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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1973

HEARINGS

BEFORE A

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

NINETY-SECOND CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

SUBCOMMITTEE ON DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES

JULIA BUTLER HANSEN, Washington, *Chairman*

DAVID R. OBEY, Wisconsin
SIDNEY R. YATES, Illinois
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GEORGE E. EVANS and BYRON S. NIELSON, *Staff Assistants*

PART 3

American Revolution Bicentennial Commission
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation
Commission of Fine Arts
Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission
Land and Water Conservation Fund
National Capital Planning Commission
National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities
National Gallery of Art
Office of Saline Water
Smithsonian Institution
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1973

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1972

OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

WITNESSES

J. W. O'MEARA, DIRECTOR
DR. W. S. GILLAM, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, RESEARCH
C. H. TOWNSEND, CHIEF, ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT
WALTER BARNES, CHIEF, PLANT ENGINEERING

INTRODUCTION OF WITNESSES

Mrs. HANSEN. We now have the Office of Saline Water and our principal witness is Mr. J. W. O'Meara, the Director. Mr. O'Meara, please introduce your staff.

Mr. O'MEARA. I will be pleased to. I have with me Dr. W. Sherman Gillam, the Director of our Research, and Mr. William Savage, Assistant Director for Engineering and Development, I have Mr. J. J. Strobel, the Chief of our Desalting Feasibility and Economic Studies, Chandler Townsend, Chief of Administrative Management, Walter Barnes, Chief of Plant Engineering.

I also have brought in our entire staff from the Denver Federal Center, that is, Mr. Manual Lopez who is working for us with the Bureau of Reclamation on the Westwide Water Study and on geothermal brine development. Because I thought you would be interested in those activities, I brought him in from Denver.

GENERAL STATEMENT

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert your general statement in the record and summarize it for the committee.

Mr. O'MEARA. We have a statement for the record. Since we have written this statement and prepared it, in the last paragraph of the first page, speaking of the Virgin Islands, it says that bids were due for plants on March 3. They have just set that back so the bids will not be opened until April 10. I would like to make that correction.

Mrs. HANSEN. Why were the bids delayed?

Mr. O'MEARA. To the best of my knowledge it is because they have not firmed up a HUD loan or grant for the financing of these plants and therefore delayed the opening of bids until they secured the financing for the project.

(The statement follows:)

STATEMENT OF J.W. O'MEARA, DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF SALINE WATER
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BEFORE THE HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE
ON APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND
RELATED AGENCIES

Madam Chairman:

It is a great pleasure to have the opportunity to appear before this Committee for the first time as Director, Office of Saline Water. Madam Chairman, it has been my pleasure to attend these hearings for many years and to participate in the presentation of a very interesting and needed program.

I would like to take this opportunity to again extend an open invitation to you and Members of this Committee to visit our test facilities. I believe that such visits would be useful to both the Congress and the Department in reviewing the desalting program. I am very proud of the program and welcome the opportunity to show the progress and status of the research and development program in the field.

The budget request for FY 1973 amounts to $26,871,000. Before presenting the details of this budget request, I would like to discuss briefly current desalting projects and the activities OSW is conducting during FY 1972.

Desalting Projects

Hong Kong

We have recently learned that Hong Kong is planning the world's largest sea water desalting plant. A multi-stage flash distillation plant to supply 40 million gallons a day for the four million inhabitants of the Crown Colony. Under study for several years, the desalting project became necessary when Hong Kong realized that its High Island Reservoir scheme would not be completed until 1976, and with the Colony already consuming about 174,000,000 gallons per day, an interim plant was needed. In addition to the current project, larger plants, perhaps up to 100,000,000 gallons per day capacity and possibly fueled by atomic power, are envisioned for the 1980's.

Virgin Islands

The Virgin Islands Water and Power Authority is in the process of procuring two 2.25 mgd distillation plants; one for St. Thomas and one for St. Croix. The "invitation for bid" is now being advertised with bids due March 3rd. The specifications permit either the vertical tube falling film (VTE) process or the multi-stage

flash (MSF) process. The specification is the performance type with all of the materials specified. This should enable builders to apply their "know-how" to the maximum extent and yet still assure the owner of a highly reliable plant with a long life.

Jidda

The electric generating and desalting plant in Jidda, Saudi Arabia, completed its commercial acceptance testing on July 16, 1971, and was placed in a production status delivering power and water to the City of Jidda. The performance tests were completed on August 6, 1971, with the plant meeting, and in many instances exceeding, all performance and production requirements. A final inspection was made in October 1971, and final acceptance, with the exception of the diesel engine generator start-up power source was made by the Contracting Officer on behalf of the Saudi Arabian Government on October 18, 1971. The general contractor, a Dutch firm, is presently making repairs to the diesel engine in order to bring it into a fully acceptable condition.

The plant is being operated and managed by the U.S. firm, CONAM Services Incorporated, a subsidiary of Automation Industries under contract with the Saline Water Desalination Affairs Office of the Saudi Arabian Government.

The universal design provided by OSW and modified for this particular site is being proposed as the basic design for future plants planned for construction by Saudi Arabian Government in the near future. I believe, Madam Chairman, that desalting technology has benefited and will benefit further from this project.

Japan

In the fall of last year, OSW's personnel had the opportunity to visit Japan's desalting test facility at Chigasaki. This visit was made during the yearly meeting of the United States-Japanese Natural Resources Committee, and desalting was one of a dozen panels. The U.S. personnel were greatly impressed with the progress that had been made in Japan in the field of desalting research and development.

Two years ago, the Japanese desalting organization acquired a vacant field adjacent to the ocean at Chigasaki. This site is now a major desalting test facility where various processes and materials are being developed. It is, therefore, apparent that Japan is committed to an expanded desalting research and development program and is becoming an important member of the desalting research and development community. As you know, Japan has already become a major competitor in the world desalting equipment market, and is a major competitor with U.S. industry.

Foss

Another project of interest is the brackish water desalting project initiated by the Foss Master Conservancy District in Oklahoma. The Foss Reservoir was constructed by the Bureau of Reclamation to provide additional municipal, industrial and agricultural water supplies for the area as well as to stabilize the flow in the Washita River. Unfortunately, drought conditions over the past ten years have caused the water in the Reservoir to be excessively brackish, averaging 1800 ppm T.D.S.* The Conservancy District has made detailed investigations of desalting processes as a means of providing additional potable water supplies in the near future. Based on preliminary feasibility studies, the Conservancy District has applied to HUD for loan/grant funds for construction of a 3 MGD membrane process desalting plant.

The total capital cost is estimated to be $2 - $3 million. The Conservancy District has a previously approved HUD loan of $365,000 for conventional water treatment. Another $1,335,000 has been requested in the form of an additional $485,000 loan and an $850,000 grant. The Conservancy District will have to raise the remaining funds. The application has been reviewed and approval is expected pending resolution of the EIS** prepared by HUD. Approval of the loan/grant should be possible in March 1972, and construction could start in July 1972.

This project could provide early demonstration of the feasibility of using a membrane process for desalting to provide supplemental water on a commercial basis. The technical information which could be obtained from this project would contribute significantly to the desalting program. OSW has offered to act as technical consultant to HUD and has participated in the formulation of the project. We do not anticipate providing any financial support in the construction of the plant but will consider supporting initial testing and operational evaluation.

Prototype Plants

The Saline Water Conversion Act of 1971 specifies that the Secretary of the Interior will report to the Congress, within one year, his recommendations for the early construction of a large-scale prototype desalting plant.

In accordance with provisions of the Act of 1971, preliminary investigations have been underway in order to prepare necessary material for the Secretary to develop recommendations. I will highlight the status of these studies for the Committee.

* T.D.S. - Total Dissolved Solids

** E.I.S. - Environmental Impact Statement

California

Under a cooperative agreement between the Department of the Interior and the State of California, made in 1970, a preliminary investigation was undertaken, and is now nearing completion, of a large-scale sea water conversion prototype desalting plant. The Department of Water Resources of California and the Office of Saline Water have jointly conducted a study of a 40 million gallon-per-day sea water conversion plant using multi-stage flash process at the Diablo Canyon nuclear power station of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company. The study was jointly funded by the California Department of Water Resources and the Office of Saline Water.

A complete report covering all aspects of the proposed project is now being drafted and is scheduled to be completed during March. A part of that report will be the result of a preliminary engineering study prepared by Kaiser Engineers under contract to the Department of Water Resources. In addition, an environmental statement has been prepared and will be ready for outside agency review by the middle of this month.

San Diego

In order to respond to the directive of the Congress to report on the best opportunity for a potential site for the type and size of sea water conversion prototype plant described above, a second study is underway through cooperation with the City of San Diego and the San Diego Gas and Electric Company, with the assistance of the California Department of Water Resources. Two locations are being considered. The first is at the Encina power station where the SDG&E utilizes fossil fuels to produce electric energy. The second site is on city owned property and will consider a solid waste incinerator as the energy source.

Brownsville

In 1970, the Texas Water Development Board, the City of Brownsville, Texas, and the OSW entered into an agreement to study the feasibility and cost of building an 8 MGD sea water desalting plant in the Brownsville area. Previous development studies on the conceptual design of a hybrid distillation plant utilizing the most advantageous features of the vapor compression, enhanced vertical tube multi-stage flash distillation processes were used as the basis for preliminary design and siting of the project.

The final report on the study indicates that the project is technically and economically feasible. The first draft of the Environmental Impact Statement for the project has been approved for distribution to obtain comments from appropriate Federal, State and local agencies. Also, a Memorandum of Understanding for participation in the project between the City of Brownsville, Texas, the Lower Rio Grande Municipal Water Authority and the Department of the Interior has been prepared. Under the provisions of the Memorandum of Understanding, the Lower Rio Grande Municipal Water Authority will finance the local contributions to the project with additional financial assistance from the Texas Water Development Board. The City of Brownsville will design, construct, operate the plant and utilize the product water.

Achievements - FY 1972

I will briefly summarize major program activities underway in the current fiscal year.

Of major importance during FY 1972 was the initiation of construction of the VTE/MSF module at Fountain Valley in Orange County, California. The ground-breaking ceremony took place on January 27, 1972. Component construction is well underway and project completion is planned for January 1973. This module, which is a joint program with the Orange County Water District and the Office of Saline Water, will not only be a significant developmental tool but will also provide water for blending with reclaimed waste water and injection into the aquifer to prevent sea water intrusion.

Research

New RO membranes (modified cellulose acetate, ultrathin composite membranes and certain non-cellulosic membranes) were developed which have the potential for one-stage sea water desalination. These membranes have a very acceptable flux of 9-40 gallons per square foot day (gfd) with a salt rejection ranging from 95-99.7% representing an appreciable improvement over flux ability of a year ago.

A new dry process was developed for producing RO membranes. Wet-dry reversibility results in easier and more economical storage and shipping characteristics and better resistance to biodegradability.

The new process, piezodialysis, was demonstrated on a bench scale. This small unit contained 10 sq. ft. of mosaic membrane and successfully desalted 2,860 ppm water to 240 ppm continuously for two weeks. Its economical feasibility is not yet known, but good progress has been made in this direction and more is clearly possible.

Additional progress was made last year toward the development of an economically feasible secondary freezing process. This highly promising program is discussed further under "Development".

The sea water corrosion test program at Freeport, Texas, has developed a better understanding of the effects of sea water on the interaction of materials. Effects of major variables of the sea water environment, such as dissolved gases, pH, saline concentration, water temperature, and chemical content have been defined. A new metallic materials test loop has been constructed to permit more detailed study of these variables.

Electrochemical techniques for predicting alloy performance in marine environments have led to significant recommendations for use of aluminum alloys. From these studies, a revised galvanic series has been developed to show the relative behavior of metals under many conditions typical of desalting plants.

An important supplement to the investigative program on corrosion resistant materials is the inspection program now in effect at all OSW installations. The resistance of materials subjected to the aggressive environment of a desalination plant and their deterioration with time are evaluated periodically. The data accumulated may offer a solution to many operating problems in the marine environment.

Development

The Office of Saline Water, during FY 1972, placed under construction two large components employing the new horizontal tube concept. From previous studies, this concept has indicated that it will be economically competitive with other distillation processes. Previous testing of a pilot plant using this concept dictated this new developmental step. Operation of these components will be initiated during April.

Studies and experimental investigations for desalting geothermal brines are now underway. A small scale pilot plant designed for this specific purpose is now operating at Wrightsville Beach, North Carolina. This unit will be moved to an operating geothermal well in the Imperial Valley region later this year. In addition to the on-site test operations, investigations are also underway on brine chemistry, scale control, and other problems associated with desalting high temperature saline geothermal brines. The OSW geothermal desalting effort is fully coordinated with the Bureau of Reclamation.

The conceptual design of a 645,000 gpd high recovery membrane test bed, designed to recover 95% of the incoming feed water as fresh water, has been completed and action is underway for preparation of detail design and specifications leading to issuance of a construction contract prior to the end of FY 1972.

Madam Chairman, as you may recall, we had planned to initiate construction of a sea water reverse osmosis test bed in FY 1972. This plan was based on the assumption that the plant would be constructed as a two-pass system. During this past year, however, we have made a significant advance in single-pass sea water desalting. A hollow fine fiber single-pass membrane has been on test for more than six months, and it has consistently produced potable water containing less than 500 ppm total dissolved solids from the sea water. We have also made progress in developing spiral and tubular designs for two-pass sea water desalination. In light of these developments, our initial plan for the construction of a sea water RO test bed is being re-evaluated to determine the best approach to establish the competitive position of these three configurations and the need for additional system development.

The hollow fine fiber technology has also reached a high level of development in desalting natural brackish waters. Long-term tests have shown that such membranes have flux levels of from 2-3 times higher than those presently commercially available. Additionally, fibers have been developed which yield high fluxes at low pressures so that pumping and component costs can be further reduced.

In order that further reductions in the cost of water can be achieved through the use of reverse osmosis, large membrane assemblies of spiral design have been developed with design capacities over 30,000 gpd. Field tests have been underway for extended periods to show that such units can maintain their capacities over extended periods.

Major strides are being made in the development of two new freezing processes. Not only did bench scale investigations establish the feasibility of component operation as applied to both of these processes, but detail design was initiated on a 75,000 gpd pilot plant employing nontoxic secondary refrigerants. With the advent of new approaches to the process, it now appears that freezing offers a competitive position in the desalting of sea water in intermediate-plant sizes. During FY 1973, it is planned to initiate construction of a pilot plant employing one such freezing process and to have it in operation prior to the end of that fiscal year.

Investigations have been made on the application of desalting processes to concentrate brines and also in studying improved methods of disposing of brines at both inland and coastal sites. Based on previous design studies of diffusers for coastal brine disposal, model studies were conducted in conjunction with the Corps of Engineers at their Vicksburg Test Facility. The

diffusion characteristics of brine effluents were established for various typical coastal sites. For inland locations, preliminary experimental data were developed on enhancement of evaporation rates of solar ponds by spray techniques. Also, various methods were investigated for the ultimate disposal of inland brines, including ponding, evaporation to dry salts, permanent containment of dry residues in the earth, and pipeline transport of concentrated slurries. Both distillation and membrane techniques were also employed to investigate concentration of waste brines. It was demonstrated that concentrated brines can be taken to dryness by means of a fluid bed evaporator or that by use of the electrodialysis process, brines can be concentrated to levels higher than 200,000 ppm, about 20% by weight, thus, greatly reducing the amount of waste brine handled.

Preliminary desalting investigations, assessments, and cost studies, in cooperation with governmental and other entities, have developed information on future needs and insured greater use of available and developing desalting technology. Thus, needs for desalting for water supply as well as costs of desalting, by various processes and combinations, and in different applications are obtained. By these means, desalting is being related to various aspects of state, regional, and national water resources planning so that the impact of desalting technology as a source of water supply for current and future national needs becomes increasingly recognized.

A model has been developed analyzing where and in what amounts future uses of desalting for water supply fit into projected fresh water needs. This tool, using computer techniques, can simulate various future situations and project overall desalting requirements in various U. S. regions having present and future fresh water shortages in areas where saline waters are available.

Development programs are continuing at the San Diego Test Facility on the multi-stage flash module, the Clair Engle Plant, the high temperature 1A effect, and the lime magnesium carbonate pretreatment system, all directed toward improving the distillation process. A thorough review of the developmental schedules for this equipment has indicated that necessary operations will be completed in the first quarter of FY 1974. The lease with San Diego Gas and Electric expires in 1975, and current plans call for discontinuing operations by that time.

Fiscal Year 1973 Budget

You have previously received a complete budget justification to cover our proposed program for fiscal year 1973. In summary, the OSW budget request for FY 1973 of $26,871,000 is $56,287 less than the amount available for FY 1972, $26,927,287. Since the FY 1972 budget included funds for two reverse osmosis test beds ($2,100,000), and for modification of test beds ($400,000), that are nonrecurring expenses in the budget year, the 1973 request represents an actual increase of $2,443,713 over the 1972 program. Funds available for FY 1972 include $47,487 carried over from FY 1971 and excludes $109,000 to be saved this year as a result of personnel savings, as well as $36,200 transfer to Office of the Secretary for the centralized contract compliance function. The total program for FY 1973 includes $109,000 carryover from FY 1972. No additional positions are provided for in the 1973 request and we will continue to hold administrative costs to the absolute minimum.

Appropriation Language Change

The proposed appropriation language, in accordance with the Saline Water Conversion Act of 1971, omits the dollar limitation on Administration and Coordination Activity.

Deletion of Patent Clause

A proposed change in the Saline Water Conversion Act of 1971 would delete section 6(d) pertaining to patents. The effect of deleting this provision from the Act would be to bring "information, uses, products, processes, patents, and other developments resulting from...research developed by Government expenditure" in the Saline Water Conversion Program under general Federal policy. It is believed that applying the Government-wide patent policy will measurably benefit the program. Organizations and universities that have objected to the current OSW patent policy are the very ones needed by the Desalting Program because of their expertise and established desalting research backgrounds.

Mr. O'MEARA. I would like to say it is a pleasure to have the opportunity to come before this committee, Madam Chairman, to report on our program and appropriation request for fiscal year 1973.

DESALTING DEVELOPMENTS

I think perhaps you would be interested in some of the developments in desalting occurring outside of our program, and I would like to report on some of those and then on some of our activities.

Mrs. HANSEN. What developments are occurring in the Crown Colony of Hong Kong?

Mr. O'MEARA. The Crown Colony of Hong Kong is planning to issue specifications for construction of a 40-million gallon per day desalting plant to meet their water requirement in the crown colony. As a matter of fact from what we know of their plans, this 40 million gallon per day plant will probably be the forerunner of a plant of perhaps 100 million gallons per day which they will build in the 1980's.

Mrs. HANSEN. From what source did they derive their basic research?

Mr. O'MEARA. The architect-engineer who has prepared the specifications for this pant is a firm called Binney & Partners of London, England.

We have had a number of discussions with the architect-engineers from that company. They have told us they have obtained far more data from the Office of Saline Water for the preparation of these plans and specifications than they were able to obtain from anyplace else in the world.

So the work we have done has gone a long way to provide the basis for the technology that will be utilized in the Hong Kong plant.

Mrs. HANSEN. What do they expect their costs will be to deliver water?

Mr. O'MEARA. We haven't received that information from them yet. I would hesitate to give you an answer, based on the fact they don't know what they will pay for fuel at that site.

Mrs. HANSEN. I understand. Will the plant be powered by atomic energy?

Mr. O'MEARA. The 40-million-gallon-per-day plant will be a fossil-fueled plant, and the later one may be atomic powered.

Mrs. HANSEN. From what source are they receiving their fuel?

Mr. O'MEARA. I can only guess. It is probably coming from Java.

Mr. WYATT. When I was in Hong Kong in January on a different mission I had occasion to talk to the Crown Secretary about these two plants. Of course, everything you have said in your statement here is exactly right.

(Discussion off the record.)

COST OF WATER

Mr. O'MEARA. As a ball park figure I would suggest the price of water would be near a dollar a thousand gallons. When they go on with their subsequent plant, and if they could use nuclear reactors, I think they will be able to counter the cost of rising fossil fuel prices.

Mrs. HANSEN. I think in the future your saline water costs, which have been considered high in the past, will have to reflect the costs of protecting the environment. This will be a directly related cost of delivering water.

As you are well aware, there are many cities at the present time which include sewage costs in the price of water. Are you considering the environmental factors in equating your costs with the costs of the normal supply of water?

Mr. O'MEARA. Yes, ma'am. We are facing certain additional costs in the desalting plant because of environmental considerations. We don't think the cost for desalting is as great as the environmental impact will be on some of the natural sources. It is my judgment we have a better opportunity in the environmental situation we are operating in today to make our processes viable than some of the natural developments have.

Mrs. HANSEN. I would think this might narrow the gap between the cost of delivering saline water as compared to the natural supply.

Mr. O'MEARA. I believe it will.

ORANGE COUNTY PROJECT

I am pleased to report we broke ground for our module in Orange County in January. Secretary of Interior Rogers C. B. Morton was kind enough to participate in the ceremony. And so was Mike McCloskey, the Executive Secretary of The Sierra Club. I think if we can bring a water project into being and have the Sierra Club say this is the kind of project they can support, we have been able to do something few water development programs have been able to do. I brought it up because I thought it was a rather unique situation that should be reported at this time. The Sierra Club gave the desalting project a rather ringing endorsement.

Mrs. HANSEN. I think everybody in the United States is deeply concerned about the ever-increasing need and costs of supplying water today.

A large segment of the population of the United States is living on fixed incomes. This group's income doesn't increase to such a degree as to allow them to meet the cost of basic necessities, such as, food, water, light, heat, and shelter. I think this is an increasing challenge you are faced with today.

Mr. O'MEARA. Yes, ma'am. Certainly water has always been the lowest priced commodity in the entire utility range, and we have to continue to keep it that way.

INCREASING COSTS OF POLLUTION CONTROL

Mrs. HANSEN. As I look at the budget of the United States, and particularly the budget requests considered in this commmittee, the cost of pollution control and providing a safe environment is escalating. These costs are becoming a larger part of the costs of goods and services to the consumer. This is why this committee has been so interested in the developments that you are achieving. As I mentioned before, the costs of delivering water by the desalinization process probably has more of a chance to decrease than the costs of delivering our natural water supplies.

Mr. O'MEARA. Yes, ma'am. I think we do have that opportunity, and that is the direction in which we are aiming our research to achieve that objective.

JIDDA PROJECT

Mrs. HANSEN. You have a plant in the city of Jidda.

Mr. O'MEARA. I am pleased to report we have completed our activity in the construction of the plant at Jidda. It has been accepted and the final shakedown operations are underway.

Mrs. HANSEN. Was this plant constructed to provide a water supply to the city of Jidda or to supply water for land use?

Mr. O'MEARA. I am glad you asked that question, Madam Chairman because it brings up a very interesting situation. This plant was constructed to provide a supplemental water supply for the city of Jidda.

This plant was built with the plans the Office of Saline Water provided to Saudi Arabia. It was constructed with Saudi Arabia funds. The Prince, who is in charge of the desalting project for the King, is so pleased with the operation of the 5-million-gallon-per-day plant he has told me he has now been able to budget $200 million for the next 10 years for the construction of desalting plants in Saudi Arabia, and many of these plants will be used for irrigation water.

The way the Prince has figured the cost of the water, the water from that plant is 15 cents a thousand gallons, and that is cheap enough for irrigation water. You see they have this problem in Saudi Arabia—everytime they drill a water well they hit oil. The King has been willing to trade this natural resource that he has in abundance for a natural resource he does not have an abundance of. He is charging virtually nothing for the cost of oil that operates that plant. He has written off the plant as a national investment rather than assigning it to the cost of water.

So just the share of the operating costs to provide that water is all that he is assigning, because as far as they are concerned that water is 15 cents a thousand gallons, and there it is, so use it for irrigation.

Mr. WYATT. Has that plant been officially dedicated yet?

Mr. O'MEARA. No, sir. The King has not set a date for the dedication, and we are looking forward to word from him.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. O'MEARA. The Prince has said it is necessary, in their developing nation, to provide water for their people, and he says he has people in his country who have never had a fresh vegetable, and he was going to give them an opportunity to raise them in their own yards and for the first time be able to bring something to them we have taken for granted all of our lives. This is being applied in areas where it is having an enormous impact.

Mrs. HANSEN. We will be very interested in what they do in this production area.

U.S. COMPETITION WITH FOREIGN MANUFACTURES

Mr. O'MEARA. Now Japan, the Japanese are developing a very aggressive program of desalting. We consider the Japanese development to be exceptionally good. We have maintained an exchange of information with the Japanese under our National Resources Treaty. The Japanese have developed desalting technology to the point where they are a major competitior in the foreign marketplace.

For example, I know the U.S. firms that will bid on the Hong Kong plants are going to face a very severe challenge from the Sasakura Engineering Co.

Mr. WYATT. Several of the Kuwait plants have been successfully bid by the Japanese have they not?

Mr. O'MEARA. They have done some there. The last one they did not win.

I think the administration's renewal of the dollar in the foreign marketplace has given the American industry a new chance for the Hong Kong plant.

Mr. MCDADE. Who won the last one at Kuwait?

Mr. O'MEARA. It was won by the French.

(Discussion off the record.)

FOSS RESERVOIR

Mr. O'MEARA. I would also like to touch on the Foss Reservoir, Madam Chairman.

Quite frankly, this has been a frustrating situation for me. We had hoped that the Foss Reservoir would move rapidly ahead. They have applied for a loan grant from HUD. As of this morning the best information we have is the "Environmental Impact Statement" was completed in Oklahoma and in the mail to HUD in Washington for final filing.

Mrs. HANSEN. I don't think you should hold your breath considering the length of time many environmental impact statements have taken to complete.

Mr. O'MEARA. That is why I say the best I can report. This is what happened for almost a full year. I wonder what the next delay or next consideration will be to be waited through, but we have no control over it except to be on the telephone and press for action. We are gaining on it at least. It hasn't been pigeonholed.

I am very hopeful the bids for that plant will be on the market no later than July 1. That will be a 3-million-gallon-a-day membrane plant.

I would quickly like to report on the Virgin Islands. They are planning to purchase two more 2.25-million-gallon-per-day plants. For these the bids are to be opened April 10.

U.S. PLANTS

In addition there is a 150,000-gallon-per-day reverse osmosis plant completed at Greenfield, Iowa, and a 350,000-gallon-per-day reverse osmosis plant began operation last month at Key Largo, Fla.

There is a 1.5-million-gallon-per-day electrodialysis plant under construction at Gillette, Wyo.

Just last week a half-million-gallon-a-day reverse osmosis plant was sold to Boca Grande near Fort Myers in Florida.

These are outside our program, they are commercial sales in the open marketplace, but the plants are the result of the work conducted by the Office of Saline Water.

Mrs. HANSEN. The work is a result of the input by the Office of Saline Water?

Mr. O'MEARA. Yes, ma'am.

Mrs. HANSEN. What are the major uses of the plants?

Mr. O'MEARA. The plants I have just named are municipal water supplies, primarily to improve the quality of existing water.

Along the west coast of Florida there is a large development of retirement communities. As they bring population into that area the pumping that it requires to supply it causes the water quickly to become brakish and the desalting plants are necessary in order to maintain the quality of the supply.

Mrs. HANSEN. Many people are concerned about, what becomes of their tax dollar. What would you say is the value of those plants to those municipalities?

Mr. O'MEARA. That is hard to quantify. I don't believe those municipalities could even exist without the availability of this alternate source of water.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the population in those areas? Insert the information in the record.

Mr. O'MEARA. We can check those. They are quite small. All of them are growing.

(The information follows:)

Recent U.S. municipal desalting plants

Plants:	*Population*
Key Largo, Fla	900
Siesta Key, Fla	387
Boca Grande, Fla	400
Sanibel Island, Fla	250
Virgin Island	62,468
Foss Conservatory District	16,622
Clinton, Okla	8,513
Bessie, Okla	310
Hobart, Okla	4,638
New Cordell, Okla	3,261
Greenfield, Iowa	2,212
Gillette, Wyo	7,194
Total	90,433

COSTS OF DESALTED WATER

Mr. MCDADE. When you do that what is the lowest cost per thousand that you currently know about to produce fresh water?

Mr. O'MEARA. These brackish water plants they are producing fresh water in the range of 60 cents to 85 cents a thousand gallons.

Mrs. HANSEN. How does that compare with the average water reservoir water cost?

Mr. O'MEARA. The reservoir water is always much cheaper than that. It has been from 1 to 2 cents a thousand gallons in the reservoir, very low cost. But there are no reservoirs to develop in Florida.

Mr. WYATT. I wonder if you would also prepare a statement for the record, Mr. O'Meara, setting up some of the subsidies that go into the availability of water and the delivery of water in normal water systems? In other words, it is very obvious to most people who have looked at this that the cost to the consumer of water bears little relation, if any, to the actual cost of the water.

Mr. O'MEARA. The price to the consumer does not reflect the cost of the water.

Mr. WYATT. Prepare a statement on that for the record.

Mr. O'MEARA. Yes.

(The information follows:)

WATER PRICE SUBSIDIES

The price charged water users of irrigation, municipal, industrial water is frequently different from the cost of producing and delivering that water. The differences are due to:

1. Allocating a portion of the cost to other purposes, such as recreation and flood control.
2. Using nonwater revenues such as power revenues to defray cost, and
3. Using taxes to defray portions of the water cost.

The items are difficult to quantify in general since they differ widely from supplier to supplier. An example of this pricing policy follows:

"Water pricing policy statement of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California"—1969 report.

"Metropolitan water district policy regarding sales of agricultural water has been to classify the service as surplus water sales subject to determination with a rate set at a personal ability to pay level. It is general practice through the West to subsidize the sale of agricultural water by an amount equal to the difference between the ability to pay level and the actual cost of producing and delivering the water."

The same report predicted for fiscal year 1972 that the revenue from water sales and regular taxes will be 60 percent and 40 percent respectively of the total revenue.

Mr. MCDADE. You mentioned brackish water.

Mr. O'MEARA. Yes.

Mr. MCDADE. What about the saline water costs?

Mr. O'MEARA. The lowest cost reported to us is 65 cents a thousand gallons from the plant at Tijuana, Mexico. I can't support that number. That is the cost they have reported to us, and we have accepted it. It is a 7½ million gallon-per-day plant.

Mr. MCDADE. Didn't we have a figure of 55 cents on one of the plants that was operating?

Mr. O'MEARA. Eighty-five cents; yes.

Mr. MCDADE. Is that their lowest cost?

Mr. O'MEARA. Yes, sir; that is the lowest cost we have reported in the Virgin Islands.

Mr. WYATT. Do you have cost figures on the Key West plant?

Mr. O'MEARA. The cost figures are somewhat higher. They originally estimated 85 cents but they haven't been on stream full time. They have backed that plant off when the pipeline delivered enough water. It has been shut down part of the time. The most recent cost was a little over $1 or $1.10 a thousand gallons.

Mr. WYATT. It is not being run at full efficiency?

Mr. O'MEARA. That is correct. The same thing is true at Tijuana—they didn't operate full time with their plant. So they haven't achieved the 65 cents figure which was based on full-time operation. They didn't have the distribution system ready at Tijuana when the plant was finished.

Mr. MCDADE. Who is running the plant?

Mr. O'MEARA. The National Electric Commission.

Mr. MCDADE. That is a Government commission?

Mr. O'MEARA. Yes, sir. The plant was built by Aqua-Chem of Waukesha, Wis.

(Discussion off the record.)
Mrs. HANSEN. Please proceed, Mr. O'Meara.

LARGE SCALE PROTOTYPE PLANTS

Mr. O'MEARA. Turning to another subject, the Saline Water Conversion Act of 1971 specifies the Secretary of Interior will report to the Congress within 1 year his recommendation for the early construction of a large-scale prototype desalting plant. In accordance with the provisions of that act, preliminary investigations have been underway in order to prepare the necessary materials to develop recommendations on or before July 29, 1972. One of the studies we have conducted to determine the best opportunity for a large prototype desalting plant has just been completed. We have copies of the report to submit to the committee. They are rather lengthy for the record. This is a study of a 40 million gallon per day plant at Diablo Canyon in California. It would be located on property owned by the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. where they are currently building a nuclear reactor powerplant. We would take steam from their plant for energy for our plant.

At the same time we are studying the feasibility of locating this type of plant in two locations near San Diego, one at Encina where we would get steam from the San Diego Gas & Electric Co. powerplant, and also we are studying with the city the possibility of the city constructing a large solid waste incinerator, and we would use the heat from it for the desalting plant.

When those studies are completed we will determine the best opportunity and make our recommendations to the Congress. The Diablo Canyon study is the first to be completed. We will provide you with the additional information as soon as we have it in hand.

GEOTHERMAL RESOURCES

An important activity we have been engaged in during this current year, and which we will expand in the coming fiscal year, is studies and experimental investigations in the field of desalting geothermal brines. We have a pilot plant now operating for this specific purpose at Wrightsville Beach, N.C., on synthetic brines.

The Bureau of Reclamation is expected to bring in their first geothermal well in April. We will then move our pilot plant to Imperial Valley and operate on actual brine water. We are operating on synthetic water to enable us to get data ahead of time and to move as rapidly as we can with our technology. All of our work in this regard is closely coordinated with the Bureau of Reclamation.

From what we know now, the geothermal resources of the Imperial Valley offer an exciting promise for supplemental water in one of the most water-short areas in the United States. It also offers a new set of problems that we have not faced before. We are going to receive the water at 400° F. It will be high in silicates, a suspended matter we haven't had to deal with before. These waters will have a different corrosive effect. It is a new problem, but an enormous opportunity.

Mr. MCDADE. It is a nice problem to have.

Mr. O'MEARA. We wouldn't have a program if we didn't have problems.

HIGH RECOVERY REVERSE OSMOSIS TEST BED

In the current fiscal year we are authorized to build a high recovery reverse osmosis test bed. Our design of that unit is underway and we soon will be letting the contract for construction. By high recovery, we are hoping to achieve 95-percent recovery of the brackish water delivered to the plant.

This is important for two reasons. In areas where water supply is short, it is important to utilize as much of the water that is available as possible. Second, we only have 5 percent of the flow to dispose of as brine and thus minimize the brine disposal problem.

SEA WATER REVERSE OSMOSIS TEST BED

We are also authorized in the current fiscal year to construct a reverse osmosis sea water test bed. I have deferred construction of the sea water test bed until we have additional data from our development work on membranes. I just didn't feel it was time, with technical developments in the status they are now, to commit that much money to a test-bed plant.

I thought we would be much better to do some additional pilot plant work and membrane developmental work in order to bring ourselves to a posture so when we commit money to that size plant we have a better opportunity of achieving the objectives.

This requires some reprograming and we are preparing some information for the committee to let you know how our money is being reprogramed in this area. I think sometimes we can waste money by trying to move too fast.

Mr. McDade. There is no budget request for that purpose?

Mr. O'Meara. Not in this budget; no, sir. It is in the current fiscal year we have the money to build that plant.

My evaluation of the program, and I have found some support for my position before the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee—and if I may, I would like to read just one paragraph from their report.

It says:

> The breakdown among the several categories implies a desirable trend in the program away from the previous tendency to overlap sequential generations of hardware in a given process. Historically there has been an inclination to initiate design and construction on some more advanced plants before the research findings of the prior generation become available. Such practices are inherently wasteful and the committee will insist that no new procurement be initiated in the future until maximum value has been gained from ongoing plant operation irrespective of the stage of development involved.

I subscribe to that. I believe when we move we ought to have the data in hand so we know what we are going to achieve, and I think we are going to be able to do that very shortly.

Mr. McDade. I think I can speak for the members of the subcommittee in commending you for doing it that way. We don't want you to feel because you are coming to the end of a fiscal year you have to start obligating money.

Mr. O'Meara. I would not hesitate to come up and tell the committee I have some carryover rather than try to find a place to spend the money.

Mr. McDade. We appreciate that.

REVERSE OSMOSIS FOR DESALTING SEA WATER

Mr. O'Meara. I would like to comment on the delay in moving with the osmosis sea water test bed, that the developments we are obtaining in reverse osmosis are exciting and encouraging.

Three years ago we couldn't talk about operating a reverse osmosis unit at less than 600 pounds per square inch. Now we have some membranes that are operating on 100 pounds per square inch. Obviously this helps the cost. Pressures are reduced and the membranes have longer life. We are conducting some pilot plant tests on sea water and obtaining some good results, but these results are too preliminary to commit funds for a large test bed.

Mr. McDade. Do you have any idea of what sort of timetable you might be involved with?

Mr. O'Meara. I think in another year we will have the kind of data to move ahead with the test bed we have already been authorized to build. I think it is wise to delay it until we get these results in hand. I have great confidence in the ability of the American scientific community, and with the support we are able to give them, we are going to achieve the objectives we are looking for.

FISCAL YEAR 1973 BUDGET

Our legislative program for fiscal year 1973 requests $26,871,000. The amount requested amounts to approximately $57,000 less than the amount available for 1972. The 1972 budget included funds for two reverse osmosis test beds and for test bed modifications. These items are nonrecurring and when subtracted from the amount available for 1972, we have an actual increase in the general activities of approximately $2.4 million.

Our budget request is divided into five categories, the first is research expense. This is basic and applied research, and the amount requested for fiscal 1973 is $5.8 million. This represents an increase of $415 thousand over the current fiscal year.

During the coming fiscal year greater emphasis will be placed on the development of techniques for the investigation of features within and adjacent to membranes and metallic surfaces—the interface between the membrane and the support structure to contain the membrane.

The effort will be accelerated to bring our membrane technology into the area where we can utilize it on sea water.

In the research division we are going to move ahead with the improvements under development for the freezing processes. And then some considerable emphasis will be placed on geothermal brines. As I mentioned, they differ from the saline and sea waters we have been working with.

JUSTIFICATION MATERIAL

Mrs. Hansen. Please insert justification pages 1 through 24 in the record at this point.

(The pages follow:)

SUMMARY AND HIGHLIGHT STATEMENT

The fiscal year 1973 Budget for the Office of Saline Water totals $26,980,000 (including $109,000 to be carried over from FY 1972). This is an increase of $52,713 over funds available in FY 1972 of $26,927,287. However, since the FY 1972 program included funds for nonrecurring construction of two test beds and for modifications of existing test beds, the request for 1973 actually represents a program increase of $2,443,713 for research and development of desalting technology. This request is the first under the Saline Water Conversion Act of 1971.

When the new Saline Water Conversion Act was proposed, it was planned that FY 1973 would be the first year of a large plant program. The FY 1972 estimates did not provide for developing a proposal for a prototype plant to be submitted to the Congress within one year. The subsequent inclusion of the FY 1972 authorization in the Act resulted in the need to accelerate prototype planning. While the distribution of funds and personnel authorization reflected for FY 1972 in this FY 1973 Budget request is essentially the same as shown in the approved FY 1972 Budget, there may be a need to make changes as the program moves forward. No funds are programmed for prototype plant construction in FY 1973 and no additional personnel positions are requested at this time.

Appropriation Language Change

The proposed appropriation language, in accordance with the Saline Water Conversion Act of 1971, omits the specific dollar limitation on Administration and Coordination Activity.

This legislation authorizes a maximum of 2% reprogramming into the Administration and Coordination Activity during the current fiscal year. The amount approved for this activity then could not be exceeded by more than approximately $54,000. Since The Legislation requires that each of the other activities, i.e., Research, Development, Test Beds and Facilities, and Modules be limited to 10% increase by reprogramming activities over amounts authorized, controls have been in effect to insure compliance. Upon approval, the limitation in the appropriation language on Administration and Coordination expenses during the current fiscal year would be omitted but it would continue to be carefully monitored so that only completely justifiable expenses are incurred.

Program Changes From Amounts Available In FY 1972 to Estimated In FY 1973 Are As Follows:

An increase of $440,000 is shown for Research expenses, primarily due to acceleration of research in non-cellulosic sea water membranes, in new freezing processes, and in geothermal problems.

The major increase, $2,003,513, is programmed in Development expenses required to extend the desalting technology to large plant application. This includes distillation for geothermal application membranes and new freezing processes including construction and operation of a pilot plant. It also reflects additional amounts for follow-on studies and for preliminary engineering support to the California prototype plant.

A substantial net decrease, $2,175,800, is reflected in Test Beds and Facilities in consideration of nonrecurring construction of two test bed plants in FY 1972. In FY 1973, this activity provides for facility support of the vertical tube evaporation/multistage flash module in Orange County, California, and for part year operation of the two new reverse osmosis test beds.

Reduced operation of the multistage flash module at San Diego, California, in FY 1973 is the major reason for a decrease of $335,000 in the modules activity.

