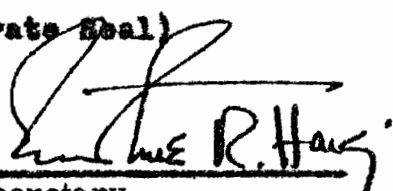
The Fair Corporation shall not issue any official press release concerning Federal participation or affairs of the Commission without prior approval of the Commission.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have executed this Agreement.


New York World's Fair 1964-1965
Corporation


By 
President

(Corporate Seal)

Attest: 
Secretary

United States Commission
New York World's Fair 1964-1965

By 
George S. Rothwell
Title Deputy Commissioner

Attest: 

Address of Commission for Mailing of Notices

1666 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C.

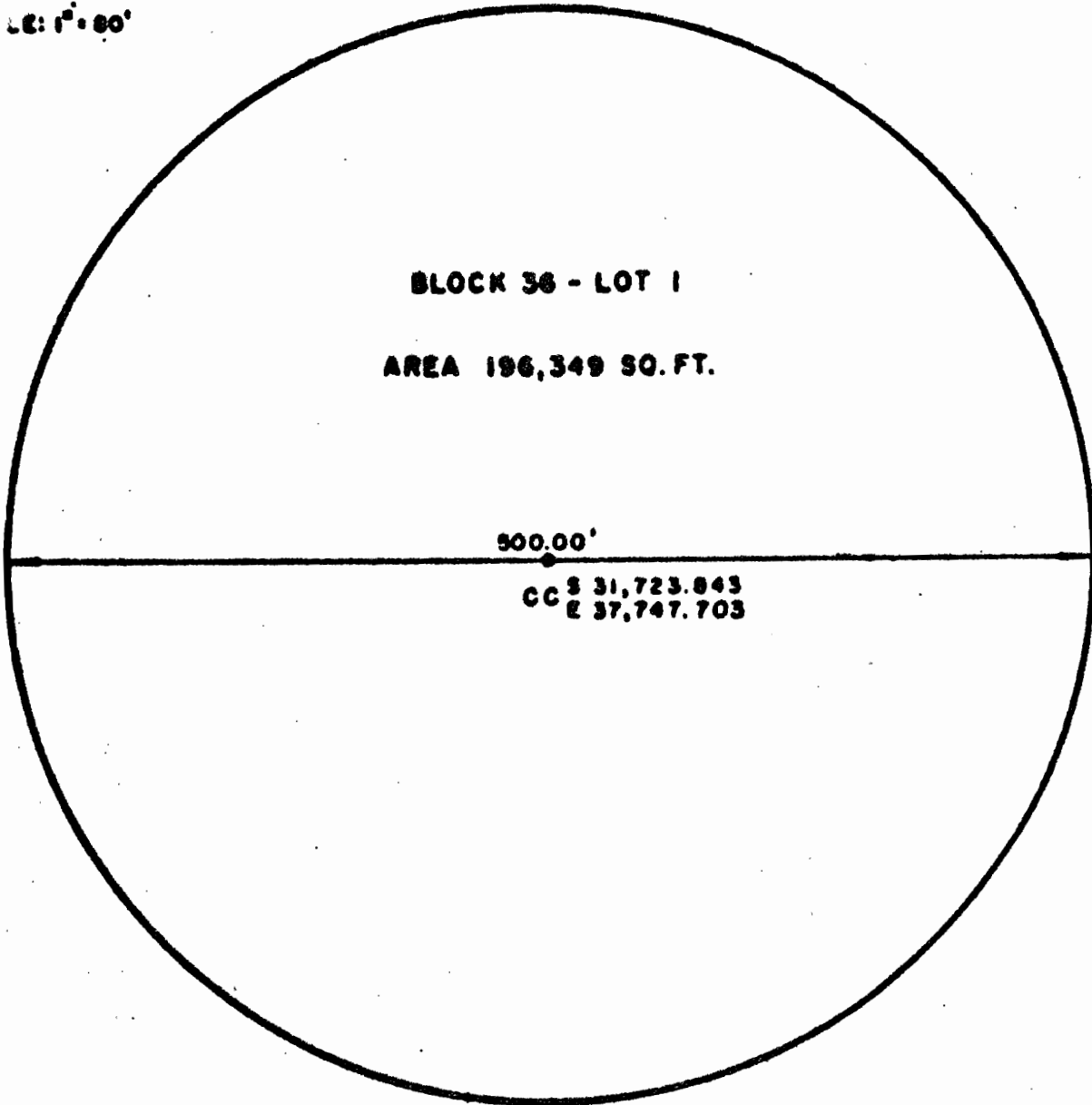
Date of Execution of Agreement by Commission August 28, 1962

Exhibit "A"

(Map of Premises)



S. 16: 1° 50'



BLOCK 36 - LOT 1
AREA 196,349 SQ. FT.

500.00'

CC S 31,723.843
E 37,747.703

In Charge of: *E. J. ...*

Made by: *...*

Checked by: *...*

The coordinate system by which points are designated is the Borough of Queens Coordinate System, has its origin at "Point 101," and uses for its meridians the line of North Avenue, Manhattan. Such coordinate points as are noted on World's Fair plans or maps may be referenced also to Borough of Queens monuments which exist adjacent to the Fair grounds.

NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR 1964-1965
EXHIBIT OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
JULY 23, 1962 ANDREWS & CLARK

UNITED STATES PAVILION GROUNDBREAKING CEREMONIES



DECEMBER 14, 1962 / NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR 1964-1965

FOLLOWING IS THE TRANSCRIPTION OF REMARKS BY PRESIDENT KENNEDY, U. S. COMMISSIONER NORMAN K. WINSTON, ROBERT MOSES AND MAYOR ROBERT F. WAGNER AT OFFICIAL GROUNDBREAKING CEREMONIES FOR THE UNITED STATES PAVILION, NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1962.

COMMISSIONER NORMAN K. WINSTON [United States Commissioner for the New York World's Fair]: Mr. President, Mr. Mayor, Mr. Moses, ladies and gentlemen. This is an important day for the American people. We are erecting here more than a building, more than an exhibition. The Federal Pavilion will be an expression of the American spirit. It will illustrate the basic character that has enabled our people to meet past challenges. And under the dynamic leadership of President Kennedy, it ensures our meeting these problems which face us now.

As United States Commissioner, let me add that I have a deep appreciation of our mission here. We are certain that the monumental structure that is to be raised on this

site and the exhibits it will contain will provide an unforgettable experience for millions of people from all over the world. We hope and expect that the pavilion will effectively and dramatically portray America's achievements.

The keystone in this gigantic enterprise is himself a symbol of a half-century of patient and constructive public service. The president of the World's Fair—the Honorable Robert Moses.

ROBERT MOSES: We are delighted, Mr. President, that you have come personally to inaugurate the central exhibit of the World's Fair. And thus again to demonstrate dramatically your wholehearted support of this Olympics of Progress and to help us celebrate the 300th anniversary of a great city which has so long been a haven of hope and a bastion of freedom to the adventurous and oppressed of every land.

We are in the midst of giant preparations, which to a trained eye, represent much more than volcanic disturbance of the landscape and rude interference with travel. Grover Whalen found long ago that it takes a certain amount of chaos to make a Fair. Shills as well as shovels are needed, and I speak for the shovelers.



U. S. Commissioner Norman K. Winston introduces President Kennedy as New York World's Fair President Robert Moses and members of the Fair's executive committee look on.

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The breaking of ground for this pavilion is no childish prank. It marks the rising crescendo of construction and the beginning of order and harmony. Those who do the building are neither phrasemakers nor amateurs. We have roamed these United States and literally combed the globe for pavilions and exhibits which will reflect the achievements of all men in industry, culture, the arts and harmless entertainment. We confidently expect more than seventy million visitors to an unforgettable pageant.

We want you to come again in 1964 to open this exposition, further emphasizing your leadership in world affairs, and your confidence in peaceful assembly and healthy rivalry among the nations. Your presence here today heartens all of us, toughens our hides, and speeds our efforts to a dramatic conclusion.

May I, in conclusion, present to you this gold medalion from the directors of the Fair.

COMMISSIONER WINSTON: The next speaker, so well and favorably known to you all, is the chief executive of the City of New York. The Honorable Robert F. Wagner.

ROBERT WAGNER: Mr. President, Mr. Winston, Mr. Moses, ladies and gentlemen. Today we mark another milestone on the way to the realization of the

promise of the World's Fair. As New York City is the greatest city in the world, we fondly hope and expect that this will be the greatest World's Fair ever to be held any place, under any flag.

We of New York City are going to do all we can to help make it so, and I know that Bob Moses and his great team are dedicated to making it so. Today we dedicate the Federal Pavilion, the House of America at this World's Fair. We are breaking ground for one of the most meaningful of all of the exhibits which will be featured at this Fair. It is estimated that more than seventy million people will pass by here. I trust and hope that all of these seventy million will visit the Federal Pavilion. We may hope that of those millions, those from abroad will be able through this pavilion to understand America better, and that those from America will be enabled to understand their own country better.

