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# SM 6 SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION EXECUTIVE SALARY ACT

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## HEARING BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON COMPENSATION OF THE COMMITTEE ON POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES EIGHTY-NINTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

### H.R. 15727

A BILL TO ESTABLISH RATES OF COMPENSATION FOR CERTAIN POSITIONS WITHIN THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

AUGUST 17, 1966

Printed for the use of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service



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SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION EXECUTIVE SALARY ACT

HEARING

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# SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION EXECUTIVE SALARY ACT

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1966

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
SUBCOMMITTEE ON COMPENSATION OF THE  
COMMITTEE ON POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE,  
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 10 a.m. in room 346, Cannon House Office Building, Hon. Morris K. Udall (subcommittee chairman) presiding.

Mr. UDALL. The Subcommittee on Compensation will come to order.

The meeting this morning is called for the consideration of H.R. 15727, the Smithsonian Institution Executive Salary Act.

The purpose of the bill is to establish four positions in the Smithsonian Institution under a statutory executive salary schedule comparable to the levels of salary provided by law for positions in other Federal agencies.

Two positions at level IV of the Federal Salary schedule would be established for the Assistant Secretary for Science and the Assistant Secretary for History and Art, respectively. The two positions of Director of the National Museum and Director of the Astrophysical Observatory would be fixed at level V.

Specifically, the bill would provide that the rates of compensation for these four senior positions in the Smithsonian Institution be comparable to the rates of compensation provided for positions at levels IV and V of the Federal Executive Salary Act of 1964.

The bill, H.R. 15727, will be printed in the record at this point so that we will have the formal text of the bill before us in the hearings.

And, without objection, the letter from the Smithsonian Institution of June 23, 1966, signed by Mr. S. Dillon Ripley, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, the letter signed by Mr. Wilfred H. Rommel of the Bureau of the Budget, dated June 29, 1966 and the letter of Chairman John W. Macy, Jr., of the U.S. Civil Service Commission of August 16, 1966, commenting on the bill, will be made a part of the record.

(The documents referred to follow:)

[H.R. 15727, 89th Cong., 2d sess.]

A BILL To establish rates of compensation for certain positions within the Smithsonian Institution

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act shall be known as the "Smithsonian Institution Executive Salary Act".*

SEC. 2. (a) The rate of compensation for the following positions within the Smithsonian Institution shall be the rate provided for level IV of the Federal Executive Salary Schedule under section 303(d) of the Federal Executive Salary Act of 1964:

- (1) Assistant Secretary for Science; and
- (2) Assistant Secretary for History and Art.

(b) The rate of compensation for the following positions within the Smithsonian Institution shall be the rate provided for level V of the Federal Executive Salary Schedule under section 303(●) of the Federal Executive Salary Act of 1964:

- (1) Director, United States National Museum; and
- (2) Director, Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,  
Washington, D.C., June 23, 1966.

HON. TOM MURRAY,  
Chairman, Committee on Post Office and Civil Service,  
U.S. House of Representatives,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. MURRAY: On June 15, 1966, Representative Frank T. Bow, on behalf of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, introduced H.R. 15727, a bill "To establish rates of compensation for certain positions within the Smithsonian Institution," which was referred to your Committee. The report of the Smithsonian Institution on H.R. 15727 is hereby presented for your information and consideration.

This legislation, to be known as the "Smithsonian Institution Executive Salary Act," would establish salary levels for certain senior positions (under the Civil Service) comparable to the levels provided by law for positions in other agencies. Specifically, it would provide that (1) the rate of compensation for the Assistant Secretary for Science and the Assistant Secretary for History and Art be the rate provided for level IV of the Federal Executive Salary Schedule under section 303(d) of the Federal Executive Salary Act of 1964; and (2) the rate of compensation for the Director, United States National Museum, and the Director, Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory, be the rate provided for level V of the Federal Executive Salary Schedule under section 303(e) of the Federal Executive Salary Act of 1964.

The Federal Executive Salary Act of 1964 provides five levels of compensation above grade GS-18 (\$25,382). The Institution has been unsuccessful in obtaining inclusion in this Act or in obtaining any of the limited number of optional appointments for its employees.