Administration and Coordination Activity totals $2,730,000 in 1973, an increase of $120,000 over the amount now programmed for FY 1972. This amount is required to finance the authorized employment in this activity and to provide necessary administrative support to the OSW program.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

Saline Water Conversion

Appropriation, 1972		$27,025,000
Unobligated balance:		
Start of Year	47,487	
End of Year	-109,000	-61,513
Transferred to Office of the Secretary for Contract Compliance		-36,200
Total Available, 1972		26,927,287

Summary of Increases and Decreases, 1973

Research and Development:		
Research expense	440,000	
Development expense	2,003,513	
Construction, operation and maintenance:		
Test beds and facilities (decrease)	-2,175,800	
Modules (decrease)	-335,000	
Administration and Coordination	+120,000	
Net increase, 1973		+52,713
Total available for obligation		26,980,000
Less: Unobligated balance from FY 1972		-109,000
Budget Estimate, 1973		$26,871,000

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

Saline Water Conversion

Analysis by Activities

	Amount Available 1972	Fiscal Year 1973 Estimated total Available	Fiscal Year 1973 Unobligated Balance from 1972	Budget Estimate	Total available 1973 compared to total available 1972
I. Research and Development:					
(a) Research Expenses	$ 5,435,000	$ 5,875,000	$ 25,000	$ 5,850,000	$+ 440,000
(b) Development Expenses	10,172,487	12,176,000	45,000	12,131,000	+2,003,513
II. Construction, Operation & Maintenance:					
(a) Test Beds and Facilities	7,294,800	5,119,000	34,000	5,085,000	-2,175,800
(b) Modules	1,415,000	1,080,000	5,000	1,075,000	- 335,000
III. Administration and Coordination	2,610,000	2,730,000	---	2,730,000	+ 120,000
Totals, Saline Water Conversion	$26,927,287	$26,980,000	$109,000	$26,871,000	$+ 52,713

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

Saline Water Conversion

PERSONNEL SUMMARY

	1971 Actual	1972 Estimate	1973 Estimate
Total number of permanent positions	144	149	149
Full time equivalent of other positions	11	9	9
Average paid employment	143	149	149
Average GS grade	11.4	11.3	11.3
Average GS salary	18,130	18,207	18,262
Average salary of ungraded positions	9,346	9,346	9,346

ITEMIZATION OF ESTIMATE

Department of the Interior

Appropriation Title: Saline Water Conversion

	Actual 1971	Estimate 1972	Estimate 1973	Increase (+) Decrease (-)
Program and Financial:				
Total obligations	$28,630,447	$26,927,287	$26,980,000	$+ 52,713
Unobligated balance available, start of year	- 104,934	- 47,487	- 109,000	- 61,513
Unobligated balance available, end of year	47,487	109,000	---	- 109,000
Transfer to other account	---	36,200	---	- 36,200
Budget authority (appropriation)	$28,573,000	$27,025,000	$26,871,000	$- 154,000
Obligations by Objects:				
11 Personnel compensation	$ 2,382,688	$ 2,440,000	$ 2,440,000	$ ---
12 Personnel benefits	197,507	201,000	201,000	---
21 Travel and transportation of persons	183,289	186,000	192,000	+ 6,000
22 Transportation of things	55,233	61,000	63,000	+ 2,000
23 Rent, communications and utilities	611,947	646,000	819,000	- 173,000
24 Printing and reproduction	231,675	232,000	235,000	- 3,000
25 Other services	19,090,347	19,146,287	20,711,000	-1,564,713
26 Supplies and materials	165,124	176,000	225,000	- 49,000
31 Equipment	788,189	839,000	919,000	- 80,000
32 Land and structures	4,924,448	3,000,000	1,175,000	-1,825,000
Total Obligations	$28,630,447	$26,927,287	$26,980,000	$+ 52,713

OSW BUDGET ANALYSIS FY 1973

ACTIVITY/PROGRAM
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM	RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT		CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION & MAINTENANCE		ADMINISTRATION & COORDINATION	TOTALS
	Research Expense	Development Expense	Test Beds & Facilities	Modules		
Fundamental Research	$1,150					$ 1,150
Process Fundamentals	800					800
Brine Disposal & Related Environmental Problems	700	$ 400				1,100
Distillation	175	4,661	$2,085	$1,080		8,001
Membrane	2,300	4,250	150			6,700
Crystallization	750	500				1,250
Materials		800				800
Desalting Studies & Program Analysis		915				915
Field Support & Engineering Projects		650				650
Test Facilities			2,884			2,884
Administration & Coordination					$2,730	2,730
Totals	$5,875	$12,176	$5,119	$1,080	$2,730	$26,980

OSW BUDGET ANALYSIS FY 1973

ACTIVITY/ORGANIZATION
(In thousands of dollars)

ORGANIZATION	RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT		CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION & MAINTENANCE		ADMINISTRATION & COORDINATION	TOTALS
	Research Expense	Development Expense	Test Beds & Facilities	Modules		
Asst. Directorate, Research	$5,875	$ 800				$ 6,675
Asst. Directorate, Engineering & Development		9,811				9,811
Asst. Directorate, Project Management & Plant Engineering		650	$5,119	$1,080		6,849
Desalting Studies Staff		815				815
Program Analysis Staff		100				100
Administration & Coordination					$2,730	2,730
Total, Office of Saline Water	$5,875	$12,176	$5,119	$1,080	$2,730	$26,980

I. (a) RESEARCH EXPENSE

This activity includes basic and applied research on: structural features in membranes and metallic surfaces, designs, unit operations, and effects on the environment. The following table provides a comparison by program package for the Fiscal Years 1972 and 1973.

Organization and Program Package	(In thousands) Available FY 1972	Requested FY 1973	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
Assistant Directorate Research	$5,435	$5,875	+ 440
A. Fundamental	1,150	1,150	--
B. Process fundamentals	800	800	--
C. Brine disposal and related environmental problems	1,000	700	- 300
D. Distillation	50	175	+ 125
E. Membrane	2,135	2,300	+ 165
F. Crystallization	300	750	+ 450

An explanation of the increases and decreases follows:

A. Fundamental Research: Fiscal Year 1972, $1,150,000; Fiscal Year 1973, $1,150,000. No change.

Fundamental research supplies data and information applicable to all separation processes.

The program plans for FY 1973 cover development of basic data, new phenomena, and new ideas, all of which contribute to better designs for desalting plants, possible new processes, solutions to some pressing problems, and a better understanding of problems (marine and environmental) associated with desalting plants.

B. Process Fundamentals: Fiscal Year 1972, $800,000; Fiscal Year 1973, $800,000. No change.

Investigations relate to improved designs and process performance through development of better understanding of unit operations, process variables and new processing concepts. Basic and applied research on corrosion and improved materials (alloys, coatings, and other promising materials) are included in this program.

C. Brine Disposal and Related Environmental Problems: Fiscal Year 1972, $1,000,000; Fiscal Year 1973, $700,000; decrease $300,000. The decrease consists of:

Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount	Positions	Total Program	Total Positions	Explanation
$-300,000	--	$700,000	--	Due to lower level of effort on general supporting research.

The decrease of $300,000 is due to reduction in funds for general research having long range application in favor of concentrating the effort on more specific objectives identified in other program packages.

The FY 73 program involves studies on analytical techniques, by-product production, relevant marine and other ecologies, nucleation, scale formers, and brine disposal. Data on brine chemistry, pre-treatment and brine disposal will be developed.

D. Distillation: Fiscal Year 1972, $50,000; Fiscal Year 1973, $175,000; increase, $125,000. The increase consists of:

Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount	Positions	Total Program	Total Positions	Explanation
$+125,000	--	$175,000	--	Due to accelerated effort on geothermal sources.

The increase of $125,000 is due to expanded effort on control of heat and mass transfer across interfaces.

The major effort in FY 1973 will be concerned with the composition and means of handling geothermal brines in desalting plants.

E. Membrane: Fiscal Year 1972, $2,135,000; Fiscal Year 1973, $2,300,000; increase, $165,000. The increase consists of:

Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount	Positions	Total Program	Total Positions	Explanation
(1) $+195,000	--	$215,000	--	Due to new research programs on non-cellulosic membranes and feed water chemistry.
(2) $- 30,000	--	--	--	Savings resulting from employment reductions.
$+165,000				

(1) The increase of $195,000 is programmed for: undertaking research on non-cellulosics for sea water desalting. Emphasis is being placed on sea and other difficult waters; new research projects on feedwater chemistry - membrane interactions. The effect of colloidal suspensions and nature of specific ions on transport through membranes will be investigated; additional effort on means of alleviating fouling and degradation of membranes.

(2) The decrease of $30,000 is this program's share of the savings resulting from employment reductions.

The program plans for FY 1973 are aimed at the development of new and improved technology with emphasis on non-cellulosic polymers; and sea water membranes. Included are a critical re-evaluation of the piezodialysis process, synthesis of better mosaic-type membranes, theoretical studies and a feasibility study of the piezodialysis process for desalting water.

F. Crystallization: Fiscal Year 1972, $300,000; Fiscal Year 1973, $750,000; increase, $450,000. The increase consists of:

	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount	Positions	Total Program	Total Positions	Explanation
(1)	$+145,000	--	$310,000	--	Due to emphasis on secondary refrigerant freezing process.
(2)	$+305,000	--	$440,000	--	Due to accelerated program on eutectic freezing.
	$+450,000				

(1) The increase of $145,000 will permit development of greatly improved crystallizers and wash columns which may permit freezing technology to effectively compete with other processes, whether it be for processing sea water, brackish water or contaminated water.

(2) The increase of $305,000 is due to advancing the new concept of eutectic freezing to a bench scale plant testing of this process. It shows promise for production of potable water and a very concentrated blowdown or reject stream.

The program plans for FY 1973 are essentially aimed at improving and accelerating the foregoing two freezing processes.

I. (b) DEVELOPMENT EXPENSE

This activity comprises 7 program packages involved in the development of desalting processes. Included in FY 1973 are all of the Desalting Feasibility and Economic Studies, Program Analysis and Engineering and Development programs and portions of other organizational budgets.

The following table shows the OSW organizational budgets and their make-up by program package for the Fiscal Years 1972 and 1973.

Organization and Program Package	(In thousands) Available FY 1972	Requested FY 1973	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
Assistant Directorate, E&D	$ 8,300	$ 9,811	+ 1,511
C. Brine disposal and related environmental problems.	500	400	- 100
D. Distillation	3,550	4,661	+ 1,111
E. Membrane	4,250	4,250	--
F. Crystallization	--	500	+ 500
Other Organizations	1,873	2,365	+ 492
G. Materials, Asst. Dir. Res.	800	800	--
H. Desalting Studies & Prog. Analysis	773	915	+ 142
I. Field Support & Engr. Projects	300	650	+ 350
Totals, Development Exp.	$10,173	$12,176	+ 2,003

An explanation of the increases and decreases follows:

C. Brine Disposal and Related Environmental Problems: Fiscal Year 1972, $500,000; Fiscal Year 1973, $400,000; decrease, $100,000.

The decrease of $100,000 reflects reduction of the effort directed toward establishment of dispersion patterns for saline discharges into sea water and in methods of improving evaporation rates for inland brine disposal ponds. The basic data has been obtained in both of these areas with reduced level planned in FY 1973 in order to complete the latter program.

The Fiscal Year 1973 program is in support of methods of decreasing the effects on the environment of brine effluent from desalting plants. Effort will be directed towards determination of the optimum method of removal of copper from wastes; the application of ion exchange techniques to acid mine drainage and the concurrent studies of new ion exchange process for desalting brackish waters; and completion of brine ponding studies.

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D. Distillation: Fiscal Year 1972, $3,550,000; Fiscal Year 1973, $4,661,000; increase, $1,111,000. The increase consists of:

	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount	Positions	Total Program	Total Positions	Explanation
(1)	$+ 300,000	--	$1,200,000	--	Due to operation of pilot plants at Diablo Canyon and Brownsville.
(2)	$+ 420,000	--	800,000	--	Due to studies and experimental investigations of desalting geothermal waters.
(3)	$+ 300,000	--	300,000	--	Due to design and construction of a plate type thin film pilot plant.
(4)	$+ 141,000	--	450,000	--	Due to structural design studies employing advanced materials.
(5)	$- 50,000	--	--	--	Savings resulting from employment reductions.
	$+1,111,000				

(1) The increase of $300,000 is due to operational costs of pilot plants at a California coast site (MSF process) and at a Texas site (VTE process). These operations will establish if there are any site-peculiar water chemistry problems which must be considered in large plant design.

(2) The increase of $420,000 is for studies and experimental investigations of methods of desalting geothermal waters. It includes process analyses, pre-treatment of geothermal brine, post-treatment of effluents, injection water treatment and pilot plant design.

(3) The increase of $300,000 is due to planned design and construction of a multiple-effect plate type, thin film, all aluminum pilot plant suitable for operation at high brine concentrations.

(4) The increase of $141,000 is due to the necessity to conduct structural design studies of advanced materials applicable to distillation plants. This includes linings and coatings, water boxes and piping, and evaporator shells.

(5) The decrease of $50,000 is this program's share of the savings resulting from employment reductions.

The FY 1973 program will stress structural and component development including design of simplified structures employing advanced materials; plant instrumentation techniques; application and improvement of pre-treatment systems to existing test vehicles; improvements in system heat transfer for both vertical and horizontal tube arrangements; and studies and experimental investigations to improve equipment reliability, maintainability and plant component life.

E. Membranes: Fiscal Year 1972, $4,250,000; Fiscal Year 1973, $4,250,000. No change.

There is no net change in the expense directed toward membrane and membrane systems development. Systems development will continue in the brackish and sea water areas with emphasis on low pressure-high flux membranes for brackish water application and "single pass" membranes for sea water use.

The FY 1973 membrane development program covers:

(a) Operation of pilot plants directed towards the development of new membrane systems for brackish water desalting at Roswell, New Mexico, Webster, South Dakota, and at other field sites employing the Mobile Test Facility and portable units.

(b) Development of high performance brackish water membranes operating at low pressures.

(c) Development of single pass sea water membranes, with performance superior to those now available, and testing of assemblies employing such membranes.

(d) Component and system development for instrumentation, automatic control systems, improved header design, high efficiency pumps, and energy recovery systems both for sea and brackish water application.

(e) Optimization of internal and external pretreatment schemes to minimize overall process costs.

(f) Investigation through design, construction, and testing of membrane assemblies having greater fresh water output per unit volume, so as to decrease installation and maintenance costs per unit of production as larger plants are constructed in the future.

F. Crystallization: Fiscal Year 1972, $-0-; Fiscal Year 1973, $500,000. The increase consists of:

Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount	Positions	Total Program	Total Positions	Explanation
$+ 500,000	--	$500,000	--	Due to construction of a freezing pilot plant.

The increase of $500,000 is programmed for construction of a pilot plant based on selection of the most promising freezing process. Based on laboratory and component bench scale work and process designs now underway, two new freezing processes have evolved which appear to offer potential for economical desalting of saline water.

Both of these processes are expected to be ready for pilot plant development effort in FY 1973. Complete system feasibility and preliminary economic data can only be obtained through such pilot plant operations. These processes have the advantages of essentially no corrosion, relatively low power requirements, can be scaled up to large plant sizes, and can desalt both brackish and sea water. Further, the feed requires no pre-treatment and the freezing processes discharge low temperature effluent.

G. Materials: Fiscal Year 1972, $800,000; Fiscal Year 1973, $800,000. No change.

The Materials Development Program for FY 1973 includes:

a. Operation of the Materials Test Center at Freeport, Texas, as a facility in which utilities, laboratory services, and treated feed water are made available for investigation of materials behavior under simulated desalting plant conditions. Projects operating at the Center include research and testing sponsored by OSW and component evaluation studies jointly sponsored by OSW and private industry.

b. Evaluation of materials performance in operating plants. This activity includes periodic inspections of the plants, analyses of failures, metallurgical examination, and studies of process monitoring and control.

c. Further development of promising new metallic materials.

d. Development of organic and inorganic coatings to prevent erosion and corrosion of carbon steel.

e. Development of nonmetallic materials for structural applications. This project will emphasize the use of suitable reinforced plastics as substitutes for metallic components.

f. Demonstration of feasibility of promising new materials through installation of components in operating plants belonging to OSW or other cooperating organizations.

H. Desalting Studies and Program Analysis: Fiscal Year 1972, $772,487; Fiscal Year 1973, $915,000; increase, $142,513. The increase consists of:

Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount	Positions	Total Program	Total Positions	Explanation
$+ 142,513	--	$915,000	--	Due to additional desalting studies and investigations.

The increase of $142,513 will permit conducting preliminary investigations related to salinity control and prototype plant construction. Specifically, additional funds are required for assessment of the role of desalting for salinity control on the Colorado River.

The Desalting Studies portion of this program involves development of needed information on potential applications of desalting and on methodology for assessing its use under various conditions to assist in OSW planning of its research and development program.

There are two major activity areas. One is determining costs of desalting for water supply--present costs by various processes, projected costs, and comparison of processes for different applications and combinations. The second area is in determining need for desalting for water supply. Information is also developed in connection with interagency, international, state, and local groups in activities pertaining to desalting. Preliminary desalting investigations and assessments, often in cooperation with Governmental and other entities insure greater use of available desalting technology, determine future needs, and develop information for use in recommendations for Federal participation in prototype desalting plants.

The Program Analysis portion of this program includes planning and scheduling both short- and long-range objectives, overview of all programs to insure balance, and development of alternatives.

I. Field Support and Engineering Projects: Fiscal Year 1972, $300,000; Fiscal Year 1973, $650,000; increase, $350,000. The increase consists of:

Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount	Positions	Total Program	Total Positions	Explanation
$+350,000	--	$650,000	--	Due to increased activities and environmental engineering related to potential projects.

The increase of $350,000 is due to site and engineering activities related to a prototype plant in California and the major engineering effort related to the environmental aspects of this and other potential projects (intakes, outfalls, energy systems; all factors other than those which are process related).

The FY 1973 program covers, in addition to the foregoing, engineering studies for facility requirements to support development plants, special investigations, and correlation of data relating to operability and maintainability of plants.

II. (a) DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION, ACQUISITION, MODIFICATION, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF SALINE WATER CONVERSION TEST BEDS AND TEST FACILITIES

OSW development plant activities currently are conducted at five locations across the country. Development plans include the operational and technical evaluation of test bed plants, pilot plants and modules. The five sites provide all facilities to support these developmental operations. In FY 1973 the new site at Fountain Valley, California, will be supporting the developmental operation of the new Vertical Tube Evaporation/Multi-Stage Flash (VTE/MSF) Module.

Following is an analysis of funds available in Fiscal Year 1972 and requested for Fiscal Year 1973 for this activity.

		(In thousands)		
		Available FY 1972	Requested FY 1973	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
A.	San Diego, California	$1,255	$1,270	+ 15
B.	Roswell, New Mexico	1,400	1,375	- 25
C.	Freeport, Texas	1,440	1,185	- 225
D.	Webster, South Dakota	150	75	- 75
E.	Wrightsville Beach, North Carolina	950	864	- 86
F.	Fountain Valley, California	0	200	+ 200
G.	Sea Water Reverse Osmosis Test Bed	1,100	75	-1,025
H.	High Recovery Reverse Osmosis Test Bed	1,000	75	- 925
I.	Transportable Reverse Osmosis Test Bed	0	0	--
		$7,295	$5,119	-2,176

The net decrease of $2,176,000 is primarily due to non-recurring acquisition costs of the two reverse osmosis test bed plants in FY 1972. Explanation by program follows:

A. San Diego, California, Test Bed and Facility: Fiscal Year 1972, $1,255,000; Fiscal Year 1973, $1,270,000, increase, $15,000. The increase consists of:

	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount	Positions	Total Program	Total Positions	Explanation
(1)	$-10,000	--	$790,000	1	Test Bed - Decrease in utilities and M.O.M. costs.
(2)	$+25,000	--	$480,000	2	Test Facility - Increase in construction.
	$+15,000				

(1) Test Bed. Decrease of $10,000 in utilities and operation and maintenance results from longer downtimes for materials evaluations. Less utilities and less shift labor used during these periods. High temperature runs completed.

(2) Test Facility. Increase of $25,000 due to increased facility construction requirements to support development activities including Horizontal Tube Multi-effect Test Vehicle (HTMEX) and Reverse Osmosis pilot plants.

Total program includes evaluation of materials in an operating plant environment (Clair Engle Test Bed), operational development evaluation of pilot plants, laboratory and other logistical support of development plants (MSF, VTEX, HTMEX, product water test loop).

B. Roswell, New Mexico, Test Bed and Facility: Fiscal Year 1972, $1,400,000; Fiscal Year 1973, $1,375,000, decrease, $25,000. The decrease consists of:

	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount	Positions	Total Program	Total Positions	Explanation
(1)	$-125,000	--	$615,000	--	Test Bed - Lower modification expenses and O&M costs.
(2)	$+100,000	--	$760,000	2	Test Facility - New Construction.
	$- 25,000				

(1) Test Bed. Decrease of $125,000 is due to non-recurring O&M costs in FY 1972 such as relocation and administrative expenses associated with bringing a new contractor on board and with stocking spare parts and supplies.

(2) Test Facility. Increase of $100,000 is due to providing additional facilities in support of an expanding membrane pilot plant program. These funds are to be used for additional test buildings and extended utilities systems.

Total program includes the operational development evaluation of the High Temperature Water Jet Compressor Test Bed Plant, reverse osmosis pilot plants, pumps for high pressure service, and distillation pilot plants.

C. Freeport, Texas, Test Bed and Facility: Fiscal Year 1972, $1,440,000; Fiscal Year 1973, $1,185,000; decrease $255,000. The decrease consists of:

Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount	Positions	Total Program	Total Positions	Explanation
(1) $-100,000	--	$680,000	-	Test Bed - Reduced Modification costs and utilities.
(2) $-125,000	--	$505,000	2	Test Facility - Non-recurring construction.
(3) $- 30,000	--	--	-	Savings resulting from employment reductions.
$-255,000				

(1) Test Bed Plant. Decrease of $100,000 is due to reduction in developmental modifications and in utilities expenses due to the manner in which the development program is planned.

(2) Test Facility. Decrease of $125,000 is due to non-recurring construction in FY 1972.

(3) The decrease of $30,000 is this program's share of savings resulting from employment reductions.

Total program includes the operational development evaluation of the VTE/MSF test bed plant, logistic support of the Materials Test Center and the total facility.

D. Webster, South Dakota, Test Bed and Facility: Fiscal Year 1972, $150,000; Fiscal Year 1973, $75,000; decrease, $75,000. The decrease consists of:

Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount	Positions	Total Program	Total Positions	Explanation
(1) $-75,000	--	-0-	--	Test bed plant dismantled and disposed of.
(2) -0-	--	$75,000	1	Test Facility - No change.
$-75,000				

(1) Test Bed Plant. Decrease of $75,000 is due to complete shutdown and disposal of the electrodialysis test bed plant.

(2) Test Facility. No change.

Total program consists of operating a complete test facility in support of pilot plant operational development activities. Expenses associated with the laboratory, utilities systems, administration building and grounds remain essentially the same even though the

development plants require very little floor space in relation to the space available. The City has taken over the water softening plant.

E. Wrightsville Beach, North Carolina, Test Facility: Fiscal Year 1972, $950,000; Fiscal Year 1973, $864,000; decrease, $86,000. The decrease consists of:

Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount	Positions	Total Program	Total Positions	Explanation
$- 86,000	--	$864,000	19	Due to decreased construction.

Decrease of $86,000 is due to a lower planned rehabilitation and construction program for this facility.

Total program is logistic support of pilot plant operational development evaluation. Costs include laboratory services, utilities, maintenance, stocking of chemicals, hardware, piping, etc., and construction activities related to normal equipment replacements, upgrading effluent systems, utilities systems and new facilities to support development programs.

F. Fountain Valley, California, Test Facility: Fiscal Year 1972, $ -0-; Fiscal Year 1973, $200,000; increase $200,000. The increase consists of:

Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount	Positions	Total Program	Total Positions	Explanation
$+200,000	+1	$200,000	1	Support of development programs.

The increase of $200,000 is due to facility operating costs associated with the support of the operational development evaluation of the VTE/MSF Module scheduled to go on stream in FY 1973.

The increase of one position results from reassignment of position from the Module (VTE/MSF) activity to the Test Beds and Facilities activity.

G. Sea Water Reverse Osmosis Test Bed Plant: Fiscal Year 1972, $1,100,000, Fiscal Year 1973, $75,000; decrease, $1,025,000. The decrease consists of:

Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount	Positions	Total Program	Total Positions	Explanation
$-1,025,000	--	$75,000	--	Non-recurring construction cost.

The decrease of $1,025,000 is because construction of the test bed plant is a non-recurring cost in FY 1972. Management, operation and maintenance costs will begin in FY 1973. The total program for FY 1973 is specifically to cover a part year operational development evaluation.

H. High Product Recovery Reverse Osmosis Test Bed Plant: Fiscal Year 1972, $1,000,000; Fiscal Year 1973, $75,000; decrease, $925,000. The decrease consists of:

Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount	Positions	Total Program	Total Positions	Explanation
$-925,000	--	$75,000	--	Non-recurring construction costs.

The decrease of $925,000 is because construction of the test bed plant is a non-recurring cost in FY 1972. Management, operation, and maintenance costs will begin in FY 1973. The total program for FY 1973 is specifically to cover a part year operational development evaluation.

I. Reverse Osmosis Test Bed Plant - Transportable: Fiscal Year 1972, $-0-; Fiscal Year 1973, $-0-. No change.

Construction of this test bed has been deferred, pending developments of advanced technology.

II. (b) DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION, ACQUISITION, MODIFICATION, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF SALINE WATER CONVERSION MODULES

Saline Water Conversion Modules are sections of prototype plants which simulate the operation of a complete plant and confirm essential design features. This program is carried on at the San Diego and Fountain Valley, California, Test Facilities.

A. Modules: Fiscal Year 1972, $1,415,000; Fiscal Year 1973, $1,080,000; decrease, $335,000. The decrease consists of:

	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount	Positions	Total Program	Total Positions	Explanation
(1)	$-330,000	-1	$1,080,000	--	Reduced operation of MSF module.
(2)	$- 5,000	--	--	--	Savings resulting from employment reductions.
	$-335,000				

(1) The decrease of $330,000 is due to reduced management, operation, and maintenance (M.O.M.) costs of the MSF module. Position decrease results from reassignment from Module (VTE/MSF) activity to Test Beds and Facilities activity (Fountain Valley, California).

(2) The decrease of $5,000 is this program's share of savings due to employment reductions.

Total program includes part year operational development evaluation of the vertical tube evaporator/multistage flash (VTE/MSF) module scheduled to go on stream in FY 1973 and part year operational development evaluation of the multistage flash (MSF) module in the high temperature mode. Funds for this activity cover all M.O.M., modifications, and utilities necessary to conduct the development programs in both modules.

III. ADMINISTRATION AND COORDINATION

This activity includes all administration and coordination activities authorized under the Saline Water Conversion Act of 1971. Included are planning, supervisory, technical and administrative functions within the Office of Saline Water related to its research and development contracts and grants, desalting studies, program analysis and administrative support.

Administration and Coordination: Fiscal Year 1972, $2,610,000; Fiscal Year 1973, $2,730,000; increase, $120,000. The increase consists of:

Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount	Positions	Total Program	Total Positions	Explanation
(1) $+ 96,000	--	$2,470,000	121	Due to increased number of man-years of employment.
(2) $+ 38,000	--	260,000	--	Due to increased costs of administrative support.
(3) $- 14,000	--	--	--	Savings resulting from employment reductions.
$+120,000				

Cost Factors Involved in Increases

(1) The increase of $96,000 is required to cover cost of additional man-years of employment in this activity.

The FY 1972 costs for personnel compensation and benefits in this activity are based upon:

(a) Increased salary rates per Executive Order 11576, January 8, 1971; (increase over amount budgeted for 1972 $130,000).

(b) Savings due to freeze on within grade raises August 14, 1971 to November 12, 1971. ($1,000).

(c) Savings due to roll-back in number of personnel to be employed (Est. $47,000).

(d) Savings due to reduction in grade average (Est. $12,000).

The FY 1973 costs are based on:

(a) Salary rates per Executive Order 11576, January 8, 1971;

(b) Full man-years of employment against ceiling including temporary and part-time employees.

(c) Savings due to further reduction in grade average.

(2) The increase of $38,000 in administrative support, exclusive of payroll, is required to cover increased costs based on actual in FY 1971. The amount budgeted for FY 1972 did not reflect this unforeseen increase. Therefore, a 15% reduction in administrative support to the program in FY 1972 is required to absorb this increase. Principally, the increase results from higher support cost provided by the Department.

(3) The decrease of $14,000 is this activity's share of savings resulting from employment reductions.

AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

Mrs. HANSEN. Authorizing legislation for the continuance of this program in fiscal year 1973 has not yet been enacted. What is the current status of this legislation?

Mr. O'MEARA. I don't think we have ever been in quite as good a position as this year. The House on March 6, approved our authorizing legislation and we go before the Senate Interior Committee tomorrow. We were before the Senate Appropriations Committee on Monday of this week. So we will have completed our hearings before the middle of March.

When we go before the Senate authorizing committee tomorrow they will have the House bill in front of them and it should make it easy for them to mark up a bill for Senate consideration. We feel we have come along very well.

ADMINISTRATION AND COORDINATION EXPENSE

Mrs. HANSEN. The appropriation language proposed last year recommended the deletion of the limitation on administrative and coordinating expenses. Because of the delay in authorizing legislation this change was not made in the appropriation Act. You are again requesting the deletion of this language. May we have your comment on the merits of this change?

Mr. O'MEARA. Yes, ma'am. All we are asking for is an authorization to reprogram up to 2 percent in our administrative category. We have no reprograming authority at the present time, and our authorizing legislation last year did authorize, for our four main categories aside from administration, a 10-percent reprograming authority to give us some flexibility within the program. We have had no reprograming authority in administrative management, and my administrative officer tells me if he overspends his category, he is subject to go to jail, and I think he is asking for 2-percent leeway as a bond perhaps.

Mrs. HANSEN. What are some of the ingredients of the change in this structure?

Mr. TOWNSEND. The major problem that could occur in the administration area, which is mostly salary and benefits, would be in the final month. If a 30-year employee retires and takes his retirement as a lump sum payment or perhaps a death would result in a lump sum payment.

In years past, administration has ended up with maybe a $5,000 balance at the end of the fiscal year, and the lump sum payment would use that and an additional amount. This would place us in a Section 3679 violation, and the only way the administrator could get relief is a bill from the Congress.

ACCELERATION OF PROTOTYPE PLANNING

Mrs. HANSEN. In your justification you mention that:

> The inclusion of the fiscal year 1972 authorization in the Saline Water Conversion Act resulted in the need to accelerate prototype planning. While the distribution of funds and personnel authorization reflected for fiscal year 1972 in this fiscal year 1973 budget request is essentially the same as shown in the approved fiscal year 1972 budget, there may be a need to make changes as the program moves forward.

Can you expand on that statement for the committee?

Mr. O'MEARA. In the 1971 authorization, which was a new authorization enacted by the Congress on July 29, we are directed to come back before the Congress within 1 year for our recommendations for the construction of a prototype plant. We hadn't programed funds for those kind of studies on that time scale, and we had to allocate some funds to begin that work. I have submitted, for the information of the committee, one of the studies that we completed as a part of our program to get that information for the Congress.

ADVANCEMENT OF DESALINATION PROCESSES

Mrs. HANSEN. What progress do you feel you have made during last year in developing a desalinization process that will produce water at a practical cost?

Mr. O'MEARA. Two things are happening. One is that in the area of distillation processes we are moving up in size and we expect to gain economies with size.

Mrs. HANSEN. As the volume increases does the price decrease?

MEMBRANE PROCESS

Mr. O'MEARA. Yes, ma'am. The second opportunity that is exciting is the development we are making with membranes for reverse osmosis. We have been able to improve the flux—the flow of the water through the membrane. We have been able to improve the salt rejection rates.

Mrs. HANSEN. What are your salt rejection rates?

Mr. O'MEARA. We are operating at 97 to 99 percent rejection in a single pass through the membrane. So if we are operating with a water of 4,000 p.p.m., one pass and we have a pure product. We have even achieved 98 percent or 99 percent rejection with sea water. Our flow rates are smaller with sea water.

Mrs. HANSEN. Why?

Mr. O'MEARA. The pressures under which we have to operate require that the membrane be structured differently.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is this because of the high salinity?

Mr. O'MEARA. We have to operate at higher pressure to reverse the flow at those higher salinities. We have membranes now we can produce fresh water from sea water in one pass in pilot plants. We are on the trail and it is a big step forward.

We have reduced the pressures. Three years ago the lowest pressure we could operate a reverse osmosis plant was 600 pounds per square inch. We have membranes now operating at 100 pounds per square inch. It is obvious what it will do with the cost. With less pressure the membranes will last longer. Two years ago when we considered reverse osmosis for sea water we had to operate at 1,500 pounds of pressure and had to consider it would be two steps through a membrane in order to get quality water. We have membranes now for sea water operating at 1,000 pounds of pressure and we are getting fresh water in one pass through the system.

Mrs. HANSEN. The intermediate areas between the rivers and the sea have a different salinity content as compared to the waters further up stream. How does this affect your operations?

Mr. O'MEARA. There will be engineering trade-offs. If the salinity gets up above 15,000 p.p.m., with the status of commercial equipment now, that would have to be a distillation plant. Below that we could apply reverse osmosis.

FREEZING PROCESS

A third process that I think has enormous potential—and I will be candid to report to the chairman that our development of this process hasn't been handled too well—is the freezing process. We have been doing some additional research and bench-level studies on freezing that indicates this process can have a great potential.

Some of the things that make freezing exciting is that we operate at a low temperature and this minimizes the corrosive affects of salt water.

We operate without any thermal brine to discharge from the process. Because we are operating at low temperatures we have no scale problems. This has always been a problem of all of the distillation cycles. So there is no pretreatment needed for the system and no post-treatment.

Freezing is a low energy requirement process because with most sea water at 60° or 65° we only have to lower it 30° to freeze it where we have to raise it 130° to 140° to bring it to a boil. It takes the same amount of energy to lower and raise the temperature of sea water 1°.

Several years ago we had a pilot plant at St. Petersburg, Fla., and to wash the ice crystals from the sea water we had a device 8 feet in diameter and 40 feet high. This device washed 40,000 gallons per day. I visited one of our labs 3 months ago, saw a device about 9 inches in diameter and 5 or 6 inches high that was washing 2,500 gallons of water per day. These are the kind of developments that are occurring.

One of the pieces of equipment we are asking authorization this year to build is a pilot plant when these bench scale and lab results are ready to move.

PRIVATE INDUSTRY DESALTING RESEARCH

Mrs. HANSEN. What progress has private industry made in desalination processes during the past year?

Mr. O'MEARA. Most of the private industry developments in the United States are occurring in cooperation with our program. Virtually every firm in the marketplace today has contracts to develop processes with the Office of Saline Water. I have met with almost all of the engineers and administrators of the major firms with which we do business.

I have told them I want them to consider the Office of the Saline Water as an extension of their research and development arm. I want them to closely evaluate our program and if they see projects we have underway that they don't think would help them in the marketplace, I want to know about them because they will be canceled.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many private firms are selling equipment commercially?

Mr. O'MEARA. Selling equipment commercially there are seven U.S. firms that sell distillation equipment and about 12 selling membrane equipment.

Mrs. HANSEN. This is on a competitive basis?

Mr. O'MEARA. Yes, ma'am.

Mrs. HANSEN. To what extent is research developed by private industry available for your use?

Mr. O'MEARA. There is some work which I can't identify, because it is proprietary, that is going on within industry. They have been pretty good about keeping us abreast of any developments they have, depending on what their patent situation may be. As soon as they have developed a patent posture we have a complete interchange of information with them.

Mrs. HANSEN. Has private industry patented processes developed from using your basic research?

Mr. O'MEARA. In many instances; yes.

Mrs. HANSEN. They used your basic research to develop new processes?

Mr. O'MEARA. That is correct.

Mrs. HANSEN. So their developments went beyond your basic research?

Mr. O'MEARA. Yes, ma'am. I can specifically tell you that the duPont Co. is now in the reverse osmosis business, and they are the firm that sold a half a million gallon per day plant in Florida. They have told us they would not be in the marketplace today, they would not be in desalting at all today, if the Office of Saline Water had not done the basic work on which they could build their process.

Mrs. HANSEN. In other words, private industry would not have financed this research?

Mr. O'MEARA. That is correct. The U.S. industry has to look to short-term payout and the development of desalting process is long-term payout.

When these people go to management and say, "We want to get in the desalting business, in the 1980's there will be a market for it," management isn't prone to put research dollars into that when they can put them into something which will be in the marketplace in 1973.

TOTAL SALINE WATER CONVERSION APPROPRIATIONS

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the total amount spent to date for saline water conversion?

Mr. O'MEARA. Since 1952 the Congress has appropriated $214 million for the saline water conversion programs.

5-PERCENT REDUCTION IN POSITIONS

Mrs. HANSEN. What has been the effect of the 5-percent reduction in permanent positions in fiscal year 1972 on the operation of your agency?

Mr. O'MEARA. I am pleased to report, Madam Chairman, I am blessed with a good staff and the people there are willing to stand up and make an extra effort because we don't have the positions filled that we think we have justification for.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many permanent posititons are authorized?

Mr. O'MEARA. We are authorized 149 permanent positions for 1972.

Mrs. HANSEN. What were your cost savings as a result of this limitation?

Mr. O'MEARA. $109,000 cost savings.

Mr. TOWNSEND. This is a combination of the 5-percent reduction and the grade average rollback.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many permanent positions are you authorized in fiscal year 1973?

Mr. O'MEARA. They remain the same; 149.

Mrs. HANSEN. What do you estimate will be the cost savings as a result of this limitation in fiscal year 1973?

Mr. O'MEARA. $129,000.

VTE/MSF MODULE

Mrs. HANSEN. Last year the committee had a lengthy discussion on the construction of a VTE/MSF Module to be located in Orange County, Calif. You indicated at that time Orange County's contribution would be about $3.2 million and your share would be $4.3 million. What progress have you made in the construction of this module during the past year?

Mr. O'MEARA. The contract has been awarded. It was awarded just before the end of the fiscal year. It was awarded to Aerojet General Corp. of El Monte, Calif. It is on schedule.

Mrs. HANSEN. Was the contract awarded on a competitive bid basis?

Mr. O'MEARA. No, ma'am. This was a negotiated contract. We started out by giving contracts to the four major desalting firms in the United States. They submitted their proposals under those contracts for a conceptual design of a 200-million-gallon-per-day plant and module to give us the data for that. This was evaluated by the technical committee and a negotiated contract arrived at.

Mrs. HANSEN. Who is on the technical committee?

Mr. O'MEARA. They were staff engineers in the Office of Saline Water.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is this project progressing on schedule?

Mr. O'MEARA. It is right on schedule, maybe a few weeks ahead of schedule.

Mrs. HANSEN. What has been Orange County's contribution to date?

Mr. O'MEARA. Madam Chairman, I will supply that for the record because they are going to award—they take bids next Tuesday. What their final dollar—their estimate is between $15 and $20 million for the current project. I will insert additional information in the record.

(The information follows:)

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OVERALL PROJECTED COST SUMMARY
ORANGE COUNTY COASTAL PROJECT

(Costs in $1,000's)

WASTE RECLAMATION FACILITIES	OCWD	STATE	FEDERAL	TOTAL
15 mgd Waste Reclamation Plant	1,995	2,494 (1)	5,486	9,975 (2)
Injection Barrier Facilities	1,316	233 (3)	511 (4)	2,060
Deep Well Water Supply	500			500
Sub Total	3,811	2,727	5,997	12,535
SEA WATER DESALTING FACILITIES (5)				
3 Mgd Module				
Construction			4,200	4,200
Design, Eng. & Earthwork			550	550
Instrumentation			200	200
Support Facilities for Module				
Construction	3,200			3,200
Eng. & Design			250	250
Sub-Total 2	3,200		5,200	8,400
TOTAL	7,011	2,727	11,197	20,935

1. Assumes 25% State participation under Clean Water Bond Act of 1970
2. Assumes 55% Federal participation under PL 660
3. Assumes 25% State participation on one-half of facilities costs.
4. Assumes 55% participation on one-half of facilities costs.
5. All Federal funding for desalting plant from OSW.

Above figures do not include prior expenditures of OCWD for coastal project which included the following:

Pilot Waste Reclamation Investigation	1,070
Land, Rights-of-Way, Improvements	575
31 Observation Wells	190
Extraction Barrier Facilities	440
	2,275

Mr. O'MEARA. We are only a portion of the project in Orange County. They are building a waste water treatment plant and the water they reclaim from waste water will be injected to form a fresh water barrier to prevent intrusion of sea water into the fresh water aquifers. The product water of our desalting plant will be blended with the 1350 ppm water from their reclamation plant so the overall quality of the water to be injected will be of acceptable quality. It is a part of their overall water management program to develop this sea water barrier. This is a new application of water technology, reclaimed sewage water and desalted sea water.

Mrs. HANSEN. From what source did they obtain their technology?

Mr. O'MEARA. From the Office of Saline Water. They provided the site and the sea water intake and the boilers and support facilities.

Mrs. HANSEN. How much have you obligated in this connection to date?

Mr. O'MEARA. The entire contract is obligated and that was $4.2 million. The total project has run slightly over that. Some of our engineering studies and design studies and so forth. In the Orange County project we have slightly more than that invested. Our total in the project now is $5.2 million.

OTHER SERVICES

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting a $1,564,713 increase for "other services." What does this involve?

Mr. O'MEARA. Madam Chairman, that is all of our research and development contracts which fall into the category of "other services."

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert a list of the contracts in the record.

Mr. O'MEARA. Yes, ma'am.

(The information follows:)

Department of the Interior
Office of Saline Water
Washington, D. C. 20240

Total Amount of Active Contracts, Grants, and Agreements as of March 1, 1972:

Contracts	153	$26,347,328
Grants	53	4,445,677
Agreements	16	13,556,599
Grand Total	222	$44,349,604

Contract Type & No.	Contract Date	Name of Contractor	Amount of Contract	Estimated Completion Date	Description
(A) 544	4-29-65	Bureau of Reclamation	2,275,900	6-30-72	Agreement between OSW and Bur. of Rec.
(C) 961	6-30-66	Weizmann Institute of Science	191,750	7-1-72	Water transport through hyperfiltration membranes.
(A) 1142	10-14-66	San Diego Gas & Electric Co.	3,201,354	9-2-72	SDG&E Co. License Agreement.
(A) 1291	5-20-68	Atomic Energy Commission	249,950	5-31-73	Electrochemical studies of electrode reaction.
(G) 1295	5-10-67	University of California	241,977	12-1-72	Study of mass transfer membranes.
(A) 1306	3-21-67	Bureau of Reclamation	1,651,071	6-30-72	Performance of technical, engineering and research services.
(G) 1308	5-25-67	Yale University	171,169	8-31-73	Ion-solvent interaction.
(G) 1323	6-8-67	University of Southwestern Louisiana	65,655	3-31-72	Corrosion and mass transfer from cylinders of metals rotating in sea water at high temperatures and pressures.
(C) 1479	6-27-67	Midwest Research Institute	220,006	7-1-72	Experimental study of the structural thermodynamic and kinetic behavior of water
(G) 1641	6-30-67	University of California	61,984	9-30-72	Determination of oxygen and sea water.
(G) 1655	8-22-67	University of Delaware	106,920	9-30-72	Heats of mixing of strong electrolytes.
(C) 1686	2-28-68	City of San Diego	165,228	5-31-72	Evaluation of materials and coatings for storage and conveyance of product and blended water.
(C) 1688	5-23-68	Burns and Roe, Inc.	322,061	4-6-72	Development of the controlled flash evaporation (CFE) process.
(G) 1689	5-20-68	Cornell University	120,236	5-31-72	Phase transitions in fluids.
(G) 1714	1-12-68	Lehigh University	165,332	4-29-72	Polymer coatings for protection of concrete exposed to aqueous saline environments.
(G) 1726	2-9-68	University of Pittsburgh	86,268	8-31-72	Investigation of corrosion fundamentals as related to alloying.