This Fair will be memorable in the history of this country. For many people it will doubtless be the best remembered feature of the seventh decade of this century. 1964 will be the 300th anniversary of the yielding of the city of New Amsterdam to the besieging forces of the British Duke of York, and the consequent naming of the City of New York. In 1964 the World's Fair will mark this 300th anniversary and this Federal Pavilion will illuminate the



6

road that America travelled from its beginnings to its present greatness.

We are proud indeed to have with us on this occasion the great President of the United States. He honors us and honors this Fair by joining with us on this occasion. We salute him today, as the World's Fair will salute him in 1964. We of New York City welcome you and through you, Mr. President, we welcome the Federal exhibit to the World's Fairgrounds. We hope that you will bring us luck—the luck of the Kennedys and of the United States of America. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER WINSTON: Ladies and gentlemen, the President of the United States.

PRESIDENT KENNEDY: Mr. Mayor, Mr. Winston, Mr. Moses, Mr. Screvane, gentlemen — I want to express my great appreciation to all of those of you who have been connected with this Fair. Mr. Moses, who has been working so hard to make it a reality; Mr. Winston, who has been working on the American exhibit; the Mayor, who has given it his close sponsorship since it began, and

all of you, particularly those of you who are building it.

This is going to be a chance for us in 1964 to show seventy million visitors — not only our countrymen here in the United States, but people from all over the world — what kind of a people we are. What kind of a country we have. What our people are like, and what we have done with our people. And what has gone in the past, and what is coming in the future.

That is what a world's fair should be about and the theme of this World's Fair — Peace through Understanding — is most appropriate in these years of the 60's. I want the people of the world to visit this Fair and all the various exhibits of our American industrial companies and the foreign companies, who are most welcome, and to come to the American exhibit — the exhibit of the United States — and see what we have accomplished through a system of freedom.

So we begin today, with this ceremony. We'll begin again in April of 1964. And we'll show what we have done in the past, and even more important — what America is going to be in the future. Thank you.

Attending the briefing session on arterial highway and exhibitor construction progress are Norman K. Winston, U. S. Commissioner for the Federal Pavilion, Mayor Robert F. Wagner, President Kennedy, a member of the Presidential party, and Fair Vice President William Berns. General William Whipple, Jr., chief engineer, briefed the President around a scale model of the Fairgrounds which shows new highways and exhibit buildings as they will look when the New York World's Fair opens on Wednesday, April 22, 1964.

PEACE THROUGH
UNDERSTANDING

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INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION AT FLUSHING MEADOW PARK
FLUSHING 52, N.Y. • TELEPHONE- AREA CODE 212-WF 4-1964 • CABLE ADDRESS "WORLDFAIR"

ROBERT MOSES
PRESIDENT

December 14, 1962

NEWS:

BACKGROUND INFORMATION FOR THE UNITED STATES PAVILION

No renderings or description of the U.S. Pavilion are as yet available and wont be for some time. The following highlights are for the information of the news media.

On July 27, 1962 President John F. Kennedy signed the bill appropriating \$17,000,000 for the Federal Pavilion at the New York World's Fair. In his message to Congress requesting funds for the Federal exhibit the President stated:

"The basic purpose of the New York World's Fair is to help achieve 'Peace Through Understanding,' its major theme being 'Man's Achievements in an Expanding Universe.'

"The potential of this fair for promoting international goodwill and understanding is apparent. I believe participation in the fair by the Federal Government is essential.

"The theme, 'Challenge to Greatness,' proposed by a citizens' advisory committee established by Secretary (of Commerce Luther H.) Hodges, will enable us to present to the world not a boastful picture of our unparalleled progress but a picture of democracy - its opportunities, its problems, its inspirations and its freedoms."

On August 7, 1962 Norman K. Winston, was named United States Commissioner to the New York World's Fair to oversee the 196,394 sq. ft. exhibit. He named George Rothwell as his deputy commissioner.

Charles Luckman Associates of New York were designated as architects for the project. Del Webb, West Coast builder will be in charge of construction.

The original recommendation for a New York Fair in 1964-1965 was offered to former President Dwight D. Eisenhower by then Secretary of Commerce Frederick H. Mueller on December 20, 1960. It met with the President's wholehearted approval.

Herbert Hoover, Harry S. Truman and Dwight D. Eisenhower are all honorary chairmen of the board of the New York 1964-1965 World's Fair.

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PEACE THROUGH
UNDERSTANDING
UNISPHERE PRESENTED BY
 United States Steel

ROBERT MOSES
PRESIDENT

NEWS:

February 4, 1963

ISSUED BY: Robert M. Karen
HARSHE-ROTMAN & DRUCK, INC.
420 Lexington Avenue
New York 17, New York
MU 9-3650

FOR RELEASE: MONDAY, JANUARY 21, 1963

U. S. COMMISSION ANNOUNCES PLANS FOR FEDERAL PAVILION AT WORLD'S FAIR

The Federal Pavilion now under construction at the New York World's Fair 1964-5 will be a monumental structure more than a city block square which seemingly "floats" 18 feet above the ground on four supporting columns.

This was announced today (Monday) by Norman K. Winston, U. S. Commissioner to the Fair, who unveiled a scale model of the building and architectural renderings to give the public its first look at what will be one of the major exhibits at the Fair.

Designed by the architectural firm of Charles Luckman Associates, the Pavilion will house an exhibition based on the theme "Challenge to Greatness." This theme was recommended last January by a Citizens' Advisory Committee appointed by Secretary of Commerce Luther H. Hodges.

The design for the Pavilion was selected on November 13 by a review committee representing the U. S. Commission, Department of Commerce, and General Services Administration.

The final plan for the Federal Pavilion was chosen from 28 preliminary drawings prepared by the architect. Selected because of its impressively simple and dignified design, the structure will provide for the efficient handling of as many as 40,000 visitors a day. "The technical requirements of the proposed exhibits, auditorium, and administrative offices have also been met," Winston added.

The Federal Pavilion will enclose 150,000 square feet of interior space. Visitors will see a building 84 feet high, with four sweeping translucent facades, each 330 feet long, which will gleam colorfully in the sunshine and glow from within at night.

The Commissioner said that the entire structure will surround a large garden court, open to the sky. "Landscaping and benches will provide a quiet oasis for Fairgoers," he added.

Actual exhibits will be developed during the coming months, Winston reported. They will be based in great part on information and suggestions the Commissioner assembled from interviews and discussions with more than 200 outstanding American authorities in education, economics, science, health, public affairs, and the arts.

"The exhibition will dramatize the benefits mankind derives from the cultural and economic advances possible under a democratic society," Winston said. "We want to show how these advances intensify the responsibilities of nations and individuals living together under law. We will emphasize how the United States is dedicated to improving the life of its citizens and men everywhere."

The U. S. Commission to the 1964-5 New York World's Fair was established as part of the U. S. Department of Commerce by Secretary Hodges on August 6, 1962, at which time President Kennedy appointed Winston as U. S. Commissioner.

The General Services Administration is supervising construction of the Federal Pavilion. Del E. Webb is the prime contractor. Severud, Elstad, Kruger Associates, New York City, are the structural engineers, and Slocum and Fuller, Inc., New York City, are the mechanical and electrical engineers.

Congress has appropriated \$17,000,000 for the entire project. Last December, President Kennedy visited the site of the Federal Pavilion, where he broke ground. Preliminary construction work has been underway since that time.

#

UNITED STATES COMMISSION
NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR 1964-5
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
60 WEST 49 ST NYC 20 LT1-6611

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

January 9, 1964

Mr. Robert Moses, President
New York World's Fair 1964-65 Corporation
Flushing Meadow Park
Flushing 52, New York

Dear Mr. ~~Moses~~: *Bob*

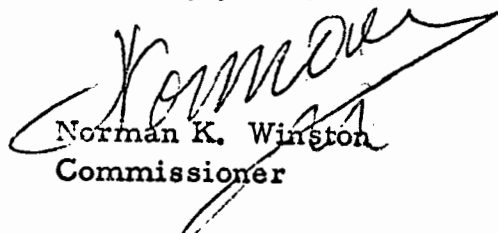
Reference is made to recent telephone requests from members of your staff concerning payment of review and utility connection charges for the U. S. Pavilion.

As you know difficulties have been encountered by the Commission in completing the Pavilion and exhibits within its appropriations. It was anticipated that a supplemental appropriation might be requested during the current session of Congress. Department of Commerce officials now indicate such action is not possible. This places the Commission in an extremely critical position if the building and exhibits are to be completed before the official opening date. Certain decisions with respect to completion of the building must be made immediately if it is to be finished on time. The remaining exhibit contracts for approximately one half of the lower level exhibits must also be awarded without delay. In order to do this, it will be necessary to deobligate the funds which have been set aside to meet the above charges. Before this can be done a waiver of these charges by the World's Fair Corporation is necessary.

I sincerely regret the necessity for requesting this waiver, but, after several weeks of intensive effort on the part of my staff, no other solution to this problem could be found.