The expanded programs of the Smithsonian Institution in the sciences, in history, in the arts, and in education, as well as the vast amount of planning and scheduling necessary for the Smithsonian museums and galleries, place a premium on the quality of leadership. To make the most effective use of our resources, it is essential that every proposal be carefully weighed against every other commitment in terms of its potential benefits in the furtherance of the purposes of the Institution. The quality of these judgments and the ability to follow through effectively on decisions taken will depend on the calibre of individual we can attract to our top echelon positions; and in order for the incumbents of these positions to have the stature and influence both within and without the Government, they should have the same rank, prestige, and compensation as comparable positions in the Executive departments.

Enactment of this legislation would make the compensation for these positions commensurate with their responsibilities, and would be a significant step in enabling the Smithsonian Institution to fulfill the larger role visualized in the advancement of the science, art, and culture of the American people. We therefore request that favorable consideration be given to H.R. 15727.

We are advised that there is no objection from the standpoint of the Administration's program to the submission of this report to the Congress.

Sincerely yours,

S. DILLON RIPLEY, *Secretary.*

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,  
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,  
Washington, D.C., June 29, 1966.

HON. TOM MURRAY,  
Chairman, Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, House of Representatives,  
Cannon House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Reference is made to the Committee's request for the views of the Bureau of the Budget respecting H.R. 15727, "To establish rates of compensation for certain positions within the Smithsonian Institution."

The purpose of the bill is to establish a statutory executive salary schedule for four positions in the Smithsonian Institution.

Two positions of Assistant Secretary in the Institution (Science, and History and Art, respectively), would be established at the rate for Level IV of the Federal Executive Salary Schedule, \$27,000. The other two positions—Director of the National Museum and Director of the Astrophysical Observatory—would be established at the rates for Level V of the Federal Executive Salary Schedule, \$26,000.

There would be no objection from the standpoint of the Administration's program to enactment of the subject bill.

Sincerely yours,

WILFRED H. ROMMEL,  
*Assistant Director for Legislative Reference.*

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U.S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,  
*Washington, D.C., August 16, 1966.*

HON. TOM MURRAY,  
*Chairman, Committee on Post Office and Civil Service,  
House of Representatives,  
Cannon House Office Building.*

DEAR CHAIRMAN MURRAY: This is in response to your request for the Commission's views on H.R. 15727, a bill "To establish rates of compensation for certain positions within the Smithsonian Institution."

Section 2(a) of the bill would fix the compensation of the positions of Assistant Secretary (Science) and Assistant Secretary (History and Art) at the rate for Level IV (\$27,000) of the Federal Executive Salary Schedule. Section 2(b) of the bill would fix the compensation of the positions of Director, National Museum, and Director, Astrophysical Observatory, at Level V (\$26,000) of the Federal Executive Salary Schedule.

The Commission has no objection to H.R. 15727.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that from the standpoint of the Administration's program there is no objection to the submission of this report.

By direction of the Commission:

Sincerely yours,

JOHN W. MACY, Jr., *Chairman.*

Mr. UDALL. The first witness scheduled for this morning is Mr. James Bradley, Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. Mr. Bradley, if you will come forward, we will be pleased to hear from you.

#### STATEMENT OF JAMES BRADLEY, ASSISTANT SECRETARY, SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Mr. BRADLEY. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

On behalf of the Secretary, Mr. Ripley, who is out of the city at the present time, I appreciate the opportunity to present to you the support of the Smithsonian for H.R. 15727, which would provide for the establishment of an executive salary schedule for the Institution. As the chairman has stated, the bill would provide that four of our executive positions be paid at salary levels directly comparable to the levels established in the Federal Executive Salary Act of 1964 for positions in other agencies.

The salaries of these four positions are paid from appropriated funds.

The Federal Executive Salary Act of 1964 provides five levels of compensation above grade GS-18 (\$25,890). The Institution was not included in the 1964 act and has not obtained any of the limited number of optional appointments for its officers by Presidential action.