Contract Type & No.	Contract Date	Name of Contractor	Amount of Contract	Estimated Completion Date	Description
(C) 1737	2-14-68	Texas Instruments, Inc.	291,699	9-30-72	Ion selective electrochemical sensors.
(C) 1784	6-21-68	Catalytic Construction Co.	658,350	5-1-72	Evaluation of high pressure pumps for reverse osmosis process.
(C) 1793	6-28-68	Texas Instruments, Inc.	62,580	6-30-72	Procurement of metallurgical analyses.
(C) 1796	11-13-68	International Harvester Co.	191,904	3-11-72	Application of iron-aluminum base alloys to saline water conversion.
(G) 1827	9-23-68	University of Houston	93,638	6-30-73	The study of mechanisms of phase interactions and turbulent transport for two situations of flow with interfaces.
(G) 2143	4-29-69	MIT	95,505	8-31-72	Effect of electrochem and metallurgical factors on corrosions.
(C) 2145	10-3-68	Carnegie-Mellon University	97,304	3-31-72	The relation between structure and properties of liquid water.
(C) 2163	1-30-69	Aeorjet-General Corp.	542,857	8-6-72	Development of tubular RO module assembly techniques.
(C) 2174	5-26-69	Ionics, Inc.	194,258	8-25-72	Instrument for evaluating turbulence promoters.
(C) 2203	6-30-69	Virgin Islands Water & Power Authority	100,000	6-29-72	Procurement of technological data from desalting plant of VIW&PA.
(C) 2205	5-13-69	Aerojet-General Corp.	816,377	6-30-72	Research and development of new and improved cellulose ester membranes.
(A) 2208	4-18-69	Atomic Energy Commission	622,500	6-30-72	Development of advanced concrete-polymer materials.
(C) 2232	5-5-69	Hittman Associates	143,642	5-5-72	Engineering feasibility study analyses.
(C) 2240	6-27-69	Baldwin-Lima-Hamilton	675,983	1-31-72	Operation and development testing of a 16-stage multistage flash pilot plant and a flash device test module at Wrightsville Beach, North Carolina.

Contract Type & No.	Contract Date	Name of Contractor	Amount of Contract	Estimated Completion Date	Description
(C) 2247	6-23-69	Universal Desalting Corp.	464,733	6-30-72	Operation of experimental horizontal tube multiple effect distillation test unit at Wrightsville Beach Test Facility.
(C) 2300	6-11-69	Southwest. Public Service Co.	1,249	4-30-72	Electric Utilities-Roswell Test F.
(G) 2326	6-28-69	Northwest. State College of La.	24,113	9-30-72	Compatibility of metal fluoride and metal oxygen fluoride films with saline water.
(C) 2331	6-30-69	Virgin Island Water & Power Authority	16,667	6-29-72	Procurement of technological data from desalting plants of VIW&PA.
(C) 2333	6-30-69	Ionics, Inc.	454,547	7-31-72	Research on piezodialysis.
(C) 2507	11-12-69	Operations Research, Inc.	37,738	4-1-72	Evaluation of a technical parameter effectiveness methodology.
(G) 2518	8-8-69	American University	44,209	6-30-72	Measurement of the pressure and temperature dependence of the thermodynamic properties and the shear viscosity in water and saline solutions.
(G) 2520	9-23-69	University of Pittsburgh	149,454	10-31-73	Studies bearing on the relation of-structure to properties in liquid solutions
(A) 2532	10-13-69	Bureau of Reclamation	1,054,667	9-30-72	Research and development directed toward the economic production of fresh water from sea or other saline waters. (Includes, but not limited to, the operation of test facilities, pilot plants, and plant components.)
(A) 2535	2-10-70	Atomic Energy Commission	2,551,357	1-1-73	AEC/ORNL agreement providing engineering services to OSW.
(A) 2536	4-9-70	Atomic Energy Commission	835,000	10-31-72	Operation of Oak Ridge National Lab.
(G) 2544	12-23-69	University of California	31,552	6-30-72	Research of biological organisms as a cause of corrosion in the sea water distillation plant.
(G) 2545	11-12-69	University of California	89,950	8-31-72	Mass transfer study of current requirements for cathodic protection.

Contract Type & No.	Contract Date	Name of Contractor	Amount of Contract	Estimated Completion Date	Description
(C) 2559	11-3-69	University of California	250,835	7-31-72	Development of the Septhon Vortex Tube Evaporation Process.
(G) 2565	1-12-70	University of Michigan	45,320	12-31-72	Fundamental studies of scale formation.
(G) 2570	1-21-70	University of Pittsburgh	103,564	11-30-73	Salt in nonelectrolyte interactions in water.
(G) 2573	1-12-70	Clarkson College of Tech.	68,779	11-30-72	Secondary neculeation of ice crystals in suspension of crystals in turbulent cylindrical, couette flow.
(G) 2575	1-12-70	MIT	88,815	11-30-72	The internal hydrodynamics of porous membranes for reverse osmosis.
(G) 2578	12-9-69	Syracuse University	99,000	6-30-72	Studies on the freezing process for desalting saline waters.
(A) 2580	4-7-70	New Mexico, State of	50,000	6-30-72	Preliminary feasibility of water quality improvement in candidate New Mexico communities by the application of desalting technology.
(A) 2587	11-17-69	California, State of	210,000	6-30-72	Cooperative agreement between OSW and state of California.
(G) 2597	3-18-70	University of Miami	89,246	1-31-73	Molecular processes of freezing.
(C) 2603	3-3-70	Catholic University	68,221	4-31-72	Investigation of the erosion strength of desalting plant materials.
(C) 2609	3-24-70	Gulf General Atomic, Inc.	444,786	6-30-72	Research on improved RO membrane.
(A) 2610	3-9-70	National Bureau of Standards	500,000	9-30-72	To continue research program.
(C) 2613	3-31-70	A. D. Little, Inc.	149,780	9-1-72	Refinement and implementation of planning model.
(G) 2615	3-23-70	Case Western Reserve University	55,245	3-14-72	Transport in aqueous solutions and applications to membrane processes.
(C) 2618	7-9-70	Burns and Roe Construction Corp.	962,761	3-31-72	MOM of Roswell Test Facility.

Contract Type & No.	Contract Date	Name of Contractor	Amount of Contract	Estimated Completion Date	Description
(C) 2630	6-30-70	Dow Chemical Co.	74,002	7-1-72	Disposal of briney fluids by conversion to by-products.
(G) 2631	5-5-70	University of Illinois	55,999	7-14-72	Diffusion convection and membrane transport
(G) 2633	7-27-70	State University of New York	67,616	7-2-72	The neculeation and growth of scale forming materials.
(C) 2648	6-30-70	Burns and Roe Construction Co.	167,796	6-24-72	Field evaluation testing of membrane PP on natural brackish waters.
(C) 2650	4-8-70	Ferris C. Standiford, Jr.	15,000	3-31-72	Consultant services for VTE data analysis.
(C) 2658	3-31-70	Research Triangle Institute	97,572	3-31-72	Vapor phase preparation of RO membranes.
(C) 2663	3-31-70	Amicon Corp.	129,470	7-30-72	Water-polymer coordination in membranes.
(C) 2664	3-30-70	Aerojet-General Corp.	84,400	4-15-72	Sea water tubular RO membrane development.
(G) 2678	6-29-70	University of California	59,401	9-29-72	Effect of insoluble and partially soluble gases on condensation heat transfer.
(C) 2679	3-31-70	Colt Industries, Inc.	349,415	10-1-72	Vacuum-freezing ejector absorption process
(A) 2691	9-17-70	Commonwealth of Penna.	150,000	6-30-73	Cooperative agreement state of Penna.
(G) 2694	7-27-70	University of California	86,822	5-31-72	Transport phenomena in composite liquid and solid electrolyte systems.
(G) 2695	6-30-70	Purdue Research Foundation	35,115	7-1-72	Properties of electrolyte solutions at high temperatures.
(C) 2696	6-8-70	Edwin H. Young	10,000	6-15-72	Consultant on heat transfer work being done for OSW at Oak Ridge National Laboratory and OSW Test Facilities.
(C) 2702	6-30-70	American Hydrotherm Corp.	461,111	8-31-72	VTE Pilot Plant Program.
(C) 2708	9-18-70	Westinghouse Electric Corp.	254,555	9-18-72	Optimization of stainless steels for use as a condenser tube material and desalination plans.

Contract Type & No.	Contract Date	Name of Contractor	Amount of Contract	Estimated Completion Date	Description
(C) 2711	6-39-70	Kaiser Engineers	56,500	3-31-72	To review systems design cost estimates of four conceptual designs for a 200 MGD sea water distillation plant.
(C) 2715	6-29-70	Bavier, Bulger and Goodyear	5,000	6-2-72	Tubing fabrication cost review.
(C) 2725	10-19-70	Chemical Systems, Inc.	157,500	10-19-72	Preparation of reverse osmosis by a dry process.
(C) 2728	6-30-71	Arizona, State of	50,000	7-29-72	Desalting feasibility and cost assessment in candidate Arizona communities.
(C) 2730	11-23-70	General Electric Co.	115,127	1-22-73	Influence of copper components on corrosion of iron base alloys.
(C) 2734	12-21-70	Arnold Hanchett	2,000	9-30-72	Consultant on scale control by slurry process.
(A) 2738	7-8-71	Kansas, State of	50,000	5-10-72	Invest. of the potential contribution of desalting systems to municipal water quality and supply in Kansas.
(C) 2739	3-4-71	E. I. Du Pont	585,300	9-4-72	Development of sea water desalination membranes.
(C) 2740	5-30-71	Philco-Ford Corp.	99,983	12-30-72	Fabrication and test of advanced tubular reverse osmosis system.
(C) 2742	12-2-70	Burns and Roe Const. Corp.	1,880,041	2-15-72	MOM of San Diego Test Plants.
(C) 2743	9-2-70	Desalting Systems and Services	91,184	9-2-73	Review and analysis of commercial plant data.
(C) 2747	12-23-70	Research Triangle Institute	92,581	12-23-72	Charge Mosaic Membranes from Polymeric blends.
(C) 2748	5-26-71	Bechtel Corp.	437,737	3-31-72	MOM of Freeport Test Bed.
(G) 2749	12-23-70	MIT	99,345	11-30-73	Electrohydrodynamics of electrodialysis systems.

Contract Type & No.	Contract Date	Name of Contractor	Amount of Contract	Estimated Completion Date	Description
(G) 2757	1-12-71	University of Kansas	70,485	11-14-72	Thermophysics of saline solutions.
(G) 2760	2-9-71	Univ. of N. Carolina	28,586	10-31-72	Heat capacities of electrolyte solutions.
(G) 2762	3-5-71	Mellon Institute	135,000	12-31-73	Structure of semipermeable polymer films and its effect on salt rejection.
(G) 2763	1-21-71	Syracuse University	99,544	3-31-73	The hydrate process for demineralizing saline waters.
(G) 2766	2-1-71	Case Western Reserve Univ.	52,103	12-31-72	Resins for selective removal of ions from saline waters.
(C) 2770	2-9-71	AVCO Corp.	285,026	3-23-72	Crystallization hydrolysis and decanting as related to crystallization desalination processes.
(G) 2771	1-18-71	Univ. of Pennsylvania	77,736	11-30-72	Investigation of the structure of the double layer at solid solution interfaces.
(G) 2772	3-5-71	MIT	199,835	7-15-73	Fundamental studies of desalination by freezing.
(C) 2773	3-31-71	Monsanto Research Corp.	200,888	4-31-72	Design, construction, and field test evaluation of a hollow fine fiber module.
(C) 2774	12-15-70	Dynatech Co.	74,312	2-15-72	Flow work exchanger component evaluation.
(C) 2776	10-12-71	Stearns, Conrad and Schmidt	40,649	10-12-72	Study of role of desalting in water conditioning for industrial consumptive use.
(C) 2784	2-16-71	DeBell and Richardson	78,205	2-16-72	Research on composite hollow tubulars.
(G) 2785	3-15-71	Univ. of California	54,133	1-31-73	Calcium sulfate scale control in high temperature desalting processes.
(C) 2786	1-15-71	Fluor Corporation	78,480	10-31-72	Technical assistance related to the vapor compressor.

Contract Type & No.	Contract Date	Name of Contractor	Amount of Contract	Estimated Completion Date	Description
(G) 2795	3-30-71	Case Western Reserve Univ.	92,925	12-14-73	Stress corrosion and hydrogen embrittlement in desalination equipment--environmentally induced brittle delayed failure
(C) 2800	6-30-71	Couch Construction Co.	215,000	12-26-72	Construction VTE Mod Support Facilities.
(G) 2801	3-15-71	Univ. of Pennsylvania	19,431	4-30-72	Ellipsometric studies of passivation, with special reference to the essential anionic constitutents of saline water.
(C) 2802	3-4-71	Fluor Corp.	164,457	12-3-72	Engineering and economic study of reverse osmosis brackish water desalting plants.
(A) 2804	6-28-71	State of South Dakota	50,000	6-28-72	Feasibility and cost of desalting systems to improve water quality in candidate South Dakota communities.
(G) 2807	3-31-71	University of Akron	55,333	2-28-73	Structure of reverse osmosis membranes.
(G) 2808	3-16-71	U. of California @ LA	54,664	12-31-72	Corrosion kinetics of inhibited and unhibited ion alloys.
(C) 2809	5-4-71	Shell Development Co.	85,132	5-6-72	Water swellable block copolymer networks desalination membranes.
(G) 2810	6-15-71	Celanese Research Co.	73,857	6-16-72	Study concerned with an investigation to develop PBI Hollow-Filaments for desalination of water by reverse osmosis.
(C) 2815	3-16-71	Envirogenics Company	80,786	3-16-72	Reverse osmosis for wash water recovery.
(C) 2818	6-30-71	Dow Chemical Company	59,922	7-30-72	Desalination membranes water swollable block copolymer networks.
(C) 2827	6-21-71	Mason-Rust	187,387	6-30-72	O&M of Webster Test Facility.
(C) 2829	4-14-71	Dow Chemical Co.	84,376	5-14-72	Methods for controlling marine fouling in desalination plants.
(C) 2830	5-17-71	Dow Chemical Co.	57,216	5-17-72	Methods of final disposal of inland desalination plant brines.

Contract Type & No.	Contract Date	Name of Contractor	Amount of Contract	Estimated Completion Date	Description
(C) 2831	3-16-71	Envirogenics Company	123,651	3-17-72	Development of manufacturing process for high flux tubular reverse osmosis membrane.
(C) 2832	6-30-71	Systems Technology Associates	47,596	11-12-72	Data collecting and calculating facilities for the WBTF 3-Stage Flash Unit.
(C) 2833	5-20-71	Ralph Stone & CO.	62,327	5-21-72	Field evaluation of sea water pretreatment methods for reverse osmosis plants.
(C) 2837	6-30-71	Aerojet-General Corp.	144,483	6-30-72	Flash distillation test facility for simulated geothermal brines.
(C) 2838	6-14-71	Mason-Rust	99,784	7-31-72	Determine desalting plant design integrity, component life, and performance under field conditions.
(C) 2839	6-21-71	North Star R&D Institute	87,940	7-22-72	Development and demonstration of tubular, regenerable ultrathin membranes.
(C) 2841	6-28-71	Burns and Roe Const. Corp.	129,174	7-25-72	Membrane desalting pilot plant evaluation at Roswell Facility.
(C) 2844	6-14-71	Philco-Ford Corp.	95,725	7-14-72	Effect of coatings on fiberglass yarns in reverse osmosis tubes.
(C) 2845	6-30-71	Electronic Associates, Inc.	33,725	3-20-72	Computational methods for the analysis of a coupled VTE/MSF Distillation.
(A) 2846	6-30-71	Nevada Dept. of Conservation	55,000	9-30-72	Preliminary assessment of potential applications for desalting in Nevada.
(C) 2848	6-23-71	Hittman Associates	46,907	4-24-72	Cost effectiveness study of desalting plant equipment.
(C) 2854	6-27-71	Aqua-Chem	490,370	7-28-72	Design and construction of two horizontal effects with preheaters and auxiliary equip
(C) 2855	5-24-71	Carolina Security Patrol, Inc.	34,083	6-30-72	Protective guard services and janitorial services-Wrightsville Beach.
(C) 2856	6-4-71	Tyco Laboratories	49,984	6-4-72	Scale inhibition by organic electrodeposition.

Contract Type & No.	Contract Date	Name of Contractor	Amount of Contract	Estimated Completion Date	Description
(C) 2858	6-29-71	Burns and Roe Const. Corp.	173,190	6-24-72	Field evaluation testing membrane desalting pilot plants.
(C) 2859	5-12-71	Gulf Environmental Systems Co.	195,650	6-12-72	Development of a second generation spiral membrane reverse osmosis element.
(C) 2861	6-15-71	Dow Chemical Company	239,987	7-15-72	Design, construction, and field test evaluation of a hollow fine fiber module.
(C) 2862	5-18-71	M. W. Kellogg Co.	89,217	6-30-72	Compilation of Saline Water Data Book.
(C) 2864	6-30-71	American Water Works Association	49,825	6-30-72	Utility of desalting technology for water supply quality improvement.
(C) 2867	5-17-71	Fluor Corporation	99,500	6-17-72	Engineering support services for reverse osmosis test beds and HP Pumps.
(C) 2868	6-30-71	Monsanto Research Corp.	168,721	7-30-72	Development of polyamide membranes for sea water desalination.
(C) 2870	6-28-71	Burns and Roe Const. Corp.	50,000	6-28-72	Supply of personnel and materials to conduct special programs at RTF.
(C) 2871	5-28-71	Envirogenics Company	223,207	3-31-72	Sea water pilot plant construction and operation.
(A) 2875	6-28-71	North Dakota, State of	49,800	9-29-72	Preliminary assessment of desalting applications in North Dakota.
(G) 2876	8-2-71	University of Washington	69,383	7-2-73	Prop. of data liquid films and evaporation
(C) 2878	4-29-71	Dr. George D. Humphrey	2,000	4-18-72	Review and evaluation of OSW R&D program and goals.
(C) 2883	7-9-71	North Star R&D Institute	73,698	8-9-72	Insitu formed condensation polymer for reverse osmosis membranes.
(C) 2884	7-12-71	Philco-Ford	369,291	8-12-73	Tubular Rreverse osmosis membrane research.
(C) 2891	6-30-71	Union Carbide Corp.	58,143	6-30-72	Neutron scattering of water diffusion in membrane.

Contract Type & No.	Contract Date	Name of Contractor	Amount of Contract	Estimated Completion Date	Description
(C) 2893	12-15-71	Catalytic, Inc.	190,000	11-28-72	Test, operation, and evaluation of Roswell Test Bed Plant.
(C) 2895	6-24-71	Envirogenics Corp.	4,156,570	1-22-72	Construction of VTE/MSF Module, Orange County, California.
(C) 2897	9-17-71	Houston Research, Inc.	84,050	11-30-72	Perform experiments to establish heat transfer mechanisms of downflow enhanced heat transfer and develop modeling.
(C) 2898	11-17-71	Whittaker Corp.	84,481	12-18-72	Develop. of composite desalination tubing.
(G) 2900	10-26-71	Albert Enstine College of Medicine	23,668	2-29-73	Salt and water permeability of a vasso-pressin sensitive biological membrane.
(G) 2901	7-12-71	University of Denver	178,427	6-30-72	A programmed indirect freezing process with insitu washing and insitu melting operation
(C) 2906	6-14-71	Valley Forge Laboratories	19,367	6-30-72	Preparation of digests of membrane process development.
(C) 2907	6-28-71	Rutgers University	56,676	8-31-72	Determine controlling side heat transfer co-efficients for HTME applications.
(C) 2908	12-14-71	Battelle Mem. Inst.	94,380	12-14-73	New chemical additives for scale control.
(C) 2909	10-5-71	National Instrument Labs., Inc.	71,900	10-6-72	An investigation of the application of fluidizided bed techniques for controlling the concentration polarization boundary layer built up in RO desalination systems.
(G) 2910	7-30-71	University of Connecticut	57,036	8-31-73	A nuclear magnetic relation investiga-tion of water.
(G) 2911	9-3-71	Florida State University	69,910	6-30-74	Effects of water structure and RO membrane.
(C) 2912	9-3-71	Stanford University	35,760	9-5-72	Filing resistent membranes desalination processes.
(G) 2913	9-13-71	Case Western Reserve Univ.	56,105	6-30-73	Desalination membrane for built-up multi-layer films.

Contract Type & No.	Contract Date	Name of Contractor	Amount of Contract	Estimated Completion Date	Description
(C) 2914	9-10-71	North American Rockwell Corp.	51,801	9-10-72	The influence of surfaces on the structure of water.
(C) 2917	8-16-71	Radian Corp.	80,705	11-16-72	Molecular parameters important to scaling inhibitors.
(G) 2919	9-29-71	University of California @ Berkeley	99,680	7-31-73	Removal of metal ions from sea water desalination plant blowdown brines.
(G) 2920	9-15-71	Case Western Reserve U.	58,078	9-14-73	Dynamic iron transport across membrane.
(G) 2922	1-24-72	Univ. of California	52,660	9-30-73	Continuous removal of salt from water by thermally cycled ion exchange resin beds.
(C) 2924	10-29-71	University of Illinois	56,038	10-29-72	A feasibility of desalting brackish groundwater for water supply in Northeast Illinois.
(C) 2932	10-22-71	A. C. Paving Company	98,830	1-2-72	Site preparation VTE/MSF Module, Orange County, California.
(C) 2933	8-25-71	Vitro Corp.	12,750	3-10-72	A&E supervision utilities for modified VTE, Freeport Test Facility.
(C) 2935	8-6-71	Midwest Research Institute	70,439	9-6-72	Alumina-Lime-Soda Pretreatment process.
(G) 2937	8-23-71	University of California	53,573	6-30-72	Viscosity and boiling point evaluation of sea salt solutions.
(C) 2939	8-24-71	Resources Conservation Co.	99,300	7-24-72	High concentration, falling film, operating data.
(C) 2940	9-3-71	General Electric Company	75,000	9-3-72	Research on preparation and property of ultrathin barriers for desalination by RO.
(C) 2941	9-3-71	Monsanto Research Center	97,582	9-3-72	Basic study of new membrane composition for desalination of water by reverse osmosis
(C) 2945	9-29-71	AVCO Corp.	164,730	11-29-72	Eutectic freezing to obtain dry salts.

Contract Type & No.	Contract Date	Name of Contractor	Amount of Contract	Estimated Completion Date	Description
(C) 2946	10-6-71	AVCO Corp.	243,544	8-6-72	Design of 7500 GPD AVCO crystallization pilot plant.
(C) 2948	12-13-71	Kaiser Engineers	136,000	3-15-73	Construction supervision of VTE/MSF Module, Orange County, California.
(G) 2949	10-14-71	University of California	61,500	9-30-73	Removal of sparingly soluble gases from sea water.
(C) 2951	8-31-71	Ionics, Inc.	68,730	10-31-72	Research on pollution compatible ion exchange membranes for use in electrodialysis and/or ultrafiltration.
(C) 2952	10-20-71	Radian Corporation	24,384	2-21-72	Determine technical potential of the Lime-Magnesium-Carbonate Process.
(C) 2954	10-8-71	Westinghouse Electric Corp.	80,124	11-8-72	Exploratory research on heteroaromatic polymer reverse osmosis membranes.
(C) 2955	11-1-71	W. L. Badger Associates, Inc.	23,700	6-1-72	Vertical tube multieffect distillation unit for desalting geothermal brine.
(C) 2957	9-3-71	DeBell & Richardson, Inc.	49,796	9-3-72	Development of 1/2" dia. porous tubes and supports for desalination barriers.
(C) 2961	9-30-71	Vitro Corp.	206,290	8-31-72	Facility maintenance at FTF.
(C) 2963	9-28-71	Ionics, Inc.	98,230	6-29-72	Development and fabrication of HTED membrane and spacers.
(G) 2964	10-4-71	Rochester Institute of Technology	149,796	10-31-73	Surface properties of water.
(C) 2965	10-29-71	Bilbyrne Corp.	20,750	1-29-72	A&E services for building modifications and site improvements at Wrightsville Beach TF.
(C) 2967	10-25-71	Battelle Memorial Institute	59,200	10-26-72	Effects of hydrogen on properties of a Titanium 2 Nickel alloy.
(C) 2970	9-29-71	Milton S. Sachs	2,400	6-30-72	Provide technical assistance for DF&ES ongoing program activities.

Contract Type & No.	Contract Date	Name of Contractor	Amount of Contract	Estimated Completion Date	Description
(C) 2971	1-27-72	Associated-Sterling Films	3,221	12-31-72	Distribution of film.
(C) 2972	10-26-71	Dow Chemical Co.	73,641	7-27-72	Hollow fiber sea water desalination module.
(C) 2973	11-30-71	Engelhard Industries	7,719	1-11-72	Purchase of chlorine generator.
(C) 2976	2-4-72	Aqua-Chem, Inc.	74,627	8-4-72	Refurbish MSF Skid-Mounted Pilot Plant.
(C) 2979	2-18-72	Catalytic, Inc.	68,300	5-3-72	A&E services for construction of a High Recovery Reverse Osmosis Test Bed Plant.
(C) 2980	11-2-71	Gulf Environmental Systems Co.	99,500	5-2-72	Development of HP Spiral Membrane Elements for sea water desalination.
(C) 2984	1-24-72	Henry J. Kaiser Co.	177,700	1-16-72	Operation and developmental testing of a 3-Stage MSF Pilot Plant at WBTF.
(C) 2987	11-23-71	Stal-Laval, Inc.	32,137	5-23-73	Procurement of spare parts for vapor compressor.
(C) 2988	12-16-71	Colt Industries, Inc.	30,147	5-16-72	Economic study of the vacuum freezing ejector absorption process.
(C) 2989	12-10-71	AVCO Corp.	29,000	6-10-72	A secondary refrigerant crystallization process economic study.
(C) 2990	11-11-71	Dr. Alan S. Michaels	1,950	4-1-72	Piezodialysis Evaluation Committee
(C) 2992	11-11-72	Prof. Charles Tobias	1,350	4-1-72	Piezodialysis Evaluation Committee
(C) 2993	11-11-71	Dr. H. K. Lonsdale	1,950	4-1-72	Piezodialysis Evaluation Committee
(C) 2995	12-3-71	Dr. Robert Kunin	2,025	4-1-72	Piezodialysis Evaluation Committee
(C) 2999	12-23-71	Envirogenics Company	174,990	2-23-73	Research on advanced membranes for RO.
(C) 3000	12-15-71	N. American Rockwell Corp.	64,979	8-31-72	Ice crystallization studies in freeze desalinators.
(C) 3001	11-12-71	Gideon P. Gelblum	9,932	5-12-72	Economic evaluation of direct contact desulfation to soften sea water.

Contract Type & No.	Contract Date	Name of Contractor	Amount of Contract	Estimated Completion Date	Description
(C) 3002	2-1-72	Henningson, Durham & Richardson	15,888	5-1-72	Design plans and specs for extension of Test Pad Building, Roswell.
(C) 3004	12-6-71	Fluor Corporation	40,000	4-6-72	Conceptual design for a 15 MGD RO Plant.
(C) 3005	12-21-71	Environmental Tectonics Corp.	189,750	4-21-72	Skid-Mounted, Multipurpose Vertical Tube Evaporator (PVTE) Pilot Plant.
(C) 3006	12-9-71	Gulf Environmental Systems Co.	79,300	9-9-72	Low pressure membrane and spiral module development.
(C) 3010	12-17-71	Amicon Corp.	75,300	12-17-72	Internally skinned asymmetric hollow fibers.
(C) 3013	2-15-72	C. W. Rice Div. NUS	187,809	12-21-72	Engineering effort in water technology related aspects of SWC.
(C) 3017	1-28-72	Gulf Environmental System	9,060	12-29-72	Purchase of 12 GESCO Spiral 8" Diameter Reverse Osmosis Elements.
(C) 3019	1-5-72	Envirogenics Company	17,036	3-29-72	Heat transfer testing for nozzle and flow rate effects.
(C) 3021	2-11-72	Envirogenics Company	17,352	7-11-72	2,000 GPD 2-Pass Spiral Element Sea Water Reverse Osmosis Pilot Plant.
(C) 3022	2-11-72	Envirogenics Company	156,332	9-11-72	Development of scaled-up reverse osmosis tubular modules for sea water desalting.
(C) 3024	1-20-72	Martin Murphy	500	3-30-72	Management consultant services on provisions of Siesta Key Desalting Data.
(C) 3026	1-10-72	Envirogenics Company	241,272	12-31-72	Operation and developmental testing of MSF Test Bed Plant.
(C) 3031	2-11-72	Dow Chemical Co.	99,932	10-21-72	Brine Concentration by electrodialysis.
(C) 3037	2-1-72	Donald E. Morris	1,125	3-2-72	Analysis of water desalting costs at Webster
(C) 3039	1-20-72	Charles D. Owens	2,450	6-30-72	Information on Federal financial assistance for municipal desalting plants.
(C) 3043	2-28-72	Dr. Nabil El-Ramly	1,700	3-29-72	Relation to planning of economic evaluation of desalting projects.

Contract Type & No.	Contract Date	Name of Contractor	Amount of Contract	Estimated Completion Date	Description
(C) 3044	2-28-72	Dr. J. Morley English	1,700	3-29-72	Relation to planning of economic evaluation of desalting projects.
(C) 3048	2-28-72	A. D. Little, Inc.	72,543	2-28-73	Projections of the impact of OSW Program upon desalting economics.

DISTILLATION

Mrs. HANSEN. Justify your requested increase of $125,000 for research on distillation.

Mr. O'MEARA. Much of the increase in the research in distillation is going to be centered on the development of methods of handling the geothermal brines.

Mrs. HANSEN. Isn't that going to be a complicated process to develop?

Mr. O'MEARA. Yes, ma'am. I am afraid nothing comes easy. While the potential of geothermal brines are enormous we are going to be working with a water of completely different chemistry than the sea waters or brackish waters we have worked with in the past. It is an enormous new challenge, but it is well worth the challenge because enormous quantities of water may be made available in one of the most water-short areas of the United States.

We will be receiving these brines at a temperature in excess of 400° F. They will contain silicate materials we haven't had to work with, and they will present special scale and corrosion problems we have to keep up with, and look at how to reinject the brines back in it so there is no subsidence. We must find a way to get cooling water in order to condense the brine vapor to fresh water and make sure the environmental factors are all considered. Hydrogen sulfide gas will be emitted from this operation. Nonetheless if we have a source of water where we have no energy cost, the potential for the desalting program is enormous.

MEMBRANE RESEARCH

Mrs. HANSEN. Justify your requested increase of $195,000 for "Research on non-cellulosic membranes and feed water chemistry."

Mr. O'MEARA. Yes, ma'am. The commercially available membranes for reverse osmosis today are cellulose acetate membranes. We have been able to carry our research into an area of noncellulosic membranes, different types of materials that offer better performance. I would ask Dr. Gillam to talk about this.

Dr. GILLAM. The cellulose materials now are in all of the current brackish reverse osmosis plants, and industry has taken these over, and it is well developed, and we feel they need no additional help from the Office of Saline Water.

What we have done is turn our emphasis to noncellulosic. These are materials like the nylons Du Pont came out with years and years ago. They are very durable, they are resistant to bacterial action, they are resistant to acids, many of them withstand high pressures. So they have many, many things going for them.

Some of the new developments the Director mentioned on sea water reverse osmosis are a direct result from developments on these noncellulosic membranes. They have fairly good fluctuation. They have a 99.8-percent rejection with one pass of sea water, giving you acceptable water. We recently have come up with a noncellulosic material which can be made into a hollow fine fiber. These fibers have similar dimensions to one's hair. They are hollow tubes. Under pressure they will demineralize sea water.

As we mentioned, the potential is tremendous and we think eventually will give real competition to distillation of sea water.

CRYSTALLIZATION

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting an increase of $145,000 for secondary refrigerant freezing process. What are the details of this request?

Mr. O'MEARA. Yes. I described some of those activities. We are moving ahead. This research will enable us to build a pilot plant using the new technology.

BROWNSVILLE PROJECT

Mrs. HANSEN. Justify your requested increase of $300,000 for operation of pilot plants at Diablo Canyon and Brownsville.

Mr. O'MEARA. We have been putting together, for about 5 years, a hybrid process as part of our distillation development. It will use the three best distillation processes that we have developed to be combined into a single plant. This is the vertical tube evaporation, the multistage flash, and vapor compression. We have studied an 8-million-gallon-per-day plant, and sited our studies at Brownsville, Tex.

We have brought this project together but we don't have administration approval for it. By the time we have finished our studies and then our environmental impact statements and the other things now required, we didn't have this project ready for the regular budget cycle.

The Brownsville plant would be built on a ship's channel and the ship's channel could provide many things other than sea water. We want to run a pilot plant down there before we commit ourselves to a large plant in order to see if that water has any characteristics that we ought to know about before we commit to an 8-million-gallon-per-day plant.

Mrs. HANSEN. What are some of the other problems you have encountered in the ship's channel?

Mr. O'MEARA. It makes a great deal of difference on how much the water foams as it goes through a desalting plant. Will the oil that spills over from ships and ships ways in the water cause the foaming to change or will there be corrosive agents or something else in that water? We ought to get that data from a pilot plant before we commit ourselves to a full-sized plant, and not have to go in, if we hadn't obtained enough data, and have to make expensive modifications to a big project.

GEOTHERMAL RESOURCES

Mrs. HANSEN. A $420,000 increase is requested for studies and investigations of desalting geothermal waters. What is involved in this request?

Mr. O'MEARA. We are working on geothermal waters in both the research area and equipment area. The Bureau of Reclamation is expected to bring in the first geothermal well in April. We will move the pilot plant we now have at Wrightsville Beach, which is operating on synthetic water, out to Imperial Valley and begin getting actual data from the pilot plant to get the basic information we need.

IRRIGATION RETURN FLOWS

Mrs. HANSEN. Have you performed any research on the water that drains off of irrigation canals in various areas?

Mr. O'MEARA. Two projects I would cite specifically. We are working with the California Department of Water Resources and we will soon send a pilot plant to Firebaugh to work on irrigation return flows at that site. Far more important than the Firebaugh studies, we are working with the Bureau of Reclamation studying the feasibility of locating a 150- to 200-million-gallon-per-day plant on the Wellton-Mohawk drain that flows into the Colorado River below Imperial Dam.

Tentatively in the scope of the project as we envision it now, we are thinking in terms of building a 15-million gallon-per-day reverse osmosis plant as the initial part of a 150-million gallon-per-day plant to get full information on the cost and the effectiveness of reverse osmosis to begin to control the salinity of the Colorado River. This is an enormous step forward for us to challenge the Colorado salinity.

Mrs. HANSEN. I was going to say the Colorado River is probably one of your major challenges in the country today. The Colorado River has so many users.

Mr. O'MEARA. The river's salinity is gradually increasing. The President of Mexico has said the biggest problem between Mexico and the United States is the salinity of the Colorado River. It is a problem that has to be solved and we think our technology has advanced now where we can be a part of that solution.

ALUMINUM PILOT PLANT

Mrs. HANSEN. Justify your requested increase of $300,000 for design and construction of a plate type thin film pilot plant.

Mr. O'MEARA. Yes, ma'am. This pilot plant will be a thrust to develop the use of all aluminum in a desalting plant, aluminum being a much cheaper material than the materials we are now using. We have done considerable work with aluminum in our materials test station at Freeport, Tex. We think we have developed enough information on the water chemistry as it applies to aluminum that we can now operate a full distillation plant constructed completely of aluminum.

Mrs. HANSEN. How much will this cut your costs?

Mr. O'MEARA. The capital investment of a plant is very much in the copper nickel tubing we need. Aluminum would be less than half the cost of copper nickel. And capital investment of a desalting plant can represent at least one-third of the total cost of water. So if we can cut that price down, we have a big area of reducing overall costs.

Mrs. HANSEN. What are the relative supplies in the United States of copper and aluminum? I am thinking in terms of our balance-of-payments problem.

Mr. O'MEARA. I am under the impression we have enormous aluminum capacity not being utilized and copper nickel is becoming a very scarce material.

STRUCTURAL DESIGN STUDIES

Mrs. HANSEN. Justify your requested increase of $141,000 for structural design studies employing advanced materials.

Mr. O'MEARA. Again this is in the same type of problem. The type of materials that are necessary for not only the shells and the support structures the tubing, demisters and all of the equipment that goes into a desalting plant is cost centered. Included in our materials work, we are doing some work on concrete. Ordinary concrete will not work but in cooperation with the Bureau of Reclamation labs in Denver we are developing some polymer concretes that will withstand the temperatures at which we have to expose it and it would be much cheaper than other materials available to us now.

FREEZING PILOT PLANT

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $500,000 for "construction of a pilot plant based on selection of the most promising freezing process." Has the freezing process been selected?

Mr. O'MEARA. No, ma'am, we have not selected it. We have been working on processes that are vacuum freezing and others that use a secondary refrigerant. We will select the best candidate from that.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is it imperative to appropriate the funds at this time, since the process hasn't been selected?

Mr. O'MEARA. We would expect to make our selection before the end of this fiscal year, or about the end of this fiscal year, and be ready to proceed with the pilot plant at the beginning of 1973.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many processes will you select from?

Mr. O'MEARA. Several. In distillation there is the multistage flash, the vertical tube evaporator, and there is the vapor compression cycle. There is the horizontal tube multiple affect distillation cycle.

In membranes we have the electrodialysis process and several types of reverse osmosis. We have tubular, hollow fiber, and spiral wound reverse osmosis.

DESALTING STUDIES

Mrs. HANSEN. An increase of $142,513 is requested for desalting studies and investigations. In fiscal year 1972 you budgeted a decrease of $100,000 for this program in order to "make funds available for higher priority needs in other programs." Why is this program of high priority this year when it wasn't considered as such last year?

Mr. O'MEARA. One of the major costs we are going to have in this feasibility study is the work on the Colorado salinity.

FIELD SUPPORT

Mrs. HANSEN. Justify your requested increase of $350,000 for field support and engineering projects.

Mr. O'MEARA. Our site engineering study related to the directive of the Congress to report back as to the best opportunity for the construction of a large prototype plant, to study the environmental aspects which includes the intakes, the outfalls, energy systems, and all other

factors that are process related. This isn't covered but we even have considerable program expense with environmental impact statements, something we didn't have in the program 2 years ago.

TEST BEDS AND TEST FACILITIES

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting an increase of $15,000 for the San Diego test bed facility. What are the details of this request?

Mr. BARNES. We will have to supply that.

Mrs. HANSEN. You mean you don't know what is involved?

Mr. O'MEARA. I think the primary increase is the cost we are going to face for utilities and increased development costs due to the addition of the horizontal tube test unit.

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting a decrease of $25,000 for Roswell, N. Mex. What does this entail?

Mr. O'MEARA. Yes, ma'am. We had some nonrecurring expenditures.

Mrs. HANSEN. Such as?

Mr. O'MEARA. We improved some of the piping to our facilities.

Mrs. HANSEN. Justify your request of $200,000 for the Fountain Valley, Calif., test facility.

Mr. O'MEARA. The Fountain Valley is our VTE/MSF module that will be completed in the current fiscal year. This will begin our operating costs.

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting a decrease of $1,025,000 for the sea water reverse osmosis test bed. What does this involve?

Mr. O'MEARA. That was a nonrecurring expense. Madam Chairman, that is also a program I am not moving forward with the construction at this time.

Mrs. HANSEN. Why?

Mr. O'MEARA. I have felt the development of membranes as I described earlier is at a point if we do some additional pilot plant work and obtain some data from our current operations, we will build a much better plant by delaying this.

Mrs. HANSEN. You feel the delay will result in a more economical and efficient operation?

Mr. O'MEARA. Yes, ma'am.

Mrs. HANSEN. Why are you requesting a decrease of $925,000 for the high-recovery reverse osmosis test bed?

Mr. O'MEARA. That is nonrecurring. We will construct that but construction funds are nonrecurring.

Mrs. HANSEN. $2.1 million was appropriated in fiscal year 1972 for acquisition of the sea water reverse osmosis test bed plant and the high product recovery reverse osmosis test bed plant. This year you have budgeted $75,000 for each facility to cover part year operational development evaluations. Why will these facilities only be operated for part of a year?

Mr. O'MEARA. First of all the reverse osmosis sea water plant will not be operated at all. That one I am deferring. On the second one we will award the contract in 60 days and completion of construction will not be until sometime later. It won't operate through the full fiscal year.

Mrs. HANSEN. $100,000 was appropriated in fiscal year 1972 for reverse osmosis test bed plant-transportable. Your fiscal year 1973

justification indicates that no funds were appropriated in fiscal year 1972 for this activity. How do you explain this?

Mr. O'MEARA. I explain that very simply. At the time we were planning to build the reverse osmosis transportable test bed was the same time the people at Clinton, Okla., decided to proceed with construction of a 3-million-gallon-per-day reverse osmosis plant, and I thought this would be better to let outside developments demonstrate that than to spend our funds in a duplicate type program.

Mrs. HANSEN. What happened to the $100,000?

Mr. O'MEARA. We put it in membrane research. I have learned that I have been remiss in not reporting some of these reprograming activities to the committee. I apologize for that. I had thought, for whatever reason, if it was an item of less than $1 million, for some reason or other my own impression—I am preparing a full report to you how we reallocated these funds and where we invested them.

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee in good faith appropriates funds based upon your testimony. When you see a need to transfer funds, this committee is usually very philosophical about accepting the transfer as long as we are informed.

Mr. O'MEARA. I think you will fully agree with what we did with the money, but you won't agree with the way we did it.

PERSONNEL

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee is very interested in economies and efficiencies. An increase of $96,000 is requested for increased number of man-years of employment. What does this involve?

Mr. TOWNSEND. We are now in the situation where we have a mandatory 5-percent reduction in staff. This will mean that the jobs we have will be kept fully filled during the year. We have one vacancy currently and we expect to not carry more than one or two vacancies throughout the year, where in the past we carried more than that.

Mrs. HANSEN. Why?

Mr. O'MEARA. We have carried not more than one vacancy since I have been the Director, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. Are most of your positions scientific and technical positions with accompanying clerical help?

Mr. O'MEARA. Yes, ma'am.

Mrs. HANSEN. When a vacancy occurs, what type of position is usually affected?