Your early favorable response will enable the U. S. Commission to proceed immediately as indicated above.

Sincerely yours,


Norman K. Winston
Commissioner

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ROBERT MOSES
PRESIDENT

January 13, 1964

Hon. Norman K. Winston
U. S. Commissioner
New York World's Fair
60 West 49th Street
Room 909
New York, New York 10020

Dear Norman:

Let me translate the request in your letter of January 9th into the vernacular. What you propose is that the World's Fair pay a debt of the United States Government amounting to \$223,000 for utility connections already installed, in order to make it easier for you to meet other deficits.

It is certainly no fault of the Fair that you are short of funds, and it is not up to us to suggest means of finding them. You indicate that if we do not waive these charges, your building will not be finished on time and that exhibits on the lower floor will be held up.

I do not know how I can explain this matter to our Finance and Executive Committees. I am asking Congressman Delaney, who is a member of our Executive Committee and probably the best informed of all of the Committee on Federal matters, to give me his advice. Whatever the ultimate resolution of this problem may be, there is one condition which we would have to impose, namely that you cease to use the word "deobligate." It's not in the dictionary.

Cordially,

President

RM:MR

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January 31, 1964

The Honorable Norman K. Winston
Commissioner
United States Commission
New York World's Fair 1964 - 1965
Department of Commerce
60 West 49th Street
New York 20, New York

Dear Norman:

I refer to my letter of January 13 and subsequent conversations with Deputy Commissioner James Lyons having to do with deferral of \$223,000 for utility connections already installed.

These charges represent monies already spent by the Fair Corporation to assure utility services to the exhibitors of the Fair and are shown in our cash projection as assets. Further, the sum represents a part of the monies required for rehabilitation of the Park after the Fair.

In view of the financial difficulties confronting the Federal Pavilion, the World's Fair is willing to defer payment of these charges during 1964 and 1965, that is until you meet your deficits. We hope that the temporary deferral of this payment will assist you in completing the exhibits on the lower floor of the Federal Pavilion.

Cordially,

President

Gen. W. E. Potter*
Miss H. Tappan
Library
File
WEP File - Federal
WEP File - R. Moses
Reading File

Mr. Erwin Witt
Mr. John Thornton

UNITED STATES COMMISSION
NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR 1964-5
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
60 WEST 49 ST NYC 20 LT1-6611

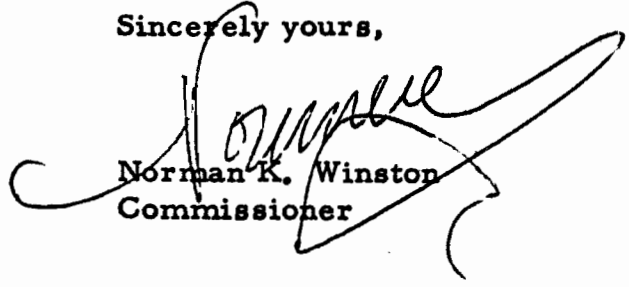
February 5, 1964

Mr. Robert Moses, President
New York World's Fair 1964-65 Corporation
Flushing Meadow Park
Flushing 52, New York

Dear Bob:

I wish to express my appreciation for your response to our request of January 9, 1964, with regard to deferring utility connection charges until deficits are met. As a result, contracts are being expedited and I believe this action on your part will materially assist complete installation of all exhibits prior to opening.

Sincerely yours,



Norman K. Winston
Commissioner

PERSONAL

COPY

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14.

PEACE THROUGH
UNDERSTANDING

December 4, 1964

ROBERT MOSES
PRESIDENT

Dr. Calvin E. Gross
Superintendent of Schools
Board of Education
110 Livingston Street
Brooklyn, New York 11201

Dear Dr. Gross:

You are no doubt aware that the Fair management has been reviewing the post-Fair use of various durable structures which might serve City park and related purposes. There are very few such buildings, and it must always be kept in mind that Flushing Meadow Park will be restored and will become probably the most important single, centrally located park in the entire City, being at almost exactly the geographical and population center of the City.

Some of us have been identified with this area for a long time, beginning with the State park system in the Smith administrations and extending through the LaGuardia era and the building of the 1939-1940 World's Fair. After the Fair part of a park was established and for a time the United Nations held its Assembly meetings there. Since then major arterial and other permanent improvements have fixed the major elements in the ultimate park plan.

I need hardly point out to you the suggestion of Mr. Barkan, as indicated in the attached memorandum, that eighty acres of the park be converted into some kind of super duper educational center, is absurd and wholly and entirely unworkable. The Science enthusiasts and others have similar ambitions.

Coming now to the use of specific buildings, we have conferred with your representatives on this subject and agree that under proper conditions and understandings the U. S. Pavilion might be used for some City educational purpose. On the other hand, this involves considerable negotiation which can only be carried out by the Fair under the terms of our law, contracts and agreements. This is not a matter which can be taken up directly through the Board of Education. There will be many other parties to any such agreement. The notion that the school authorities can make a deal with the Federal Government to have cash turned

Dr. Calvin E. Gross

- 2 -

December 4, 1964

over to them for reconstruction of this building is impossible. The demolition program is one for the Fair authorities, and any agreement to keep buildings and to use possible savings for reconstruction is our unavoidable responsibility.

Any announcement at this time about the use of the Flushing Meadow area generally and of specific World's Fair buildings before our final plans are made would be premature, irregular and not in the interest of any of those concerned. Certainly precipitating a controversy on this subject would not be constructive. We have tried to avoid just such an outcome in our previous talks with Mr. Hult.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be a stylized name with a long, sweeping underline.

President

RM:MR:amh
Attachment

For Release: Monday, December 7, 1964

Officials of the New York City Public Schools believe that the United States Pavilion at the World's Fair should be used for educational purposes after the close of the Fair.

Led by Joseph G. Barkan, Member of the Board of Education, a committee appointed by Superintendent of Schools Calvin E. Gross, has inspected the building and unanimously recommended that efforts be made to secure the building for the school system as a nucleus for an educational center. School representatives have already received preliminary favorable response from World's Fair Commissioner Robert Moses and will contact the federal government concerning acquisition of the property.

The Committee is now studying the possible specific use of the Pavilion. It is consulting with Charles A. Luckman Associates, the architect for the United States Pavilion, who is also the architect for the new West Side High School in Manhattan and P.S. 292, Brooklyn.

Eugene E. Hult, Superintendent of the Office of School Buildings, heads the professional members of the Committee, which also includes Miss Mary Halleron, Assistant Superintendent in charge of Districts 45 and 46 in Queens; Cormac K. Meagher, Assistant Superintendent in charge of Districts 47 and 48 in Queens; Mrs. Helene M. Lloyd, Assistant Superintendent in the Elementary School Division; Miss Dorothy Bonawit, Assistant Superintendent in the High School Division; and Mrs. Shelley Umans, Assistant Administrative Director in the Office of Curriculum and Research.

Mr. Barkan, who in July of 1963 first proposed the use of World's Fair property for the development of a comprehensive educational campus, said that the Committee was impressed with the beauty, size and practicability of the building. Moreover, he added, it is close to the Roosevelt Avenue Station of the subway and has adjacent parking facilities.

Mr. Hult stated that a survey team of the Office of School Buildings in cooperation with the Engineering Department of the World's Fair Corporation reviewed every structure in the Fair as to conformance with the City Building Code, permanence, location, type of construction and other criteria, and judged the United States Pavilion best adaptable to educational use.

The enclosed floor space of the Pavilion is approximately 140,000 square feet with an additional 56,000 square feet of court space in the middle of the structure. The building, with an outside finish of plastic on metal frame and with an inside finish of metal panels and dry wall, is fireproof. It has all-weather control including heating and air-conditioning.

The cost of the construction of the Pavilion was approximately \$17 million. According to provisions of the World's Fair Corporation, demolition of the building by the Federal government would have to take place within two years of the Fair's closing. Cost of demolition is estimated at \$2 million. Mr. Barkan said that the Board of Education would request the Federal government to turn over the cost of demolition to the Board which in turn would use the money for conversion of the Pavilion for educational purposes.

Mr. Barkan stated that he still believes that more of the World's Fair property, approximately eighty of the site's six hundred and forty acres, should be used for an educational complex, blended within the proposed World's Fair Park. "This would result in the City's having a park and educational center, plus a science museum," he added.

"This development would be a landmark which would enable New York City again to take the lead in cultural and educational progress," he concluded.

BOARD OF EDUCATION
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
110 LIVINGSTON STREET
BROOKLYN, N. Y. 11201

JAMES B. DONOVAN
PRESIDENT

8 December 1964

Mr. Robert Moses, President
N. Y. World's Fair 1964-1965 Corporation
World's Fair, New York 11380

Dear Mr. Moses:

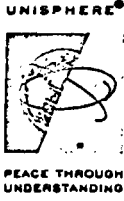
I agree in all respects with your letter dated December 4,
1964 and you may rest assured that the matter will be
handled in accordance with your wishes.

We, of course, are rather excited about the possibility
of obtaining the U. S. Pavilion for our purposes.