The quality of the Smithsonian's programs is a direct reflection of the quality of its professional staff. Attracting and maintaining such a quality requires competitive salaries, benefits, and working conditions. The growing demand for highly educated and trained persons in positions of responsibility throughout the world of scholar-leaders threatens to outstrip the available supply. The Assistant Secretaries, the Director of the U.S. National Museum, and the Director of the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory must be more than capable administrators. They must possess those qualities which will inspire other scholars to work with them. The Smithsonian must compete at every level with the rapidly increasing number of colleges and universities in this country and an expanding array of corporate and governmental research organizations whose salary scales outstrip our own. If the Smithsonian is to perform its special educational and research role as a unique institution of the highest quality, we must be able to confront this competition.

The establishment of an executive salary scale for the senior positions within the Smithsonian will help us strengthen and maintain the quality of the company of scholars, who are the Institution.

The two Assistant Secretary positions that would be placed on pay level IV by this bill can be compared in rank and stature to the Assistant Secretary positions in other agencies. A review of positions in level IV of the Executive Pay Act indicates that this is the level to which positions of Assistant Secretary in most of the executive departments are assigned.

A further comparison of the Smithsonian Assistant Secretaries might be made with positions in the field of education since the Smithsonian is an educational institution and similar in almost every respect to a large university. In a university complex the two Smithsonian Assistant Secretaries would be considered the dean of science and the dean of humanities. A review of data in the National Education Study Research Report 1966-R2, "Salaries in Higher Education 1965-66," reveals that in 14 large public universities, the salaries paid to undergraduate deans ranged from \$25,000 to \$28,999.

This bill also provides that the Director of the U.S. National Museum and the Director of the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory be placed in level V in the Executive Salary Schedule. The Director of the U.S. National Museum is responsible for the administration and operation of two of the largest and finest museums in the country. The responsibility assigned to this position is probably comparable to or greater than any other museum director in the world. A sampling of salaries paid to museum directors in 1964 revealed that seven museum directors throughout the United States had salaries that ranged from \$25,000 to \$40,000, plus fringe benefits greater than those available to Federal officers. It is reasonable to expect that these salaries have increased since that time.

The position of Director of the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory is responsible for directing a broad dynamic program of research that includes astrophysical studies from cosmology and stellar theory to meteoritics and celestial mechanics. We have been advised by the National Science Foundation that the salaries of the directors of Kitt Peak National Observatory in Tucson, Ariz., and the National Radio Astronomy Observatory in Green Bank, W. Va., are \$30,000 per year. Both of these installations are administered under the National

Science Foundation contracts. We have also been advised that the director's salary of the Harvard College Observatory is \$30,000. It is our opinion that the Director of the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory has responsibilities that are commensurate with these positions and in addition the Astrophysical Observatory contributes more than its share to science and to education in the United States.

The Smithsonian Institution is in the midst of an unprecedented expansion which began with the planning and construction of the new Museum of History and Technology and with the major additions of scientific laboratories to the Museum of Natural History. The historic Patent Office Building has been extensively restored and renovated and during the next year will become the home of the recently authorized National Portrait Gallery and the National Collection of Fine Arts. The National Zoological Park has reached the midpoint of a 12-year capital improvement program which will greatly enhance its objective, "the advancement of science and the instruction and recreation of the people." The recently authorized National Air and Space Museum has been completely planned and when constructed will become a center for exhibition and historical research in air and space exploration and science. The National Armed Forces Museum Advisory Board is carrying out the direction of the Congress in preparation for the presentation of the contributions of the Armed Forces to the Nation in peace and in war.

In addition to these greatly expanded activities, the workload of the Smithsonian Institution is rapidly increasing in other respects as a result of a critical reevaluation of the role of this Institution in the advancement of science and the humanities in our national life. We have entered into discussions with other agencies of Government and private associations and institutions to explore means by which we can fruitfully enlarge and enrich the quality of our educational, scientific, and cultural contributions. As a necessary concomitant we are attempting to strengthen our ties with numerous private associations and individuals throughout the country who have contributed so much to Smithsonian activities throughout our history. Our self-evaluation has stimulated proposals for new undertakings from without, as well as within the Institution.