Mr. O'MEARA. Our turnover is greater in the clerical side of the program than it is in the technical side. Our technical people are made up of scientists and chemical engineers, mechanical engineers, and civil engineers. I think there is an oversupply of some of these categories at the present time, Madam Chairman. Yet the last vacancy we had for a chemical engineer we had difficulty in recruting. It took several weeks to recruit a good man for that job. The problem is there is a limited supply of people with experience in desalting.

ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting an increase of $38,000 for administrative support. What are the details of this request?

Mr. TOWNSEND. The items, Madam Chairman, in that dollar amount include such things as reproduction, pencils and paper, office equipment, and things of that nature. Some of our office equipment is in the neighborhood of 11 years old. We recently did a survey of typewriters and found a great many approaching 10 to 11 years and maintenance on that age typewriters gets rather high.

DELETION OF PATENT CLAUSE

Mrs. HANSEN. You propose the deletion in the Saline Water Conversation Act of 1971 of section 6(d) pertaining to patents. What are the merits of this change and how will it affect current patent rights?

Mr. O'MEARA. First of all Madam Chairman, the House of Representatives did not accept our recommendation to change the patent clause. It remains the same as it is. We do feel that a change is warranted in the patent clause and the House committee will be willing to listen to additional reports in that regard. We ask simply that our patent language be deleted and the House did not want to relinquish their legislative oversight on our patents. If we deleted our patent clause, we would then fall under the administration guidelines for patents.

Mr. HANSEN. Congress wants to retain its prerogatives.

Mr. O'MEARA. That is exactly what I meant. They didn't want to lose their legislative oversight, but would be amenable to a change in our patent language, and we will move in that direction.

CONCLUSION

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. O'Meara, you have given the committee one of the best presentations of the Office of Saline Water budget we have had.

Mr. O'MEARA. Thank you very much.

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee is deeply interested in your program. I do want to express my appreciation to you and to your staff.

Mr. O'MEARA. I think Mr. McDade would support what I am about to say. I would very much like to have Madam Chairman visit our facilities in San Diego.

Mrs. HANSEN. I think it would be very exciting.

Mr. MCDADE. Madam Chairman, I want to express my commendation to the witness as well. I had the privilege of seeing that facility he referred to and I was most impressed with Mr. Stuart Mulford who is the Office of Saline Water's man on the scene out there. He is a thoroughly competent man in my judgment. And he did, as I indicated to Mr. O'Meara, impress me with his candor when he told me finally here was a testing project that we were actually going to complete and the testing would finish within a short period of time.

Mr. O'MEARA. I don't know whether the Congressman was prepared to receive that kind of information from a Government agency.

Mr. MCDADE. It took me a while to recover. I think we ought to have in the record the fact that the Office of Saline Water's original Point Loma facility was the one that went to Guantanamo and is still operating, supplying all of the water at Guantanamo Bay making it totally independent in terms of that important resource.

Mr. O'MEARA. That is correct. In fact the Guantanamo desalting plant probably has the best performance record of any desalting plant in the world. It's on-stream availabiilty is up over 95 percent.

Mr. MCDADE. It has been enlarged, too.

Mr. O'MEARA. Yes. The original facility we transferred from Point Loma was a 1 million gallon per day. They have extended the capacity to 2.1 million gallons per day. That supplies all the water including the water for swimming pools and golf courses and whatever they need.

Mr. MCDADE. You have done a fine job and my compliments to you.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Wyatt.

Mr. WYATT. Thank you, Madam Chairman. I would like to compliment the Director on an excellent presentation. I think the presentation that he made last year and this year are highlights of the presentations made by the various divisions of the Department of Interior. It is also good to see Dr. Gillam and my friend, Walter Barnes, whom I visited at Wrightsville Beach several years ago and the rest of the members of your staff. You have a good team, you are underway, and I compliment you.

Mr. O'MEARA. Thank you very much. I appreciate those remarks.

THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1972

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

WITNESSES

BEN REIFEL, CHAIRMAN
CHARLES H. CONRAD, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
DONALD F. BOZARTH, DIRECTOR, CURRENT PLANNING AND PROGRAMING
GEORGE H. F. OBERLANDER, DIRECTOR, LONG RANGE PLANNING AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS
JOHN R. PRITCHARD, ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR (ADMINISTRATION)

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee will come to order. The next agency to appear before the committee is the National Capital Planning Commission.

Our principal witness is the Honorable Ben Reifel, the Chairman. Ben, it is a particular pleasure for the committee to welcome you today. You served as the ranking minority member of this committee for such a long period of time, it seems strange to have you appear as a witness.

Please insert in the record your general statement and summarize it for the committee.

GENERAL STATEMENT

Mr. REIFEL. I will summarize it.

(The statement follows:)

Madam Chairman and members of the committee, I am pleased to present the Commission's appropriation estimates for fiscal year 1973. This is a new experi-

ence for me to be on this side of the table supporting the request for funds for the Commission, and I do so with fresh insights into the important work of the Commission. I would like to introduce the members of the Commission staff accompanying me today: Charles H. Conrad, executive director; Donald F. Bozarth, director, current planning and programing; George H. F. Oberlander, director, long range planning and regional affairs; John R. Pritchard, assistant executive director (administration); and Robert N. Gold, assistant director, socio-economic research division.

The list of Commission members submitted with our formal budget presentation listed Mr. Conrad L. Wirth as a member. Mr. Wirth has since resigned. His term would have expired on April 30, 1972, and no replacement has yet been named by the President.

The President's original budget request for the Commission for fiscal year 1973 was $1,365,000. It has been amended by an increase of $63,000, to a total of $1,428,000. This amendment results from salary increases effective in January 1972, under Executive Order 11637.

The revised request covers the existing 62 permanent budgeted positions, including personnel benefits. Although the Commission needs more professional staff, particularly in the areas of environmental protection and Federal development programs, we will hold the line in light of the administration's policy on Federal employment and will make maximum utilization of the five new positions authorized in fiscal year 1972.

Other than nominal increases for annualization of the new positions authorized last year and for incidental expenses, the only activity for which an appropriation increase is requested in fiscal year 1973 is for a 1976 bicentennial exhibit.

The bicentennial affords a unique opportunity for showing citizens and visitors to the Nation's Capital how plans for an American "Living City" evolve over the years. Washington, D.C., is the spotlight for this occasion because of its historic identity as the world's first planned national capital.

A permanent display of models, graphics, films, and publications would give visitors during the bicentennial a 1776 view of the area later to become the Nation's Capital, and then would trace the planning process of Washington from the original concept of L'Enfant in 1792, through the present, into the future of the year 2000. An amount of $28,000 is the first-year request of a 3-year program of approximately $400,000 for this purpose.

The Commission and its staff is now in the process of preparing the overall development and preservation plan for the Georgetown waterfront area which was described to the committee last year.

This Georgetown program is under the direction of the Commission and the $250,000 funding was supplied by the National Park Service, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and the District of Columbia.

Your favorable reaction to our budget request for fiscal year 1973 will permit the Commission to fulfill its important statutory mission.

Mr. REIFEL. With me today are Mr. Charles H. Conrad, executive director, Mr. Donald F. Bozarth, director, current planning and programing; Mr. George H. F. Oberlander, director, long range planning

and regional affairs, and Mr. John R. Pritchard our administrative officer. Also Mr. Robert N. Gold assistant director, socioeconomic research is present.

Conrad Wirth, a member of the Commission, recently resigned due to his son's landscape architectural work in the District of Columbia and he felt this could be a conflict of interest. His term of office on the Commission would expire in April. He thought he had better resign before that date and his resignation was regretful. He was a real help to the Commission because he had been on it in one way or another for 40 years.

The budget request for 1973 was $1,356,000 and was amended by an increase of $63,000 to a total of $1,428,000. This amendment results from salary increase effective in January 1972.

I would like to pause at this point to say that in the 10 years I have been in Congress I knew relatively nothing about the future development of Washington and the metropolitan area. Since last April and especially since July when I became a member of the Commission and its Chairman, I really have come to know Washington as I never knew it before. I have come to appreciate the staff of some 70 professional people, all highly qualified men and women. The subject area they are called upon to deal with are all performed with great efficiency and certainly great loyalty. One of their continual concerns is to maintain the integrity of Washington, D.C., as the Nation's Capital.

We have persons who request that new buildings be higher than they should be; build buildings that may not fit into the environment as they should; and other such issues, the staff devotes a great deal of time to seeing to it that the city will eventually come through the years as one of the outstanding national capitals of the world.

I haven't anything further to say, Madam Chairman. I would turn to any questions you may ask and if I am not in a position to answer them, I have a staff here that is fully qualified to provide the answers.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

JUSTIFICATION MATERIAL

Please insert the justifications in the record at this point.

(The justifications follow:)

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES APPROPRIATION

ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN REQUIREMENTS
(in thousands of dollars)

	Budget authority
1971 total	$1,197*
Decreases	
Regional Airport Facilities Study (nonrecurring)	- 50
Increases	
Balance of January 1971 pay increases	22
Funds to decrease annual lapse figure	35
75% of cost of new positions for FY 1972	82
Personnel benefits for above	14
1972 total	1,300
Increases	
Remaining 25% of cost of new positions for FY 1972, $26, offset by savings of $8 because of two less compensable work days in FY 1973	18
Personnel benefits for above	2
Funds for supplies, materials, etc., for new positions authorized for FY 1972 were denied by the Congress but are essential	5
Funds for heating and cooling during off-hours in the Commission's offices	3
Annual travel expenses for Chairman	9
1976 Bicentennial Exhibit	28
1973 total (a net increase of $65)	1,365

*Includes $229 transferred from Land Acquisition Appropriation by Congressional Action.

JUSTIFICATION FOR INCREASES

Annualization of new positions allowed in Fiscal Year 1972. The Congress allowed $82,000 in Fiscal Year 1972 for 75% of the cost of new positions. This request is to provide the remaining $26,000 for Fiscal Year 1973, and also the $2,000 required for personnel benefits. Offsetting this request is a saving in Fiscal Year 1973 of $8,000 because of two less compensable workdays.

Additional funds for supplies and materials. Funds requested in Fiscal Year 1972 for this purpose necessitated by new personnel were not allowed. This request covers estimated additional costs of $5,000 per year.

Funds for heating and cooling office space. The Commission was heretofore located in Federal Office Building 7 where heating and cooling were provided seven days per week. The Commission is now located in private office space, through assignment by General Services Administration, and heating and cooling are provided only for limited hours during work days, part of the day on Saturday, and not at all on Sundays. During the weekend preceding the monthly Commission meeting, and the several evenings preceding the meeting, a number of employees are required to work in order to complete assignments. Heating or cooling is provided at a rate of $40 per hour, and working conditions are unbearable without heating or cooling. No windows can be opened and the offices become stuffy, and hot or cold depending upon the season. $3,000 per year is requested for this purpose.

Annual travel expenses for Chairman. Travel expenses for the Chairman amount to approximately $750 per month in attending meetings and returning home. It is also necessary for him to spend about one week per month in Washington on Commission business. No funds have previously been provided for this purpose. Funds presently budgeted for Commission member travel are primarily for Paul Thiry of the State of Washington, whose present term does not expire until 4/30/75. An increase of $9,000 is requested.

1976 Bicentennial Exhibit. The 1976 Bicentennial affords the unique opportunity for showing citizens and visitors how plans for an American "living city" evolve over the years. Washington, D. C. is the spotlight for this occasion because of its historic identity as the world's first planned national capital.

A permanent display of models, graphics and publications would give the viewer a total experience in seeing the character of the Nation's Capital in 1776, then tracing the planning process of Washington from the original concept of L'Enfant in 1792, through the present day, into the future to the Year 2000. The models and graphics would be prepared in such manner as to facilitate periodic changes as dictated by future planning efforts.

The Commission is currently developing a specific proposal for such an exhibit in 1976 which also will be the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission in 1926, the first permanent comprehensive planning agency in the history of the Nation's Capital.

A total of $28,000 is requested for the revision of the Commission's 1962 base maps for the District of Columbia. Current up-to-date base maps are essential to the preparation of such an exhibit as well as a continuing need in the regular planning work of the Commission.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION
FISCAL YEAR 1973 BUDGET
ANALYSIS BY OBJECT CLASSIFICATION -- SALARIES & EXPENSES APPROPRIATION
(Obligational Basis)

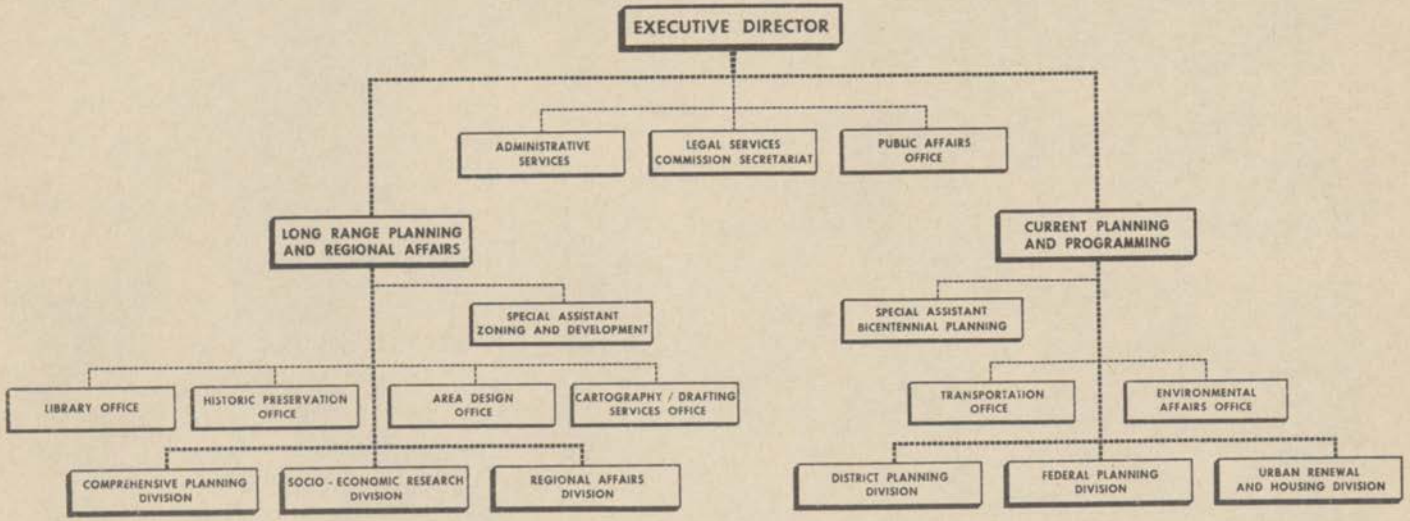
	Actual F.Y. 1971	Budgeted F.Y. 1971	Budgeted F.Y. 1972	F.Y. 1973 Increases	Est. F.Y. 1973
Permanent positions (net of lapses)	$ 816,277	$ 856,265	$ 995,000	$ 18,000	$1,013,000
Seasonal and temporary employees	12,360	15,000	15,000		15,000
Part time & WAE	267	1,500	1,500		1,500
Overtime & holiday pay	1,858	5,000	5,000		5,000
Total personnel compensation	830,762	877,765	1,016,500	18,000	1,034,500
Personnel Benefits	66,601	71,125	85,125	2,000	87,125
Awards to employees		500	500		500
Travel of Commission members	5,579	6,000	6,000	9,000	15,000
Travel of staff	1,959	9,000	9,000		9,000
Vehicle rent	1,688	2,500	2,500		2,500
Transportation of household goods		7,000	7,000		7,000
Rent, communications, and utilities	26,702	26,560	28,147	3,000	31,147
Duplicating expenses	4,205	7,000	7,000		7,000
Printing and binding	9,443	42,500	50,523		50,523
Contracts with experts & consultants	100,600	100,000	35,000		35,000
Reporting services	6,375	6,100	13,100		13,100
Other services	12,138	12,000	11,500	28,000	39,500
Services of other government agencies	6,428	8,300	7,455		7,455
Supplies and materials	14,716	15,650	15,650	5,000	20,650
Equipment	5,122	5,000	5,000		5,000
Total, National Capital Planning Commission	1,092,318	1,197,000	1,300,000	65,000	1,365,000
Permanent Full-Time positions		57	62	0	62

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE CHANGE

The following appropriation language was added by the Congress commencing with Fiscal Year 1968 "Provided further, That none of the funds provided herein shall be used for foreign travel". It is requested that this restriction be removed. A very limited amount of such travel, particularly to professional meetings in Canada and other parts of the Western Hemisphere at a cost below that of travel to some parts of the United States, would be in the best interests of the Commission and in furtherance of its statutory mission.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

STAFF ORGANIZATION



STAFF ORGANIZATION FOR PLANNING
IN THE NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES APPROPRIATION

Fiscal Years 1972 and 1973

OFFICE OF EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
1. Executive Director, GS-17
2. Executive Asst., GS-12
3. Secretary (Steno.), GS-8
4. Clerk-Steno., GS-3
5. Chauffeur (Ungraded), WG-4

OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL & SECRETARY
6. General Counsel, GS-15
7. Attorney-Adviser, GS-11
8. Secretary (Steno.), GS-6

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
9. Chief, Office of Public Affairs, GS-14
10. Illustrator, GS-11
11. Secretary, GS-6

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES
12. Asst. Exec. Director (Adm.), GS-15
13. Asst. Adm. Officer, GS-12
14. Fiscal Acctg. Asst., GS-8
15. Clerk (Typing), GS-5
16. Office Services Asst., GS-3

LONG RANGE PLANNING AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS

17. Director, LRP&RA, GS-16
18. Secretary (Steno.), GS-7
19. Special Asst. (Zoning & Develop.), GS-15
20. Writer-Editor, GS-11
21. Social Science Analyst, GS-7
22. Library Technician, GS-5

COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING DIVISION
23. Asst. Director, CP, GS-15
24. Dep. Asst. Dir., CP, GS-14
25. Urban Planner, GS-12
26. Urban Planner, GS-12
27. Secretary (Steno.), GS-6

REGIONAL AFFAIRS DIVISION
28. Asst. Director, Reg. Affairs, GS-15
29. Dep. Asst. Dir., Reg. Affairs, GS-13
30. Urban Planner, GS-12
31. Clerk-Steno., GS-5

SOCIO-ECONOMIC RESEARCH DIVISION
32. Asst. Director, Research, GS-15
33. Social Science Analyst, GS-11
34. Social Science Analyst, GS-9
35. Secretary (Steno.), GS-6

AREA DESIGN OFFICE
36. Chief, Area Design Office, GS-14
37. Architect, GS-13

CARTOGRAPHY & DRAFTING SERVICES
38. Supv. Cartographic Technician, GS-10
39. Cartographic Technician, GS-7
40. Cartographic Technician, GS-7
41. Cartographic Technician, GS-7
42. Architect, GS-5

CURRENT PLANNING AND PROGRAMMING

43. Director, CP&P, GS-16
44. Special Asst. (Bicentennial), GS-14
45. Secretary (Steno.), GS-7

DISTRICT PLANNING DIVISION
46. Asst. Director, DPD, GS-15
47. Dep. Asst. Dir., DPD, GS-13
48. Urban Planner, GS-12
49. Architect, GS-7
50. Secretary, GS-6

FEDERAL PLANNING DIVISION
51. Asst. Director, FPD, GS-15
52. Architect/Planner, GS-13
53. Housing Impact Specialist, GS-13
54. Architect/Planner, GS-12
55. Secretary (Steno.), GS-6

URBAN RENEWAL AND HOUSING DIVISION
56. Asst. Director, UR&HD, GS-15
57. Dep. Asst. Dir., UR&HD, GS-14
58. Planning Aide, GS-10
59. Secretary (Steno.), GS-6

TRANSPORTATION PLANNING OFFICE
60. Chief, Transp. Plann., GS-14
61. Asst. Chief, Transp. Plann., GS-12

ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS OFFICE
62. Chief, EAO, GS-14

Note: All positions will not necessarily be filled at the grades indicated. As positions become vacant through attrition, some may be filled at a lower grade in order to reduce the overall grade average.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

PROGRAM and PERFORMANCE

The National Capital Planning Commission was created by the National Capital Planning Act of 1952 (40 U.S.C. 71-71i; D.C. Code secs. 1-1001 to 1-1010) as the central planning agency for the Federal and District of Columbia Governments "to plan the appropriate and orderly development and redevelopment of the National Capital and the conservation of the important natural and historical features thereof." The Commission succeeded the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, established in 1926.

The Act has as its purposes the securing of comprehensive planning for the physical development of the National Capital and its environs, providing for the participation of the appropriate planning agencies of the environs in such planning, and establishing "the agency and procedures requisite to the administration of the functions of the Federal and District of Columbia Governments related to such planning." Accordingly, the Commission is "Charged with the duty of preparing and adopting a comprehensive, consistent, and coordinated plan for the National Capital * * *" and with reviewing and making recommendations on plans originated by Federal and District agencies for proposed developments and projects in the National Capital Region "in preliminary and successive stages."

Within the environs of the District of Columbia, general plans showing the location, character, extent, and intensity of use for proposed Federal and District developments are required to be reviewed by the Commission and, through the Commission, by the appropriate planning agency having jurisdiction over the affected part of the environs. The National Capital is defined in the Act as "the District of Columbia and territory owned by the United States within the environs" (environs means "the territory surrounding the District of Columbia included within the National Capital Region"); and the National Capital Region consists of the District of Columbia, Montgomery and Prince Georges Counties in Maryland, Arlington, Fairfax, Loudoun and Prince William Counties in Virginia, and all cities in Maryland and Virginia within the outer limits of such counties.

The Commission, in cooperation with the Council of Environmental Quality, also reviews and evaluates proposed District and Federal developments throughout the region in terms of their impact upon the quality of the environment in the National Capital. In addition, the Commission has added to its criteria for review of District and Federal installations the availability of low- and moderate-income housing and related facilities in areas reasonably accessible to the location of the subject projects.

Provisions of other laws--especially the zoning enabling act for the District of Columbia (D. C. Code secs. 5-701 to 5-719) and the District of Columbia Redevelopment Act of 1945, as amended (D.C. Code secs. 5-413 to 5-428)--place significant additional responsibilities upon the Commission. These include (1) making recommendations to the Zoning Commission of the District of Columbia on amendments to the text and maps of the Zoning Regulations and on large scale planned developments under section 7501 of the Regulations and to the Board of Zoning Adjustment on applications for certain uses required to be referred to the Commission under the Regulations; (2) adoption of boundaries of urban renewal areas and the preparation, adoption, and modification of urban renewal plans; (3) approval of the Permanent System of Highways Plan and amendments thereto (D. C. Code, secs. 7-108, 7-113, and 7-122); (4) recommendations on proposed street and alley closings (D. C. Code, sec. 7-401); (5) "in lieu of zoning" approval of Federal public buildings in the District of Columbia (D. C. Code, sec. 5-428); (6) approval of transfers of jurisdiction between Federal and District agencies over properties within the District of Columbia owned by the United States or by the District of Columbia (D. C. Code sec. 8-115); (7) approval of the sale of surplus District of Columbia property (D. C. Code sec. 9-301) and surplus park land under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service (D. C. Code, sec. 9-304); and (8) acquisition of land for the park, parkway and playground system of the National Capital (U.S.C. 72).

Organization of Commission

The Commission is composed of five eminent citizens, appointed by the President, who serve without compensation; five ex-officio members from executive agencies (the Chief of Engineers of the U. S. Army, the Mayor-Commissioner of the District of Columbia, the Director of the National Park Service, the Commissioner of Public Buildings, and the Director of Public Roads), and the Chairman of the Committees on the District of Columbia of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

The Commission meets monthly throughout the year to provide policy guidance for and coordination of the development programs in the District and the Region of District and Federal agencies and to review and adopt, approve, or make recommendations on matters upon which Commission action is required.

There are six standing committees of the Commission which meet regularly prior to Commission meetings. The committees review technical studies, receive recommendations of the staff, and prepare committee recommendations to the Commission. In addition, the Executive Committee, consisting of the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman, and one other member, and having authority to act on behalf of the Commission between meetings of the Commission, meets when necessary.

Professional Staff

The Commission employs a highly-trained professional staff to perform technical studies and prepare recommendations to the Commission and its committees, maintain records of its meetings, make general and special urban planning studies, prepare background information on matters which are to come before the Commission, and carry out policies, instructions, and programs of the Commission.

The staff participates actively in many coordinating groups, maintains liaison with numerous official agencies and conducts an active community relations program in order to effectuate the Commission's program.

Outside experts, who have special competence on particularly important problems, are retained on occasion.

Urban renewal planning activities are carried out in part with funds received from District agencies.

Planning and Programming Coordination

The Commission's Coordinating Committee, created under the authority of section 2(d) of the National Capital Planning Act of 1952, meets twice monthly to bring together representatives of many District, Federal and neighboring jurisdiction agencies to coordinate the review, study, and comment on development plans and programs for projects within the District of Columbia. The Committee is composed of representatives from various departments of the District of Columbia Government, National Park Service, Corps of Engineers, Public Buildings Service, National Capital Planning Commission staff, and when necessary, from the Redevelopment Land Agency, Architect of the Capitol, National Capital Housing Authority, Commission of Fine Arts, Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, and Arlington County Office of Planning.

The Chairman of the Commission is a member of the Land Committee of the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments, and the Commission is represented on the Board of Directors of the United Planning Organization. The Executive Director of the Commission is a member of the Transporation Planning Board of the Council of Governments, the Mayor-Commissioner's Cabinet and Economics Development Committee, and represents the Mayor-Commissioner as ex-officio member of the Model Cities Commission.

In addition, the Council of Governments and the Commission have jointly formed a Regional Planning Directors Committee to review Federal and regional proposals and projects in the Washington Metropolitan Area.

PROGRAM BY ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT

I. Office of the Executive Director

The staff activities of the Commission are directed by professional urban planners. An Executive Director and two Directors constitute the supervisory personnel of the Executive Director's office. The Executive Director is responsible for all administrative functions not specifically reserved for the Chairman as head of the agency, and for all professional work of the staff.

This office formulates policy proposals on technical matters to present to the Commission; represents the Commission in carrying out its policies and programs; and supervises, coordinates, and reviews the work of the staff. The office provides staff leadership and direction to ensure that the professional program offers appropriate guidance to the community in urban planning and urban design.

The Administrative, Legal Services, and Public Affairs Offices are also a part of the Office of the Executive Director.

A. Administrative Services

Since the Commission is an independent agency, all administrative functions required of a Federal agency are carried out by its own staff, including financial management and accounting, budget preparation and control, personnel functions and records, time and leave,records management, space management, property records and accountability, and general administrative routines. Payrolling is handled by General Services Administration on its ADP equipment on a contract basis.

B. Legal Services, Commission Secretariat

The Office of the General Counsel and Secretary performs the following activities for the Commission:

1. Serves as secretariat and parliamentarian to the Commission and its several committees and to the Coordinating Committee;

2. Provides legal services on matters of agency administration;

3. Advises the Commission and its staff on the statutory powers, duties, and functions of the Commission and on legal questions in the fields of urban planning, urban renewal and housing, transportation and the preservation of open space, and of historic and architectural landmarks;

4. Serves as legislative counsel in review of proposed and pending legislation, in the preparation of Congressional testimony, and in statutory drafting;

5. Provides legal services in the acquisition by the Commission of lands for the park, parkway, and playground system of the National Capital.

C. Public Affairs Office

The Public Affairs Office performs the following activities for the Commission in implementing its program of public and community relations:

1. Conducts the Commission's publication program, editing and writing reports;

2. Provides information on Commission's policies, programs and activities to the press, community, students, and national and foreign visitors;

3. Maintains current information on community organizations in the National Capital and recommends forms of community involvement to the Commission and its staff in related programs and projects;

4. Arranges meetings and presentations of the Commission's plans and programs with other agencies and the public.

II. Long Range Planning and Regional Affairs

The functions of that portion of the technical staff dealing with long range planning and regional affairs continue to be the same as those identified in the Fiscal Year 1972 justifications for appropriations. The staff is organized into a Comprehensive Planning Division, a Regional Affairs Division, a Socio-Economic Research Division, and an Office of Area Design. In addition, the Zoning and Development, Historic Landmark, Cartographic Services and Library staffs are grouped under the Director, Long Range Planning and Regional Affairs.

A. Special Assistant for Zoning and Development

This office has continuing responsibility for processing and making recommendations on zoning referrals from the District of Columbia Board of Zoning Adjustment and the District of Columbia Zoning Commission. During Fiscal Year 1971, this office reviewed 39 Board of Zoning Adjustment referrals and 12 Zoning Commission referrals. To date in Fiscal Year 1972 this office has reviewed 6 Board of Zoning Adjustment referrals and 3 Zoning Commission referrals. The Special Assistant also serves as the Planning Commission's representative on the Board of Zoning Adjustment and the Zoning Advisory Council. During Fiscal Year 1973, the Special Assistant will prepare, in conjunction with the Comprehensive Planning Division, recommendations to the Zoning Commission for rezoning of those areas in the District of Columbia which presently are not zoned in conformance with the Comprehensive Plan for the National Capital.

B. Landmarks Coordinator

During Fiscal Year 1973 the Coordinator will be principally concerned with improving the District of Columbia's ability to preserve its identified historic and architectural landmarks, both of national and local significance. This office will continue to staff the Joint Committee on Landmarks, which advises the District of Columbia Government on landmarks preservation program activities and on individual landmark designation and projects. The Joint Committee has been in operation since 1964 and was organized by the Commission of Fine Arts and the National Capital Planning Commission. During Fiscal Year 1973 this office will complete the city's Historic Preservation Plan started in Fiscal Year 1972.

C. Comprehensive Planning Division

During Fiscal Year 1972 the Comprehensive Planning Division will emphasize the finalization of selected Comprehensive Plan elements for adoption by the Commission, including:

(1) employment
(2) schools
(3) institutions
(4) foreign missions and international agencies
(5) community service facilities

In addition, the Division will be concerned with innovative studies, such as the New York Avenue Corridor Industrial Development and special rezoning studies in the Washington Circle North, and Dupont Circle areas, as well as routine referrals of District of Columbia Public Works projects and Federal buildings projects and improvements programs.

During Fiscal Year 1973 the Division will continue preparation and refinement of other selected Comprehensive Planning elements, including:

(1) Regional Open Space, with emphasis on the Federal interest, including the policies adopted by the Commission on the Potomac River.

(2) Special land use study and analysis of the L'Enfant city area in preparation for the Bicentennial Celebration.

In its supporting and/or referral roles in Fiscal Year 1973 the Division will undertake the following:

(1) innovative studies, including Federal Development Program for the National Capital Region and a 50-year Regional Development Program, representing the initial stages of a Year 2025 Policy Plan formulation.

(2) routine referrals of District of Columbia public works and capital improvement programs, as well as Federal buildings projects and programs.

D. Regional Affairs Division

The major functions and programs to be undertaken by this Division are as follows:

(1) assist the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments in its review of the regional development form and policy guidelines for future growth as it relates to Federal interests in the Region;

(2) assist the Transportation Planning Board of COG in its program to develop a transportation plan for the National Capital Region, particularly as it relates to access to Federal facilities in the Region;

(3) work closely with the suburban jurisdictions in the regional review of Federal master development plans and projects, as required by the Planning Act;

(4) establish a monitoring and review procedure for the numerous planning activities in the suburban jurisdictions;

(5) assist the District of Columbia Recreation Department in the development of a State Open Space Plan;

(6) assist the National Park Service in the development of a National Capital Area Regional Park Plan;

(7) using the proposed Plan for the Department of Defense Facilities in the National Capital Region, develop a prototype Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) to be used by all Federal agencies in the Region;

(8) assist in the further development and refinement of the National Capital Air Facilities Study;

(9) initiate special studies on regional aspects of Federal concern; and

(10) further define the Federal interest in the development of the Washington Metropolitan Area.

E. Socio-Economic Research Division

This Division has as its general responsibility the following:

(1) Program of economic and social studies of the Commission.

(2) Data collection and analysis.

(3) Liaison and participation in research with other Federal and local public agencies and private organizations.

Studies proposed for Fiscal Year 1973 include:

(1) Economic impacts of proposed zoning changes in selected areas of the District of Columbia.

(2) Statistical indicators of the Federal role in the District of Columbia and the National Capital Region.

(3) Residential construction cycle in the District of Columbia and the National Capital Region.

(4) Tax base trends in the District of Columbia.

(5) Problems of full employment in the District of Columbia.

F. Office of Area Design

The major functions and responsibilities of this office are:

(1) Advice and technical urban design assistance to all divisions.

(2) Preparation of selected area-wide design studies and/or plans.

(3) Design review, evaluation and supervision, if requested, of studies and proposals undertaken by other agencies and consultants.

This office will complete design work previously specified in its work program for Fiscal Year 1972. In addition, as of the present date, two area design studies have been completed:

(1) Convention/sports arena complex

(2) Potomac-Anacostia River

The proposed Fiscal Year 1973 Area Design Office work program includes:

(1) Design Studies on original L'Enfant City

(2) Three dimensional impact studies of the city form of a system such as: transportation, schools, parks, playgrounds, capital improvements, urban renewal and Federal installations.

G. Cartographic Office

This office performs all of the graphic, drafting, and illustrative work for all divisions and offices of the Commission.

III. Current Planning and Programming

Current planning and programming activities of the Commission are carried out by the District Planning, Federal Planning, and Urban Renewal and Housing Divisions, the Transportation Planning and Environmental Affairs Offices, and the Special Assistant for Bicentennial Planning.

The Director of Current Planning and Programming is responsible for the general direction and supervision of the divisions and offices described below.

A. District Planning Division

This Division carries out a major part of the Commission's role as the central planning agency for the District of Columbia Government:

1. Fiscal Year Capital Budget Estimates

Working with the District Government, the Division reviews the annual budget requests of individual District agencies and departments. Each

of the projects requires an examination of its conformance with the Comprehensive Plan, both as to location and timing, the adequacy of the proposal in terms of the needs of the area being served, and its relationship to other District and Federal projects.

During the early part of Fiscal Year 1971, 140 budget requests for projects by District of Columbia Government departments and agencies were reviewed for the District's Fiscal Year 1972 Capital Budget. In addition to numerous individual projects such as schools, libraries, and fire stations, these 140 budget requests included new facilities and improvements for such major facilities as the Blue Plains Water Pollution Control Plant, the Lorton Correctional Complex, Federal City College, and Washington Technical Institute.

Considerable staff time was devoted in the latter part of Fiscal Year 1971 to working with the District Government in developing procedures for improving the coordination and review of project requests, and for initiating community input and citizen participation in the capital budget review.

2. Six Year Public Works Program for the District of Columbia

Section 7 of the Planning Act provides that "the Commission shall recommend a six-year program of public works projects which it shall review annually with the agencies concerned."

The six-year public works program is one of the principal tools for coordinating current proposals and relating them in a priority system to a program for carrying out the Comprehensive Plan. At the request of the District Government, the Commission's staff works directly with the Executive Office of the Commissioner in preparing this program. A Capital Improvements Program Technical Advisory Committee (CIP-TAC), composed of representatives of the District Budget Office (Chairman), Commission staff, Department of General Services, Redevelopment Land Agency, Office of Community Services, and Office of the Assistant to the Mayor for Housing Programs coordinates the various District departments in preparing a six-year program.

During Fiscal Year 1971, the Commission's staff reviewed and evaluated 464 projects proposed for inclusion in the District of Columbia 1972-1977 Capital Improvements Program. The Commission's staff worked closely with the District Government, particularly with CIP-TAC and the Budget Office, in the preparation of the Commission's recommended 1972-77 six-year Capital Improvements Program which included 440 projects at a total estimated cost 1.98 billion. Subsequently, the Mayor-Commissioner released the District of Columbia 1972-77 Capital Improvements Program which was almost identical to the Commission's and CIP-TAC's previous recommendations and which is to be used as a guideline by all agencies in developing their specific future budget requests.

Significantly, this was the first six-year Capital Improvements Program for the city ever published by the District of Columbia Government and is a major step forward in improving planning and programming in the Nation's Capital City.

3. Current District land acquisition and construction projects

Pursuant to Section 5 of the Planning Act, the Commission reviews the proposed general location, site boundaries, and preliminary and final site and building plans for individual District projects within the National Capital Region, in accordance with a three-step procedure agreed to with the District. Each proposal is reviewed for consistency with the Comprehensive Plan, appropriateness of the proposed location, relationship to the needs of the area being served, and conformance with urban renewal plans, facilities master plans, and other relevant plans. The Division works with three District departments who submit public improvement projects--the Department of General Services, for all public building construction and general fund projects, and the Departments of Environmental Services and Highways and Traffic for special fund projects.

In Fiscal Year 1971, the Division reviewed and made recommendations on the siting of 7 projects and on site and building plans for 33 projects.

During Fiscal Year 1971, considerable staff time was required for the review of the environmental aspects and implications of District Government projects. The Division reviewed and evaluated the environmental impact of six projects in the final design stage and 27 projects in preliminary design stages. Findings on the environmental impact were made by the Commission in the case of all six projects reviewed in the final design stage.

4. Master Plans for major District installations

The District has a number of large tracts of land, both in the city and in the region, which it uses for various facilities and special installations. Significant capital investment is required for the maintenance, improvement, and expansion of these facilities. These sites include the Municipal Center, D.C. General Hospital, the Blue Plains Water Pollution Control Plant, D.C. Village, the Lorton Correctional Complex, and Glenn Dale Hospital. Master plans should be prepared and/or updated for each of these major facilities by the responsible District agencies according to agreed-upon submission criteria. These plans need to be coordinated with the Comprehensive Plan for the National Capital and plans of the various planning jurisdictions outside the District.

During Fiscal Year 1971, the Commission's staff worked closely with the District Department of Environmental Services in the preparation of a revised preliminary master plan for the Blue Plains Water Pollution Control Plant. This plan has now progressed to the point of the start of construction on some of the major treatment facilities. The revised master plan provides for the extension of a park area along the shore line of the Potomac River to enhance the setting of the Nation's Capital at this major gateway into the District of Columbia.

In Fiscal Year 1971, work was also begun by the District on a revised master plan for the Municipal Center/Judiciary Square area. This plan will permit the coordination of the new District Courts Building, the proposed new Metropolitan Police Headquarters, and several new office buildings planned to be privately developed and leased to the District Government. Also, in the latter part of Fiscal Year 1971, upon recommendation by the Commission, the District Government initiated action through its office of Criminal Justice Planning (now part of Office of Planning and Management) to seek funds for the preparation of a master plan for the Lorton Correctional Complex.

During Fiscal Year 1973, the Division, in conjunction with the Comprehensive Planning Division, will continue advising and assisting District agencies and departments in the preparation and/or review and revision of each affected agency's system plan, as a basis for planning and evaluating annual fiscal year budget requests and six-year capital improvements programs.

5. District Employment Plans and Programs

A long-range District employment plan and program is needed for all District facilities in the Region. The plan should be related to Federal employment plans within the framework of the Comprehensive Plan and to metropolitan employment plans of the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments. The Division will continue to work with the District of Columbia Government in efforts leading toward the preparation of this plan and program.

6. Other District Planning Division Functions

a. Street and Alley Closings

In accordance with D.C. Code, sec. 7-401, the Commission makes recommendations to the District Government on all proposed street and alley closings. During Fiscal Year 1971, 16 proposed closings were acted upon by the Commission.

b. Permanent System of Highways Plan

Commission approval is required for all changes in the Permanent System of Highways Plan. During Fiscal Year 1971, two changes in the Plan were reviewed and approved by the Commission.

c. Transfers of Jurisdiction

Pursuant to D.C. Code, sec. 8-115, the Commission approves all transfers, among and between Federal and District authorities, of jurisdiction over properties owned by the United States or by the District of Columbia within the District. Three such transfers were acted upon in Fiscal Year 1971. During the remainder of Fiscal Year 1972, the Division will review some 340 transfers of jurisdiction from the National Park Service to the District Government pursuant to the Parks and Recreation Facilities Chapter of the Comprehensive Plan.

d. Sale of surplus District land

Pursuant to D.C. Code, sec. 9-301, the Commission approves all sales of District-owned land which the District Government and the Commission find to be no longer required for public purposes. There were no proposed sales of surplus District land in Fiscal Year 1971.

e. Beautification Program

Under the provisions of Section 5 of the National Capital Planning Act of 1952, as amended, and HUD's requirements for Federal financial assistance, the Commission reviewed and approved the Fiscal Year 1972 D.C. Beautification Program during Fiscal Year 1971. This program included 63 projects at a total cost of over $2 million.

f. Service Area System

During Fiscal Year 1970, the Mayor-Commissioner authorized the city to be sub-divided into nine service areas in order to improve planning and programming activities, inter-agency coordination and citizen participation. The Commission staff participates in the Community Services Advisory Committee and the service area committees which implement this system. The staff provides technical support to the nine area committees in regard to project plans. In the latter part of Fiscal Year 1971, the Commission's staff worked closely with the District Government, through the Community Services Advisory Committee and the nine service area committees, in carrying out a major community participation program in the review of the District's 1972-1977 Capital Improvements Program, as part of the preparation for community review and input in the 1973-1978 six year program.

B. Federal Planning Division

This Division is responsible for projects and developments of the Executive Branch Departments and independent agencies in the Region, including:

1. Fiscal Year Capital Budget Estimates

Pursuant to Section 7 of the Planning Act and Section 11.5 of Office of Management and Budget Circular A-11, the Commission reviews fiscal year budget requests of Federal agencies for land acquisition and construction projects in the Region for consistency with the Comprehensive Plan, master plans for individual Federal installations, and other District and Federal projects, and regional and sub-regional plans for the Region.

In Fiscal Year 1971, the Commission reviewed the requests of 12 Federal agencies--including the Public Buildings Service (GSA), the Department of Defense, and the National Park Service. Commission recommendations are forwarded to the sponsoring agency and the Office of Management and Budget.

2. Six-Year Public Works Program

Section 7 of the Planning Act provides that "the Commission shall recommend a six-year program of public works projects which it shall review annually with the agencies concerned."

In recent years, the Commission has reviewed and made recommendations on the five-year military construction programs proposed by the Departments of the Air Force, Army and Navy in the National Capital Region. However, because of a comprehensive study of future utlization of military installations in the National Capital Region being conducted by DOD during Fiscal Year 1971, five-year military construction programs were not submitted.

This study was completed late in Fiscal Year 1971 and submitted for Commission review in August 1971. The first phase of a program to accomplish this plan, which has yet to be developed and submitted for Commission review, will in large measure constitute the five-year military construction program for the 1973-1977 period.

Ultimately, the Commission anticipates that it will prepare and recommend a Five-Year Public Works Program for all civilian and military land acquisition and construction projects proposed in the Region. Such a program would be a major tool in coordinating and guiding the implementation of long-range Federal employment plans and programs in the Region and, in conjunction with the District's Six-Year Public Improvements Program, would become part of the region-wide program proposed by the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments.