With kind personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

James B. Donovan
JAMES B. DONOVAN



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ROBERT MOSES
PRESIDENT

December 9, 1964

MEMORANDUM TO GENERAL W. E. POTTER
FROM ROBERT MOSES

Please bring Norman Winston up to date on our recent correspondence with the City Board of Education - that is the President and the Superintendent of Schools. You will find the stuff in the files. This is the only building being considered for permanent education use.

President

RM:MR

CC: Col. John O'Neill

MEMORANDUM

NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR 1964-1965 CORPORATION

TO: MR. ROBERT MOSES DATE: DECEMBER 15, 1964

FROM: W. E. POTTER

SUBJECT: USE OF THE FEDERAL BUILDING FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES

Pertaining to your memorandum of December 9,
Mr. Winston has heard rumors but has not been approached
nor has he engaged in discussions.

I told him that we would keep him informed.

W. E. Potter

WEP/jac

cc: Central File
Reading File
WEP:MOSES
WEP:Federal ✓
WEP:Post Fair

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ROBERT MOSES
PRESIDENT

February 18, 1965

Honorable John T. Connor
Secretary of Commerce
U. S. Department of Commerce
Washington, D. C. 20230

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I write you on behalf of the Fair to ask that you use your best efforts to obtain a payment to the Fair of \$215,019.40 owed mainly for electrical and water connection charges.

You will note from the attached correspondence that we have been attempting to collect this sum for some time and that we have made little progress with the Commissioner General. Obviously the Fair cannot carry the United States Government. We are in momentary financial difficulties on account of just such problems, and I am sure that you will feel that this bill should be paid promptly.

Cordially,

President

RM:MR

Attachments



THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

March 4, 1965

Dear Mr. Moses:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 18, in which you asked me to use my best efforts to obtain payment to the New York World's Fair 1964-1965 Corporation of \$215, 019. 40, owed mainly for electric and water connection charges.

I am advised by Commissioner Winston that he has been relying upon your letter of January 31, 1964, which postdated the attachments to your letter to me and stated your willingness to defer payment of these charges during 1964 and 1965; that is, until the U. S. Commission's deficits are met.

Your kindness in this regard is appreciated. However, you have pointed out that the New York World's Fair Corporation is in momentary financial difficulties. In this circumstance, I can understand your anxiety to reach a full settlement of this bill at an early date, and it would please me if an early agreement might be worked out to our mutual advantage.

It is the Department's view that the charges of \$215, 019. 40 are excessive. This view is based partly on our understanding that many other exhibitors have requested your reconsideration and reappraisal of similar charges for this reason. I am therefore asking the Commissioner to have his staff review the matter with your office as soon as possible. I am hopeful that such negotiations will result in an appreciable reduction in the amount of these charges, in which event we would make every effort to provide prompt payment rather than continue under the terms, as stated in your letter, until the end of this calendar year when a final determination of the status of funds can be made.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary of Commerce

Honorable Robert Moses
President
New York World's Fair
1964-1965 Corporation
Flushing, New York

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March 11, 1965

Hon. John T. Connor
Secretary of Commerce
Department of Commerce
Washington, D. C. 20230

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I have your letter of March 4th. Your statement that the charges are excessive and that other exhibitors have experienced similar overcharging is not correct. The rules and regulations of the Fair establish procedures to determine these charges. The electrical connection charge is subject to adjustment based on actual demands which could not be determined until the close of the season. The other charges are fixed. The United States Commissioner is familiar with these procedures. The recomputation of the electrical connection charge reduces it from \$194,040. to \$176,000. The total adjusted bill is \$196,979.40. This bill is attached.

I have asked General W. E. Potter, our Executive Vice-President, to see your representatives, and have also sought the advice of Congressman James J. Delaney of Queens, a member of our Fair Executive Committee, who is familiar with the matter to advise General Potter so as to avoid debate on the eve of reopening of the Fair.

Mr. Delaney will of course talk to you also about a friendly visit. The Exposition will be better than last year's and we believe worth seeing.

Sincerely,

/s/ ROBERT MOSES

President

RM:vr

Attachment

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INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION AT FLUSHING MEADOW PARK
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ROBERT MOSES
PRESIDENT

ERWIN WITT
COMPTROLLER
TELE WF 4-2800

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT AT March 11, 1965

United States Pavilion
New York World's Fair
Flushing, New York 11380

Attention: Mr. Sam W. Kingsley.

Deferred Charges

<u>Date</u>		<u>Amount</u>
<u>1963</u>		
Apr. 11	Light standard charge	320.00
June 5	Electrical connection charge	176,000.00
Dec. 6	Water connection charge	<u>20,600.00</u>
		196,920.00
<u>1964</u>		
June 11	Patch Base Course paving	<u>59.40</u>
		\$ 196,979.40

cc:
Gen Potter
J. Thornton
W. Kelly
Accounting
File



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ROBERT MOSES
PRESIDENT

March 12, 1965

Hon. Joseph Campbell
Comptroller General of
the United States
441 G Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20548

Dear Sir:

Your representatives asked several questions
as to the United States Pavilion at the World's Fair
which are answered to the best of our ability in the attached
memorandum.

Sincerely,

President

RM:gl
Attachments

March 12, 1965

MEMORANDUM TO COMPTROLLER GENERAL CAMPBELL
OF THE UNITED STATES

Q. What is the status of the financial relation of the U. S. Pavilion to the Fair?

A. The enclosed correspondence explains the sum owed the Fair by the U. S. Commissioner General.

Q. What is the cost of demolition?

A. The U. S. Commission is obligated. This is a matter for the Federal authorities. Our rough estimate is \$1,200,000. This can be verified with a reputable contractor provided salvage policies are defined.

Q. Will the City possibly want to keep the U. S. Pavilion for some City purpose?

A. We don't know yet. The Mayor has appointed a committee. The Fair preliminary report on possible retention of buildings is enclosed. If the City does want the building, no doubt the appropriate City officials will ask the U. S. Government to pay to the City the anticipated cost of demolition in order to bring about conformity to the regular City Building Code as distinguished from the temporary Fair Building Code.

MEMORANDUM

NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR 1964-1965 CORPORATION



TO: Mr. Robert Moses

DATE: March 17, 1965

FROM: John V. Thornton

SUBJECT: Report on Conference with U. S. Pavilion Representative

Mr. Sam Kingsley of the U. S. Pavilion staff was in to see me today concerning the U. S. Pavilion's indebtedness. The amount of the indebtedness, after reflecting the downward adjustment of some \$18,000 which the Fair made in the electrical connection charge, is presently \$197,000.

Mr. Kingsley stated that "the Secretary's office" in Washington had authorized him to offer an immediate payment of \$125,000 if the Fair would take that sum in full settlement. If the Fair will not take \$125,000, no payment will be made at this time. Any authorization to pay more than \$125,000 will have to come from "Washington".

After discussing the matter with you, I informed Mr. Kingsley his offer was rejected.

JVT/ta





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ROBERT MOSES
PRESIDENT

March 19, 1965

Hon. James J. Delaney
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Dear Jim:

You will note from the enclosures that we have reached an impasse with the U. S. Pavilion people and the Department of Commerce. They offered a cut rate settlement of their present debt which we of course refused.

Actually there was never any overcharge. The charges are ordinarily established on the basis of the anticipated load. In this case the electric usage was less than expected and in order to avoid controversy we reduced the bill. They refused to pay the reduced bill and offered a ridiculous settlement - so we shall apparently have to file and pursue our claim.

The indication now is that there will be plenty of trouble about demolition or retaining the building if the City wants it. This Pavilion has other bills. Pretty nasty way of doing business."

Cordially,

President

RM:glg
Enclosures

32 Days to Reopening of Fair, April 21, 1965



THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

25.
COPY

MAR 31 1965

Dear Mr. Moses:

This is with further reference to our correspondence pertaining to utility charges of the New York World's Fair 1964-1965 Corporation.

As suggested in your letter of March 11, officials of the United States Commission have contacted General W. E. Potter and have conferred with his representatives in the hope that a settlement could be reached. As I indicated in my letter of March 4, I was hopeful that such negotiations would result in an appreciable reduction in the amount of these charges. However, I am now informed that the Commission's offer of what seemed to be a reasonable compromise figure was unacceptable to officials of your Corporation. Therefore, there appears to be no other recourse than to continue to rely upon your generous offer of January 31, 1964, to "defer payment of these charges during 1964 and 1965"; that is, until a more definitive determination of the status of the Commission's funds can be made.

I look forward to seeing you Opening Day and am anxious to see your big show. I am pleased to hear from my associates in the Department of Commerce that, particularly in view of the addition of the "Hall of Presidents", the Federal Exhibit promises to be highly worthwhile.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary of Commerce

Honorable Robert Moses
President
New York World's Fair
1964-1965 Corporation
Flushing, New York

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April 3, 1965

Honorable John T. Connor
The Secretary of Commerce
U. S. Department of Commerce
Washington, D. C. 20230

Dear Mr. Secretary:

We shall be delighted to meet you on the Fair
reopening day.