In the field of art, our proposals include a community exhibits program, utilizing both artmobiles and crated exhibits; special assistance to Government art projects, including care and preservation of art in the embassies and the White House; a program for the encouragement of art through matching funds, scholarships, and the stimulation of Government agencies to commission good art; and a cooperative program with the National Park Service for the development of the Mall through such means as sculpture, gardens, concerts, and other attractions.

In the field of education we are developing plans for cooperating with the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities; providing advisory service in the selection and award of grants to foreign and American scholars in fields of interest to us; initiating experimental studies in the psychology and effectiveness of museum exhibits; undertaking the administration of grants to support archeological work from counterpart funds in other countries; initiating the establishment of a center for advanced study in the original Smithsonian Building and arranging for visiting instructor and exchange programs with universities and other museums.

In the fields of science, we are undertaking the establishment of research stations or conference centers at sites already bequeathed or offered for such purposes to the Institution; biological surveys of areas under consideration for economic development which might reduce the area of natural habitat of living creatures or upset the balance of nature; and arranging scientific conferences, exchange programs, and similar activities.

This partial list of current proposals coupled with the construction, staffing, and equipping of the new museums and art galleries and the continuing work of the established organizations, leads to the vastly increased workload and changed management responsibilities which are the basis of this request. This increase has been assimilated with a comparatively modest increase in staff. Employees have risen to the challenge to do more with less and to demonstrate their versatility and adaptability in meeting new demands.

These unprecedented demands do, however, place a premium on the quality of leadership. To make the most effective use of our resources, it is essential that every proposal be carefully weighed against every other commitment in terms of its potential benefits in the furtherance of the purposes of this Institution. The quality of these judgments and the ability to follow through effectively on decisions taken will depend on the caliber of individual we can attract to our top echelon positions.

For these reasons I most respectfully urge the committee to accord this legislation its favorable consideration.

Thank you, sir.

Mr. UDALL. Thank you, Mr. Bradley. I think you have made a very compelling case for the enactment of H.R. 15727 and, speaking for every member of this committee present at this time, I think you have a fine piece of legislation. I cannot quarrel with anything you have said.

For the record it might be well to develop a little background of the Institution. This is an Institution of Government established by Congress?

Mr. BRADLEY. Yes, sir; in 1846.

Mr. UDALL. In 1846. Are you under any of the Cabinet departments? Is Smithsonian governed by its own board? What are the lines of command?

Mr. BRADLEY. The line of command is almost directly to the Congress. We are not a part of any independent agency or of the Cabinet departments. The Smithsonian is governed by a Board of Regents which is comprised of 14 members. Three are from the House of Representatives and three from the Senate. The three Senators are Senators Saltonstall, Anderson, and Fulbright; and the three Representatives are Mr. Mahon, Mr. Kirwan, and Mr. Frank Bow. The Chief Justice of the United States serves ex officio on the Board, as does the Vice President of the United States. In addition, there are six distinguished noncongressional members also.

Mr. UDALL. What is the approximate size of your total staff and total payroll?

Mr. BRADLEY. The total number of employees approximates 2,600. The operating appropriation is \$22.5 million and the total-Federal payroll is approximately \$13 million.

Mr. UDALL. What grades of positions are you now authorized at your top administrative and executive level? Your top position is at what level, and then those under that position?

Mr. BRADLEY. The Secretary, as the principal administrator in the Institution, is not paid from appropriated funds but he is paid at the level of Cabinet rank, \$35,000. I am next in line. As Assistant Secretary, I am at the level of \$27,500, just about the level of other Assistant Secretaries throughout the Government.

Beneath we have at the present time four grade 18 positions, and they are the four we are discussing here this morning. In all in the supergrade bracket, grades 16, 17, and 18, we have 24 positions that have been authorized by the Civil Service Commission. In addition we have several other positions at a rank comparable to grade 18. In one case, the Director of the National Portrait Gallery, is by statute at that level, and the Director of the Freer Gallery of Art, who is paid by endowment, is at the rate of a grade 18. We have tried to hold comparability with the Federal Executive Salary Act.