3. General Location and Site and Building Plans

Pursuant to Section 5 of the Planning Act, the Commission reviews proposed land acquisitions and building sites and both preliminary and final site and building plans.

In Fiscal Year 1969, 41 projects and in Fiscal Year 1970, 65 projects were reviewed and acted upon by the Commission. In Fiscal Year 1971, the Commission reviewed a total of 67 projects, including the Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden, Federal Triangle completion, and the National Gallery of Art Addition.

4. Master Plans for Major Federal Installations

In Fiscal Year 1970, the Commission approved four master plans and one modified master plan and reviewed site development plans for major portions of nine other Federal installations. In Fiscal Year 1971, the Division has aided various Federal agencies in the development of 21 master plans, two master plan modifications, and site development plans for portions of four Federal installations. Five of these master plans and six modifications and three site development plans were reviewed and approved by the Commission during Fiscal Year 1971.

5. Park, Parkway and Playground System

During Fiscal Year 1971, four projects were submitted and approved by the Commission.

6. Review of local jurisdiction plans for impact on Federal development in the National Capital Region

In Fiscal Year 1971, the Division reviewed the proposals for the Bowie-Collington and Colmar Manor Planning Areas in Prince George's County, Maryland, the Arlington County, Virginia Revised Land Use Plan proposals, and the Metropolitan Washington Council of Government's Water and Sewer Plan and Program for 1970.

During Fiscal Year 1972, the Division will prepare a program for initiating a planning review of all Federal leasing proposals in the National Capital Region that involve 100,000 gross square feet, or more, of private office or special-purpose space for Federal occupancy, in order to insure their consistency with the Comprehensive Plan for the National Capital and, in particular, the Federal Employment Plan and Program. It will also include regional referral and review for all proposed long-term leases outside the District of Columbia that involve 100,000 gross square feet, or more of private office or special-purpose space for Federal occupancy, in order to insure their consistency with regional and local development plans and policies.

7. Long-range Federal Employment Plan and Program

The Division, in conjunction with the Comprehensive Planning Division, has developed a long-range plan and program for Federal employment in the Region. The policy and program recommendations resulting from this study are a part of the Commission's Proposed Comprehensive Plan for the National Capital. In Fiscal Year 1971, the Division has updated the 1965-1985 employment data for Federal employment in the Region as a basis for revising the employment forecasts and the Federal employment plan and program elements of the Comprehensive Plan. An analysis of Federally-leased space in the Region has also been initiated and updated to coordinate employment growth in leased space locations with that in Federally-owned space as part of the overall Federal employment plan and program.

The Commission's Federal employment studies and the Federal Employment Plan and Program for the National Capital Region should be kept current, updated and extended on a systematic basis in keeping with day-to-day decisions and developments in the National Capital Region. The Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments is currently undertaking a regional employment study. Extensive liaison and consultation between the Commission and the Council about these studies and, particularly, on Federal employment policies as they relate to, and support, regional policies and programs will be required. During the latter part of Fiscal Year 1972, the Division will seek to initiate, in conjunction with the Office of Management and Budget, an Annual Survey of Federal Employment and Space Use in the National Capital Region. The survey would include both Federally-owned and Federally-leased space.

8. Analysis and Evaluation of the Environmental Impact of Projects in the National Capital Region

The Commission has adopted policies and procedures for implementing the goals and policies of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, Executive Orders 11507 and 11514 for the protection and enhancement of environmental quality in the National Capital Region. The Division consults with, and advises, Federal agencies on draft environmental statements and their projects and plans submitted for Commission review.

In Fiscal Year 1971, the Division reviewed the environmental aspects and descriptions for 79 Federal projects and advised and consulted with Federal agencies on three draft and one final environmental statements for submission to the Council on Environmental Quality.

9. Analysis and Evaluation of the Housing Implication of Federal Employment Changes in the National Capital Region

The Commission has adopted an interim policy on the availability of low- and moderate-income housing and related facilities in areas reasonably accessible to the location of Federal facilities. All agencies submitting projects for Commission review that involve significant employment increases have provided the Commission with data on the characteristics of their employees and the availability of "low-" and/or "moderate-income" housing and related facilities in areas reasonably accessible to the location of the subject project.

The Division has been assembling and analyzing data submitted by Federal agencies regarding employment and housing and a consultant's report has been prepared to assist the Commission in preparing its policy on this matter. In Fiscal Year 1971, 79 projects and master plans containing employment data and housing availability analysis was reviewed.

It is anticipated that the Commission will adopt modified policies and procedures in Fiscal Year 1972 in order to make its housing impact policies and procedures more definitive and useful as a guide to Federal agencies in the National Capital Region.

10. Excess Federal land surveys

In accordance with Executive Order 11508, providing for the identification of unneeded Federal real property, the General Services Administration has initiated a series of surveys in the National Capital Region.

As the central planning agency for the Federal and District of Columbia Governments in the National Capital Region, the Commission believes that it should have an opportunity to review each survey report and the recommendations of the Property Management and Disposal Service for each Federally-owned site in the National Capital Region where a change or changes in the use of the site or site boundaries is proposed. This would enable the Commission to relate such proposals to the approved master plans for the facility and the Comprehensive Plan for the National Capital and make its recommendations to the General Services Administration and the Property Review Board prior to any decision to excess or transfer all or any portion of the affected sites in the Region. These reviews would be carried out by the Federal Planning Division in conjunction with the Comprehensive Planning and Regional Affairs Divisions.

C. Urban Renewal and Housing Division

In accordance with the District of Columbia Redevelopment Act of 1945, as amended, the Division prepares urban renewal plans and modifications thereto for adoption by the Commission and approval by the District of Columbia Council.

1. Existing urban renewal projects

During Fiscal Year 1971 and the first quarter of Fiscal Year 1972, the Division concentrated on the preparation of modifications to the urban renewal plans for the Downtown, Shaw School, H Street, and 14th Street Urban Renewal Areas in conjunction with the Third Year Action Program of the District of Columbia's Neighborhood Development Program. This work was funded under an agreement with the Redevelopment Land Agency in the amount of $170,000 for Fiscal Year 1971.

Modifications to the approved urban renewal plan for the Northwest Urban Renewal Area, Project No. 1, were also prepared for adoption by the Commission.

2. Fort Lincoln

An urban renewal plan for the Fort Lincoln Urban Renewal Area was adopted by the Commission on September 11, 1969. At that time, the Department of Housing and Urban Development requested that certain additional feasibility studies be completed before approval of the plan by the District of Columbia Council and further undertaking of development activity. The Westinghouse Corporation is now under contract to the District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency to prepare such a study and a development plan and program for the entire urban renewal area. This proposal will be submitted in Fiscal Year 1972 and the Commission and the Council will be called upon to review and evaluate the proposal in detail and possibly consider related modifications to the adopted urban renewal plan. It is hoped that project execution activities will be initiated at Fort Lincoln shortly thereafter.

3. Anacostia-Bolling

The preliminary draft of urban renewal plan for the Anacostia-Bolling Urban Renewal Area was completed under conventional survey and planning methods at the beginning of Fiscal Year 1969. This plan was the subject of extensive review and comment by affected District and Federal agencies and interested citizen organizations. The preparation of a final urban renewal plan for this area was subsequently deferred because of the Congressional "freeze" on the transfer of this land by the Department of Defense prior to January 1, 1975.

The Department of Defense has recently submitted a plan for Department of Defense Facilities in the National Capital Region which is now under review by the Commission and the local, subregional and regional planning agencies in the Region. In this plan, the Anacostia-Bolling area is proposed to be retained by the Department as the center for personnel support--largely housing--for the Navy in the National Capital Region.

It is anticipated that the planning review of this plan and the Commission's recommendations on the long-standing questions about the future use of the Anacostia-Bolling site will be completed in Fiscal Year 1972.

4. Public Housing

In cooperation with the National Capital Housing Authority, a variety of housing proposals were studied in Fiscal Year 1971. In addition to reviewing site development plans for new and existing public housing projects, the Commission approved final site and building plans for 54 housing units to accommodate large-size, low-income families under the Turnkey III (home ownership) Program on four separate locations in the Shaw School Urban Renewal Area.

It is expected that the workload involved in the review of scattered site public housing will increase in Fiscal Year 1972, based upon anticipated increase in funds for the NCHA scattered site purchase and leased-housing programs.

5. Workable Program

The Division participated in the preparation of portions of the District's periodic report to HUD on the Workable Program.

D. Office of Transportation Planning

The major responsibilities of this office are as follows:

1. Review of plans for transportation facilities, such as transit stations, freeway and street improvements, and parking facilities which are submitted for Commission review under Section 5 of the National Capital Planning Act of 1952.

2. Technical assistance to the District, Federal, and Urban Renewal and Housing Divisions on elements of master plans, capital improvement programs or construction projects where transportation proposals or implications are involved.

3. Preparation and analysis of modifications to the Mass Transportation and Major Thoroughfare Plan elements of the Comprehensive Plan in cooperation with the Comprehensive Planning Division and in liaison with the Transportation Planning Board of the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments.

4. Liaison on behalf of all divisions on matters concerning transportation and traffic with the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority, the District of Columbia Government, the Transportation Planning Board, and other local and sub-regional planning organizations within the Region.

In Fiscal Year 1971, the Commission reviewed and made recommendations to the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority on the preliminary design of nine Metro stations and one alignment through Federal land. Two stations involved the Federal interest outside the District of Columbia. Two of the District of Columbia stations were revisions of previously approved stations.

As of September 15, 1971, the status of Commission review of the Metro stations in the District of Columbia was as follows:

Stage of Review	Number of Platforms		
	Approved to date	To be Reviewed	Total
Preliminary plans (platform location and general means of access)	25	20	45
Final plans (final designs for station and access)	7	38	45
Totals	32	58	90

In Fiscal Year 1972, the restudy of the District freeway system required by the 1970 Federal Aid Highway Act will be complete. It is anticipated that, in Fiscal Year 1973, the highway program will be sufficiently resolved by the District of Columbia Government so that there will be a large number of project reviews for the Commission to undertake.

The Transportation Planning Board of the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments will be in a phase of policy formulation for regional transportation plans and projects. This will require close technical liaison to insure correlation of the Commission's adopted plans.

E. Office of Environmental Affairs

This office is responsible for the following activities:

1. Liaison and coordination with the Council on Environmental Quality, the Environmental Protection Agency, and other agencies in the National Capital Region which have jurisdiction by law or special expertise on environmental matters, as identified in the July 29, 1970 memorandum of the Council on Environmental Quality.

2. Technical assistance and support to the Commission staff in the review and evaluation of proposed District of Columbia and Federal developments in the National Capital Region and proposed actions relative to the Comprehensive Plan for the National Capital and urban renewal plans in the District of Columbia.

3. Assistance, as requested, to agencies preparing documentation for submittal to the Commission in terms of explaining or interpreting the Commission policies, procedures, and/or criteria for submission as it relates to the environmental impact of proposed master plans, development programs or project proposals.

4. Assistance to the Commission staff in the preparation of environmental statements where such statements are required of the Commission under Section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Quality Act of 1969.

The Commission adopted its Policies and Procedures for the Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality in the National Capital Region on August 6, 1970. In the next 11 months, the Commission initiated four "actions", reviewed 84 development proposals in the National Capital Region, and made 26 "findings" that individual proposals are consistent with the objectives and policies of Section 101 of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and the Commission's Comprehensive Plan for the National Capital and would not

adversely affect the quality of the environment in the National Capital Region. On August 5, 1971, the Commission modified its environmental policies and procedures to reflect the latest Council of Environmental Quality Guidelines and the Commission's experience in the last eleven months.

F. 1976 Bicentennial Planning

The Commission provides technical planning assistance and support to the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia Bicentennial Commissions and their staffs in matters pertaining to the planning and programming of the desirable and necessary facilities within the National Capital Region for the Bicentennial.

In addition, the Commission is a member of the Bicentennial Policy Committee at the Federal Bicentennial Coordination Center established in the General Services Administration by the President and provides technical assistance and support to the Center.

In the last fiscal year, the Commission has:

1. Continued its efforts to refine the general program objectives and considerations which the Commission outlined in its June 1970 report to the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission on recommending the designation of the National Capital Area as the center for demonstrating the "Living City" concept during the Bicentennial celebration,

2. Maintained liaison and coordination and, in some cases, technical assistance to the Mayor-Commissioner and the District Government Task Force for the National Bicentennial, the Office of Management and Budget, the National Park Service, the Smithsonian Institution, and other Federal agencies planning developments in the National Capital Region for 1976, and

3. Reviewed and evaluated various proposed projects and capital improvements in regard to their relationship to and consistency with the Commission's Comprehensive Plan for the National Capital.

IV. Experts and Consultants

A. Fiscal Year 1971 (actual)

Regional Airport Facilities Study.....$100,000
Three separate contracts were awarded as follows:
Quinton-Budlong, Los Angeles, Calif., study program, $5,000
Howard, Needles, Tammen and Bergendoff, New York,N.Y., study of impact of helicopter service in the District of Columbia, $15,000
Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments, Washington, D. C. $80,000

Thomas F. Brereton, Syracuse, N. Y..... 600
Comparative analysis and evaluation of planning in Canberra, Australia, Ottawa, Canada, and Washington, D.C.

B. Fiscal Year 1972

Thomas F. Brereton, Syracuse, New York..... 3,900
(continuation of Fiscal Year 1971 work)

Consultant studies to support Center City, Bi-Centennial and other programs..... 31,100

C. Fiscal Year 1973

Consultant services to support Commission staff on special projects and programs needing outside expertise..... 35,000

V. Publications Program

A sum of $50,500 is available for this program annually.

The funds available for Fiscal Years 1972 and 1973 will be used to finance the publication of a summary of Commission policies, programs and activities on a quarterly basis for use by the Commission members and staff as well as other interested professionals and technicians. The funds will also be used to finance the publication of staff information series reports and a variety of special reports.

The summary report will be 9" x 11", containing an average of 32 pages which are composed of black and white line drawings and half-tones in addition to text. The special reports will vary in size depending upon their content of text, maps, charts, photos or other materials, from 50 pages--such as the "Elements of the Comprehensive Plan"--to 150 pages--such as the "Regional Development Guide" or the forthcoming "Landmarks in the Downtown Urban Renewal Area". Frequently extra copies of these reports are reproduced for sale by the Superintendent of Documents.

LAND ACQUISITION

The appropriation "Land Acquisition, National Capital Park, Parkway and Playground System" contains an unliquidated obligation of $48,000 under the activity Park, Parkway and Playground System in the District of Columbia for the Klingle Valley rights-in-land with respect to the Davies Estate (Tregaron). The Estate has not yet been settled. There also remains in this same account an unobligated balance of $805 for possible use for miscellaneous expenses.

There are no remaining funds in any of the other activities under the land acquisition appropriation and no additional funds are being requested.

ADVANCES FROM THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The National Capital Planning Commission develops urban renewal plans for the District of Columbia on a contract basis with the District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency. Please see Pages 17 through 19 for narrative regarding this program.

Approximately 9 permanent full-time positions are financed from these funds in addition to the positions financed under the Salaries and Expenses Appropriation. It is estimated that approximately $140,000 will be advanced during each of Fiscal Years 1972 and 1973 to finance this program.

BICENTENNIAL EXHIBIT

Mrs. HANSEN. An increase of $28,000 is requested for the 1976 bicentennial exhibit. What is the justification for this request?

Mr. CONRAD. Madam Chairman, the $28,000 would provide for updating the base maps of the District of Columbia which is the first essential step in preparing an overall plan for the downtown area and particularly the L'Enfant city area to get ready for the bicentennial in 1976.

So this is the first step toward preparing an updating of the District plans and particularly for the center portion of the city.

Mrs. HANSEN. You say in your justification:

A permanent display of models, graphics and publications would give the viewer a total experience in seeing the character of the Nation's Capital in 1776.

There were not many, if any, structures in Washington, D.C. in 1776.

Mr. CONRAD. Yes. That is right. We do have historic maps showing the original topography, the original settlement, what Capitol Hill was like back in 1776. Hamburg area which is Foggy Bottom area. It is tracing it right back to when the 19 original land owners owned the land in the District and when President Washington dealt with them for the establishment of our Nation's Capital. I am not sure how much he had to do in putting the Nation's Capital here. I know he was involved in the boundary line planning.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mrs. HANSEN. Where will the exhibit be located?

Mr. CONRAD. We would rely on GSA for a space for such an exhibit. They have already worked out an arrangement with the Department of Commerce for many of the other agencies to have their exhibits at the corner, I believe, of 14th Street and Constitution Avenue and part of the space in the Department of Commerce building. That would only provide for about 11,000 or 12,000 square feet of space. The exhibit we are talking about would almost take up 11,000 square feet of space. After we have the exhibit ready, then we will know what square foot requirements there will be, GSA will provide the space in an appropriate location.

Mrs. HANSEN. Will the exhibit be located in the proposed Visitor's Center?

Mr. CONRAD. I was going to say that would be one of the most appropriate locations but I would hate to say it is until it is constructed.

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE CHANGE

Mrs. HANSEN. Justify your request for a change in the appropriation language.

Mr. CONRAD. Is this the one on travel?

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes.

Mr. CONRAD. In 1968 the Congress did attach to our appropriations the language which prohibited travel or use of our travel funds for anything else except within the United States. We do have quite a few demands outside the United States for travel.

For instance, the American Society of Planning Officials are planning a meeting in Vancouver, Canada where most of the planners in the country will be going to participate. We would like to also

participate but without these travel funds we cannot go out of the continental United States.

Another reason is that being the Nation's Capital, and also to a good extent the focal point for international activities, we receive many, many visitors from other capitals of the world who come in to see what we are doing, and they are constantly leaving their tickets with their name on saying we hope you can come to our country someday and see our planning program and perhaps learn something from us as to how we function in regard to the seat of government, what is the organization of our planning, what are our powers and functions in planning.

I feel we can derive quite a bit of good from visiting a few other capitals of the world and relating their functions and their activities to the Nation's Capital here. We cannot do that at the present time.

Mrs. HANSEN. Who would perform this work?

Mr. CONRAD. It would probably be the chairman of the Commission, the executive director, and perhaps either George Oberlander or Don Bozarth representing the project phase of the Commission as well as the comprehensive planning phase. We do not have any trips planned at this point. It is the idea I think that we should have the opportunity to avail ourselves of this world knowledge in regard to the planning field.

FIVE PERCENT PERSONNEL LIMITATION

Mrs. HANSEN. To what extent are you affected by the 5 percent personnel limitation?

Mr. PRITCHARD. We have not actually had a cutback in personnel but we have had a cutback in grade average.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is your personnel ceiling?

Mr. PRITCHARD. Right now we have 62 permanent full-time positions as authorized strength. That is what was allowed by the Congress last year.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many positions are filled?

Mr. PRITCHARD. Fifty-four positions are filled, there are eight vacancies at the moment.

Mrs. HANSEN. What positions are vacant?

Mr. PRITCHARD. There are two social science analyst positions, a special assistant on the bicentennial, the assistant director of the District Planning Division and an urban planner under that division, an urban planner in the Federal Planning Division, a housing specialist in the Federal Planning Division and the special assistant for Environmental Affairs.

OFFICE SPACE OCCUPIED BY COMMISSION

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert in the record a description of the office space you currently occupy. This should include the total square footage and the annual rental costs.

Mr. PRITCHARD. We will be glad to supply that for the record.

(The information follows:)

The Commission occupies 20,805 square feet of privately-owned office space on the 10th floor of 1325 G Street NW., at a cost of $109,060 per year ($5.242 per sq. ft.). The space is assigned by, and paid for by, the General Services Administration.

PERSONNEL VACANCIES

Mr. CONRAD. Could I make a comment on the eight vacancies?

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes.

Mr. CONRAD. We were required to keep those eight vacancies open until such time as we got a memo from the Office of Management and Budget as to what our average grade should be because we appealed their decision regarding our grade average.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is your average grade?

Mr. PRITCHARD. We had originally projected an average of 10.333 and it was approved at 9.9104.

Mr. CONRAD. So we could not hire at this point until we had this appeal answered and therefore we were not able to fill these positions. Most of the positions are those which were authorized during this fiscal year by the Congress. The grades have been decreased in order to meet the average grade which the Office of Management and Budget has permitted us. We feel by the end of this month we will have four of those eight vacancies filled and well on the way to filling the other four.

LANDMARKS PROGRAM

Mrs. HANSEN. What particular projects are pending in your landmarks program?

Mr. CONRAD. Back in 1968 the Mayor asked the Commission and its staff to prepare a historic preservation plan and program for the District of Columbia. The landmarks coordinator is the man who heads up that effort in our shop. We at present have two persons in that office. They are District of Columbia employees under our supervision to carry out the historic preservation plan. We are getting two more. It has been a very successful program.

At present we are facing the issue of the possible sale of Franklin School which is one of the top landmarks on the list. This property is proposed to be sold by the District government due to an earlier agreement with the Congress that funds from this sale would be used in supplying office space for the District government in a private office building. I don't think the Congress at the time they made that arrangement with the District knew this is one of the top landmarks in the city. So we are programing that landmark and if it is sold——

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the age of the school?

Mr. CONRAD. That is one of the first schools that was developed in Washington, D.C., and completed in 1869. It is right in the downtown area. The school tributary area is no longer there. The area is now made up of office buildings and retail uses. You don't have the homes and people there any more. It is being used at the present time, I believe, for adult education programs. It is this kind of a function we would like to find for that particular facility to keep it alive and even if it is sold, whoever buys it should retain it as a landmark.

BICENTENNIAL PROGRAM

Mrs. HANSEN. You plan a special land use study and analysis of L'Enfant city area in preparation for the bicentennial. Is this part of the activities you plan to perform with the $28,000 increase you are requesting for the 1976 bicentennial exhibit?

Mr. CONRAD. It is a part of the $28,000, Madam Chairman. We feel that this amount is very minimal, but the base maps represents a start. It would help very much if we could get started this year in regard to the complete analysis of the original L'Enfant plans for the city.

You will notice in the justifications that the $28,000 was the initial step. As I mentioned it will probably be another $400,000 we will be requesting of this committee in regard to the study as well as the exhibit that would depict the physical development of the Nation's Capital from 1776 up to the present time and into the future.

TRANSPORTATION PLAN

Mrs. HANSEN. You state one of your major functions to be undertaken by the Regional Affairs Division is "assist the transportation planning board of COG in its program to develop a transportation plan for the National Capital region, particularly as it relates to access to Federal facilities in the region."

I thought that transportation plan had been completed?

Mr. CONRAD. We have an adopted transportation plan for the District of Columbia which extends into the environs. This statement is referring to the study being made by the Metropolitan Council of Governments of Washington which would bring up to date the various traffic projections, the various modes of transportation, and take another look at the official plans, not only of the District but of Maryland and Virginia, since they are also very much in the transportation planning picture.

Our part of this program would be to see that the Federal interest would be recognized in any of these future transportation plans that the Council of Governments might have.

Mrs. HANSEN. But you haven't completed your current transportation plan.

Mr. CONRAD. That is true.

Mrs. HANSEN. Why don't you complete your current plan before initiating another study?

Mr. CONRAD. We would like to finish what we have started but this is a council of government study and as a part of the study we want to be sure that the Federal interest is recognized in their study.

Mr. CLAWSON. How do you coordinate with these other jurisdictions?

Mr. CONRAD. We are a member of the Transportation Planning Board, and this Board is the entity which carries out the continuous regional transportation planning process in the metropolitan area so that this area can continue to be eligible for funds from the Department of Transportation. That Board is within the Council of Government structure. On that Transportation Planning Board are various members from Virginia, Maryland, the District, and the local areas. By being on the Board we coordinate many of their planning activities.

In addition, several of our staff are on their technical committees, so at the working level we have a means of coordinating with the regions in this process.

REGIONAL PLANNING

We also have a regional planning director's committee which was established back in 1953 as a part of the old National Capital Regional Planning Council as part of our Commission. That Council's functions

were taken over by the Metropolitan Council of Governments after they were established and had a planning capability.

Mr. CLAWSON. Does that group have any authority at all?

Mr. CONRAD. For instance, George Oberlander is our representative on the committee, and any Federal projects proposed in the District or the region is automatically referred to the planning director's committee. They take it back to their own jurisdictions and see if they want to make any comments so that the coordination between local and Federal is accomplished in the region as well as in the District. It works very well and it is very simple.

Mr. CLAWSON. That is the committee. Do they have authority to put this plan into action?

Mr. CONRAD. No.

Mr. OBERLANDER. The Council of Governments is a voluntary organization made up of local elected officials from the Washington Metropolitan Area. The theory is that after conferring on Regional matters, they go back to their own local jurisdictions, and carry out that part of the regional plan that affects their specific jurisdiction through the authority of the local governments. That is the theory under which the Council of Governments is organized.

Mr. CLAWSON. It is still rather loosely coordinated.

Mr. OBERLANDER. That is right.

Mr. BOZARTH. You might be interested in knowing that under the 1952 National Capital Planning Act, the Commission serves as a vehicle for circulating Federal development proposals in the region to local and regional planning agencies before the Commission acts on a Federal proposal. In the like manner, the reverse side of the coin, when a local planning commission or the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments comes up with a proposal covering the region or a portion of the region, the Planning Commission circulates said proposal to affected Federal agencies for their comments so the Commission can give a consolidated Federal planning report to the Council of Governments. It is a two-way review and referral process.

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

Mr. CLAWSON. Do you have a so-called master plan?

Mr. OBERLANDER. Yes. The Commission adopted, in December 1968, a portion of the comprehensive plan for the National Capital. The element that the Commission adopted dealt mainly with transportation systems. The major thoroughfare plan and mass transportation plan cover more than just the District of Columbia. They cover out to the beltway, as far as the thoroughfares are concerned and beyond the beltway as far as mass transportation is concerned.

Mr. CLAWSON. Has this been updated since 1968?

Mr. OBERLANDER. Yes.

Mr. CLAWSON. To what extent are you following this?

Mr. CONRAD. All projects that come through the Commission, must pass the test—does it conform to the comprehensive plan for the Nation's Capital as adopted by the National Capital Planning Commission. It is the rationale in that plan which counts. If a modification is necessary or deemed desirable, an amendment is made to that plan. If the plan as set up is adequate, then we support the plan. It is a

strong tool for the orderly development of our Nation's Capital. It is continually kept up-to-date.

Mr. CLAWSON. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PLAN

Mrs. HANSEN. Another one of your major functions will be: "using the proposed plan for the Department of Defense facilities in the National Capital region, develop a prototype capital improvement plan (CIP) to be used by all Federal agencies in the region."

Mr. CONRAD. I would like to introduce this subject, but Don Bozarth is the one who has worked very hard on this. Starting a decade ago the Commission had an objective to upgrade the various Federal agencies projects in the Capital. The Department of Defense fell in this category. We tried to get a program of master plans for their facilities. There are some very large Federal facilities in the Nation's Capital such as Fort Belvoir and Quantico. These are cities within themselves. They have populations up to 37,000 people. The Department of Defense has prepared good master plans, good subarea plans and also a program for public works over a 5- or 6-year period.

So when you review 1 year of their budget requests we can see how it ties into an orderly development of their whole facility over a 5- or 6-year span. We encouraged them to go further. Why don't we analyze all of their facilities in the whole region and find out whether these facilities are really needed in the region? Are they being used efficiently? How much land do they have?

As a result of these suggestions and recommendations by the Planning Commission and its staff, a good portion of the reason for this report is by the insistence of the Planning Commission that this kind of a planning process be followed.

The Department of Defense has taken a hold of this process and in fact they are pushing us now. I think they have a good program. I would like to have Mr. Bozarth speak a little bit more to this program.

Mr. BOZARTH. In reference to the Department of Defense plan, I refer to this document dated July 1971 and which is entitled "A Plan for Department of Defense Facilities in the National Capital Region."

The Department of Defense is the first Federal department to prepare a long-range plan and program of this type. This is not a detailed comprehensive plan, but it is a conceptual plan for their facilities in the region. It calls for a 30-percent reduction in Department of Defense employment levels in the region between 1969 and 1985 and calls for the relocation of some 14,000 Department of Defense employees and 2 million square feet of office space outside of the National Capital Region. It contains specific proposals for the future utilization of some 57 separate Department of Defense sites in the National Capital region. This was submitted to the Commission and the Commission distributed the report to the Washington Council of Governments, and each of the local planning agencies in the region for their review and comments.

The Commission initiated its own review of the study, and on the basis of both of those studies, has recommended favorably on 45 out of the 57 proposals of the Department. It deferred recommendation on 12 of the sites to permit further study which is now in progress.

The Commission indicated that it would like to see the other major

Federal departments and agencies in the National Capital region prepare similar plans for their facilities as an input to and in the context of the Commission's comprehensive plan for the National Capital. It is a very useful tool and establishes a very valuable precedent for planning in the National Capital region.

As indicated in item 7 that you referred to, it is the Commission's hope that this and other studies like it would be the basis for not only the Commission's long-range comprehensive plan but the preparation of a specific 5-year development program for Federal facilities in the National Capital region. This could then be related to, and coordinated with the 5-year programs now prepared by the District of Columbia Government, the other State and local governments and C.O.G. in the National Capital region. The District of Columbia Government programs its first one last year, as you may know, and the Federal Government should also participate in the development of such 5-year development program for public improvements.

Mrs. HANSEN. Are they going to follow your advice?

Mr. CONRAD. Yes, ma'am. The Department of Defense has. I believe that the other agencies will see the logic of such a program, and particularly if the Office of Management and Budget backs up this kind of a recommendation and I believe they will.

Mr. BOZARTH. If I could comment a bit further, you may recall that the Commission released a proposed comprehensive plan in 1967 which preceded the red document. The Department of Defense report, this black book, followed the Commission's recommendations in 1967 in almost all instances. It was a very excellent example of the kind of cooperation which the Commission has been getting within the National Capital region.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is welcome news. Sometimes plans are prepared and never become implemented.

Mr. CONRAD. We are spending approximately 85 percent of our time in the implementation of planning.

AIR FACILITIES STUDY

Mrs. HANSEN. You also list as a major function under the Regional Affairs Division to "Assist in the further development and refinement of the National Capital Air Facilities Study." What is your comment in this regard?

Mr. CONRAD. The Congress gave us $100,000 last fiscal year to follow through on the air facilities study. We have those funds obligated, at least our share of it, to the Council of Governments. The Council of Governments is the focal point for the States of Maryland, Virginia, and the local jurisdictions to carry out the air facilities plan. We have obligated our money to the Council of Governments who now has an application into FAA which has the full support of the States of Maryland, Virginia, the local jurisdictions, the Federal side, and anybody else involved in this study. We hope FAA will approve the application in the very near future and we will get this complete study underway. The $100,000 was our share of the study. Maryland, Virginia, and the Council of Governments, of course, is putting some money in as well in the application being made to FAA who will have a certain portion of matching funds.

Mrs. HANSEN. You have a serious problem in Washington, D.C. because of the location of National Airport. You know what happened in Albany the other day. Can you imagine what would happen in the District of Columbia if you had a similar situation? Air traffic is so heavy at National Airport that it is frequently necessary to circle the the airport. There aren't many airports in the United States that have as poor facilities as a number of the Airlines do at National. This is unconscionable.

Mr. OBERLANDER. The whole question of the future of National Airport is part of the air facilities study—should National Airport remain as one of the principal airports in the National Capital region? It is located in a congested area on the ground and also in the air. We have a marvelous air transportation facility at Dulles. The Federal Government spent a good amount of money in planning, for the future air transportation needs in advance at Dulles, which at the moment is under utilized.

Mrs. HANSEN. Small planes might not have as much difficulty, but the jets which fly in and out of National Airport pose a safety problem.

Mr. CONRAD, There were two things on the Commission agenda on March 2. One was Dulles International Airport and the other was Piedmont's request to the National Airport Authority to improve their facilities at National Airport. The Commission does not like to receive requests from National Airport to improve their facilities to the extent where we perpetuate the conditions at National Airport. But Piedmont has an extreme congested case of baggage handling and pedestrian movements. It is really to some extent an insult to the people.

So the Commission went along with the improvement of the Piedmont facilities at National Airport, but they also said that the air facilities study should be pushed by National Airport and FAA so we can get this study underway.

At the same meeting we had the Dulles International Airport request for expansion of their terminal building. This facility was planned by the famous architect Saarinen. It is really a monument. Many of the people who come to visit us want to see the Nation's Capital first and then they want to go out and see the airport. Dulles Airport can relieve National Airport of much of its congestion.

Mrs. HANSEN. There is no comparison. You only have to go through the mud and water at National Airport on a winter night in the darkness to appreciate Dulles Airport. National Airport does not compare with airports in Denver, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, and Portland.

Mr. OBERLANDER. National Airport was designed for about 4 million passengers. It is now carrying over 10 million passengers per year.

ZONING CHANGES

Mrs. HANSEN. You propose to study the economic impacts of proposed zoning changes in selected areas of the District of Columbia. May we have your comments in this regard?

Mr. CONRAD. Several areas of the city, in the near future, will be under study for zoning changes. One of those areas is north of Wash-

ington Circle which is recognized as a blighted area and which according to our comprehensive plan land use policy should be a high density residential area where it will provide a good amount of 24-hour population to our central city and support its economic base. It is these areas we are referring to such as north of Washington Circle and Dupont Circle area where we need special zoning studies in order to bring the zoning document in keeping with the approved land use policy of the Planning Commission under the comprehensive plan.

STREET PARKING IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mrs. HANSEN. You have another problem in Washington, D.C., which is very difficult to cope with. Many people who live in Virginia and Maryland occupy the parking spaces in areas like Georgetown all day long. They have usurped the parking areas while they work in the District of Columbia. What are you doing in this regard?

Mr. CONRAD. We made a study some years back of Georgetown, Friendship Heights area—Wisconsin and Western, and 16th Street where it crosses the District line into Maryland. We found that the local streets were clogged with primarily Maryland-licensed vehicles during the day. And the consultants at that time felt one of the major causes was the fact that the fare on the bus lowered as it came across the District line so people could come into the District and park and then come downtown so they would not have to pay for the high parking costs in downtown.

I have a feeling that the rapid rail transit facility is going to relieve the situation at least in Friendship Heights and the 16th Street area.

Georgetown has a different problem. It is a mixture of Maryland licenses as well as Virginia licenses of people who come in there and park their cars, and I think even some of these people must carry a bicycle because they like to walk and the transportation from that point is not too good to downtown areas. But Georgetown does have this problem.

Mrs. HANSEN. There are cars which are parked there week after week, from Maryland and Virginia.

Mr. OBERLANDER. In a study undertaken with the District of Columbia City Council, we recently looked into this question specifically, and there were discussions on issuing resident automobile stickers to the people in Georgetown and other locations, where the police would permit only those cars to park on the streets. Any car which did not have a sticker would not be permitted to park on the streets. This type of parking control presents administrative problems. If you have a visitor for example, you have to give him a sticker to put on his car in order for him to be able to park near your house. It was felt this process is not practical at this time.

Mrs. HANSEN. This problem is not located in an area where garages or driveways exist. It is very frustrating and exasperating never to be able to find a parking space.

Mr. BOZARTH. That alone wouldn't solve it because if the police department made short-term parking to eliminate the all-day parker, it wouldn't help the residents.

Mrs. HANSEN. If you need to load a vehicle the precinct office is very good about installing a temporary sign for that period of time.

But I have seen Maryland and Virginia drivers destroying those signs and proceeding to park. This happens day after day. I saw a man destroy a sign and stamp it into the gutter. He did two things—destroyed a police sign and left litter on the street.

Another couple emptied their garbage all over the street and left.

I think it is wrong for people to use the city streets for trash dumps and feel they have a right to park day after day on streets that have to accommodate residents.

HIGH RISE DEVELOPMENTS

What is your experience to date on preventing high rise development in and around the capital area?

Mr. CONRAD. The Commission position, taken some 3 or 4 years ago, was to support the 1910 Height Act of Congress. The documentation that was presented to us at that time to justify the height removal we felt was not adequate and would not justify such height removal.

Recently we had a study made of the area west of the White House because that whole area in the last decade has been completely renewed by private development. All of the buildings are high, office, retail, and apartment buildings that were constructed under C–3b zoning which has a lower height, a lower density than the C–4 density which is east of the White House and downtown, the area requested for height increases. We want to know why all the development west and little development east particularly with higher heights, higher density and actually lower land values. The higher land values are no longer downtown. Higher land values in the District of Columbia are along Connecticut Avenue. Why with lower heights, lower density, and higher land values are all the developers completely renewing privately a whole section of our city and on the other side we have higher heights and greater density and lower land values and they are not doing anything? It is evident this is not a height question, Madam Chairman. The question is one of faith in the market and also faith as far as the social implications of that section of the city are concerned.

The Presidential Building which was built along Pennsylvania Avenue east of the White House had difficulty in leasing its space. It was the District Government who leased that building so it was able to survive as a private building.

There are several other buildings that have been built east of the White House which have had this same experience. Even if you build a 50-story building east of the White House, you are just going to have a 50-story problem on our hands because you are not going to be able to rent it or lease it under present conditions. Heights are adequate east of the White House. Let's have faith in our city, faith in our people, white and black, and go hand in hand, in the development of this section of the city between the White House and the Capitol of the United States. There are a lot of public improvements going into this area. The whole center of the transit system is in this section of the city. Its affect hasn't been felt but when it is developed fully and reaches out to the region, it will aid in the development of this area. There is a lot of land assembling between the White House and the Capitol just waiting for the proper time.

STREET AND ALLEY CLOSINGS

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you hold public hearings on street and alley closings?

Mr. CONRAD. The street and alley closings are considered by the Transportation Committee of the Commission which meetings are open to the public. We send out notices. But the official hearings for alley and street closings are held by the District government which has the legal right to close or open streets.

TRANSFERS OF JURISDICTION

Mrs. HANSEN. You say in your justification: "During the remainder of fiscal year 1972, the Division will review some 340 transfers of jurisdiction from the National Park Service to the District government pursuant to the Parks and Recreation facilities chapter of the comprehensive plan."

What are your comments in this connection?

Mr. CONRAD. The comprehensive plan has as a part of it the open space plan both for the District and the Federal Government. This has been adopted by the Planning Commission. It was worked out between the Park Service and the District government.

In the District's portion of the open space plan there is a collection of land amounting to about 1 square mile of open space, which is now under the jurisdiction of the Park Service that according to the Park Service, the District and ourselves is being used as for local function?

Mrs. HANSEN. In what locations?

Mr. CONRAD. Many of them are local parks, parts of school sites and playgrounds of schools where the Park Service has traditionally built the playground, maintained and ran the playground. The District of Columbia Recreation Department and the school department should do this. As a result a part of the proposals of our open space plan of the comprehensive plan provides that 1 square mile of these many reservations which are already being used for local purposes be transferred from the Park Service to the District. We feel the District should be strengthened in this regard and should be responsible for its open spaces.

Mrs. HANSEN. The National Park Service's budget for the District of Columbia isn't decreasing accordingly. That is why I asked the question.

Mr. OBERLANDER. The money is being transferred to the District for the continued maintenance of the parks and triangles and recreational facilities.

AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM

Mrs. HANSEN. The commission reviewed the Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden and the National Gallery of Art addition. Have you made any comment or are you about to make any comments on the proposed National Air and Space Museum?

Several Members of Congress have indicated displeasure at the proposed location.

Mr. CONRAD. This is a project that has a long history. It has been approved by Congress. The Commission had already approved a preliminary site plan under the old concept.

The building was fairly large so the GSA had to cut down on the size of that building. Since then they have presented two new schemes. This is the Capital of the United States, the Mall and Independence Avenue, the air museum would be located between 4th and 6th Streets NW. along Independence Avenue. This is the new concept which the Smithsonian has shown us. Mike Collins is the project director. They were before us the month before and had this concept of the building which our Commission did not like since it looked to much like a factory.

Mrs. HANSEN. One of the designs looked like a row of coffins.

Mr. CONRAD. The Fine Arts Commission didn't agree with the first concept. However, this new concept they feel is much better and so do we as a Commission.

On March 2, the Commission approved the concept.

Mr. YATES. Who is the architect?

Mr. CONRAD. Helemuth, Obata and Kassabaum of St. Louis, Mo.

Mr. BOZARTH. In response to your question, when the Commission reviewed the Smithsonian's revised budget request last fall, the Commission questioned the location and the program. The Smithsonian came back to the Commission later and Mr. Collins, the new Director of the Air and Space Museum, described to the Commission the changed concept which they have for the museum.

As you know, it is proposed as a smaller building with less emphasis on the exhibition of hardware and more emphasis on the educational aspect of the museum and its exhibits.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Obey.

PLANNING PROCEDURES

Mr. OBEY. Could you explain to me what the procedure is that you go through in this city in order to get something like that approved?

Mr. CONRAD. The Commission has approval authority of Federal installations in the District of Columbia. It is in lieu of zoning. It is not in the enabling act but in the zoning statute. The feeling of Congress was that Federal buildings should not be reviewed by the local government but should have a Federal entity reviewing the Federal facilities.

The Planning Commission is that entity. We would approve the location, also the preliminary site plans, and the final site plans. This would constitute the actual building permits that would enable GSA to go forward with the building of the structure.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAM

Mrs. HANSEN. You say in your justification:

> In fiscal year 1971, the Division reviewed the environmental aspects and descriptions for 79 Federal projects and advised and consulted with Federal agencies on three draft and one final environmental statements for submission to the Council on Environmental Quality.

Please insert a list of those projects in the record.

Mr. BOZARTH. Since that time there have been others. I can't recall the first one but we would be glad to supply it for the record.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please do.

(The information follows:)

The following tables identify all of the environmental reviews made by the Commission since August 6, 1970, when it adopted its environmental policies and procedures.

TABLE NO. 1, SUMMARY OF THE COMMISSION'S ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEWS OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENTS IN THE NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION 1/

National Capital Planning Commission

March 10, 1972

Agency or Jurisdiction	Proposals Reviewed	Findings Made 2/
1. District of Columbia Government	68	19
2. Federal Government	93	37
3. National Capital Housing Authority	1	1
4. Urban Renewal Areas and/or Plan and Modifications thereto	6	6
5. Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority	15	4
Totals	183	66

1/ Since adoption, on August 6, 1970, of the Commission's "Policies and Procedures for Implementing the Goals and Policies of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, Executive Orders 11507 and 11514 for Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality in the National Capital Region."