I am sure our differences can be adjusted.

Cordially,

/s/ ROBERT MOSES

President

RM:MR

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June 17, 1965

The Honorable John T. Connor
Secretary of Commerce
Department of Commerce
Washington, D. C. 20230

Dear Mr. Secretary:

As you know, the United States Exhibit at the New York World's Fair owes the New York World's Fair 1964-1965 Corporation a considerable sum, \$199,822.00 to be exact, and most of this since 1963. Much as we appreciate the United States Fair Exhibits, the Fair is not in a financial condition to carry the Federal Government and we must insist on payment.

While members of your staff have attempted to settle for a substantially smaller figure, the Fair is unwilling to agree particularly since the indebtedness consists of amounts expended in installing the utility systems on the site.

Cordially,

President

cc: Miss Tappan
Library
File
General W. E. Potter*
Reading File
WEP-Federal File
WEP-Moses File

WEP/mf

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June 17, 1965

The Honorable Robert F. Kennedy
The Senate
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Kennedy:

The Federal Exhibit at the New York World's Fair owes the Fair Corporation a considerable sum of money, most is overdue since 1963. Recent letters to the Department of Commerce are attached.

I request your assistance in seeing to it that the good faith of the Federal Government is upheld in this connection.

Cordially,

President

Attachments

cc: W. E. Potter*
Miss Tappan
Central File
Library

Federal
WEP - Moses
Reading

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U.S. COMMISSION
NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR 1964-5
FLUSHING, N.Y. 11380

U.I.O.
JUN 23 1965
Director of Engineering

Mr. John T. O'Neil
Director of Engineering
N.Y. World's Fair 1964-1965 Corporation
Flushing, New York 11380

Subject: Demolition of Structure and Buildings

Dear Mr. O'Neil:

In response to your memorandum of June 10, 1965 for demolition information, the following information is furnished.

Invitations for bid were issued on May 28, 1965. Bid opening is scheduled for June 30, 1965.

After evaluation of bids, award is expected to be made on or before August 30, 1965.


Most of our exhibit materials are here on loan and based on our present information we cannot foresee orderly disposition, crating, packing, providing insurance and forwarding of the many items before December 17, 1965.

The hundreds of individual exhibit items, comprising the Hall of Presidents Exhibit alone, come from some 70 different museums and collections throughout the United States. In addition to this, there is a ride and film complex together with many other displays and personal property costing several million dollars to be sold, transferred or otherwise disposed.

We cannot under these circumstances foresee the beginning of demolition before January 1, 1966 with completion by November 30, 1966.

Your comments on the foregoing are requested as soon as possible so that any changes in our bidding schedule may be appropriately amended in sufficient time to notify bidders before bid opening on June 30, 1965.

Sincerely yours,


Sam W. Kingsley
Assistant Commissioner



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June 25, 1965

bcc: Robert Moses
 W. E. Potter
 J. Myers
 S. A. Potter
 S. Constable
 J. V. Thornton
 H. A. Payne
 General File
 JTO (3)

Sam W. Kingsley
 Assistant Commissioner
 U. S. Department of Commerce
 U. S. Commission
 New York World's Fair 1964-5
 Flushing, New York 11380

Dear Commissioner Kingsley:

This is in reply to your recent letter on demolition.

Your schedule covering the bidding procedures and starting your demolition contract by January 1, 1966, the earliest date on which you feel you will be ready to turn the structure over to a contractor, appears realistic.

For your information the Fair will begin to de-energize most of the high tension cables serving the exhibitors on November 27, 1965. In this connection your electrical energy requirements must be limited not to exceed 300 kw from November 27, 1965, until your disconnects in man-holes are completed prior to January 1, 1966.

The completion date of November 30, 1966, for your demolition contract is entirely unacceptable to the Fair Corporation and the City. We realize that you will not be able to comply with your agreement with the Fair Corporation which requires that demolition be completed within 90 days after the closing of the Fair. However, in order to complete restoration for the Flushing Meadow Park your work must be completed not later than September 1, 1966. Your invitation for bids and demolition contract should specifically state this requirement. The public reaction to any such date as you mention would be most unfortunate.

Very truly yours,
 /s/ JOHN T. O'NEILL
 John T. O'Neill
 Director of Engineering

JTO:mb



THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

JUN 25 1965

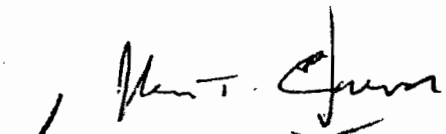
Mr. Robert Moses
New York World's Fair 1964-1965 Corporation
Flushing Meadow Park
New York

Dear Mr. Moses:

I am asking David R. Baldwin, Acting Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Administration, to initiate action with Commissioner Winston for a resolution of financial involvements with the New York World's Fair 1964-1965 Corporation.

We are just completing a detailed review of the status of funds of the U.S. Commission, New York World's Fair. Our major unresolved problem relates to the disposition of the Federal Pavilion. If this building is not to be demolished, I am confident that we can arrange for prompt settlement of the utility connection charges.

Sincerely yours,


John T. Connor
Secretary of Commerce

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U.S. COMMISSION
NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR 1964-5
FLUSHING, N.Y. 11380

June 30, 1965

General William E. Potter
N.Y. World's Fair Corporation
Flushing 52, New York

Re: Statement of Account of
March 11, 1965 for \$196,979.40

Dear General Potter:

The above referenced amount includes two connection charges for electricity and water in the amounts of \$176,000.00 and \$20,600.00 respectively. The electrical charge prior to recent adjustment was billed in the amount of \$194,040.00.

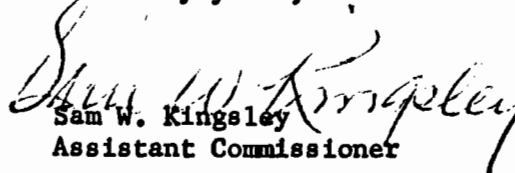
It is our understanding that the electrical connection charge, prior to adjustment, was based on \$88.00 per KW on the rated peak load, and then adjusted based on actual cost of the distribution system.

We would appreciate a breakdown of the elements constituting the \$88.00 rate per KW - such as the percentiles established for cost of materials, cost of labor, overhead or profit and any other administrative charges - that are included in this rate. If the actual cost of the distribution system is included in the \$88.00, does this also include an adjustment for so much of the distribution system as will be retained by the city or park system after close of the Fair? We would also appreciate similar information for the water connection charge or rate.

This information is required as a justification for invoices submitted to the Government before payment may be made thereon.

An early response will be appreciated in order that this billing may be settled as expeditiously as possible.

Sincerely yours,


Sam W. Kingsley
Assistant Commissioner

cc: Robert Moses



THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

JUL 2 1965

SEN. S. L. HOLLAND

RECEIVED
JUL 6 1965
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Honorable Spessard L. Holland
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Holland:

This is in reply to your letter of June 25, 1965, requesting a statement of our position regarding the Government's indebtedness to the New York World's Fair Corporation for utilities services.

Basically, our position is that the amount of \$199,822.90 is excessive. Secondly, there is a matter of the disposition of the Federal Pavilion at the close of the Fair, for which the Federal Government has a contingent financial responsibility of unknown magnitude. We feel that these two matters should be settled at the same time if at all possible.

The matter of payment first arose in January 1964 when we requested that settlement of the amount (originally billed at \$223,000) be deferred until the financial position of the U. S. Commission could be more clearly determined. The New York World's Fair 1964-1965 Corporation at that time agreed to defer payment.

In February 1965, the Corporation wrote me asking payment in the amount of \$215,019.40. I replied, reminding the Corporation of its agreement to defer payment, stating that we considered the amount to be excessive, and requesting that settlement be negotiated with the U. S. Commission in New York.

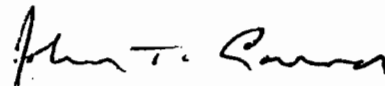
In March 1965, the Corporation sent us a revised figure of \$196,979.40 and advised that they could not consider a lower figure. I replied that we had hoped for a much greater reduction, and were not willing to settle at this figure.

On June 17, 1965, the Corporation wrote insisting on payment in the amount of \$199,822.90. I replied that we would initiate necessary action to resolve all financial involvement with the Corporation, and asked for determination of the question of demolishing the building. Since that time, we have requested the Corporation to furnish a detailed itemization and justification of the amount we consider excessive, and will take further action upon its receipt.

The above is a brief summary of the matter to the present time. Our major point of question is the electrical connection charge, originally billed at \$194,040 and later reduced to \$176,000. We consider both amounts excessive. The water connection charge of \$20,600 we are not questioning.

Please be assured that we are interested in achieving a fair and equitable settlement of the Federal Government's obligations to the New York World's Fair 1964-1965 Corporation, and will do so as soon as we are certain that the Government's interests have been adequately protected.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Arthur T. Ruman". The signature is written in a cursive style with some loops and flourishes.