Mr. UDALL. The purpose of this bill is to take the four positions which are now grade 18's and place two of them at level IV and two at level V of the Federal Executive Salary Schedule?

Mr. Bradley. Yes.

Mr. UDALL. Would the language of the bill continue to give you the same number of grade 18 positions or supergrade positions or will these four be deducted from the supergrades you have?

Mr. BRADLEY. I think the latter would be the case, Mr. Chairman, because the approval or assignment of all supergrade positions, once any change occurs, must go back to the Civil Service Commission. I think the future will find us contending for these same four grade 18 positions with no advantage over other contending agencies.

Mr. BROYHILL. Mr. Chairman, do I understand his answer to your question to be that he would not fill these four grade 18 positions?

Mr. BRADLEY. I think we would not have the positions to fill. If we get the two level IV and the two level V positions in lieu of the four grade 18's, I think the four grade 18's would have to go back to the Civil Service Commission for assignment in the Government at large.

Mr. BROYHILL. You will try to keep them?

Mr. BRADLEY. We will try very hard but if we get four positions at the top levels of IV and V, we probably cannot hold on to these four grade 18's.

Mr. UDALL. Does the gentleman from North Carolina have any further questions?

Mr. BROYHILL. Does the chairman intend to hear from the Civil Service Commission?

Mr. UDALL. Yes, the next witness.

Thank you very much, Mr. Bradley.

Mr. BRADLEY. Thank you, sir.

Mr. UDALL. Without objection, the statement dated August 17 by our distinguished colleague, Mr. Frank Bow, author of this bill, will appear at this point as though read in full. Mr. Bow, who will fully support the legislation, was unable to be here this morning.

**STATEMENT OF HON. FRANK T. BOW, A REPRESENTATIVE IN  
CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF OHIO**

Mr. Bow. Mr. Chairman, this legislation would establish salary levels for certain senior positions within the Smithsonian Institution comparable to the levels provided by law for positions in other agencies. Specifically, it would provide that (1) the rate of compensation for the Assistant Secretary for Science and the Assistant Secretary for History and Art be the rate provided for level IV of the Federal Executive Salary Schedule under section 303(d) of the Federal Executive Salary Act of 1964; and (2) the rate of compensation for the Director, U.S. National Museum, and the Director, Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory, be the rate provided for level V of the Federal Executive Salary Schedule under section 303(e) of the Federal Executive Salary Act of 1964.

The Federal Executive Salary Act of 1964 provides five levels of compensation above grade GS-18 (\$25,382). The Institution has been unsuccessful in obtaining inclusion in this act or in obtaining any of the limited number of optional appointments for its employees.

The expanded programs of the Smithsonian Institution in the sciences, in history, in the arts, and in education, as well as the vast amount of planning and scheduling necessary for the Smithsonian museums and galleries, place a premium on the quality of leadership. To make the most effective use of our resources, it is essential that every proposal be carefully weighed against every other commitment in terms of its potential benefits in the furtherance of the purposes of the Institution. The quality of those judgments and the ability to follow through effectively on decisions taken will depend on the caliber of individual we can attract to our top echelon positions; and in order for the incumbents of these positions to have the stature and influence both within and without the Government, they should have the same rank, prestige, and compensation as comparable positions in the executive departments.

Enactment of this legislation would make the compensation for these positions commensurate with their responsibilities, and would be a significant step in enabling the Smithsonian Institution to fulfill the larger role visualized in the advancement of the science, art, and culture of the American people. I therefore request that favorable consideration be given to this legislation.

Mr. UDALL. The next witness is Mr. Roger W. Jones, Special Assistant to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget. Mr. Jones, we are glad to have you appear before the subcommittee again.

**STATEMENT OF ROGER W. JONES, SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE  
DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF THE BUDGET**

Mr. JONES. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I do not have a prepared statement. My purpose in coming this morning on behalf of the Bureau of the Budget and also on behalf of the Civil Service Commission is to give the committee a little of the history that lies back of this bill and the reason the administration authorized the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution to forward it as an administration measure.

The original Federal executive salary table established some years ago did not have in it any positions for the Smithsonian Institution.

Mr. UDALL. May I inquire if that was deliberate or an oversight?