The totals shown above include reviews of several proposed developments at more than one stage. For example, master plans and projects plans are normally reviewed at botha preliminary and a final stage in accordance with the National Capital Planning Act of 1952, as amended.

The totals shown above also include reviews of Section 102(2)(C)-type Environmental Statements where required by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and, in lieu thereof, descriptions of environmental impact in accordance with the Commission's environmental policies and procedures.

2/ Sixty-six of the 183 reviews have been final plans, and an environmental finding was made that the proposed development was consistent with the Goals and Policies of the National Environmental Policies Act of 1969.

TABLE NO. 2

SUMMARY OF THE COMMISSION'S ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEWS OF PROPOSED DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA DEVELOPMENTS IN THE NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION[1/]

National Capital Planning Commission
March 10, 1972

A. Projects for which a finding on environmental impact was made[2/3/]

1.	O Street Refuse Transfer Station	FSBP	December, 1970
2.	Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority Operations Control Building	FSBP	" "
3.	Primary Treatment Facilities Blue Plains Water Pollution Control Plant[4/]	FSBP	March, 1971
4.	Fourth District Police Station House	FSBP	" "
5.	Bruce-Monroe Elementary School	FSBP	April, 1971
6.	Langdon (West) Community Recreation Center	FSBP	" "
7.	Maximum Security Unit, Youth Center, Lorton, Va.	FSBP	August, 1971
8.	Solids Processing Facility, Water Pollution Control Plant, Marbury Pt., SW.[4/]	"	" "
9.	Storage Building, Lorton Correctional Complex, Lorton Va., Drug Supply	FSBP	September, 1971
10.	Rosedale Neighborhood Recreation Center	FSBP	October, 1971
11.	Benning Park Community Recreation Center	FSBP	" "
12.	Walker-Jones Elementary School Addition	FSBP	" "
13.	New Elementary School, 8th and Yuma Streets, SE.	FSBP	" "
14.	Merritt Elementary School Replacement	FSBP	" "

15.	Water Pollution Control Plant Marbury Pt., SW., Docking Facility and Dredging	FSBP	October, 1971
16.	Brookland Elementary	FSBP	November, 1971
17.	Anacostia Senior High School Addition	FSBP	March, 1972
18.	Second District Station House	FSBP	" "
19.	Fifth District Station House	FSBP	" "

B. Projects reviewed but no finding made due to the preliminary status of the project or insufficient information at this stage

1.	Second District (Police) Station House	GL	September, 1970
2.	Third District (Police) Station House	GL	" "
3.	Walker-Jones Elementary School Addition (Building only)	PBP	" "
4.	Langdon Park (West) Community Recreation Center	DC	" "
5.	Bald Eagle Neighborhood Center	DC	" "
6.	Benning-Stoddert Community Recreation Center	DC	" "
7.	Recreation Center for the Mentally Retarded and Physically Handicapped	DC	" "
8.	New Morgue Building	SB	October, 1970
9.	M. M. Washington Vocational School Addition	PSBP	" "
10.	Merritt Elementary School Replacement	PSBP	November, 1970
11.	Cockpit Point (Prince William County, Va.) Sanitary Landfill	PSP	December, 1970
12.	Gage-Eckington Elementary School Replacement	PSBP	" "
13.	Morgan Elementary School Replacement	PSBP	" "

14.	Takoma Elementary School Replacement	MSB	January, 1971
15.	Blue Plains Water Pollution Controls Plant[4/]	RDC	February, 1971
16.	Deanwood Branch Library	SB	" "
17.	Blue Plains Water Pollution Control Plant[4/]	RPMP	March, 1971
18.	Shaw Junior High School Replacement	PSBP	" "
19.	Barry Farms Community Recreation Center, Pool and Bathhouse	DC	" "
20.	Benning Park Community Recreation Center	PSBP	" "
21.	Rosedale Neighborhood Recreation Center, Swimming Pool Replacement	PSBP	" "
22.	Amidon Elementary School Addition	PSBP	July, 1971
23.	Young Elementary School Extension and Modernization	DC	" "
24.	Petworth Elementary School Replacement	SB	" "
25.	Second District Station House	PSBP	" "
26.	Fifth District Station House	PSBP	" "
27.	Women's Detention Center	PSBP	" "
28.	Anacostia Senior High School Addition	PSBP	August, 1971
29.	Dunbar Senior High School Replacement	PSBP	" "
30.	New Elementary School, Pomeroy Road and Erie Street, SE.	PSBP	" "
31.	New Elementary School, Wheeler Road and Savannah Street, SE.	PSBP	" "
32.	Blue Plains Water Pollution Control Plant[4/]	RPMP	" "

33.	Seventh District Station House	SB	September, 1971
34.	Water Pollution Control Plant, Dredging and Docking Facility	PSBP	" "
35.	Sixth District Station House	SB	" "
36.	New Elementary School, 31st and Erie Street, SE.	PSBP	October, 1971
37.	Bancroft Elementary School Addition	PSBP	November, 1971
38.	Bowen Elementary School Addition	PSBP	" "
39.	New Conbined Elementary and Junior High School, Benning Road and C Street, SE.	PSBP	" "
40.	Barry Farms Community Recreation Center, Swimming Pool and Bathhouse	PSBP	" "
41.	Municipal Center - Judiciary Square	RPMP	" "
42.	Fire Station (E.C. #6 & R.S. #1)	PSBP	" "
43.	Fire Station (E.C. #4,& T.C. #1)	PSBP	" "
44.	Shaw Branch Library	PSBP	" "
45.	New Oxon Run Elementary-Junior High School	PSBP	January, 1972
46.	Benning-Stoddert Community Recreation Center	PSBP	February, 1972
47.	Buchanan Elementary School Addition	SB	" "
48.	Eaton Elementary School Modernization	SB	" "
49.	Shaw Branch Library (Modified Plans)	PSBP	March, 1972

C. Projects in which the Commission staff has consulted and advised on Environmental Impact Statements

1.	Blue Plains Water Pollution Control Plant	RPMP

Footnotes:

1/ Since the adoption on August 6, 1970 of the Commission's "Policies and Procedures for Implementing the Goals and Policies of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, Executive Orders 11507 and 11514 for Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality in the National Capital Region."

2/ Except where Federal financial assistance is involved, District of Columbia Government master plans and projects are not subject to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 or to Executive Orders 11507 and 11514. However, if Federal financial assistance and a Section 102-type Environmental Statement are not involved, a description of environmental impact is required in lieu thereof in accordance with the Commission's environmental policies and procedures.

3/ This list does not include the final Site and Building Plans for the Women's Detention Center, which was approved by the Commission for a period of five years only, since extended use would involve conflicts with the current and long range developments in the Northwest Urban Renewal Area, Project No. 1. Because of the time limitation on this project approval, no finding on the environmental impact was made by the Commission's review.

4/ A draft Section 102-type Environmental Statement was submitted in conjunction with the preliminary Master Plan for the Blue Plains Water Pollution Control Plant.

A supplemental statement was subsequently submitted for each of the specific construction projects proposed in the implementation of that master plan.

Key to abbreviations used:

DC	=	Development Concepts
FSBP	=	Final Site and Building Plans
GL	=	General Location
PSBP	=	Preliminary Site and Building Plans
RDC	=	Revised Development Concepts
RPMP	=	Revised Preliminary Master Plan
SB	=	Site Boundaries
MSB	=	Modified Site Boundaries
PBP	=	Preliminary Building Plan
PSP	=	Preliminary Site Plan

TABLE NO. 3

SUMMARY OF THE COMMISSION'S ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEWS OF PROPOSED FEDERAL DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS IN THE NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION 1/

National Capital Planning Commission

March 10, 1972

A. Projects For Which a Finding on Environmental Impact Was Made 2/

	Project	Action	Date
1.	National Naval Medical Center	RPMP	September, 1970
2.	Heating Plant Addition, Naval Research Laboratory	FSBP	October, 1970
3.	Temporary Administration Building, Gallaudet College	FSBP	December, 1970
4.	Defense Office Building, Anacostia/Bolling	FSBP	January, 1971
5.	Howard University Hospital	FSBP	February, 1971
6.	Naval Ordnance Laboratory, White Oak, Maryland	MP	" "
7.	National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, Research Facility	FSBP	March, 1971
8.	Parking Facility, NIH	FSBP	" "
9.	Addition, National Gallery of Art	FSBP	April, 1971
10.	Revised Master Plan, National Bureau of Standards, Gaithersburg, Md.	RMP	" "
11.	Chemical Waste Storage Building, NBS	PSBP	" "
12.	Community Center Subarea Plan, Fort Myer	FP	" "
13.	Addition Central Heating Plant, Fort Myer	PSBP	" "
14.	Special Training Building, CFLETC	FSBP	" "
15.	Garage Addition, Naval Photographic Cntr	FSBP	" "

1/ Since the adoption on August 6, 1970, of the Commission's "Policies and Procedures for Implementing the Goals and Policies of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, Executive Orders 11507 and 11514 for Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality in the National Capital Region."

2/ An asterisk is used in the following table to indicate the master plans or project plans where a Section 102(2)(c) type Environmental Statement was included as part of a submittal for Commission review. In all other cases, the sponsoring agency had made a determination that the proposed development did not require a Section 102 type statement and, in lieu of such a statement, did submit a description of environmental impact to the Commission in accordance with its environmental policies and procedures.

	Project	Action	Date
16.	Tennis Center Building and Grandstand, Rock Creek Park	FSBP	April, 1971
17.	National Sculpture Garden (Phase I)	FSBP	May, 1971
18.	Harry Diamond Laboratories, White Oak, Maryland	MP	" "
19.	Edgewarter Stable Replacement, Rock Creek Plan	FSBP	" "
20.	Van Ness Site, Connecticut Avenue and Van Ness Street, N.W.	MP	June, 1971
21.	Hirshhorn Sculpture Garden	FSBP	July, 1971
22.	Tennis Courts, Dulles Airport	FSBP(Ex Dir)	August, 1971
23.	National Gallery of Art Addition	RFSBP	September, 1971
24.	South Portal Building	FSBP	October, 1971
25.	CFLETC - Consolidated Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	FMP	" "
26.	National Visitors Center	FSBP	" "
27.	Model Secondary School, Gallaudet College	FSBP	December, 1971
28.	Walter Reed New Hospital	FSBP	" "
29.	CERC, Ft. Belvoir	FSBP(Ex Dir)	January, 1972
30.	Military & Professional Training Building, Andrews Air Force Base	FSBP(Ex Dir)	" "
31.	Hydroacoustic Laboratory, NOL	FSBP(Ex Dir)	" "
32.	Commissary, Quantico	FSBP	February, 1972
33.	Marine Barracks Expansion	FSBP	" "
34.	Dalecarlia Reservation	FMP	" "
35.	Vulnerability & Hardening Facility Naval Ordnance Lab	FSBP(Ex Dir)	" "
36.	Atomic Energy Commission Hdqrts.	FMP	" "
37.	Radar Laboratory, NRL	FSBP	March, 1972

B. Projects Reviewed but No Finding Was Made Due to the Preliminary Status of the Project or Insufficient Information at this Stage.

	Project	Action	Date
1.	Walter Reed Army Medical Center, New Main Hospital Building	PSBP	September, 1970
2.	Transient Lodgings, National Navy Medical Center	PSBP	" "
3.	Chapel, Fort Myer	FSBP(Ex Dir)	" "
4.	Heating Plant Addition, Andrews Air Force Base	FSBP(Ex Dir)	" "
5.	Officers Club Addition, Andrews Air Force Base	FSBP(Ex Dir)	" "

	Project	Action	Date
6.	Edgewater Stables	PSBP	October, 1970
7.	Special Training Building, Consolidated Federal Law Enforcement Training Cntr	PSBP	" "
8.	Naval Research Laboratory	MMP	" "
9.	Internal Revenue Service Extension-Federal Triangle	PSBP	November, 1970
10.	Pennsylvania Avenue Annex-Federal Triangle	PSBP	" "
11.	Grand Plaza and Parking Garage, Federal Triangle	PSBP	" "
12.	Anacostia River Park - Unit No. 1	FSBP	December, 1970
13.	Franklin Street Annex	DC	" "
14.	Dalecarlia Reservoir, Shops and Storehouses	PSBP	February, 1971
15.	Naval Photo Center, Garage	PSBP	" "
16.	Washington Bulk Mail Facility, Prince Georges County, Maryland	PMP	March, 1971
17.	Tennis Center Building and Grandstand, Rock Creek Park	PSBP	" "
18.	Hirshhorn Sculpture Garden	PSBP	April, 1971
19.	Dulles Air Hotel	RSDP	May, 1971
20.	Harry Diamond Labs (Phase I)	PSBP	" "
21.	Washington Bulk Mail Facility	SB	" "
22.	Statue of San Martin	DC	" "
23.	CERC, Ft. Belvoir	PSBP	" "
24.	Neutron Time of Flight Facility, NBS	PSBP	June, 1971
25.	Radiation Physics Lab, NBS	PSBP	" "
26.	CFLETC	PMP	August, 1971
27.	Radar Lab, NRL	PSBP	" "
28.	Model Secondary School, Gallaudet	PSBP	" "
29.	Marine Barracks Expansion	Concepts	" "
30.	Motor Pool, CIA	PSBP	" "
31.	Shopping Facilities, Quantico	Subarea Plan	September, 1971
32.	Commissary, Quantico	PSBP	" "
33.	U.S. Tax Court	Revised Loc.	" "
34.	Military & Professional Training Building, Andrews AFB	PSBP	October, 1971
35.	National Guard Civil Engineering Facility Addition, Andrews AFB	PSBP	" "
36.	Marine Barracks Expansion	PSBP	" "
37.	CERC, Ft. Belvoir	PSBP	November, 1971
38.	Vulnerability & Hardening Lab, NOL	PSBP	" "
39.	Air and Space Museum	RDC	" "

	Project	Action	Date
40.	Sewage Lift Station, Pentagon	PSBP	December, 1971
41.	Air Cargo Facility, Dulles	PSBP	" "
42.	Baggage Facilities, National	PSBP	" "
43.	National Zoological Park	PMP	" "
44.	Lincolnia Post Office	Location	January, 1972
45.	Bowling Addition, Andrews AFB	PSBP	" "
46.	Retail Store, Andrews AFB	PSBP	" "
47.	Indoor Tennis, Andrews AFB	PSBP	" "
48.	Solid State Physics, USGS	PSBP	February, 1972
49.	Trash Transfer, NOL	PSBP	" "
50.	CFLETC	PSBP	" "
51.	Chapel, Arlington Cemetery	PSBP	" "
52.	Dulles Terminal Expansion	PSBP	March, 1972
53.	Piedmont, National Airport	PSBP	" "
54.	Air and Space Museum	RDC	" "
55.	Bicentennial Gardens	Concepts	" "
56.	U.S. Tax Court Phase I	PSBP	" "

C. Projects in Which the Commission Staff Has Consulted and Advised an Agency on its Environmental Impact Statement

1.	Consolidated Law Enforcement Training Center, Beltsville	PMP
2.	Washington Air Route Traffic Control Center	PMP
3.	National Arboretum	PMP
4.	Fort Belvoir	PMP
5.	National Bureau of Standards	PMP
6.	Washington Bulk Mail Facility	PMP
7.	National Zoological Park	PMP
8.	Atomic Energy Commission Hdqts.	RMP
9.	Dalecarlia Reservoir	RMP
10.	Andrews Air Force Base	RMP
11.	Quantico	MP
12.	National Naval Medical Center	RMP

D. Draft Environmental Statements Submitted for Commission Review

1. Anacostia Tributury Channel Improvements Project
2. Potomac Heritage Trail
3. Federal Triangle

E. Final Environmental Statement Submitted for Commission Review

1. Walter Reed Army Medical Center - Hospital

Key to abbreviations used:

1.	D.C.	=	Development Concepts
2.	(Ex Dir)	=	Approved by Executive Director under delegation of Authority by the Commission
3.	FMP	=	Final Master Plan
4.	FP	=	Final Plan
5.	FSBP	=	Final Site and Building Plans
6.	GL	=	General Location
7.	Loc.	=	Location
8.	MP	=	Master Plan
9.	MSB	=	Modified Site Boundaries
10.	PBP	=	Preliminary Building Plan
11.	PMP	=	Preliminary Master Plan
12.	PSBP	=	Preliminary Site and Building Plans
13.	PSP	=	Preliminary Site Plan
14.	RDC	=	Revised Development Concepts
15.	RFSBP	=	Revised Final Site and Building Plans
16.	RMP	=	Revised Master Plan
17.	RPMP	=	Revised Preliminary Master Plan
18.	SB	=	Site Boundaries

TABLE NO. 4
SUMMARY OF THE COMMISSION'S
ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEWS OF
PROPOSED NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY'S
DEVELOPMENTS IN THE DISTRICT OF
COLUMBIA 1/

National Capital Planning Commission

March, 1972

A. Projects For Which a Finding on Environmental Impact was made

(None)

B. Projects Reviewed But No Finding Made Due to the Preliminary Status of the Projects or Insufficient Information at this Stage

1.	St. Mary's Courts Apartments	SBDP	March, 1972

SBDP = Site Boundaries and Development Program

1/ Since adoption, in August of 1970, of the Commission's "Policies and Procedures for Implementing the Goals and Policies of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, Executive Orders 11507 and 11514 for Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality in the National Capital Region."

TABLE NO. 5

SUMMARY OF THE COMMISSION'S ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEWS OF PROPOSED URBAN RENEWAL AREAS AND/OR PLANS, OR MODIFICATIONS THERETO, IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA 1/

National Capital Planning Commission

March 1972

A. Projects from which a finding on environment impact was made.

1.	Downtown Urban Renewal Area, NDP#3 modifications.	July 1971
2.	14th Street Urban Renewal Area, NDP#3 modifications	" "
3.	H Street Urban Renewal Area, NDP#3 modifications.	" "
4.	Northwest Urban Renewal Area, Project No. 1 (Public Housing Site No. 5	August 1971
5.	Shaw School Urban Renewal Area, NDP#3 modifications.	" "
6.	Northwest Urban Renewal Area, Project No. 1 (Golden Rule shopping)	December 1971

1/ Since adoption, on August 6, 1970, of the Commission's "Policies and and Procedures for Implementing the Goals and Policies of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, Executive Orders 11507 and 11514 for Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality in the National Capital Region."

TABLE NO. 6

SUMMARY OF THE COMMISSION'S ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEWS OF PROPOSED WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA TRANSIT AUTHORITY STATIONS IN THE NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION 1/

National Capital Planning Commission

March, 1972

A. Projects For Which a Finding on Environmental Impact was made 2/

1.	Farragut West Station	Final Designs	October, 1971
2.	Foggy Bottom Station	"	" "
3.	Union Station	"	" "
4.	Pentagon Station	"	February, 1972

B. Projects Reviewed But no Finding made Due to Preliminary Status of the Project or Insufficient Information at this stage

1.	Independence Ave. & 12th, S.W.	PL/A	August, 1970
2.	Potomac Avenues	PL/A	September, 1970
3.	McPherson Square	PL/A	" "
4.	National Airport	PL/A	" "
5.	Huntingdon Route between two Juma Memorial and Pentagon Station	TA/PG	May, 1971
6.	Crystal City	PL/A	" "

1/ Since adoption on August 6, 1970 of the Commission's "Policies and Procedures for Implementing the Goals and Policies of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, Executive Orders 11507 and 11514 for Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality in the National Capital Region."

2/ To date, the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority has not submitted any Section 102(2)(C)-type Environmental Statement. In lieu thereof, the Authority has submitted a description of environmental impact with the plans for each project in accordance with the Commission's environmental policies and procedures.

7.	Waterfront Station	PL/A	October, 1971
8.	Friendship Heights Station	PL/A	November, 1971
9.	Pentagon Parking - Temp. Repl.	Site	" "
10.	Tenley Circle Station	PL/A	December, 1971
11.	Potomac Crossing - L'Enfant - Pentagon	TA	March, 1972

PL/A = Platform location and access
TA = Tentative alignment
TA/PG = Tentative alignment/preliminary geometrics

FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT HOUSING IMPACT

Mrs. HANSEN. You are performing an analysis and evaluation of the housing implication of Federal employment changes in the National Capital region. Will you briefly discuss this review for the committee.

Mr. CONRAD. It is part of the review and criteria for Federal installations, particularly in the environs. We have to go into the availability of housing at all income levels. Many of the employees who accompany an agency out to the environs find once they get out there no houses are available to them, and the very employees who need the housing most and could least afford transportation out there are the ones affected.

We have had a consultant report, on housing implications of Federal employment. Also, Mr. Gold at the present time is coordinating a study with the Washington Center for Metropolitan Studies, on the housing needs in the region. Many of the universities are supporting this study which will be valuable to us.

American University, Catholic University, George Washington University, Maryland University, and Howard University all contribute staff time to this study. We are then studying the housing needs in the whole metropolitan area in detail. We have 11 people making this study, nine are under the supervision of Mr. Gold in our office.

STATUS OF URBAN RENEWAL ON 7TH STREET AND 14TH STREET

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the status of urban renewal on 7th Street and 14th Street?

Mr. CONRAD. This year the Commission adopted and the city council approved the neighborhood development program for 14th Street, H Street, the Shaw area which includes 7th Street, and the downtown area. This is part of the overall redevelopment of our city which encompasses some 4 square miles of the center portion of the city.

These programs are underway. The planning mechanism is not in any way holding up the process. I think the process is most difficult in view of the fact it must be developed by private enterprise and it is difficult to get the money to come back into the areas for development. Also, one of the problems is that of relocation. This is citywide. There is a lack of housing, particularly, for large families. This is not only true for the Seventh, H, and 14th Street areas, but all parts of the city where public works are proposed requiring relocation because of school facilities, recreational facilities, and libraries. There is a lack of proper relocation facilities which the District believes can be remedied in the future but at the present time is curtailing the urban renewal development.

Mr. CLAWSON. Have any investors indicated an interest in coming into these areas now? I feel they just don't care about investing there.

Mr. CONRAD. I believe there is a trend toward caring. Most of the investment at this time is done by nonprofit organizations sponsored by churches who have a concern for the area and the people in the area. They are the ones who have sponsored many of the projects in Northwest, No. 1, and who have sponsored the first building on Seventh Street in the Shaw area.

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Also, the Mayor has set up certain organizations which will encourage the development of these areas by setting up financial instruments.

Mr. CLAWSON. Will there be tax incentives in that kind of a program?

Mr. CONRAD. There may be. I don't know the details of them. I know they are trying to encourage private enterprise to come into these areas.

EMPLOYMENT OF EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS

Mrs. HANSEN. Have you hired any additional experts and consultants other than the ones you listed in your justification?

Mr. CONRAD. No, ma'am.

Mrs. HANSEN. Have you entered into any contracts other than the ones listed in your justification?

Mr. CONRAD. No, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Wyatt.

Mr. WYATT. I have no questions, but I would like to express my appreciation for the presentation. It is always good to see our very able former colleague, the chairman, Mr. Reifel.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. REIFEL. Thank you.

Mrs. HANSEN. You have made a very good presentation. I particularly want to thank your staff for the information they have given the committee.

Mr. REIFEL. We want to thank you, Madam Chairman, for your consideration.

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

WITNESSES

J. CARTER BROWN, CHAIRMAN, COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS
CHARLES H. ATHERTON, SECRETARY, COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

Mrs. HANSEN. We now have the Commission of Fine Arts and our principal witness is Mr. J. Carter Brown, the Chairman.

GENERAL STATEMENT

Please insert your general statement in the record and summarize it for the committee.

Mr. BROWN. I would like to insert it in the record and highlight it.

(The statement follows:)

The Commission of Fine Arts is requesting an appropriation of $129,000, which represents an increase reflected in additional travel costs.

During fiscal year 1971, the Commission acted upon 253 formal submissions, carrying an estimated cost of many millions of dollars. In addition to the continuing complexity of formal submissions, there has also been a steady number of informal reviews and daily requests for information about Washington. With recent programs proposed for the development of the Capital, I expect the total number of submissions will probably increase somewhat over the past and current years.

The appropriations for the Commission have remained relatively small throughout its 61-year history. I, therefore, hope the committee will favorably consider our request for the amount needed for the next fiscal year.

The members of the Commission are appointed by the President and serve without compensation, receiving only travel expenses incurred in attending meetings. Since the Commission was established in 1910, more than 70 dis-

tinguished architects, landscape architects, painters, sculptors, and laymen in the field of fine arts have given freely to their Government the benefit of their experience and professional skills in advising the President, the Congress, and Government agencies on matters involving the fine arts.

Mr. BROWN. I am new to this job having been appointed by the President in the fall, but already I have discovered this is a very exciting moment in history to be involved in this very important Commission.

BICENTENNIAL PREPARATION

The bicentennial is just the right distance away that people are submitting their designs now. So all of a sudden this winter we are faced with many of the projects we hope to have ready for that important year, and the Commission has taken a very active role in trying to help steer these designs to the greatest possible quality.

I find that my experience in the National Galley is strangely relevant here. Both of my predecessors as Director of the National Gallery were on the Fine Arts Commission at various points in their careers, David Finley having also served as Chairman and Director simultaneously. It is a marvelous opportunity to apply what one has learned in his area of specialization to the public benefit extramurally.

I, personally, am tremendously interested in our visual environment, because I think the question of environment pertains to urban spaces as well as to the great open spaces. I also have great pride in this city as being unique and potentially a model for the rest of the country.

We have some very interesting projects in process. The National Air and Space Museum is in the design stage as is the Constitution Gardens project on the Mall. Quite recently we have approved a very beautiful design for Arlington Cemetery for the Memorial Chapel and Columbariam.

JEFFERSON MEMORIAL LIGHTING

The question of lighting at night is one close to my own heart, and we have had very productive sessions with the National Park Service. The Jefferson Memorial will hopefully be relighted in such a way as not to be visually offensive during the day. At our suggestion the National Park Service has been able to work out poles to hold the lights which will recess into the ground during the day. If there hadn't been a Commission of Fine Arts, they probably would have gone on with the obvious engineering solution and we would have had to put up with these intrusions during the daytime.

This in thumbnail is the kind of issue we deal with.

COMMISSION'S SUPPORT OF BUILDING HEIGHT REGULATIONS

One of the most important issues I should add is the question of the height of the buildings in the District. This is one of the wisest laws Congress ever passed, dating back to 1910, and we are unanimously dedicated at the Commission to endorsing that law and have spoken very vocally in its defense.

JUSTIFICATION MATERIAL

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert the justification at this point in the record.

(The justifications follow:)

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation/Total available, 1971	$115,000
Appropriation/Total available, 1972	121,000

Summary of Increases and Decreases, 1973

	Base for 1973	Increase 1973	
Administration:			
Increase in Commission's operating expenses	$121,000	$+8,000	+8,000
Budget estimate, 1973			129,000

Analysis by Activity

Activity	F.Y. 1971 Amount Available	F.Y. 1972 Amount Available	F.Y. 1973 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1973 Compared with 1972
Administration	$114,832	$121,000	$129,000	$+8,000
Unobligated balance lapsing	168	---	---	---
Total	115,000	121,000	129,000	+8,000

JUSTIFICATION

Administration: Fiscal year 1972, $121,000; fiscal year 1973, $129,000; increase, $8,000. The increase consists of:

Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount	Positions	Total Program	Total Positions	Explanation
$+8,000	--	$129,000	6	Additional travel requirements resulting from the appointment of new commission members residing outside the Washington, D. C. area, and increased printing costs.

Cost Factors Involved in Increases

$7,000 for travel of the seven commission members to attend monthly meetings; $1,000 for increased printing costs.

The Commission of Fine Arts was established in 1910 to fill the need for a permanent advisory agency whose members would be qualified to make available to the Government expert opinion on questions of art arising in the course of administration. As an independent agency, it is intended to serve a two-fold purpose; first, to give advice concerning aesthetic standards and matters of civic design involved in the orderly development of the District of Columbia; and second, to furnish expert opinion on questions of art to the President, to the Congress and its committees, and to the heads of various departments and agencies of the Federal and District Governments.

The Commission is composed of seven members, appointed by the President, who serve without compensation, receiving only actual travel expenses incurred in attending meetings. Since the Commission was established in 1910, more than 75 distinguished architects, landscape architects, painters, sculptors, and laymen in the field of fine arts have given freely to the Government the benefit of their experience and professional skills in advising the President, the Congress, and government agencies on matters involving the fine arts.

The specific functions of the Commission are as follows:

1. To advise generally upon questions of art when requested to do so by the President, heads of executive departments or by any Committee by either House of Congress.

2. To advise specifically on all plans for parks, public buildings, and other structures constructed by executive departments or the District of Columbia.

3. To advise upon location of statues, fountains, and monuments in public squares, streets and parks in the District of Columbia and upon the selection of models for the statues, fountains, and monuments erected under the authority of the United States and upon the selection of artists for the execution of the same.

4. To regulate the height, exterior design and construction of private and semi-public buildings in certain areas of the National Capital. This action requires review and recommendation of the Mayor of the District of Columbia on the merits of designs submitted for building permits.

5. To advise, as necessary, on projects of an important Federal character outside of the District of Columbia, and to render opinions on the merit of designs for metals, insignia, coins, or other art projects created and produced by the executive department.

The Commission of Fine Arts is requesting an appropriation of $129,000 for fiscal year 1973 to finance the travel expenses of the seven members of the Commission and the salaries and related costs necessary to finance a supporting staff of six permanent positions. New members, who reside outside the Washington, D. C. area, have recently been appointed to the Commission of Fine Arts. The increase of $7,000 is necessary to finance the additional travel costs incurred in connection with the attendance of Commission meetings. An additional $1,000 is being requested for increased printing costs associated with the Commission's activities.

PERSONNEL SUMMARY

	1971 Actual	1972 Estimate	1973 Estimate
Total number of permanent positions	7	6	6
Average paid employees	5	6	6
Average GS grade	10.8	10.8	10.8
Average GS salary	$14,930	$15,146	$15,339

ITEMIZATION OF ESTIMATE

Appropriation Title: Salaries and Expenses — Commission of Fine Arts

	1971 Actual	1972 Estimate	1973 Estimate	Increase (+) Decrease (-)
Program and Financing:				
Total obligations	$114,832	$121,000	$129,000	$+8,000
Unobligated balance lapsing	168	---	---	---
Budget authority (appropriation)	115,000	121,000	129,000	+8,000
Object Classification:				
11 Personnel compensation	74,285	92,000	92,000	---
12 Personnel benefits	5,539	8,000	8,000	---
21 Travel and transportation of persons	1,503	4,000	11,000	+7,000
23 Rent, communications and utilities	2,249	2,000	2,000	---
24 Printing and reproduction	11,766	6,000	7,000	+1,000
25 Other services	16,231	7,000	7,000	---
26 Supplies and materials	1,795	1,000	1,000	---
31 Equipment	1,464	1,000	1,000	---
Total obligations	114,832	121,000	129,000	+8,000

MEMBERSHIP OF COMMISSION

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert a listing in the record of the current membership of the Commission.

(The information follows:)

MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

Chairman	Date approved	Term expires
J. Carter Brown, National Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C	October 1971	October 1975.
Nicolas Arroyo, 1310 18th St., NW., Washington, D.C	do	Do.
Gordon Bunshaft, 400 Park Ave., New York, N.Y	September 1963	September 1972.
Mrs. Justin Dart, 444 N. Faring Rd., Los Angeles, Calif	October 1971	October 1975.
Kevin Roche, 20 Davis St., Hamden, Conn	January 1969	January 1973.
Mrs. Chloethiel Woodard Smith, 1056 Thomas Jefferson St. NW., Washington, D.C	August 1967	October 1975.
Edward D. Stone Jr., 2400 East Oakland Park Blvd., Ft. Lauderdale, Fla	June 1971	June 1975.

NEED FOR ADDITIONAL TRAVEL FUNDS

Mrs. HANSEN. What travel allowance do you provide members of the Commission?

Mr. BROWN. They have their expenses paid; otherwise they serve without compenstion.

Mr. ATHERTON. There is not even per diem. It is never to exceed what would normally be the per diem. It is just the actual travel expense and expense of accommodations in the city.

Mr. BROWN. As I serve the Government already I don't request any of this. Our problem this year is that two new members of the Commission come from out of town, one of them from California, and another of our members comes from Florida. They are very faithful in attending these meetings.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert in the record the biographies of the new members of the Commission.

Mr. BROWN. Yes.

(The information follows:)

J. CARTER BROWN

Born October 8, 1934, Providence, R.I., son of John Nicholas and Anne (Kinsolving) Brown.
Graduated from Groton School, Groton, Mass., 1951. Exchange year at Stowe School, Buckingham, England.
A.B., summa cum laude, Harvard, 1956.
M.B.A., Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, 1958.
1958-59, studied in Europe (in Munich, in Florence with Bernard Berenson, in Paris in the Museum Training Course at the Louvre.)
M.A., Institute of Fine Arts, New York University, museum program with training at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, 1962. Thesis in Dutch 17th century painting. Summer course, 1960, the Netherlands Institute for Art History, The Hague.
Education includes courses in city planning and history of 19th and 20th century architecture.

Assistant to the Director, National Gallery of Art, Washington, 1961-3; Assistant Director, 1964-8; Deputy Director, 1968-9; Director, National Gallery of Art, 1969-

Chairman, Commission of Fine Arts, 1971-

Trustee: American Federation of Arts
Institute of Fine Arts, New York University
National Trust for Historic Preservation
Hope Foundation
John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts

Member: White House Historical Association (Treasurer)
Committee for the Preservation of the White House
Society of Architectural Historians
Federal Council on the Arts and Humanities
Museum Advisory Panel, National Endowment for the Arts
National Portrait Gallery Commission
Citizens' Stamp Advisory Committee, U.S. Postal Service
International Council of Museums
Advisory Council, National Society of Arts and Letters
Advisory Board, Cafritz Foundation
Standing Committee, Historic Preservation of Rome Center
Chairman, Exhibitions Committee, the American Federation of Arts
Advisory Committee, Museum Computer Network

Author-Director: Film, "The American Vision"
Phi Beta Kappa; LLD., Hon., Brown University, 1970; Gold Medal of Honor, National Arts Club, 1972.

JANE O'BRIEN DART

Jane O'Brien Dart was born June 11, 1918, in Hollywood, California. She and Justin Dart were married on December 31, 1939 and have three children--Guy Michael, Jane and Stephen Murray.

Mrs. Dart's activities in public service include serving as a trustee for the Los Angeles County Museum of Science and Industry and as a member of the California State Arts Commission. She has traveled throughout Europe, Australia and Japan.

Mrs. Dart was appointed to a four-year term on the Commission of Fine Arts by President Nixon on October 4, 1971.

NICOLAS R. ARROYO

Born in La Habana, Cuba, graduated from the Instituto de Segunda Ensenanza de La Habana and in 1941 was graduated, with top honors, from the School of Architecture, University of Havana, Cuba.

Married in 1942 to Gabriela Menendez y Garcia Beltran, an architect in her own right, he established the architectural firm of Arroyo & Manendez which was active until 1959. The firm's practice ranged from residential architecture, apartment building, commercial building, hospitals, churches and schools to city planning and the development of national tourist centers in Cuba.

At the Pan American Congress of Architects held in Havana in 1949, this firm was awarded a gold medal and diploma of honor for residential work and silver medals in public and office buildings section.

Mr. Arroyo was architect for Ruston College, and Sports Palace, the Havana Hilton Hotel (as associated architects), the National Theater, and the hospitals and clinics of the National Organization for Invalid Rehabilitation and the National Organization or Children's Dispensaries.

From 1955 to 1958 Mr. Arroyo was Cuban Minister of Public Works. In 1956-1957 he became the first president of the National Planning Commission of Cuba, the Cuban National Institute of Cartography and the Tourist Center Authority at Varadero.

Under his direction the Pilot Plan for the master planning of greater Havana, Cuba (Plan Piloto de la Habana) was conceived and executed. In addition, the pilot plans for the National Tourist Centers at Varadero and Trinidad, Cuba.

In 1957 Mr. Arroyo was appointed Ambassador to the United States from Cuba, a post which he held to his resignation in 1959. He has lived in the District of Columbia since that time, and since May 1961, has been a registered architect here. He is currently active in residential and commercial architecture with projects in the District of Columbia; Annapolis, Maryland; Charlotte Amalie, U. S. Virgin Isles; New York City and Ecuador, South America.

Mr. Arroyo was appointed to a four-year term on the Commission of Fine Arts in October of 1971 by President Nixon.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please proceed, Mr. Brown.

Mr. BROWN. This requires a good deal of distance. We have an opening coming up in the course of this year and we don't know whom the President will appoint and how far he or she will have to come. We have been in a squeeze for travel funds. This is the main reason for our increased appropriation request this year.

TRIBUTE TO FORMER CHAIRMAN WALTON

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Brown, I would like to pay tribute to Mr. Walton. He was the Chairman of the Fine Arts Commission ever since I became a member of the Appropriations Committee. A very fine tribute to Mr. Walton appeared in the Washington Post of February 1, 1971. I would like to join Mr. Braden in his praise of Mr. Walton and say how much the committee enjoyed working with him. I think he did an excellent job and was a very interesting person as well as an excellent witness before this committee.

LOCATION AND DESIGN OF THE AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM

There are many Members of Congress who disagree on the proposed location of the Air and Space Museum. Has your agency been consulted as to the location?

Mr. BROWN. Not as to the location of it, which seems to have been agreed upon before I became a member of the Commission. However, given that location, the Commission feels very strongly that the building should live up to the dignity of the Mall.

Madam Chairman, I can report that the design is still in a very malleable stage. We have sent them back to the drawing board repeatedly.

Mrs. HANSEN. I think that is very wise. The committee saw the original sketch and it looked like a factory. In fact, in the paper this morning there was a picture of a little lumber mill in West Virginia, and there was a tremendous similarity. I hope you persist in developing the right type of design.

CONSTRUCTION ON THE MALL

Mr. BROWN. I think the Mall is now getting to the state that we have to be particularly careful as to its dignity and beauty. It is a great question of esthetic judgment as to what are the next steps taken on the Mall with respect to new buildings and to overall environment. These are issues we feel very strongly about and the Commission feels this is perhaps the most important single project with which they will be connected in terms of the overall city of Washington.

Mrs. HANSEN. It took a long time to remove those temporary buildings, I would hate to see another structure replace that facility which isn't much better. I am glad you are maintaining a vigilance, Mr. Brown. Mr. Yates.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Brown, I share the chairman's views about the Air and Space Museum. In interpretation of the Planning Commission it appears that in an older plan the space which has been reserved for

the Air and Space Museum was originally reserved for a building which might house contemporary art as an extension of the National Gallery. Looking at the photographs the Commission presented to us, I thought the location of the Air and Space Museum was in the nature of an invasion of the area that could properly make this city one of the great art centers of the world if that original plan were followed through. Perhaps a building could be placed there which would relate to the National Gallery in the same way the Jeu de Paume relates to the Louvre. How do you feel about this?

WASHINGTON'S ART MUSEUMS

Mr. BROWN. There was a plan in the late thirties by a leading architect and I have often felt it was sad it didn't go through. Since then, however, there are three major museums dedicated to 20th century art and supported by the U.S. Government that are in the process of becoming, I think, fully the equivalent of what you envision. The east building of the National Gallery of Art which is being constructed entirely with donated funds will be, I think, one of the great museums in and of itself, although it will be connected to the National Gallery and expects to house exactly the kind of art you have in mind.

In addition the Hirshhorn Museum is now in construction and will provide considerable space for works of this kind. In addition to that the National Collection of Fine Arts also will house 20th century American art. Of course, Washington is blessed with the Phillips collection dedicated to the 20th century, and the Corcoran which is very involved in it. I think your dream of having one of the great art centers of the world is already on its way. Logically it might have been much neater across the Mall, but that isn't the way history has worked out.

Mr. YATES. That is all.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Clawson.

ROLE OF THE COMMISSION

Mr. CLAWSON. One very elemental question. Your Commission is primarily advisory in its function?

Mr. BROWN. Yes.

Mr. CLAWSON. Do you have any veto power over the type of building or achitectural design that may eventually result on the Mall? How often is the advice of the Commission followed?

Mr. BROWN. Remarkably it is followed with great attentiveness. This I think is a great tribute to the conscience and understanding of the people involved. Under the Shipstead-Luce Act of 1930, the Mall area and adjoining parks are very much under the jurisdiction of the Commission of Fine Arts for esthetic matters.

Mr. ATHERTON. That is right, particularly in terms of private construction. What you say in terms of the understanding that has been shown of the Commission's advisory role I think has been very well demonstrated in the past.

Mrs. HANSEN. This committee has a policy of not appropriating funds for construction projects which are not approved by the Commission of Fine Arts. This has been a policy for the last 6 years.

Mr. MCDADE. Such confidence do we have in your ability.

Mr. BROWN. That is very nice.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mrs. HANSEN. Has your agency reviewed the design of the Tea House Garden?

Mr. BROWN. This is another case where we have unanimously turned down the design put before us. They are working again and have postponed the submission to us, so the design change will probably be quite substantial.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much, Mr. Brown, we wish you well.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

WITNESSES

J. CARTER BROWN, DIRECTOR
LLOYD D. HAYES, TREASURER

Mrs. HANSEN. We now have the National Gallery of Art and our principal witness is Mr. J. Carter Brown, the Director. It is always a pleasure to welcome you.

GENERAL STATEMENT

Please insert your general statement in the record and summarize it for the committee.

(The statement follows:)

The services of the National Gallery of Art reached approximately 6.1 millions persons in fiscal year 1971. This figure is 20 percent greater than the 5.1 million persons served in 1970 and almost 4 times the 1.6 million served in 1962. While the number of visitors to the Gallery dropped from 1.9 million in 1970 to 1.6 million in 1971, our extension service reached 1.3 million more persons in 1971 than in 1970. We hope this record of the past year demonstrates some measure of success from our continued effort to serve a greater number of persons who are unable to visit Washington and the Gallery.

Our appropriation request for fiscal year 1973 is $5,186,000—a net increase of $473,000 over the $4,713,000 authorized for the current year. About half ($241,000) of the increase is to restore full-time employment to the level approved by the Congress for 1972, and to pay for nondiscretionary increases in salaries, employee benefits, communications, and utilities.