Secretary of Commerce

MEMORANDUM

NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR 1964-1965 CORPORATION

TO: John T. O'Neill

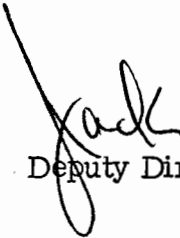
DATE: July 9, 1965

FROM: S. A. Potter

SUBJECT: UNITED STATES PAVILION

Page 2

Mr. Miller asked that I advise you of his request for waiving or adjusting of the connection, and his hope that the Fair would recommend retention of the Federal building to the Committee and/or the Mayor.



Deputy Director of Engineering

SP/mda

cc: C. Ostling
J. Myers
W. Kelly
Gen. File

MEMORANDUM

NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR 1964-1965 CORPORATION

TO: MR. ROBERT MOSES

DATE: JULY 15, 1965

FROM: W. E. POTTER

SUBJECT: FEDERAL BUILDING

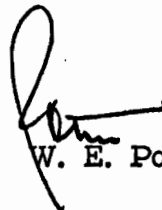
I met with Norman Winston on our ^{NW} two problems:

1. Payment of the utilities bill
2. Demolition

Regarding the utilities, he again advanced the settlement for \$125,000 (vs. \$176,000 owed) but also stated that G.S.A. is reviewing the charge. If they find it fully supported, Winston is asking them to return part of their charge for supervising design and construction. Sounds a bit too flexible for a bureaucracy but we can expect a reply in a few weeks.

Regarding the demolition, Winston states they have a budget of \$115,000 - a ridiculous figure, which he admits. GSA may have to take over the job of demolition. At the present time Winston is aiming at finding a permanent acceptable tenant.

I told him that time was a-wasting and that on both matters we need decisions. A top staff man is in D. C. this week working on both items.


W. E. Potter

WEP/mf

cc: Colonel O'Neill
General S. A. Potter
Mr. M. R. Pender
Central File



01001
NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR 1964-1965 CORPORATION
INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION AT FLUSHING MEADOW PARK
 WORLD'S FAIR, N. Y. 11380 • AREA CODE 212 - WF 4-1964 • CABLE WORLDSFAIR

July 19, 1965

Mr. Sam W. Kingsley, Assistant Commissioner
 United States Commission
 New York World's Fair 1964-5
 World's Fair, New York 11380

Dear Mr. Kingsley:

In response to your letter of June 30, 1965, we are furnishing complete information with respect to electrical and water connection charges as follows:

Electrical Connection Charge \$ 178,000.

In accordance with the Rules and Regulations of the Fair Corporation, this charge is based on the maximum demand recorded for the United States Pavilion during the 1964 season of 2,000 KW at \$88. per KW. The rate of \$88. per KW, which applies to all exhibitors, concessionaires and participants, was established by our engineering department after consultation with the New York State Power Authority as the rate required to defray 3/4 of the estimated construction cost of the Fair's electrical distribution system. The actual cost of the system, which does not include the cost of the Fairground lighting system or the cost of any post-Fair electrical system, exceeded the estimate used in determining the \$88. rate by approximately 20%. Had actual costs been used in determining the KW rate, it would have been set at \$100. plus per KW.

In summary, the plan was to have participants pay for their share (3/4ths) of the required electrical distribution system - what actually happened is that the Fair Corporation has borne the entire 20% excess of actual over estimated costs.

Your original electrical connection charge of \$194,040. in June of 1963 was based on the estimated peak load of 2205 KW submitted by your electrical engineer at the standard rate of \$88. per KW. This estimated charge was adjusted to the actual recorded 1964 maximum demand of 2,000 KW, again at the standard rate of \$88. per KW.

-continued-

Mr. Sam W. Kingsley,
Assistant Commissioner
United States Commission

-2-

7/19/65

Water Connection Charge \$ 20,600.

Your application for a permit to tap the Fair Corporation water main indicates a domestic water main service of 4" diameter and two 4" diameter fire connections. Our Rules and Regulations prescribe a charge of \$10,300. for 4" domestic service and \$5,150. for each 4" fire service, resulting in a total charge of \$20,600.

We trust that the information in this letter fully explains the basis for these outstanding charges and will result in a prompt settlement in full.

Cordially,

/s/ W. E. Potter

W. E. Potter
Executive Vice-President

cc:

Mr. R. Moses
Hon. John T. Connor
Senator Spessard L. Holland
Congressman Delaney
Mr. Arthur Miller
Mr. C. Preusse
Mr. G. Spargo
Mr. Norman K. Winston
Mr. James J. Lyons
Gen. W. Potter ✓
Col. O'Neill
* Mr. H. A. Payne
File

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July 19, 1965

Honorable John T. Connor
Secretary of Commerce
Washington, D. C. 20230

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Your letter of July 2, 1965 to Senator Holland regarding the Government's indebtedness to the New York World's Fair Corporation has been forwarded to me for my information.

I would like to correct a misunderstanding as to the nature of a downward adjustment of our original electrical connection charge. The original charge of \$194,040. (in June 1963) was based upon the estimated peak load of 2,205 KW submitted by your electrical engineer at the standard rate of \$88. per KW. The adjustment is based upon the actual recorded 1964 maximum demand of 2,000 KW at the same \$88. per KW rate (\$176,000.). This recomputation is merely an adjustment of the original estimate and in no way represents a "negotiation" or "settlement". The rate of \$88. per KW, which is applicable to all exhibitors, concessionaires and participants pursuant to the Rules and Regulations of the Fair Corporation, was established as the amount required to defray 3/4ths of the estimated capital costs of the electrical distribution system. As more fully explained in our letter of this date to Mr. Sam Kingsley of the United States Commission, these costs did not include street lighting or any other post-Fair electrical systems. The actual costs proved well in excess of the estimates used to arrive at the \$88. rate. Accordingly, we see no basis for arbitration or negotiation of the rate.

So far as the "disposition" of the Federal Pavilion is concerned, the Government's lease with the Fair Corporation clearly requires that the Pavilion be demolished within ninety days after the Fair closes.

A Committee appointed by Mayor Wagner has been studying the question of building retention and is about to report. The Fair is making a similar report. These reports will recommend against retention of the Federal Building.

-continued-

Honorable John T. Connor
Secretary of Commerce

-2-

7/19/65

In this connection, I understand that Mr. Arthur Miller, Regional Administrator of the General Services Administration approached my staff last Friday, July 9th, in an attempt to lay the groundwork for retaining the Pavilion as a Federal office building. A Federal office building has no place in the post-Fair Flushing Meadow Park, and we are all completely opposed to the idea.

Thank you for your interest in and prompt attention to this matter.

Cordially,

/s/ Robert Moses

President

cc:

Senator Spessard L. Holland

Mr. Sam W. Kingsley

Congressman Delaney

Mr. Arthur Miller

Mr. C. Preusse

Mr. G. Spargo

Mr. Norman K. Winston

Mr. James J. Lyons

Gen. W. Potter ✓

Col. O'Neill

* Mr. H. A. Payne

Miss H. Tappan

Library

File



WILLIAM F. SHEA
Director of the Budget
JAMES D. CARROLL
Assistant Director

THE CITY OF NEW YORK
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET
MUNICIPAL BUILDING
NEW YORK 7, N. Y.
TEL. 566-2121

July 23, 1965

Hon. Robert F. Wagner
M a y o r
Office of the Mayor
City Hall
New York, N.Y. 10007

S I R :

In accordance with your direction, on February 1, 1965, the Committee on the Future of Flushing Meadow Park has completed the first phase of its assignment, namely, the review of the feasibility of retaining World's Fair Structures for municipal use.

I am pleased to submit to you for your consideration a copy of a report of the Committee which recommends the retention of but 19 structures now existing within the Fair Grounds. The recommendations with but one exception represent the unanimous opinion of the Committee. The exception concerns an existing Ferris Wheel which, in a minority opinion, the Commissioner of Parks and the Chairman of the City Planning Commission, recommend demolition thereof.

At future meetings, it is the intention of the Committee to review and prepare a report upon the plan for the redevelopment of Flushing Meadow Park as proposed today by the World's Fair Corporation.

Respectfully,

James Carroll
JAMES D. CARROLL
Acting Chairman

REPORT OF THE MAYOR'S COMMISSION
FUTURE OF FLUSHING MEADOW PARK

On February 1, 1965 the Mayor appointed a committee consisting of the Director of the Budget, Chairman, the Commissioner of Parks, the Chairman of the City Planning Commission, the Commissioner of Public Works and the Commissioner of Buildings to "evaluate the various proposals of the Fair Corporation relative to the extent, the general nature and the details of the proposed overall park redevelopment as well as the need or desirability of retaining specific exhibit buildings for municipal purposes." Subsequent to the Mayor's Directive the Committee had an organizational meeting and established guide lines for the review. At the same time the committee contacted the Fair Corporation and set a date for a field inspection of the Fair. The inspection was made on March 19, 1965 and, with the very able assistance of the World's Fair Corporation's Staff, the Committee selected some 22 structures as suitable for consideration. This number was subsequently increased to 30 structures. These structures were the subject of intensive study over the past months and, as a result of these studies, this Committee is now prepared to recommend the retention of 19 structures.