Mr. JONES. No, when the original Executive Salary Act was enacted, my understanding is there was no request from the Smithsonian for inclusion in that schedule. When the Executive Salary Act was redone in 1964, it was the belief of the executive branch that the Smithsonian was entitled to consideration, but it was also the feeling that because of the very particular relationship of the Smithsonian to the Congress and the membership of Members of Congress on the Board of Regents, and because of the fact the Smithsonian had not hitherto appeared in the Executive Salary Schedule, the Congress might well wish to review this matter and initiate legislation on behalf of the Smithsonian.

The chairman will recall that in the Executive Salary Act of 1964 the President was given authority to designate certain positions for assignment to levels IV and V. The Smithsonian, in a series of discussions with the Bureau of the Budget and the Civil Service Commission, proposed Presidential action to designate these four positions by Executive order. Again, after reviewing this with the Secretary of the Smithsonian, we requested that the Secretary refer the entire matter of salary levels in the Smithsonian to the Board of Regents, ask them to review it and to come up with a recommendation for action. This was done, and by unanimous vote of the Board of Regents about 7 months ago the Board recommended that a separate piece of legislation be introduced, based on the facts I stated before, particularly the unique relationship of the Smithsonian to the Congress.

The President approved this recommendation and authorized us to work with the Smithsonian on the presentation of the legislation. The bill was introduced in the House by Mr. Bow, a member of the Board of Regents, and on the other side by Senator Saltonstall, also a member of the Board of Regents.

The Civil Service Commission and the Bureau of the Budget jointly reviewed the top positions in Smithsonian and came to the conclusion that these positions, particularly at the present time, were at the levels requested. We support the legislation that is before you.

It was also our request that the Smithsonian examine the relationship between these positions and the positions to which Mr. Bradley referred that are maintained on what is known as the private roll, the endowment roll, going back to the original Smithson bequest over 100 years ago.

It might have been possible, of course, Mr Chairman, to take Presidential action, but it was our very strong belief that the relationship which I have mentioned made it desirable to present this to the Congress for the Congress to review and to take legislative action.

That concludes my statement except for one additional matter which the committee may be interested in. Not only did we review the level of the duties of these four positions but we also looked at the qualifications and background, the status and standing of the top staff of the Smithsonian Institution. I think I am correct in saying that in three of these positions we have very distinguished men, men of almost unique stature and standing in the museum world and in the

world of science and the humanities. The positions will be held by truly outstanding gentlemen. The fourth position at the moment, I believe, is vacant, the Assistant Secretary for History, and if this legislation is enacted we are certain this will assist Secretary Ripley very much in finding a qualified man for that position.

Mr. UDALL. Do you concur with Mr. Bradley as to the effect of this legislation on the four grade 18's?

Mr. JONES. Yes, I do. These jobs will go back in the pool. Then Smithsonian will become one of the applicants for consideration in any redistribution that is made of the positions. I think it is correct to say that there are other positions in the Smithsonian which require and merit full consideration by the Commission as candidates for the reallocation of these positions.

Mr. UDALL. Does the gentleman from North Carolina have any questions?

Mr. BROYHILL. There will be no upgrading of any other employees to higher positions as a result of this legislation?

Mr. JONES. Not automatically, no. There are other positions in the Smithsonian which the Civil Service Commission would be requested to review as to the appropriate job level, and if the jobs are allocated in grade 18 on that review, then the Smithsonian would be one of the applicants considered when the positions are reallocated. The Commission must look at the entire spectrum of positions whenever we have a new allocation of positions, and everybody goes in the same competitive pool, looking at the Government as a whole.

Mr. UDALL. Thank you, Mr. Jones. We appreciate having your comments on this legislation.

Mr. JONES. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. UDALL. There are no other witnesses scheduled this morning and this will conclude the public hearing on the legislation.

The chairman had hoped we might have a quorum this morning and take some executive action, but since we do not have enough members to do this, we will attempt to get a quorum together at a later date and act on the bill.

The subcommittee will stand at recess subject to the call of the Chair.

(Thereupon, at 10:40 a.m., the subcommittee adjourned.)

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