The average full-time employment approved for 1972 was 349. Our present estimate for this year is 328. This restriction of employment has been necessary to cover increases in basic operating costs and to comply with the President's policy to reduce employment. The majority of the 21 positions being left vacant this year are new positions authorized in fiscal years 1971 and 1972 for our expanding library and public service functions. Further delay in filling these positions will seriously cripple our ability to meet the increasing service obligations of the Gallery, both currently and in preparation for achieving the educational purposes of the new East Building now under construction. We are asking for $184,500 to pay the salaries in these positions for 9 months in 1973.

The nondiscretionary increases in personnel costs, utilities, and communications are:

Holiday pay for Inauguration Day	$4,500
Within-grade promotions and wage-board step increases	10,500
Accident compensation payments	7,500
Utilities	32,200
Intercity telephone service provided by GSA	1,900

Over the past 2 years we have been trying to follow a plan for the orderly buildup of our professional and supporting staffs to keep up with increasing workloads and to be ready in 1975 for the useful occupancy of a new building.

At present our gains to that end have been very little—the average full-time employment estimated for this year is only 5 more than the 323 average in 1970. Our goal in 1973 is to realize a staffing level more consistent with the plan. We estimate that in 1975 the positions needed for the Gallery's expanded program will be 100 greater than the 359 permanent positions authorized in 1970. Toward that increase seven new positions were authorized in 1971 and 12 in 1972.

Nineteen new positions are requested for 1973 at a cost of $205,900 which will support employment in the positions for three-quarters of the year. Five of the positions are in functions directly serving the public, three are in a new art conservation unit, two are in the fine arts library and photographic archive, four are in supporting functions, and the remaining five are in building operations and administrative services.

Other 1973 increases, totaling $80,500 are:

Temporary exhibitions	$60,000
Employees training	9,000
Replacement of a light passenger car	2,000
New equipment	7,000
Summer employment of 4 additional disadvantaged youths	2,500

Reductions in 1973 from the current year total $54,500 due to two less compensable days, decreases in contracts for art restoration, and nonrecurring equipment purchases.

In summation, the proposed appropriation of $5,186,000 is $473,000 greater than the current-year amount. About one-half of this increase is to restore full-time employment to the level approved by the Congress last year, and to pay uncontrollable advances in basic operating costs. The remainder of the increases is principally to support employment in 19 new positions for three-quarters of the year, and to provide additional funds for temporary exhibitions. The general conditions justifying the increased appropriation are: (1) the greater demands for public services, and (2) the orderly staffing for expanded functions in a new building.

ACQUISITIONS

Mr. BROWN. In highlighting the statement, I would like to say, first of all, that the rate of activity at the National Gallery of Art is increasing significantly. The number of new acquisitions which we acquired, all of these made possible through private donation, was 695 since I appeared last before you.

This includes the recent acquisition of the great Averell Harriman collection which is comprised of works of art of great importance by some of the major painters of the last 100 years including Cézanne, Gauguin, Matisse, Chardin, Degas, Seurat, Derain, Toulouse-Lautrec, Henri Rousseau, Courbet, and the American painter, Walt Kuhn.

GROWTH OF SERVICES

The year has also been characterized by growth in our services. 6.1 million people were served as against 5.1 million the year before, and as against only 1.6 million 10 years ago.

The geographical location of people served is also spreading. The Extension Service serves all 50 States and reaches out to some 4,000 communities. Last year it increased its services with the offering of the film series, "Civilisation" by Kenneth Clark, and we are in the process of making a new film, with a donation we received from a public

corporation, for a major documentary on Leonardo da Vinci which will go into the inventory of our Extension Service and be circulated by it.

We also are very reliant on temporary exhibitions to involve the public with works of art and have had some major ones in the last year. We brought some catalogs with us. It was the 500th anniversary of the birth of Dürer and that has given us an opportunity to celebrate that semimillennium. This is a catalog which we got out.

We also have catalogs of the John Sloan exhibition, a major American painter of the 20th century, and our current show is the Tiepolo exhibition, for which again we got out a catalog. We have copies of the catalogs for the members of the committee.

You will notice from the catalogs that one aspect of our exhibitions these days is the significance we attach to the scholarly aspects of the exhibition. The show is seen, and has a tremendous impact on those lucky enough to see it, and then it is dispersed, perhaps all over the world. But the catalog remains as a permanent record and goes to the scholarly public around the world and really advances the knowledge of its subject in a lasting way.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE PROGRAM

However, with the increased strains of this kind of program interest there are grave maintenance questions which result. Partially, these are maintenance of the building which is no longer as new as it once was, and there are questions of caring for a collection which is comprised of objects some of which are very old and all of which are quietly deteriorating over time. They are geriatric cases that need treatment, and we are very eager to develop our own in-house capability, to take care of those problems as they occur with increasing frequency.

The most exciting aspect for me personally about our program is the challenge of our new building. You may have seen on the Mall the large hole which has been dug. A working mat has been poured. The program for the new building will be essentially an extension.

The new building will give us an opportunity to exhibit more works of art, to get more firmly into the 20th century and to have a great center for advanced study in the visual arts cheek by jowl with the ongoing scholarly and educational activities of the gallery staff. For this our library and photographic archives will be indispensable tools and we have great hopes for the amount of benefit to the American public of this building whose construction will be provided out of private donations.

JUSTIFICATION MATERIAL

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert the justifications at this point in the record.

(The justifications follow:)

HIGHLIGHT STATEMENT

1972 Situation

The Congress appropriated $4,713,000 for "Salaries and Expenses, National Gallery of Art, 1972." While this authorization exceeds the past-year amount by $577,000, it is some $200,000 short of the amount required to support the level of operations approved by Congress for the current year. This discrepancy between available funds and approved program results from unforeseen increases in basic costs which developed last year after the President's approval of our 1972 budget. Carried forward into fiscal year 1972 on a full-year basis, these increases exceed the budgeted amounts by:

$75 thousand for utilities, postage, and employees' health benefits; and

$114 thousand for basic salaries and overtime pay which surpass estimated amounts due to position changes, reduced turn-over savings, and additional overtime hours caused by heavier workloads and decreased employment.

Last year these unplanned increases were covered with forced savings realized by deferring for 2 1/2 months the scheduled evening hours, and by permitting full-time employment to drop from the planned level of 339 to 320. This year--consistent with the President's directive to reduce employment by 5 percent--the savings needed to absorb the excess costs are being realized by restricting full-time employment to 328 compared with the planned level of 349.

1973 Request

The proposed appropriation for fiscal year 1973 is $5,186,000--a net increase of $473,000.

Our foremost objective in 1973 is to restore full-time employment to the level approved by the Congress for the current year, and to provide for nondiscretionary increases in pay, employee benefits, communications, and utilities. Forty-six percent of the increase is required for this purpose.

The remaining 54 percent of the increase covers additional materials and personnel essential:

(1) to keep pace with the constantly increasing number of persons utilizing Gallery services; and

(2) to reinstate our multi-year staffing plan preparatory to occupancy of the Gallery's new East Building now forecast for 1975.

The continued orderly build-up of the present professional staff over the next three years is of paramount importance to the fulfillment of the increased cultural responsibilities incident to the purposes of the new facilities. Some $45,000,000 in donated funds is providing the physical plant necessary to give greater emphasis to:

(1) scholarship and publication,

(2) temporary loan exhibitions and their general educational values, and

(3) 20th-century contributions to the visual arts.

Concurrent with preparing for an expanded program, we must also serve the ever-larger numbers of persons benefiting from present activities. Approximately 6.1 million persons (visitors and persons reached by extension services) participated in 1971, compared with 5.1 million in 1970, and 1.6 million ten years earlier in 1962. Thus, in 1971 public participation in the Gallery's program was almost four times greater than in 1962, and 20 percent greater than in 1970. However, full-time employment (based on the 360 employees requested for 1973) shows only an increase of 19 percent in 11 years--1962-1973.

Authorizing Legislation

This request for an appropriation is based on the premises contained in section 4(a) of the Joint Resolution of Congress, March 24, 1937, (20 U.S.C. 71-75) in which:

> "The faith of the United States is pledged that...the United States will provide such funds as may be necessary for the upkeep of the National Gallery of Art and the administrative expenses and costs of operation thereof, including the protection and care of works of art acquired by the Board, so that the National Gallery of Art shall be at all times properly maintained and the works of art contained therein shall be exhibited regularly to the general public free of charge."

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

Salaries and Expenses

Appropriation, 1971, including supplemental of $420,000	$4,136,000
Appropriation, 1972	4,713,000

Summary of Increases and Decreases

1.	To pay personnel costs for an additional holiday (Inauguration Day), statutory within-grade promotions and wage-board step increases, and accident compensation payments	22,500
2.	To pay for increase in steam and electric current costs and increase in intercity telephone rates	34,100
3.	To pay personnel compensation and benefits to restore full-time employment to the level approved by Congress last year (16.8 man-year increase in 1973)	184,500
4.	To pay for 15.2 man-years of employment in 19 new positions due to increased workloads and to staffing for functions being expanded preparatory to occupancy of new East Building forecast for completion in 1975	205,900
5.	To pay a greater portion of the costs of special exhibitions	60,000
6.	To pay for additional training under Government Employees Training Act	9,000
7.	To pay for replacement of passenger motor vehicle	2,000
8.	To pay for equipment for photographic archive and a power scaffold for building maintenance operations	7,000
9.	To pay for employment of 4 additional disadvantaged youths during the summer	2,500
10.	Reduction due to two less compensable days	-23,900

11. Reduction due to decrease in contracts for art restoration work	-20,000
12. Reduction due to purchase of non-recurring equipment in 1972	-10,600
Net change, 1973	+473,000
Budget estimate, 1973	$5,186,000

EXPLANATION OF INCREASES AND DECREASES

1. Personnel costs for additional holiday, statutory-within grade promotions and wage-board step increases, and accident compensation payments, $22,500

Public Law 85-1, approved January 11, 1957, made Inauguration Day, the 20th day of January, 1957 and the 20th day of January every fourth year, thereafter a legal holiday for public employees in the Metropolitan Washington, D. C. area. The Gallery, as on all other holidays (excepting New Year's Day and Christmas Day), will be open to the public on Inauguration Day. Employees required to be on duty that day will earn premium pay estimated at $4,500.

The net cost of within-grade promotions in the GS-series and wage-board step increases is estimated at $10,500 for fiscal year 1973.

Accident compensation payments, based on the annual billing from the Bureau of Employees' Compensation, U. S. Department of Labor, amount to $17,990 for 1971. This amount is payable in 1973 and exceeds the current-year payment by $7,500.

2. Increases in steam and electricity costs and intercity telephone rates, $34,100

Steam and electric services are estimated to cost $220,000 in the current year. The 1973 estimate is $252,200--an increase of 14.6%. This increase is consistent with the 14.8% average annual rise in the cost of these utilities for the years 1968 through 1971.

The General Services Administration establishes a flat rate for each agency using the Federal Telecommunications System's intercity telephone service. GSA has advised that the amount to be paid by the Gallery in 1973 is $7,900--$1,900 more than the charge for the current year.

3. Pay and benefits to restore full-time employment to level approved in 1972 budget, $184,500

The Congress approved for the current year an average employment of 349 in the 378 full-time permanent positions authorized. To provide for unforseen increases in basic operating costs, and to reduce employment as required by the general policy of the President an equivalent of 21 positions which otherwise would have been filled, are being left vacant in 1972. Fourteen of these were new positions authorized by the Congress in fiscal years 1971 and 1972 for our expanding library and public service functions. The remaining seven of the total reduction were realized through forced vacancy savings in guard and custodial positions. The $184,500 increase requested will permit these positions to be filled during approximately three quarters in 1973 for a man-year equivalent of 16.8.

4. Nineteen new positions due to increased workloads and to staffing for expanding functions, $205,900

The 19 new positions are justified below under five functional groups:

a. Positions serving the public ($67,900)

	Grade	Annual Salary
Music Director	GS-15	$24,251
Curator of Exhibition and Art Loans	GS-14	20,815
Museum Curator (Art Information)	GS-11	12,615
Assistant Curator Extension Service (production)	GS-9	10,470
Clerk, Extension Service (bookings)	GS-5	6,938
Total compensation		$75,089
Personnel benefits		6,458
Annual cost		$81,547

The $67,900 requested will pay the above costs for about three quarters in 1973, and will provide $2,000 for office furniture and equipment.

The position of Music Director is a new position in that it has not heretofore been financed from our Federal appropriation. Otherwise it is not new for the present Music Director has been planning the Gallery's music programs and conducting the National Gallery Orchestra since 1943. Music programs, free to the general public, have been financed in the past almost entirely from donated funds. However, those funds which are available for this purpose are no longer sufficient. In 1972 the cost of the music programs, including the Music Director's salary, is estimated at $105,000. The cost in 1962 was under $45,000. Of the $105,000 estimated cost in the current year the only Federal funds being used are for the salary of a GS-5 clerk at a cost of $7,800. This Civil Service position was provided more than 10 years ago. To enable the Gallery to continue to present musical programs of merit, additional support from our annual appropriation is sorely needed.

The Museum Curator (Art Information) will head a new centralized service to provide art information to Gallery visitors as well as to persons throughout the country who make inquiries by letters or by telephone. As a part of our continuing effort to improve the quality and scope of public services, a new art information center will be opened this spring on the main floor of the Gallery. This new facility utilizes proven audio-visual concepts to help visitors make the most of their time at the Gallery.

The Curator of Exhibitions and Art Loans will administer the expanding function of lending to other museums exhibitions and individual works of art in the custody of the Gallery. The remaining two positions in the public service group are to enable our Extension Service to fill the increasing number of requests from schools throughout the nation for art educational materials. With over 15 thousand loans of audio-visual materials last year, an estimated 4.5 million persons were served--1.3 million more than the number served in fiscal year 1970.

b. Positions for new conservation staff ($43,400)

	Grade	Annual Salary
Senior Conservator	GS-14	$20,815
Conservator	GS-12	15,040

Assistant Conservator (Inspection and Documentation)	GS-10	11,517
Total compensation		$47,372
Personnel benefits		4,074
Annual cost		$51,446

The $43,400 requested will pay the above costs for about three quarters in 1973, and will provide $1,800 for furniture and equipment.

The Gallery has never employed a professional staff of art conservators. We have been able to meet our most urgent restoration requirements through contractural arrangements. This procedure was satisfactory for a number of years when the Gallery's collections were being formed by gifts from donors who maintained their collection at a high standard. Today our conservation efforts through contractural arrangements are no longer adequate to properly care for the irreplaceable masterpieces in our custody. We know of no other major museum without professional staff conservators. The three conservator positions requested for 1973 will provide the nucleus of an "in-house" conservation capability commensurate with the importance of the collections.

c. Positions for library and photographic archive ($25,800)

	Grade	Annual Salary
Curator-in-Charge (Photographic Archive)	GS-14	$20,815
Secretary to Chief Librarian	GS-5	6,938
Total compensation		$27,753
Personnel benefits		2,387
Annual cost		$30,140

The $25,800 requested will pay the above costs for about three quarters in 1973, and will provide $1,400 for office furniture and equipment.

As stated in our 1971 and 1972 budget justifications, funds donated for the specific purpose are being used to acquire books and photographs for the fine arts library that will serve the study center to be in the new East Building. Over $200,000 of donated money has been spent for this purpose within the past 18 months. The donor funding the photograph acquisitions agreed two years ago to pay also--for a temporary period only--the salary of the Curator-in-Charge (Photographic Archive). We understand from the donor that support of the project after September of this year will no longer include the Curator's salary.

To secure the best possible Chief Librarian for the new study center, it has been necessary to negotiate with candidates on a basis that requires the salary to be paid from donated funds. We expect an appointment to be made in the near future with a reporting date in mid-summer. Adequate clerical and secretarial support will be needed for the Chief Librarian at that time.

d. Positions for supporting functions ($34,500)

	Grade	Annual Salary
Editorial Assistant	GS-10	$11,517
Photographer	GS-9	10,470
Clerk-stenographer (Graphic Arts)	GS-5	6,938
Clerk-stenographer (General assignment curatorial staff)	GS-5	6,938
Total compensation		$35,863
Personnel benefits		3,084
Annual cost		$38,947

The $34,500 requested will pay the above costs for about three quarters in 1973, and will provide $3,000 for office furniture and equipment.

The four positions listed above are needed to maintain clerical and technical support in balance with professional staff. An editorial office was first established in the Gallery in 1968 when the Congress authorized the employment of an editor and a secretary for that function. An assistant editor was added in 1969 by an adjustment within the Gallery's authorized positions. Including the new position requested for 1973, there will be a total of four employees in the editorial function. The continued orderly growth of this function will be necessary to support the increased emphasis being given to staff scholarship and publication.

The new photographer requested for 1973 will be the first addition to our photographic staff in over 15 years. Including the new position, there will be a total of five employees assigned to the photographic function. The development of the photographic archive and the accelerated rate of acquisitions of prints and drawings have added significantly to the workload of the photographic laboratory.

At present clerical support for professional work is less than one to four (4 clerical type positions to 17 art historians). We believe that the two new clerk-stenographer positions requested for 1973 will increase beyond proportion the production of our professional curators.

e. Positions for administration and building operations ($34,300)

	Grade	Annual Salary
Horticulturist	GS-9	$10,470
Supply Clerk	GS-6	7,727
Electrician	WG-10	8,798
Laborer (day)	WG-2	5,554
Laborer (night)	WG-1	5,554
Total compensation		$38,103
Personnel benefits		3,277
Annual cost		$41,380

The $34,300 requested will pay the above costs for about three quarters in 1973, and will provide $800 for related equipment.

The Gallery relies on its own staff and facilities for flowers and plantings, as well as removal of litter from the grounds. An additional position is required for the Horticultural staff not only to relieve the most critical current situation, but also, to provide a continuity of competence now headed by the incumbent who is nearing retirement age.

There has been a mounting backlog of our supply functions, with consequent delay to other organizational units within the building. To properly bring the Supply Office up to a satisfactory level of performance, one additional clerk for issuing supplies, maintaining prescribed stock levels, and maintaining stock records is required, especially in view of construction changes now in progress.

An increased workload has prevented our Electrical staff from performing timely preventive maintenance on motors for nearly a year. We need additional help as there are some 400 electric motors ranging from 1 H.P. to 750 H.P. which require up to 5 hours per year per unit for servicing and preventive maintenance. Increasing work is also required on the basic wiring of the Gallery, now more than 30 years old.

An ever greater workload has been placed on the day and night laborer staffs. The carpenters need additional help in moving materials for the constantly changing temporary exhibitions. Additional help is also required to take care of the new temporary office spaces being created by modifications to unfinished gallery spaces. Further, inevitable dust and dirt is stirred up in the course of internal building modifications and construction, necessitating an augmented number of man-hours to maintain the appearance of public areas.

5. Special exhibitions, $60,000

The appropriation for the current year includes $75,000 to help cover the costs of the Gallery's temporary exhibitions. This amount is being supplemented this year by $90,000 from the income of the Gallery's endowment fund. That income is relatively fixed and will not be sufficient in 1973 to maintain the present level of support. To enable the Gallery to continue the organization and scheduling of temporary exhibitions of national and international importance an additional $60,000 is requested for fiscal year 1973.

6. Additional training under the Government Employees Training Act, $9,000

The contribution of our professional employees to the Gallery's program is greatly improved when they have the opportunity to study for short periods in museums and academies abroad. Such training has been provided in varying amounts since the enactment of the Government Employees Training Act in 1958. In 1960 the amount provided for this purpose was $5,000. In the current year only $3,000 is available for all training. Relative to 1960 costs for travel and other services, the additional $9,000 requested for 1973 will only restore employee training to the 1960 level.

7. Replacement of passenger motor vehicle, $2,000

The passenger car to be replaced is a 1963 light sedan. This planned replacement meets the standards established by GSA.

8. Purchase of photograph filing cabinets and power scaffolding, $7,000

The photographic archive will be a major library facility in the new East Building. Thirty-five additional filing cabinets are needed to store the rapidly growing volume of photographs and related materials being acquired. The total estimated cost of the cabinets is $3,000.

Use of a power scaffold will improve significantly the efficiency and safety with which many building repair and maintenance tasks are performed. The cost of this piece of equipment is estimated at $4,000.

9. Increase in employment of disadvantaged youths, $2,500

Funds are available in the current year to employ eight youths under the Government program of providing jobs to needy youngsters during the summer. We plan to provide work for four additional youths, for a total of twelve, in 1973.

10. Two less compensable days, $23,900

Fiscal year 1973 covers 260 compensable days--two less than the 262 in the current year. Pay for an average employment of 328 in full-time permanent positions is estimated at $23,900 for the two days of compensation.

11. Decrease in art restoration work, $20,000

Restoration work was budgeted for 1,400 Renaissance Bronzes to prevent permanent deterioration. Restorations of these objects is not budgeted for in a regular annual amount because of our limited requirement for such work. Non-recurring restoration work for these objects amounts to $20,000.

12. Non-recurring equipment, $10,600

The 1972 budget includes $10,600 for the purchase of equipment for twelve new employees.

STATUS OF PROGRAM

Changes in Management Requirement:

An average employment of 347 (including the full-time equivalent of part-time and intermittent employment) was maintained during fiscal year 1971. This was 12 man-years under the estimate of 359 indicated in the 1972 budget. Most of this reduction was in part-time employment where requirements were less than planned due to the deferment in evening hours from April 1 to June 14, 1971. The change in the schedule for evening hours and a general restriction on filling vacancies was necessary in order to cover increased costs in other items of personnel compensation and benefits, and unusual increases in utility and communication services. In total, 1971 obligations amounted to $3,491,245 for compensation and benefits, and $644,597 for all other obligations.

The Gallery's 1972 appropriation is $4,713,000. Based on the estimates from which this amount was derived, the appropriation would have supported an average employment of 369. However, higher personnel costs due to reduced turnover savings, unplanned overtime, and 1971 reclassifications have necessitated a reduction in the estimated average employment. The above items total about $114,000 in increased costs. Planned employment has been further reduced under the President's general directive to all agencies, and to save some $75,000 needed for uncontrollable increases in the costs of utilities, postage, and health benefits. In total, the reduction is 19 man-years for a current estimated average employment of 350.

Funds are requested in 1973 to support an average employment of 382--an increase of 32 over the current year. Over half of that increase is to cover part-year employment in 21 full-time positions which must be left vacant in the current year due to insufficient funds. The remainder of the average employment increase represents

new positions to be filled for about three quarters of the year. In addition to the personnel increases, $60,000 is requested for temporary exhibitions, and a net total of $49,500 for utility services, and other operating requirements. The 1973 proposed appropriation of $5,186,000 exceeds the 1972 amount by $473,000.

Accessions:

During the 1971 fiscal year 1^0 works of art were acquired.

Special Exhibitions:

The following exhibitions were held at the National Gallery of Art during the fiscal year 1971:

Selections from the Nathan Cummings Collection--continued from the previous fiscal year through September 7, 1970.

Late 19th and Early 20th Century Prints from the Rosenwald Collection--July 13 through October 16, 1970.

Protest and Social Comment in Prints--July 30 through October 19, 1970.

Mary Cassatt 1844-1925--September 27 through November 8, 1970.

Renderings from the Index of American Design--October 19, 1970 through April 17, 1971.

British Painting and Sculpture 1960-1970--November 12, 1970 through January 3, 1971.

Great American Paintings from the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York--November 30, 1970 through January 10, 1971.

Kathe Kollwitz: Prints and Drawings--December 16, 1970 through February 28, 1971.

Ingres in Rome--January 24 through February 21, 1971

William Hogarth: Paintings from the Collection of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Mellon--February 12, 1971 through the end of the fiscal year.

Prints by William Hogarth from the Rosenwald Collection--March 6 through April 8, 1971.

Durer in America: His Graphic Work--April 25, 1971 through the end of the fiscal year.

G.B. Piranesi: Etchings of Prisons, Views of Rome--May 5, 1971 through the end of the fiscal year.

The Influence of Rembrandt on 19th and 20th Century Landscape--June 12 through the end of the fiscal year.

Extension Service:

This service circulates to the public traveling exhibitions, Gallery films, slide lectures sets, and film strips. Traveling exhibitions are lent free of charge except for shipping expenses. Two hundred three exhibits were circulated in 1,557 bookings. It is estimated that 1,657,000 persons viewed these exhibitions. Three hundred forty-eight prints of six films on the National

Gallery and its collections were circulated in 3,149 bookings and were seen by approximately 364,000 viewers. This represents an increase of 518 bookings (approximately 57,000 viewers) over last year when 329 prints of films were circulated. Distribution of the "Civilisation" film series to small colleges was begun in November, 1970. Twenty-five copies of the series of 13 separate films were circulated in 2,704 bookings, and seen by an estimated 1,384,200 viewers. A total of 2,671 slide-lecture sets were circulated in 7,923 bookings, a decrease of 2,796 bookings from last year. These were seen by an estimated 594,000 viewers. The special project of placing slide lecture sets on long-term loans with school systems was continued. These slide sets were used in approximately 6,900 bookings with an estimated 520,000 viewers. Total bookings for all items numbered 15,333 compared with 14,611 in 1970, excluding slide sets on long-term loans. The estimated number of persons served in fiscal year 1971 was 4,502,000, an increase of about 1,341,000 over last year.

Education Office:

The staff of the Education Office continued to give daily tours and talks in the galleries, morning and afternoon, throughout the year. The attendance for the scheduled tours was 42,703. Lectures, films and tours given by special appointment served 27,295 visitors. There were 52 Sunday auditorium lectures illustrated with art films or slides, attended by 13,405 persons. Members of the Education Office prepared and recorded 40 radio broadcasts during the year.

Library Acquisitions:

During the year the Gallery library acquired 1,432 books, 868 pamphlets, and 3,898 periodicals. The library now has 29,254 books, 25,075 pamphlets, and 2,818 bound volumes of periodicals.

Photographic Laboratory:

The Photographic Laboratory of the Gallery made 168,593 color slides, 803 black and white slides, 2,075 negatives, 652 color transparencies, and 34 infrared and ultraviolet photographs, in addition to the prints required for study work and sale to the public.

Concerts:

The Sunday evening concerts in the East Garden Court, which are provided from donated funds, were continued throughout the year. These concerts are free to the public.

Attendance and Maintenance:

There were 1,586,691 visitors to the Gallery during the fiscal year 1971. The average daily attendance for the year was 4,371. The Gallery as a whole was maintained at a standard in keeping with the conditions of the gift of the building and the initial collection of works of art.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Object Classification (in thousand of dollars)

		1971 actual	1972 estimate	1973 estimate
	Personnel compensation:			
11.1	Permanent positions	2,977	3,134	3,475
11.3	Positions other than permanent	63	122	123
11.5	Other personnel compensation	198	256	259
	Total personnel compensation	3,238	3,512	3,857
12.1	Personnel benefits: Civilian employees	253	280	317
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons.	16	20	36
22.0	Transportation of things	....	18	33
23.0	Rent, communications and utilities	266	288	322
24.0	Printing and reproduction	33	34	35
25.0	Other services	69	129	140
26.0	Supplies and materials	104	150	167
31.0	Equipment	77	76	79
32.0	Lands and structures	180	191	193
	Total costs, funded	4,236	4,698	5,179
94.0	Change in selected resources	-100	15	7
99.0	Total obligations	4,136	4,713	5,186

Personnel Summary

Total number of permanent positions	366	378	397
Full-time equivalent of other positions	12	22	22
Average paid employment	347	350	382
Average GS grade	5.9	6.0	6.2
Average GS salary	$9,739	$9,883	$10,088
Average salary of ungraded positions	$7,804	$7,853	$7,866

VISITING HOURS

Mrs. HANSEN. What is your current schedule for evening visiting hours?

Mr. BROWN. As of the first of April, which is coming up shortly, we will be open from 10 in the morning until 9 at night.

Mrs. HANSEN. Seven days a week?

Mr. BROWN. Yes, except for Sunday when the hours are from noon to 9 p.m.

VANDALISM IN THE GALLERY

Mrs. HANSEN. Last year we discussed the problem of vandalism in the National Gallery of Art. What is the current status in this regard?

Mr. BROWN. Lucky in large measure; that is, due to the sympathetic interest of this committee, the problem of vandalism is—knock on wood—on the wane. We have had no instance of major vandalism in the year since we have seen you last. We are very grateful for this but we are also very thankful for our guard service which is our major bulwark against this.

You might be interested that in the summer evening hours, because of the technicality in our employment opportunities which allows us to hire women guards, we experimented last year with women guards for the first time. They worked out so well that this coming year 20 out of the 50 evening guards will be female.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is good news.

(Discussion off the record.)

EVENING HOURS

Mrs. HANSEN. As you well remember when the committee provided funds to open the National Gallery of Art at night, we hoped to make it a place for the visitors who come to Washington D.C. and the young people in the area to visit in the evening.

Do you have many young people visiting?

Mr. BROWN. We have indeed, particularly in the evening hours. We are also showing films in the evenings which helps attract them down there and will do that vigorously again this summer.

NUMBER OF VISITS TO GALLERY

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert in the record a tabulation of visitations to the gallery for the last 5 years?

Mr. BROWN. We will.

(The information follows:)

PERSONS REACHED BY THE NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

	Visitations to gallery	Persons (estimated) served by Extension Service	Total persons reached by gallery
Fiscal year:			
1967	1,510,967	1,780,361	3,291,328
1968	1,267,028	2,182,000	3,449,028
1969	1,283,398	2,757,000	4,040,398
1970	1,935,533	3,161,000	5,096,533
1971	1,586,691	4,502,000	6,088,691

TRAVELING EXHIBITS

Mrs. HANSEN. To what extent are your traveling exhibits operative in fiscal year 1972?

Mr. BROWN. We have an arm of the Extension Service which provides traveling exhibitions of framed reproductions of works of art. They are very popular and they reach a number of places. They are supplemented by educational tools in the form of slide lectures with tapes which have been tremendously popular. I was delighted to see last month's bookings had doubled over the previous month. As the overall trend for these is so great, and also in films, we want to expand those as well.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many young people in the United States do you reach with your traveling exhibitions and your Extension Service?

Mr. BROWN. It is hard to break out exactly the age groups but the total number reached was around 4.5 million and our evidence points to the vast majority of that being young people. Schools are our major borrowers and we have worked out a system of helping direct a magazine called "Art and Man" which is being beamed specifically to the schools. This has been enormously popular. It has been an immense success and is a way of getting into the schools. In my own view, that is the most important area we can help serve at the moment because universities are usually equipped with professors of art history and some kind of visual equipment. But schools are floundering in this area now and it is of immense importance for somebody to pay attention to them.

Mrs. HANSEN. Are the schools located throughout the United States?

Mr. BROWN. Yes. We have a map with pins on it and you will see it covers the entire country.

EXTENSION SERVICE WORK

Mrs. HANSEN. Please describe the current activity in your Extension Service program.

Mr. BROWN. We have a program of circulating slide lectures with text, films, and traveling exhibitions which has been expanding and which has been recorded in this catalog which has just been distributed. We have brought copies of this also for you which will give a complete listing of the services we provide in the Extension Service. It is primarily audio-visual material.

NEW POSITIONS

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting 19 new positions. Give the committee a general explanation of the need. Also, will the 5-percent personnel limitation have any affect on your recruitment of new employees in fiscal year 1973?

Mr. BROWN. Grouping the new positions, we have, first of all, positions serving the public, and this includes a music director, which is forced upon us as a result of many factors which make it no longer possible for us to support this out of donated funds. The entire music program has escalated in expense from some $45,000 in 1962 to $105,000

now. These moneys were provided all out of donated funds with the exception of a clerk-typist which was provided by the Government. But with this increase and with the lowering of yields on invested money, we simply are forced now to turn to the Congress to help us continue this wonderful program. It has been shared by hundreds of thousands of people since it was initiated in 1943 in the gallery itself and uncounted millions more over the radio broadcasts which have become a weekly fixture.

The music program is an important aspect of our desire to have the pictures able to communicate in the best possible setting, and we are most eager to continue it.

Art loans are increasing with a new program which we are calling a national lending program, a service allowing our works of art—those which we do not have room for on our walls we want to keep available as much as possible out across the country.

One of the things that attracted Governor Harriman and his gift was the idea that we could get outside Washington to meet a national need with these great treasures. We need people to help administer them.

The Extension Service, I spoke of it earlier, it is growing and is in desperate need of help.

Mrs. HANSEN. What cities will be loaned the paintings?

Mr. BROWN. This will be nationwide. We are in the process of preparing a brochure to explain this program, but already just by the grapevine we have had inquiries from all over. A lot of it is in the West because there we find areas which do not have major art collections already, and we try to favor these places. Also the South is another area from which the requests are flooding in, and we want to try to be as helpful as we can.

The second major category for the new positions we are requesting is in the area of conservation. This in many ways is our major responsibility, to preserve the works of art in our trust and to hand them on to future generations. Every other major art museum has an in-house capability of this kind. The National Gallery of Art never has had one and has always contracted out such services.

There is a variety of reasons for this, the most important one being, over the period of its major growth, a policy of the Samuel H. Kress Foundation. It was for all practical purposes our purchase fund, and spent by its own admission over $30 million in acquiring works of art which at that time were much less expensive than they are now, if available at all.

This was a great thing for the Nation, and their policy was that each work of art as it entered the collection should be in prime condition from a conservation point of view. However, over time these begin to deteriorate. Restorations have a way of changing color. So when the picture was first given to us it looked pristine. Here is an example of a Picasso restored at an earlier time, and the restorations are now in the process of discoloring in such a way that they are very disfiguring to the painting. Here are some details which show you how disturbing that can be.

Mr. YATES. Do you have a later report than 1970?

Mr. BROWN. It is in preparation, a 1971 report.

(Discussion off the record.)

CONSERVATION CONTRACT WORK

Mr. BROWN. Last year we were appropriated $62,000 for this conservation contract work, and this is well in hand, and our request for that project is down $20,000. However, it is time for us to set up our own in-house capability to keep the records on the condition of works of art, to make examinations of them, and take action on that basis——

Mrs. HANSEN. Doesn't that have to be almost continual?

Mr. BROWN. It should be and it hasn't been up to now. It has been hit or miss. This is long overdue.

In our new building we will have space for a fully equipped conservation laboratory which eventually, hopefully, will be able to provide opportunities for training for younger people to go out to other parts of the country. So I set a very high priority on this undertaking.

FIVE-PERCENT PERSONNEL LIMITATION

As to the second part of your question on the 5 percent, the level of employment we were authorized in the 1972 budget was 349, and the Office of Management and Budget allowed us 335, which is 14 down and just shy of the 17 down it would have had to be in order to comply with the 5 percent. Since the 5 percent was a Government-wide guideline, they decided in our case this was the proper determination.

Mrs. HANSEN. Was that fiscal year 1972?

Mr. BROWN. Yes.

Mrs. HANSEN. What was the amount of the savings?

Mr. HAYES. They were around $200,000. However, before the 5-percent reduction, those savings were already committed to pay for increases in utility costs and personnel increases that hit us after the 1972 budget had been prepared.

For example, in the utility costs, we have had a steam increase of $27,500 above the amount we had in the 1972 budget. We also had an electric current increase of $13,500, postage of $13,000, and health benefits of $21,000.

The other increased costs in 1972, approximately $131,000, consisted of personnel items such as reclassification of positions, changes in positions, additional overtime we had to work above that we had budgeted for because of shortages of personnel, and within-grade promotions which hit us harder last year than we had contemplated in our budget.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is your personnel ceiling for fiscal year 1973?

Mr. HAYES. The ceiling we have in the budget for 1973, is 382 including the full-time equivalent of part-time service, or for full-time people it is 360 compared to the 349 we originally started with this year.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many vacancies currently exist?

Mr. HAYES. We have 44 vacancies.

Mrs. HANSEN. What are these vacancies?

Mr. HAYES. Chiefly in the new positions the committee granted us for 1971 and 1972, and in guard and labor positions.

Mrs. HANSEN. You didn't fill these positions after they were granted by this committee?

Mr. HAYES. Fourteen of them we were unable to fill. We had to fill two positions, for example, in the Extension Service. We had to give up other positions in order to fill those.

INFLATION RATE

Mrs. HANSEN. What has been the rate of inflation in utility costs?

Mr. HAYES. The annual rate has been better than 14 percent. I believe an average annual increase of 14.8 percent over the last 4 years, and only last month we received notice from GSA that the steam rate was being increased retroactively to January 1, from $2.30 per 1,000 pounds to $2.69 which I believe is an increase of close to 17 percent.

Mr. BROWN. I might point out in this context we are more vulnerable than most agencies on a percentage basis to the escalations in utility costs because the proper maintenance of the atmosphere in the Gallery is really the most important thing we do. We can't go to the extremes, that say the Kennedy Center had to, of turning the heat off during the day. That is not an option open to us. So our first line of responsibility is in the utility area and the costs simply have been going up faster than we have been able to request additional funds.

So what has suffered is our program of a logical orderly buildup of our staff toward the opening of our new building.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many visitors did you have in 1971?

Mr. BROWN. 1,586,691.

VALUE OF ART

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the value of the works of art at the National Gallery of Art? I realize many of your works are invaluable with no estimated price. I sometimes think some taxpayers of the United States don't recognize these works of art as part of our national treasure.

Mr. BROWN. It is one of these unknowable statistics I am afraid. The escalation in art market values has, perhaps, outstripped almost any other sector of the public marketplace. The then astronomical values at which some collections were brought into the Gallery, $50 million is a figure that comes to mind for the initial Mellon collection—in current prices the multiple would be so many times that it would be very difficult to assess.

When you consider not only the Widener collection, but the Dale collection and the Mellon collection and the Kress collection and the Rosenwald collection and the Harriman collection, the sum total is a very big number. I don't think it would be possible to put an actual dollar amount on it.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much, Mr. Brown. We always enjoy your presentation.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Brown, you spoke about other galleries in the city of Washington. Is there cooperation between the National Gallery and Phillips and the others, for example?

Mr. BROWN. Yes.

Mr. YATES. What do you do together?

Mr. BROWN. We try to keep a very close professional rapport. The Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution is an ex officio member of our board of trustees, and as Director of the National Gallery of Art, I am a member of the Commission of the National Portrait Gallery. There is a good deal of communication that takes place. Furthermore, the directors of the various institutions all belong to the Association of Art Museum Directors and the College Art Association and other professional committees. We meet together often and have lunch from time to time.

Mr. YATES. Is that true at the National Endowment on the Arts?

Mr. BROWN. There we have the Federal Council on the Arts and Humanities which acts as an instrumentality by which just this kind of thing happens. I now have two seats on that. I am very encouraged at the use of that potential for just this reason, for intercommunication, and a very active program is now underway in assessing what could be done by various agencies of the Government to promote the arts. This Council gives us a forum for discussing this and translating it into action on the part of the constituent members.

Mr. YATES. Thank you.

Mr. MCDADE. It is a pleasure to have heard you.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

MONDAY, MARCH 13, 1972.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

WITNESSES

S. DILLON RIPLEY, SECRETARY
JAMES BRADLEY, UNDER SECRETARY
ROBERT A. BROOKS, DEPUTY UNDER SECRETARY
CHARLES BLITZER, ASSISTANT SECRETARY (HISTORY AND ART)
DAVID CHALLINOR, ASSISTANT SECRETARY (SCIENCE)
WILLIAM W. WARNER, ASSISTANT SECRETARY (PUBLIC SERVICE)
RICHARD L. AULT, DIRECTOR OF SUPPORT ACTIVITIES
T. AMES WHEELER, TREASURER
JOHN F. JAMESON, DIRECTOR OF PROGRAMING AND BUDGET
RICHARD S. COWAN, DIRECTOR, NATIONAL MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY
MICHAEL COLLINS, DIRECTOR, NATIONAL AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM
THEODORE H. REED, DIRECTOR, NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK
DANIEL J. BOORSTIN, DIRECTOR, NATIONAL MUSEUM OF HISTORY AND TECHNOLOGY
JOHN R. KINARD, DIRECTOR, ANACOSTIA NEIGHBORHOOD MUSEUM
DAVID F. HERSEY, DIRECTOR, SCIENCE INFORMATION EXCHANGE

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee will come to order.

The next agency to appear before the committee is the Smithsonian Institution. Our principal witness is Dillon S. Ripley, the Secretary. It is always a pleasure to welcome you, Mr. Secretary.

INTRODUCTION OF WITNESSES

We usually have a very stimulating discussion and it should be a very interesting day.

Please introduce your staff who are present today. It is also a pleasure to welcome Mr. Bradley, the Under Secretary.

Secretary RIPLEY. On the right is Dr. Cowan, the Director of the Museum of Natural History. On the left is Mr. Jameson, head of our budget unit, and Dr. Challinor who is the Assistant Secretary for Science.

Dr. Reed has become slightly hirsute in recent years. He is the Director of the National Zoological Park. He is getting ready to go look at pandas.

Mrs. HANSEN. I thought Mr. Reed would be on his way to deliver the Musk Ox.

Secretary RIPLEY. Mr. Brooks, who is acting as Deputy this year to Mr. Bradley, and Mr. Warner who is our Assistant Secretary for Public Service. Mr. Wheeler, the Treasurer of the Institution. Dr. Hersey, Director of the Science Information Exchange. Mr. Kinard, Director of the Anacostia Neighborhood Museum.

Mrs. HANSEN. We are delighted to have you here, Mr. Kinard.

Secretary RIPLEY. Mr. Collins, my friend from Apollo XI, is in charge of the Air and Space Museum.

Dr. Boorstin, the Director of the Museum of History and Technology, and Mr. Blitzer, Assistant Secretary for History and Art.

We are here to answer any questions you may have and discuss our hopes and plans for future years.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert your general statement in the record at this point and summarize it for the committee.

(The statement follows:)

Madam chairman and members of the committee: It is a pleasure to be here today to review the Smithsonian Institution's program plans and to share with you some of the progress and notable accomplishments we have had over the past year. Our many public services in the form of basic research, exhibitions, lectures, publications, performing arts, and both general and specialized education have been made possible by congressional support of our work. We are deeply appreciative of this interest.

NOTABLE EVENTS OF THE PAST YEAR

Our 125th year has been a very good one, although the employment control has slowed our efforts to develop the levels of support staffing approved in the fiscal year 1972 appropriation. Primarily this control has had an adverse effect on the National Museum of Natural History, the National Zoological Park and the Buildings Management Department where there were major employment increases allowed in the current budget year. This effort continues to have our high priority.

With so many notable events of the past year to report, I must be selective in the interest of conserving time today. A fuller report appears in the "Smithsonian Year." Those events I would like to mention vividly illustrate the scope of our present activities. They serve to document at least in small measure our accomplishments with the resources you have provided. They also show our strong efforts to obtain financial and other support for our work from private sources.