With the submission of this report the committee will have completed the initial phase of the review. After receipt and review of the Fair Corporation's redevelopment plans the committee will file its final report. However, it is appropriate to note here that the committee has followed the development of this plan and is in general agreement with it.

Maintaining the integrity of the park, so as to insure that this great natural resource will be developed to its full potential, was the primary concern of the Committee. Consequently, the committee would only consider those suggestions which could be shown to provide a desirable service or would alleviate a demonstrated need. Further, if the service were not completely compatible with usual park activities, the committee would only consider using those structures which were so located that they were on the periphery of the park with a direct access to the adjacent

The policy requiring each proposal demonstrate that it is providing for a definite need caused the rejection of such structures as the United States Pavilion and the New York State Pavilion. Further, in connection with the above structures, the proposed uses did not warrant the cost of conforming the structures to the building code and the ensuing annual operation and maintenance.

The committee had many worthy proposals and offers placed before it. However, most were doomed due to the very nature of the Fair Structures. It must be remembered in any discussion of the structures at the World's Fair that these structures were designed and constructed, under a special building code, as temporary buildings. Further, even the so called permanent buildings, constructed under this special code, require work to elevate them to the status of truly permanent buildings, under the New York City Building Code. Therefore, faced with the necessity of providing substantial amounts of money to correct the deficiencies of most of the structures together with annual allotments for continuous maintenance programs, the Committee had no choice but to reject many interesting proposals.

Specifically the Committee recommends that the following structures be retained.

The Heliport

Built by the Port of New York Authority, this structure is to be used as a restaurant and for other park functions during a two year trial period. In the course of the Fair period this structure enjoyed sufficient patronage to encourage its continued use. If, at the end of this trial period or at any prior time, such occupancy does not prove economically feasible, the Port Authority has the obligation to remove the structure.

The Hall of Science

This is a permanent structure to be run under a Board of Trustees after the fair. Further, it is hoped that the adjacent Space Park can be obtained from the Federal Government.

The Japanese Pavilion

The retention of the Japanese Pavilion is not recommended as such. However, it is hoped that with the cooperation and assistance of the Japanese Government the exterior stone walls can be reused for a Japanese Garden within the park.

The Post Office Building and the Allied - Maintenance Building

These buildings are to be used, for a limited period of time, by the Department of Public Works to provide required sewer maintenance in adjacent areas.

The Entrance Building

This is a permanent structure to house Park Department crews and equipment and provide public comfort stations.

The Singer Bowl

The above structure will be used by the Department of Parks for outdoor events.

The Administration Building

The Queens Borough Headquarters of the Department of Parks will occupy this structure.

The Amphitheatre

The Amphitheatre will be used as a public swimming pool and will also provide for such activities as concerts and other special events.

The Boat House

This is a permanent structure to be used as a public boat house.

The New York City Building

This structure will resume its function as an ice skating and roller skating area.

The Marina

The Marina is a permanent facility to be continued under the Department of Parks.

The Press Building

The Police Department will quarter police units working on the adjacent parkways and in the park in this structure.

ms' Greyhound Building

For a limited period of time, the Fire Department will house the fire communications maintenance crews for the Borough of Queens, Brooklyn and the Bronx in this building, which can be easily separated from the remainder of the park. Further, its location will provide for more efficient service and obviate the need of constructing such a building in the near future.

The U.S. Rubber Ferris Wheel

The U.S. Rubber Company has offered this ride to the City. In addition, they are prepared to modify the exterior so as to eliminate any objectional ornamentation. The Committee has reviewed this offer and the majority opinion submitted by the Commissioner of Public Works, Commissioner of Buildings and the Director of the Budget is that the ride provides a natural center for an amusement area in the park. Therefore, the committee recommends that the ride be retained and plans be developed to create an amusement area at this location to include such added items as a carousel, a pony ride, etc.

The minority opinion expressed by the Commissioner of Parks and the Chairman of the Planning Commission in opposition to this proposal is briefly outlined as follows:

"The U.S. Royal Tire Structure and its possible use as an integral part of an amusement area is absolutely opposed by the Department of Parks. This type of amusement, commonly known as 'Kiddie Cities,' does not enhance a park."

The Unisphere

Donated by the United States Steel Corporation, this structure is to be retained as a focal point and as a memento of the 1964-1965 Fair.

Pools and Fountains

The committee recommends the retention of the Astral Pool, the Unisphere Pool, the Reflecting Pools, and the Central Pools and the modification of these fountains to make them more compatible with park activity. All other are to be eliminated. Further, it is the understanding of the committee that the Department of Parks will operate the fountains on appropriate occasions and not continually.

Emergency Communications System

The City cooperated with the Fair Corporation in the construction of an emergency communications system comprising Police Telephones and Fire Telegraph Boxes in the park. The original plan was to retain these facilities. Therefore, the committee has directed the Fair Corporation, seek the advice of the Police and Fire Departments in modifying these systems to suit the new conditions.

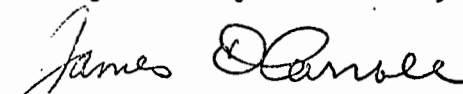
Small Exhibit Areas

During field inspections the committee noted a number of small structures which may have some value as picnic or game areas. However, they are such that the value, if any, would be determined by the final development plan. Therefore, the matter was referred to the park designers so that they could consider them while preparing the final plans.

* * * * *

It is the opinion of the committee that the retention of the structures recommended, in this report, are compatible with the most appropriate redevelopment of Flushing Meadow Park.

Respectfully submitted,


JAMES D. CARROLL
Acting Chairman

NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR
1964-1965 CORPORATION

SUBJECT; FEDERAL PAVILION

FROM; NEWSDAY P. 17

DATE; JULY 26, 1965

CIRCULATION; 400,000

Bar Group Seeks Use Of U.S. Pavilion at Fair

Flushing Meadow—The imposing, glass-fronted U.S. Pavilion, not among those buildings recommended for preservation after the World's Fair closes, might yet be saved if the commission on justice of the New York Criminal and Civil Courts Bar Association has its way.

The commission recommended yesterday that the huge, 65-foot front pavilion be converted into a "revolutionary new kind of law school for the training of future prosecutors, district attorneys and judges." Robert Daru, president of the 1,000-member association and former Senate rackets committee counsel, said the commission's proposal would be formally presented to the members of the American Bar Association and the Association of American Trial Lawyers when they meet in Miami Beach Aug. 9.

"The need for a law school specializing in the training of public officers is a crying one nowadays when virtually all law schools graduate young men who are not versed in criminal law, particularly the prosecution end of it," Daru said. The Mayor's Committee on the Future of Flushing Meadow recommended in March that 19 pavilions be retained after the Fair closes Oct. 17. The U.S. Pavilion was not among the 19 mentioned. The committee, established by Mayor Wagner, said the federal pavilion did not comply with the city's building codes.

Daru said that if the recommendations meet

with approval at the Miami Beach convention, negotiations would start with the government to turn the building over to the commission. The government has already indicated that it would be willing to turn the ultra-modern structure over to a nonprofit group for an unspecified sum, which was described as a token charge. Daru said he felt sure that the pavilion "could be made to fit the city building codes—or vice versa—if there were a real desire to use it."

The association president said preliminary studies indicate that the \$10,500,000 building could be converted into a law school for less than \$300,000. A Commerce Department spokesman estimated that it would cost at least \$250,000 to demolish the two-and-a-half-story building.

The "Hall of Presidents" exhibit at the U.S. Pavilion is one of the most popular at the fair and one of the newest this year. The exhibit was not completed for public viewing on opening day this year, but thousands attended the first showing a few days later. Under the bar group's plan, the pavilion would be known as the School of Public Justice and would be financed by foundation grants.

World's Fair President Robert Moses, whose own recommendations for the preservation of certain fair buildings did not include the U.S. Pavilion, and William F. Shea, chairman of the mayor's fair committee on the future of Flushing Meadow, could not be reached for comment.



THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

July 27, 1965

Mr. Robert Moses
President
New York World's Fair 1964-1965 Corporation
Flushing, New York

Dear Mr. Moses:

This is to inform you that, pursuant to our investigation of the matter, a voucher in the amount of \$196,600, in favor of the New York World's Fair Corporation, was sent to the United States Treasury at 1:00 p. m., today, to cover utility connection charges for the Federal Pavilion at the New York World's Fair.

Under normal procedure, a check should be ~~made~~ mailed to the New York World's Fair Corporation before the end of the week. You should be aware that the amount budgeted for this was \$125,000; therefore, it has been necessary to transfer the difference of \$71,600 from the reserve for building demolition.

I trust this will satisfactorily close the matter.

Sincerely yours,

John T. Connor

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INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION AT FLUSHING MEADOW PARK
WORLD'S FAIR, N. Y. 11380 • AREA CODE 212 - WF 4-1964 • CABLE WORLDSFAIR

August 6, 1965

Hon. John T. Connor
The Secretary of Commerce
Washington, D. C. 20230

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Thank you for your letter of July 27th referring to payment by the United States of the amount of \$196,600. to cover utility connection charges for the Federal Pavilion.

You state that I "should be aware" that it was necessary to transfer \$71,600. from the reserve for building demolition to make this payment.

Such information as we have concerning the Federal pavilion's reserve for building demolition leads us to conclude that this reserve is inadequate to take care of demolition of the pavilion and restoration of the site. While it is possible that our information is inaccurate, we strongly urge that you personally look into this matter.

The Mayor's Committee and the Fair Corporation have both determined that there is no suitable post-Fair use for the Federal pavilion. Copies enclosed.

We shall greatly appreciate knowing what arrangements are being made for a demolition and restoration contract. If, as appears likely, an additional appropriation is required to cover the cost of such a contract, the time for obtaining it is short.

Cordially,

/s/ Robert Moses

President

cc:

Gen. W. E. Potter

Mr. Preusse

Mr. Thornton

Col. O'Neill

Miss H. Tappan

Library

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* Mr. H. A. Payne

SUBJECT; U. S. PAVILION

FROM; L. L. PRESS P. 24

DATE; SEPT. 1, 1965

CIRCULATION; 322, 890

Institute Proposed At U. S. Pavilion

The U. S. Pavilion at the World's Fair was envisioned yesterday as the future home of a new kind of college information and training center which could revolutionize higher education in the Northeast.

In a letter to Education Commissioner James E. Allen Jr., State Sen. Edward J. Speno urged that the Federal Pavilion be retained by New York State and converted to a "New York Institute for Shared College Services."

In his letter to Allen, the East Meadow Republican suggested chairman of the Joint Legislative Committee on Higher Education, call a public hearing on the proposal.

Speno is secretary of the same committee and president of the Hofstra University Council, an advisory group.

Such an institute, he said, would qualify for full federal and state aid.

He said the pavilion would be easily adaptable to this use at a minimum cost.

Speno called the institute a totally new concept in the pooling of talents and special courses of colleges and universities.

It would, he said, offer "unusual and highly specialized courses" which colleges are unable to provide.

"Under the proposal," he added, "any college deciding to do so . . . could become a participant with other colleges whose students could attend the institute and receive credit in their base colleges."

Speno proposed that the institute be administered by the State Education Department and the Board of Regents with an advisory board made up of representatives of the participating colleges.

SUBJECT; U. S. PAVILION
FROM; N. Y. HERALD TRIBUNE P. 9
DATE; SEPT. 30, 1965
CIRCULATION; 307, 674

After Fair: School for Dropouts

By Joseph Michalak
Of The Herald Tribune Staff

The United States Pavilion at the World's Fair will become a training center for dropouts and other students below college level, the chairman of the city's Board of Higher Education said yesterday.

Gustave G. Rosenberg said the pavilion would be refurbished and ready to operate within half a year as a "college for special skills." The only hitch at the moment, he said, is determination of the costs of refurbishing.

He estimated that the building could be converted to a training center for about \$2.5 million, and said the Federal government had indicated it would foot the bill under the aid-to-education bill passed this year.

Mr. Rosenberg, a Republican and Liberal party candidate for State Supreme Court Justice, said the "college" will house about 1,500 students at a time.

The prime targets for the program will be more than 20,000 pupils who regularly receive general diplomas from the public schools in programs that do not come up to full academic standards. Mr. Rosenberg said that liberal-arts courses such as mathematics and English will be offered for students who have the potential for admission to one of the six community colleges in the City University, supervised by the Board of Higher Education.

Mr. Rosenberg said the U. S. Pavilion will be turned over to the board without cost after the Fair closes Oct. 17. The educational program is being worked out in cooperation with the Board of Education.

SUBJECT; U. S. PAVILION

FROM; N. Y. POST P. 22

DATE; OCT. 6

CIRCULATION; 344, 000

Fair Row: Moses vs. Rosenberg

By HENRY BECKETT

Gustave G. Rosenberg, chairman of the Board of Higher Education, took on Robert Moses today with an angry demand that he planned to set up a "reformatory" in the park that will be built when the World's Fair ends.

"I'm shocked by what Mr. Moses said," Rosenberg declared. "The U. S. Pavilion will be used as a college for special skills, not as a reformatory."

The storm blew up after the Fair president announced his objection to board plans for converting the U. S. Pavilion into a center for school dropouts. Moses wants the building demolished.

"As head of the Fair and the former park head, city and state, I regard the retention of this building as an extremely dubious business and its use as a dropout center wholly contrary to park principles," Moses said.

"In effect, the city would conduct a sort of reformatory and educational experiment, no doubt needed, but not in the middle of a city park."

Rosenberg replied:

"These young men and women who are dropouts are good young men and women who have been neglected because of poverty. There's a lot of brain power buried under this poverty and we know we

can give them the opportunity for getting a special skill and a higher education."

Announcing his plan last week, Rosenberg said it would cost \$2,500,000 to convert the Pavilion into a "college for special skills" for about 4,000 students a year.

The same day, Sen. Javits urged federal anti-poverty chief Sargent Shriver to lease the building from the city as a Job Corps center. The Fair closes Oct. 17.

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ROBERT MOSES
PRESIDENT

October 4, 1965

STATEMENT BY ROBERT MOSES
PRESIDENT OF THE NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR 1964-1965 CORPORATION

The Fair has received several inquiries about the future of the United States Pavilion, and we have replied that our study, which we printed, recommends that this building be demolished. It may be added that Mayor Wagner's Committee, headed by William F. Shea, Budget Director, came to the same conclusion. It should also be added that the United States Government, through the Secretary of Commerce, has up to recently refused to pay not only for demolition, but debts in the nature of service charges. The new Secretary of Commerce, however, has paid these debts, but still indicates that funds for demolition are lacking.

Most of our recent inquiries relate to releases in the press by the Presidents of the Board of Education and the Board of Higher Education, referring to private negotiations they are conducting with officials in Washington looking to the repair, reconstruction and use of this building for what are known as school "dropouts". Neither of these officials has conferred with the Fair or, so far as we know, with the City Budget Director.

We do not know what stage these negotiations have reached. We do know that it is essential that it be decided once and for all whether this building is to be retained through the use of some undisclosed Federal funds for some such purpose as the "dropout" program, or is to be demolished along with many other structures in park restoration. It is simply impossible to carry on the post-Fair program without a definite plan of procedure.

Speaking only as head of the Fair, and as a former Park head, City and State, I can only answer inquiries addressed to me personally by stating that I regard the retention of this building as an extremely dubious business and that its use as a "dropout" center is wholly contrary to all park principles. In effect, the City would conduct a sort of reformatory and educational experiment, no doubt needed but not in the middle of a City park.



President

RM:MR

JTO

OCT 11 1965

Director of Engineering

JTO
OCT 11 1965
Director of Engineering

October 7, 1965

Hon. Gustave G. Rosenberg
Chairman
Board of Higher Education
535 East 80 Street
New York, N.Y. 10021

Dear Sir:

In reference to your proposal to use the United States Pavilion in the Flushing Meadow Park, Queens, as an Educational Skills Center for "Dropouts", under the jurisdiction of the Board of Higher Education, you are quoted as having told a reporter for the Herald Tribune, that the Budget Director's Office, "is all for it."

Having worked with you on many problems over the years, I refuse to say, "I am outraged", the term which you used in connection with Mr. Moses's statement. However, as you know the Director of the Budget is Chairman of a Committee appointed by the Mayor to review the matter of retention of World's Fair Buildings in Flushing Meadow Park. This committee was appointed in the early part of 1965 and up until such time as the Committee submitted a final report to the Mayor on July 23, 1965, no representations were made by you to this committee for the use of the United States Pavilion. In fact, our only knowledge of your proposal was obtained from newspaper stories. Thereafter, we communicated with you and visited the site with your representatives. However, as of this date we have yet to receive any information as to the extent of the alteration work that would be required in the building and the cost thereof.

I think you will agree that the proposal must be broken into two parts. One is the question of need for an Educational Skills Center and second the location of this center, if required. The first question is one which I think will be

-2-

considered by our Poverty Operations Board since it would involve a large amount of federal funds. We in Budget have not as yet expressed a position on the establishment of an Educational Skills Center.

However, I might say that the general feeling within the Committee seems to be opposed to the use of the Federal Pavilion for such a purpose.

A meeting is scheduled within the next few days of the Mayor's Committee and it is expected that the sole subject of conversation will be the matter of the use of the Federal Pavilion as an Educational Skills Center. You are most welcome to attend this meeting or to send a representative. I will inform you of the date and time of the meeting when it is set. Meanwhile, let me reiterate at this moment the Budget Director's Office, "Is not all for it."

Sincerely,

JAMES D. CARROLL
Assistant Director of the Budget

JDC:rf

Mr. Ballard, City Planning Commission
cc:

Comer. Gribetz, Dept. of Buildings
Comer. Clark, Dept. of Public Works
Comer. Morris, Dept. of Parks
Colonel O'Neil, World's Fair Corporation

File