Our visitor attendance in fiscal year 1971 to buildings on and in the vicinity of the Mall was 13,800,000, an increase of about 200,000 over the previous year. An additional 5 million persons visited the National Zoological Park and about 50,000 came to the Anacostia Neighborhood Museum. This makes a grand total of almost 20 million persons who used the Institution's educational and cultural resources.

The Smithsonian's professional staff, alone and in collaboration with others, produced almost 1,000 research, exhibition, and other scholarly publications.

Thanks to initial funding in this year's budget, the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory, in cooperation with the University of Arizona, is developing a multimirror telescope. This will be the world's largest infrared and third largest optical telescope.

We are well along in completing the redesign for the National Air and Space Museum. The President has approved our requesting construction funds in the fiscal year 1973 appropriation. Air and space exhibits, which have been scattered in several buildings, will be consolidated in a new and modern structure on

Independence Avenue between 4th and 7th Streets. This museum will display the progress that America has made in aeronautical and space science during the past 200 years. Opening in 1976, as a major feature of Washington's Bicentennial celebration, this center of exhibition, exposition, and education will be visited by an estimated 6 million visitors annually. A taste of the kind of exciting exhibits being planned for this museum is the ballooning exhibit which opened 2 weeks ago, visited by several members of the Congress, and the recreation of a World War I front line fighter airfield to be opened on March 31.

Activity at the Harbor Branch Foundation Laboratory at Fort Pierce, Fla., intensified. This is a new marine research facility, affiliated with the Smithsonian, on the Indian River Inland Waterway. The Johnson-Sea-Link, a 9-ton acrylic and aluminum research submersible capable of extended underwater observations at depths up to 1,200 feet, was constructed with private funds and donated for use. A former Coast Guard cutter is being refitted for oceanographic work and as a tender for the submersible. In addition, a laboratory building has been completed to support scientific investigations related to the underwater studies. Support for this program has been from private sources.

Present land acquisition goals for the Chesapeake Bay Center for Environmental Studies have been almost realized. Negotiations are underway for two additional tracts to be purchased in 1972. This will bring the total land holding of the Center to 2,500 acres. During the coming year, scientists from four bureaus of the Smithsonian and three local universities will be using this splendid natural area for environmental research on the bay and adjoining lands.

The Carnegie Corporation agreed to give the Carnegie Mansion on Fifth Avenue at 90th Street in New York City to the Smithsonian for use of the Cooper-Hewitt Museum of Decorative Arts and Design. A $500,000 grant was received from the Mellon Foundation toward renovation of the mansion.

At long last the Renwick Gallery's restoration has been nearly completed and the building was opened to the public in late January 1972. Originally opened in 1874, as the original Corcoron Gallery, situated opposite the White House and adjoining the Blair House, this Gallery should be an extraordinarily popular museum. Some 50,000 persons have visited the building in the first 6 weeks it has been opened. Under the administration of the National Collection of Fine Arts, it will be used to display changing exhibitions in the fine arts, the decorative arts, and in folk and cultural design.

As a result of substantial funding for the National Museum Act this year we have been able to respond with financial support to 18 significant projects in museum training, conservation, curriculum development, and museum administration. Over 100 requests for funds, exceeding $2 million have been received thus far this year.

I am very happy to tell you that Mr. Hirshhorn is preparing to add some 300 additional works of art to his original gift to the Smithsonian. These works, which have been appraised at a total value of $7,500,000, were chosen by the Museum director from the collections of Mr. Hirshhorn and the Hirshhorn Foundation on the grounds that they would add enormously to the coverage and the brilliance of the opening exhibit of the Joseph H. Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden. The willingness to commit these additional works to us now, under the same terms as the 1966 conditional gift, will make it possible for the Museum to proceed with plans for that exhibition and for its catalog.

The Festival of American Folklife, our fifth on the Mall, was even more successful than its predecessors. About 800,000 persons attended the 5-day event which included a special pavilion featuring the State of Ohio, the participation of Indians of the Northwest Coast and Alaskan Eskimos, and trade union exhibits, as well as the usual wide variety of folk arts and traditional music and dance.

The Anacostia Neighborhood Museum began work on a novel urban studies project funded by generous grants from the Carnegie Corporation, the Cafritz Foundation, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development. One of the results of this support has been an exhibit of Anacostia's history from 1608 to 1945 which opened at the Museum 2 weeks ago. Entitled "The Evolution of a Community," this exhibit portrays Anacostia's diversity and heritage from the views of its past and present residents.

The first television documentary under the series known as Smithsonian Adventure, produced in collaboration with the Columbia Broadcasting System, was broadcast to a prime-time Sunday night national audience. It concerned the excavations conducted by Dr. Iris Love on the Island of Knidos and her search for Praxiteles' renowned statue of Aphrodite. The documentary was favorably re-

viewed by Life magazine and produced a great volume of correspondence from students and the general public interested in archeology. The second film in the series, concerning the first voyage down the Colorado River by Maj. John Wesley Powell, who received Smithsonian support for various of his expeditions, is soon to be broadcast.

The Smithsonian magazine continues to do well in promoting the educational efforts of the Institution. Subscriptions are now over 300,000 and are projected at 315,000 for June 30, 1972, compared with 248,000 a year earlier. It is currently anticipated that the magazine will break even financially this fiscal year—a remarkable performance for this 2-year-old, privately funded venture.

BUDGET REQUESTS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1973

I would like to turn now to our budget requests for the coming fiscal year. Before summarizing these, it might be useful to mention very quickly some of our major objectives for the next several years. These are the goals that unify the Smtihsonian and provide the context for the budgetary requirements of over 40 line items, including museums, galleries, research laboratories, a zoo, and supporting organization units.

Briefly stated, our program objectives are the following:

To nurture the basic scholarly program from which flows publications, lectures, exhibitions, symposia, and other services.—This goal can be accomplished by providing our scientists and historians with the resources that facilitate productive research—technicians and research assistants, library materials, electronic data processing, advanced scientific equipment, and funds for laboratory supplies and field research.

To strengthen the Institution's educational role.—Our efforts will take the form of new and exciting exhibits for the general public. Also guided tours and workshops will be arranged for elementary and secondary schoolchildren. We will prepare and distribute traveling exhibits and home and classroom-use publications and audiovisual materials. And we will offer training opportunities for students and others to use our collections, library, and research facilities under the guidance and supervision of our professional staff.

To contribute to the reappraisal of the American Experience by portraying our Nation's course over the past 200 years and by suggesting paths for our continued national development.—Our plans and preparations for the bicentennial are proceeding. They have met with an enthusiastic response from the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission, the Bicentennial Coordination Center, and the White House. As stated in the recent plan submitted to the President, Washington Bicentennial 1976 The Living City, "the Smithsonian Institution will play a major role in every aspect of Washington's bicentennial celebration." Through publications, traveling exhibits, and advice and assistance to State and local groups, we believe that our contributions also will be national and international in scope.

To improve man's understanding of the physical and natural environment upon which human society depends.—Our coordinated environmental research program is enabling our science bureaus for the first time to monitor, assemble, and analyze biological and physical data on specific important ecosystems. We hope to develop ways to help predict the consequences of environmental change and, thereby, contribute to the better management of our natural world.

To respond to the urgent request of the Nation's museums for help in serving several hundred million visitors each year.—Through the National Museum Act, we hope to provide improved systems for museum cataloging and access to data, museum laboratory centers, especially for conservation, training of personnel, research in museum techniques, and manuals of instruction.

To improve the management of scientific and scholarly information and the preservation of the sources of this information.—This effort includes the design and application of improved information storage and retrieval systems for collection data, conservation of the national collections including archival materials and the preservation, identification, and cataloging of our huge photographic collections for staff and public use.

In total, we are requesting appropriations of $106,923,000 for fiscal year 1973. These budget requests are presented in four categories:

Salaries and expenses, the operating budget of the Smithsonian, $52,964,000;
Science information exchange, for maintenance of the data bank, $1,600,000;
Special foreign currency program, $6 million; and

Construction and restoration and renovation of buildings and facilities, $46,359,000 (including $40 million for the National Air and Space Museum).

I would like to highlight these four appropriation accounts.

Salaries and expenses for regular and special programs

We are asking for a salaries and expenses increase of $8,794,000 on an estimated base of $44,170,000. It is our understanding that both of these estimates will increase as a result of decisions by the Office of Management and Budget on a supplemental appropriation request for fiscal year 1972 and a budgetary amendment for fiscal year 1973. These will provide funds for three recent pay raises affecting general schedule and wage employees. In total, these raises will cost the Smithsonian $1,069,000 this year and $1,769,000 next year. The current year's costs will be met, at least in part, by Smithsonian funds now held in reserve by the Office of Management and Budget as a result of the employment control.

The requested increase of $8,794,000 (which includes $1,082,000 for necessary pay for current staff of which $410,000 is for the full year cost of the wage pay raise) is distributed as follows:

For the science programs we are seeking an additional $2,199,000 (on a base of $15,881,000). This includes $755,000 for the National Museum of Natural History's research and electronic data processing programs; $323,000 for the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory to continue the fabrication of its multimirror telescope; $477,000 to enable the National Air and Space Museum to step-up restoration, research, and other preparations for a 1976 opening in its new building; and $644,000 for all other science programs.

In the history and art area, our budget request is for a $2,298,000 increase (on a base of $5,615,000), of which the large increment, $1,413,000, is for the one-time purchase of furnishings and equipment for the Joseph H. Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden scheduled to open in late 1973; $304,000 are for the curation of the collections and accession of new objects in the National Museum of History and Technology; and $581,000 are for our other art and history museums and activities.

In the public service area we are seeking an additional $245,000 (to our base of $937,000) of which $80,000 are for the operating programs of the Anacostia Neighborhood Museum; $88,000 are for the Folklife and College Theater Festivals and Indian awareness programs of the Division of Performing Arts; and an amount of $77,000 is for other activities.

The special programs section of the operating budget contains a request for a further $1,373,000 (on a base of $2,902,000). This relatively large increase is for activities considered to be of particular importance because they permit many of our bureaus to enlarge and extend their research and public programs. Included in the additional funding we are seeking are $600,000 for bicentennial preparations and activities for the celebration of the great national event, including exhibitions, surveys of American art and folk traditions, and outreach activities of our traveling exhibits and Anacostia programs. The special programs request includes $250,000 for our major exhibitions effort which, with funding in the base, will permit us to complete one major new exhibit on the "World of Living Things," produce another "Of the People, By the People, For the People," and plan a third, "The Earthbound Benefits of Flight." An amount of $400,000 is for the National Museum Act to bring this program of museum assistance to the full funding level of $1 million as authorized by Public Law 91-629. The balance of the special programs request, $123,000, is for academic and educational programs and research awards.

In a new category in our budget request, documentation and conservation, we are asking for an additional $597,000 (on a base of $1,759,000). This new category has been established to emphasize the functions in common of the Smithsonian Libraries and Archives, the Office of the Registrar, the Conservation Analytical Laboratory, and the Photographic Services Division which are so important in preserving, identifying, and cataloging the materials and documents that make up our collections.

For administrative and central support, an increase of $541,000 (on a base of $6,530,000) is proposed for the 1973 budget. This increase for central administration and technical services is essential in order to give support to program operations.

And, finally, we are asking for an additional $1,541,000 (on a base of $10,546,000) for buildings management. This request includes $386,000 for necessary pay, $410,000 for initial services to the Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden,

$85,000 for Cooper-Hewitt Museum staffing, $250,000 for utilities and communications, $220,000 for protection and custodial personnel in our buildings, and $190,000 for the rental of new space for administrative purposes.

Science Information Exchange

The requested budget of $1,600,000 for the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange will meet the costs of input, that is, maintaining and developing the data bank of information on research projects which are planned or in progress. The exchange serves as a national information service to the research community. Users of the exchange pay for all services they receive. In other words, the costs of output are met by user charges. This income is estimated at about $425,000 in fiscal year 1973 as compared with some $325,000 in the current year. Use of the exchange is on the upswing. Numerous studies have concluded that it is a valuable information resource to scientists and science program managers. I should point out that not until user income rises to about $650,000 will it begin to provide some margin that can be applied to meet the costs of input. For this reason, as well as the generally increased costs of basic operations each year, we must ask for an appropriation equal to prior years' funding.

Special foreign currency program

The special foreign currency program provides grants of excess currencies for oversea archeological work, systematic and environmental biological research, astrophysical and earth sciences studies, and museum programs. An appropriation of $6 million is sought, an increase of $2,500,000 over the current year's budget. The development and expansion of regular programs, as well as the opening up of important new research opportunities, especially in India and Poland, have resulted in a rising demand for these grants by American institutions of higher learning. Some 200 such institutions in 32 States have benefited or will be participating in this program.

Construction, restoration, and renovation of buildings and facilities

We are requesting $46,359,000 for the planning, construction, restoration, and renovation of buildings and facilities. Many of these projects are meant to enhance our participation in the 200th anniversary of the Nation's independence. This request is distributed among four appropriation accounts:

Planning and repairs at the National Zoological Park	$675,000
Restoration and renovation of buildings and facilities	5,409,000
Construction of the National Air and Space Museum	40,000,000
Planning for the construction of a bicentennial outdoor museum	275,000

At our National Zoological Park, funds in the amount of $275,000 are requested to cover architectural engineering fees for the construction design of an attractive, natural setting lion and tiger exhibit. This is in accord with preliminary site plans that have been developed under the current redesign effort for master plan for the redevelopment of the zoo. We are also seeking $400,000 to continue the program for renovation and repairs to existing zoo facilities. This funding is required to keep the old part of the zoo in use for the visiting public; for the care and well-being of the animals; and to keep the newer facilites in good condition to guard against larger repair bills later.

Our total request for the restoration, renovation, and improvements to existing buildings totals $5,409,000. Of this total, an amount of $3,500,000 is for the air conditioning and renovation of the Arts and Industries Building for use for the "Year of the Centennial." This will be a recreation of the atmosphere and style of American life at the time of the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition of 1876 midway between our Nation's founding and its 200th birthday. I should point out that the air conditioning of this building is a permanent investment in one of our most important museum buildings on the mall, the timing of which is tied to the bicentennial, but the benefits of which will continue forever. This request also includes $220,000 for road and power improvements at our Mount Hopkins, Ariz., Observatory; $125,000 for the addition of a small storage building for the National Air and Space Museum's use at Silver Hill, Md.; and $1,214,000 for general repairs and improvements to some eight museum buildings and research facilities. It also includes $250,000 for planning for a sixth-floor addition to the History and Technology Building for use for a library of science and technology and $100,000 for feasibility studies on visitor parking and a National Museum of Natural History Research Center.

For the National Air and Space Museum's construction, we are asking for an appropriation of $40 million. This will permit the award of a construction con-

tract in mid-fiscal year 1973 and a construction schedule which will lead to an opening in July 1976. This building, in addition to being a showcase for historic machines, will have a wide variety of exhibits concerned with the science and technology of the space age. The public will be able to see, gathered under one roof for the first time, objects and explanations showing how man has used a broad range of disciplines to achieve flight. The impact of flight upon our environment and our culture will be displayed to the public using the latest multimedia techniques.

Legislation now before the Congress would authorize the establishment of bicentennial park at two federally owned sites on the Potomac River—Fort Foote, in Prince Georges County, Md., and Jones Point on the southern edge of Alexandria, Va. For planning this project, we are seeking an appropriation of $275,000. This outdoor museum would include a small visitor center, parking and other necessary visitor facilities, a parade ground, a naval ordnance park, an outdoor theater, and a boat landing. Special attention will be given to exhibits having significance to the national bicentennial observance, such as a continental encampment and a palisaded fort.

This completes my summary presentation of the Smithsonian's budget request for next year. For over 125 years we have provided the American people with greater knowledge and appreciation of their environmental, cultural, and technological heritage. With the continued support of the Congress we are confident of our continued ability to serve.

Secretary RIPLEY. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

I shall begin by saying that although, as always, we have received very warm and generous treatment in the Congress, this year we were somewhat depressed to find that no sooner had our budget been approved by the Congress than its implementation was slowed with what is known as employment control. This has seriously affected our efforts to develop appropriate levels of support staffing.

As you recall, Madam Chairman, for some years we have been pointing out it is all very well to have these wonderful buildings and facilities which the public enjoys, but we have been seriously hampered by lack of support staff to service them and to serve the public.

This new control has had a particularly adverse effect in three areas, the Natural History Museum, Buildings Management, and the National Zoo. In these activities we were allowed major employment increases by the Congress but we were then forced to cut back.

We have as a high priority the eventual development of appropriate support staff.

Mrs. HANSEN. Dr. Ripley, why was the National Zoo program cut? It seemed to me last year you requested additional personnel on the basis of sheer necessity.

Secretary RIPLEY. That is right. It was an overall cut which affected most severely the filling of new positions and these three organization units are where we had most of the new positions. So many of the new positions remained unfilled rather than terminate on board employees. In other words, 197 new positions were actually granted us in the fiscal 1972 appropriation for a total of 2,570. We were cut back to a June 30, 1972, ceiling that would not allow a large number of these positions to be filled. In addition, we were assessed over $1 million of salaries and benefits savings. We anticipate some relief in fiscal 1973.

I do think I should emphasize again this year that we have been trying hard with our efforts to create a balance in our appeals for private funds. It has always seemed to me the more the Smithsonian could do to enhance its traditional approach toward developing private support, the more interest and the more enthusiasm would be developed

within the Congress for our program. We want to show that we are out looking and searching eagerly for private support to complement the wonderful support we receive from the Congress.

NUMBER OF VISITORS TO THE SMITHSONIAN

This year I estimate we had about 18 million visits. I include within that the zoo itself. I would hazard we have an inflated figure in our statement which I have submitted for the record. The number of visitors to the zoo was nearer 4 million than 5 million. But to visualize 4 million people annually visiting some 156 acres of the zoo property is pretty impressive. This would make, along with over 50,000 visitors who came to Anacostia, and close to 14 million who came to the mall and adjacent buildings, almost 18 million persons.

RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS

Our staff has been active and has produced close to 1,000 research and other publications in spite of the continuing difficulty we have in making the costs of their printing by our Smithsonian Press. As you know the high cost of printing is a perennial headache everywhere in the United States today, whether it is the GPO or any other agency that has to print publications. We are terribly strapped for funds to pay the bills.

Mrs. HANSEN. What do you estimate the cost of printing has escalated in the past 10 years?

Secretary RIPLEY. I would hazard a guess that over the past 10 years it has been about 100 percent.

Mrs. HANSEN. Are printing costs one of the largest inflationary items?

Secretary RIPLEY. It seems to me it is. I don't know whether Mr. Blitzer or Mr. Boorstin who are very much in the business of printing would agree with me. It seems to me this has escalated out of proportion to other items.

MULTIMIRROR TELESCOPE

I am happy to report that as a result of the really important funding we received this year from the Congress, we proceeded with work on the multimirror telescope in Arizona. This we are doing in conjunction with the University of Arizona. As you will recall, this is a new concept in design in which we take six mirrors which had been previously obtained by the University of Arizona as a residual of a Department of Defense project and put them together into one telescope. By having the six, we will achieve the effect of one enormous mirror. The expense of building an enormous mirror telescope, as you know, runs into the multimillion dollars. This new technique of putting six mirrors together and maximizing the effect of the six into one beam will greatly reduce costs.

Mrs. HANSEN. What portion of the cost did the University of Arizona bear?

Secretary RIPLEY. They are sharing it with us about half and half. Of course, it is true that they obtained the mirrors from a project funded by the Air Force. I can't guarantee they are producing private

funds entirety. They are also contributing indirectly the grant funds derived from the Government by providing the residual mirror blanks.

Mrs. HANSEN. Why the Air Force?

Secretary RIPLEY. The Air Force is very active in optical technology and in astronomy.

Mr. BRALDEY. I might contribute that the Air Force prepared these disks in the interest of the technology of preparing disks with the idea they could eventually be used by those more scientifically interested in the research application to which the disks could be put. So this was really a windfall that we were able to get the disks.

Mr. MCDADE. What would be the total cost of the telescope?

Mr. BRADLEY. First, our cost is a million and a half; and then the University of Arizona will contribute about the same amount, including the disks, professional services, technicians, and laboratory studies and tests, as well as what dollars they have. I would say the grand total is $3 million.

Mr. MCDADE. Have you compared it in any way yet with the cost of the single mirror?

Secretary RIPLEY. That would be between $10 and $20 million.

Mr. MCDADE. Are you saying you are able to produce a telescope for $3 million with the same effect?

Mrs. HANSEN. As of yet you don't have a definitive answer?

Secretary RIPLEY. Not until we are further along. In terms of the cost savings, it is fantastic. We understand that this is an item of high priority which the National Astronomy Survey Committee, set up by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the National Science Foundation through the National Academy of Sciences and National Research Council, has recommended. If someone can make a breakthrough in this technique, it will be just sensational. We are very excited about it. Our own astrophysical people had decided some time ago to see if they could do this project.

Mr. MCDADE. I see it is also supposed to be infrared?

Secretary RIPLEY. Yes.

Mr. MCDADE. Is there a new technique involved there, too?

Secretary RIPLEY. Yes.

Mr. MCDADE. The same kind of cost advantages?

Secretary RIPLEY. Yes. By choosing proper mirror coatings and by reducing the metal interferences with the beam, we will achieve an optical instrument with infrared capability. We are asking for the second year's funding for our portion of the project, an increase of $250,000 on a base of $500,000. We anticipate it will be completed about 2 years from now.

Excuse us for being enthusiastic, but we are enthusiastic.

Mrs. HANSEN. I have never failed to see you not enthusiastic on anything.

Secretary RIPLEY. Thank you.

NATIONAL AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM REDESIGN

We are well along in the redesign of the Air and Space Museum. As you know, the fiscal 1972 appropriation contained an amount of $1.9 million for redesign of the building. The main thrust of our request for those funds was that if we lived with the congressional au-

thorizations and approval of 1966, we would be fighting to try and construct an air and space museum which would be costing up in the $70 million bracket. It seemed to us not only prudent but wise to attempt to come back to the Congress and ask to redesign a smaller, more tidy, and more compact building for the cost of what the original authorization and approval had contemplated in 1966. As you will recall, Madam Chairman, that cost was $40 million. This is what we believe we can build the redesigned museum for.

FORT PIERCE, FLA., MARINE FACILITY

As far as some of our private enterprises are concerned, that is, those using private funds, we are happy to report that we combined with the Harbor Branch Foundation in Fort Pierce, Fla., to set up a base for marine studies, an activity in which the Smithsonian has had a long-term interest. We have the submarine, the *Johnson-Sea-Link*, which I described last year, which has been built with private funds. I am happy to say I made a descent in it myself. I am now a submariner and enjoyed it very much. It appears to be a totally innovative design for an underwater submarine for marine studies. It permits outside observation and also has an airlock chamber so divers may proceed from the submarine to reconnoiter and study corals and reefs, the general state of health of reefs, the population of reef fish, and indicated possible pollution.

I found to my great interest that the Corps of Engineers has been doing extensive dredging operations off Key West and that, as a result, several miles out in the shallow waters of that part of the Atlantic which encroaches on Key West you can find dead corals now. I was able to go along in a bubble, like the front of a small helicopter, and actually observe the dying corals. This is an area where they jump the spoilage from the dredging, it gradually settles down on the reef, and the individual particles settle down in the cores of the coral animals and plug them up so the animals die. Dead coral reefs end up being no-good coral reefs.

Mr. YATES. Were you able to stop the dredging of the Corps of Army Engineers with your finding?

Secretary RIPLEY. It did not occur to me I would have any ability to stop the Corps of Engineers in anything.

Mr. YATES. You were just on a voyage of discovery.

Secretary RIPLEY. I was on a voyage of observation.

CHESAPEAKE BAY CENTER FOR ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

In the same way we have been working hard at our Chesapeake Bay Center on the western shore of the Chesapeake Bay. I hope that sooner or later the center will become a national center for environmental studies. We have now acquired or will acquire this year a total of approximately 2,500 acres with funds we have raised. This will be the most important facility near Washington for environmental studies.

In New York, the Carnegie Corp. has agreed to give us the Carnegie House for use of the Cooper-Hewitt Museum. This represents a grant equivalent to several million dollars. We have received also a grant of $500,000 from the Mellon Foundation toward the renovation of that house where we hope to establish a national museum of design.

RENWICK GALLERY

The Renwick Gallery, as you may have noticed from reading in the papers about my fandangoes there, has opened and we had a fine opening. It has already been visited by about 50,000 people. As anticipated when we received the building with the approval of President Johnson, the President's Office and nearby offices have expressed great interest in the fact that this building is now open. It provides a splendid kind of association with the nearby Corcoran Gallery. We emphasize, of course, the fact that the Renwick Gallery is the original Corcoran Gallery Building. The additional museum in the neighborhood has increased the visitation of the Corcoran Gallery.

One of my hopes has been that we would somehow be able to stimulate private galleries in this town as well as private museums around the country just to make people more interested and more excited about going to museums.

So we think this will have a very good affect. In any case the Renwick Gallery is extraordinarily handsome and a fine setting for a museum of design and folk and cultural design as well. We have a splendid exhibition of Indian pottery there from the Pueblo culture at the moment.

NATIONAL MUSEUM ACT

The National Museum Act funding this year has been very heartening to all of us. We have awarded 18 grants out of over 100 requests for funds that have come in for museum training, conservation, curriculum development, and other aspects of museum activity which are not essentially the province of the arts and humanities endowments. We continue to feel that what the Smithsonian can offer in technical expertise is something that it owes the museums of the Nation. The National Museum Act program makes patent something we have been trying our best to do over the years in the past.

As you recall, Public Law 91–629 required that we give a proportion of the funds appropriated to us to the arts and humanities endowments. We transferred $100,000 under the authorizing language to each of the Endowments. I assume we will be getting reports from them on their uses of the $200,000. They have been grateful for this addition.

HIRSHHORN ART GIFTS

Mr. Hirshhorn has added additional works, as you probably noticed, Madam Chairman, to his collection. This has turned out to be a bonanza. Under the agreement with Mr. Hirshhorn, he was obligated to give us another $1 million worth of art. In fact, he and the Hirshhorn Foundation have just given us over 300 additional works of art appraised at a total value of over $7.5 million.

The reason for the announcement at this time is because we have to get a catalog printed. We had been told by the publisher that if we did not get word to him on the catalog contents by last week, he would not be able to get these works into the catalog appropriately.

So I was amused when it happened to come out just the week before our hearings, which made it sound as if we were doing a Hill ballyhoo on the side.

Mr. YATES. Is Mr. Hirshhorn retaining any part of his collection?

Secretary RIPLEY. Yes, sir, but we anticipate that virtually everything will come to the museum. He is buying a few things he thinks he will put into his house. He has bought a house in Washington. Those things are not the major works he has been buying for the museum.

As an example, there is a quaint looking early cubist Picasso sculpture in the house. He said, "I bought it specifically because it is one of the rarest pieces of Picasso. In 25 years there won't be any more. And this is for the museum." He is thinking museum all the time.

(Discussion off the record.)

Secretary RIPLEY. This has been very pleasing to us in terms of the success of the museum. I think it is going to make the museum enormously successful, and I think it is going to mean that we will have enough sculpture in reserve to be able to rotate and change the material with great frequency.

FESTIVAL OF AMERICAN FOLKLIFE

I am happy to report that last year our Festival of American Folk Life seemed to be even more successful than its predecessor. We estimate that about 800,000 persons attended. We featured Ohio, trade union exhibits, and a number of Indian tribes. We particularly had demonstrations by Northwest coast Indians and Alaskan Eskimos which was completely fascinating to me. I believe some of the Indians came and called on you.

Mrs. HANSEN. The Makahs.

Secretary RIPLEY. Yes. I am sorry you were not able to get down and see it yourself.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mrs. HANSEN. What programs do you plan for the Mall this year?

Secretary RIPLEY. This year the State involved is Maryland. They are the sponsoring State. We are going to have a very considerable number of Indian programs which Mr. Warner can tell about.

Mr. WARNER. This year the Indian presentation will focus on the Southwest.

Mrs. HANSEN. Will the Navajos and the Hopis participate in that program?

Mr. WARNER. Yes.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please proceed, Mr. Ripley.

ANACOSTIA NEIGHBORHOOD MUSEUM

Secretary RIPLEY. The Anacostia Neighborhood Museum has begun work on a new urban studies project funded by generous grants from the Carnegie Corp., the Cafritz Foundation, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development. We have just opened a fascinating exhibit Sunday before last, which I hope some members will have a chance to see, called the "Evolution of a Community." It concerns the evolution of Anacostia since 1608 when Captain John Smith came. Mr. Kinard is here and could explain any of it you would like to hear about. I was thrilled to see the community participation that was involved in this. It was by far the most sophisticated exhibit of its type I have ever seen.

Mrs. HANSEN. You have a continuing community participation through a wide range of programs.

Secretary RIPLEY. We do.

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee has taken a great interest in this program.

Secretary RIPLEY. This is a tremendous project. And the degree to which people from other agencies of the Government and elsewhere have come and watched the project has been very satisfying to us. They are interested in the possibility of community museums now. This is quite a breakthrough for us. We can pioneer something like this, and then the major Government agencies realize it is effective and is working. We are working now to obtain a large grant from a foundation. It is somewhat contingent on our being able to erect a small, temporary, mobile building in the Anacostia area for about $200,000. If we can get that structure, we believe we will have a very major foundation grant for a 5-year period to offer technical training to disadvantaged and minority persons in exhibit preparation techniques.

After that 5-year period, we hope to get other grants or funding from Government agencies or others that are getting interested in using museums and neighborhood museums to train technicians from an area like Anacostia, who then can go out and build low-cost exhibits for schools, community centers, and for similar areas in urban centers around the country.

This is what we have been trying desperately to do for about 3 years. Our first effort with two of the senior foundations in this country failed because they said the project isn't education and it it isn't an art museum. So the project fell between two potential sources of support. They were all programed for big departments. We believe that if we can receive funds from the Congress in the fiscal 1973 appropriation to erect a small training facility near the Anacostia Museum, we can then get a major grant of possibly over $1 million, to support the training of technicians. This will be a wonderful thing for the whole exhibits enterprise across the country.

SMITHSONIAN TELEVISION PROGRAM

Again on the non-Federal funds side, we had our first essentially national television documentary under the series known as "Smithsonian Adventure," produced in collaboration with CBS. It concerned Dr. Iris Love who was seeking the lost sculpture of Aphrodite by Praxiteles. Our next program is going to be on Maj. John Wesley Powell who, as you recall, was the founder of the Bureau of American Ethnology in the Smithsonian and the Geological Survey in the Department of the Interior and employed by the Smithsonian for over 30 years. Powell's trip down the Colorado is the second in the series.

(Discussion off the record.)

SMITHSONIAN MAGAZINE

Secretary RIPLEY. The magazine "Smithsonian" I am happy to say is doing very well. We now have over 300,000 subscriptions nationally, and this includes, of course, all States. We are projected to break even

financially this fiscal year, which means we will establish a near record for a startup magazine. It will be 2 years old in April of this spring. We are very pleased with it.

MAJOR OBJECTIVES

I would like to turn now to our budget requests for fiscal 1973. The items in these budget requests will contribute to the achievement of some major objectives which I would like to review briefly. First, they will nurture the basic scholarly programs which result in public services. We cannot produce good exhibits, we cannot produce good publications or any good products which appear in the public view, without basic research by historians and scientists and the supporting help that they need from technicians, research assistants, library materials, and others.

Our second major thrust is toward fulfillment of our educational role. As I left the Institution this morning, there was a meeting of docents who are dedicated to the school programs being undertaken by the Smithsonian. I feel one of the most significant aspects of getting educated today is to be able to go through open education techniques you get through museums. We are working on guided tours and workshops, audiovisual materials for home and classroom use, and increasing, as we can, the role of our Traveling Exhibition Service which is privately funded. But we interlock this closely with a local program for the schools which we are trying constantly to develop and build up.

(Discussion off the record.)

Secretary RIPLEY. Our third goal is to make a major contribution to the reappraisal of the American experience. As you know, Madam Chairman, we have been planning our bicentennial programs for some time. We are anticipating that with your help, we will continue to plan and move into their implementation. We have had enthusiastic response from the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission, from the Coordination Center for the District, and from the White House itself. We are very pleased and very enthusiastic about our bicentennial program.

The Smithsonian is highlighted in the plan submitted to the President called "Washington Bicentennial 1976—The Living City." As stated in that plan, we will "play a major role in every aspect of Washington's Bicentennial celebration."

Our environmental programs are developing well throughout the scientific bureaus of the Institution. We have a great deal of interbureau cooperation for the general environmental research program which is going on from the Arctic all the way down into the tropics. As a major objective, we hope to be able to develop predictive techniques on environmental changes and monitoring techniques which will be of significance and use once we have pioneered them, to the major Government agencies.

Our Museum Act, as I have mentioned, is working quite well. We have had some 18 grants so far in the areas of improved systems for museum cataloging, access to data, and laboratory centers, especially for conservation. Conservation is going to get to be the worst problem for museums everywhere in the world within the next 20

years. The provision of museum training for these kind of technical personnel, research in various sorts of techniques for exhibits, and the preparation of manuals of instruction are important objectives for the Institution in responding to the needs of museums.

And, finally, we are working to improve the management of scientific and scholarly information and the preservation of the sources of this information.

BUDGET REQUESTS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1973

We are requesting this year total appropriations, Madam Chairman, of $106,923,000 which breaks down into the following: for salaries and expenses, the operating budget of the Smithsonian, we are requesting $52,964,000 representing an increase of $8,794,000 on our estimated base.

For the Science Information Exchange, about which you have heard recently in our request for supplemental funds, we are seeking $1,600,000 for maintenance of the data bank.

The Special Foreign Currency Program is asking for an appropriation of $6 million, an increase of $2,500,000 from the present level which this past year has been at $3,500,000.

For construction and restoration and renovation of buildings, we are seeking $46,359,000 of which $40 million is for the National Air and Space Museum and most of the remainder is for restoration and renovation of buildings and facilities, the major item being for the air conditioning and renovation of the Arts and Industries Building in time for the Bicentennial.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For our science programs under "S. & E. budget," we are asking for an increase of $2,199,000 on a base of $15,881,000. The major item of this is $755,000 for National Museum of Natural History research and data processing; $323,000 for the Astrophysical Observatory principally for the multimirror telescope; $477,000 are to enable the National Air and Space Museum to step up restoration, research, and preparations for a 1976 opening in its new building; and $644,000 are for all other science programs.

In history and art more than half our requested increase of $2,298,000, is for the one-time expenditure for the Hirshhorn Museum furnishings and equipment. This amounts to $1,413,000. In addition, $304,000 are for the curation of the collections and acquisition of new objects in the National Museum of History and Technology, and $581,000 are for our other art and history museums and activities.

In the public service area we are requesting an additional $245,000 to our base which is close to $1 million of which $80,000 are for the Anacostia Neighborhood Museum; $88,000 are for the Folk Life and College Theater Festivals and the Indian awareness programs; and $77,000 are for other activities.

Our special program section of the operating budget contains a request for a further $1,373,000 on a base of $2.9 million which will allow us an additional $600,000 to develop research and public programs in the area of Bicentennial preparations. It will also develop

our major exhibition efforts, $250,000, and provide an additional $400,000 to add to the base of $600,000 appropriated this year for the National Museum Act to bring us up to the authorized funding level.

EARTHBOUND BENEFITS OF FLIGHT

Mrs. HANSEN. You plan an exhibit entitled "The Earthbound Benefits of Flight." Will this encompass the whole broad spectrum of space technology?

Secretary RIPLEY. Yes.

Mrs. HANSEN. I think the average individual today is unaware of the techniques and technologies currently being used in a myriad of programs developed from our space program. Is there a way to present what has been developed so the people of this Nation have a good understanding of the benefits that have accrued from our space program?

I visited an industry in my district, which is about as far removed from the space program as you could imagine, and yet they were using in their technology some of the results of space technology.

If the space exhibit is limited to Washington, D.C., I am afraid only those individuals who visit the Capital will realize the benefits which have accrued. It seems to me people all over this Nation should be informed of our achievements.

Secretary RIPLEY. We have had requests from our regents to see if there were not ways by which we could enhance public understanding of science at this time. I have talked to the President of the National Academy of Sciences and the Director of the National Science Foundation about some of their programs which are rather underfunded. The NSF program in public understanding of science is very small. But I also reminded them that we hope to have this Air and Space Museum in which we will show results of high-grade technological breakthroughs in everything from computers to Teflon and those strange fabrics that have been developed for medical use.

Mrs. HANSEN. I am sure our very distinguished witness, Astronaut Collins, is familiar with these developments.

Secretary RIPLEY. Some people walking around today are doing so because of some surgical techniques to insert special kind of fabrics to bypass blood vessels which were developed as byproducts of the space program. This kind of thing is something we hope to have not only in our Air and Space Museum where we already have some pilot exhibits of this sort, but also in our Traveling Exhibition Service. We have now 200 such exhibits.

NEED FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION ON TECHNOLOGY

Mrs. HANSEN. In this day to get a message across you almost have to use the mass media.

Secretary RIPLEY. You are correct. Would you care to have Mr. Collins talk to this?

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee would be delighted.

Mr. COLLINS. Thank you very much. I couldn't agree with you more about this lack of knowledge. This exhibit would go a long way toward presenting some additional facts. But I think even more than

that it would give us an opportunity to have a series of symposia where we would bring together the potential users of this knowledge who today don't know about its existence. The medics know a little bit about their specific area, and certain manufacturers and computer experts know about theirs. The idea would be to use this exhibit as a focal point and catalyst to bring these people together, say, "Look, this is what is available to you in your particular industry or as an aid in solving your particular problems."

Mrs. HANSEN. I couldn't agree with you more because the fallout in knowledge has been tremendous. Yet the slogan of the day is to be against the space program. It is an able way to spend money. You have to make the people of the United States aware of what the space program is contributing to our society if it is going to continue at an acceptable level.

Secretary RIPLEY. We have had some interest in this connection from the President's Office, Madam Chairman. We are planning an exhibit on productivity. I am sure that within this exhibit, which will be installed in the Museum of History and Technology, there will be some recognition of technological breakthroughs accomplished as a byproduct, as it were, of these kinds of programs.

Mrs. HANSEN. The media has to relay the message that it is no longer the fashionable thing to look down on technological advances. These technological advances are going to save mankind itself, particularly in the world of conservation. The world of ecology is more than not stepping on a worm. It is a matter of developing some input on how to live in the framework of forests, water, air, et cetera.

Secretary RIPLEY. I am afraid "ecology" is a hopelessly misunderstood word.

Mrs. HANSEN. The environment isn't something to look at. The environment is something to live with.

ROLE OF SMITHSONIAN MUSEUMS IN TECHNOLOGY EDUCATION

Secretary RIPLEY. Right. Well, I think that our two great museums, the Museum of History and Technology and the Museum of Air and Space of the Future, are both going to demonstrate to Americans more clearly than anything else that if we have anything to be proud of in this country, and I am convinced we have very many things, our technological expertise is by all odds the outstanding contribution to human culture that we have made.

In years past we thought it was our expressions of religious faith and independence. This is all very well and has existed in other parts of the world as well, as we are now discovering, but it seems to me that from the point of view of our skills in evolving methods and techniques in what we now call popular technology, we are preminent. This has been done by Americans in America.

Mr. MCDADE. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

DOCUMENTATION AND CONSERVATION

Secretary RIPLEY. I should speak briefly about my interest for the Institution in documentation and conservation. We feel that this is an area where in the next generation, museums, libraries, and archives

throughout the world are going to be focusing particular strength. There is some interest, I notice, in the Senate, in thinking about some kind of conservation laboratories. We have volunteered our interest because we think we are involved, and we feel this is terribly important.

BUILDINGS MANAGEMENT

For buildings management, we are asking an additional $1,541,000. This request includes $386,000 for necessary pay; $410,000 for the initial buildings management services for the Hirshhorn Museum which, as you know, is scheduled to be completed by the end of this year and in which we hope to have some beneficial occupancy before the end of this year. Amounts of $85,000 are for Cooper-Hewitt Museum staffing, $250,000 are for utilities and communications, $220,000 are for protection and custodial personnel where we continually feel shortages in our own buildings and where the employment ceiling hit us very badly this year, and $190,000 are for the rental of new space for administrative purposes.

SCIENCE INFORMATION EXCHANGE

Our budget for the Science Information Exchange, Madam Chairman, I think you already know a great deal about. I have Dr. Hersey here, and later he will be prepared to testify about user income and other matters, but we have the problem of maintaining our employment for the staff in the meantime.

SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM

For our foreign currency program, we seek an increase up to $6 million, the purpose being that in certain countries, such as India and Poland, opportunities for grants to American scientists working abroad have greatly increased. We have now a record of about 200 institutions in 32 States that have benefited or will be participating in our program. Almost everywhere I go in the country today I run into institutions, as in Cincinnati 2 weeks ago, where the principal support for their work in Israeli archeology has come through help from our foreign currency program abroad.

We are requesting, as I have noted already, $46,359,000 for planning, construction, restoration, and renovation of buildings.

It breaks down into planning and repairs at the zoo, $675,000; restoration and renovation of buildings and facilities, $5,409,000; construction of the Air and Space Museum, $40 million; and planning for a bicentennial outdoor museum, $275,000. I think we can discuss those in detail.

We are particularly hopeful that the Bicentennial Outdoor Museum will get underway in the planning stage this year. It has been approved as part of the bicentennial program for the District and is a part of the President's message on that.

OBJECTS FOR DISPLAY

I have some "show and tell" objects in case you are interested in some of the things we have been acquiring, or would you rather see them at the conclusion?

Mrs. HANSEN. I think the committee would like to see them now.

Secretary RIPLEY. We have some interesting currency that we brought along from States where this national currency was certified for the eighties under the Territorial Act. We have a small item here that is worth $20,000 from Oregon City, a beaver coin, 1849.

We have some stamps from the original territory; stamps, letters, and covers on the left, and then first day covers given to the Institution years later by Mr. Farley from the States as they celebrated different State events in the thirties. These are mostly from the State of Washington. We have a commemoration issue on Mount Rainier which is worth a quarter of a million dollars.

We have the first airmail letter ever sent. This was sent by Benjamin Franklin's son, his illegitimate son, to his son who was working in the U.S. legation in Paris. It was sent in 1789 in a balloon across the channel. This is in our ballooning exhibit, which is great fun, on the development of ballooning as a science. It is in the Arts and Industries Building. We have had a facsimile made of this in case any of the members are interested. We would be glad to send it to you. It is a fun letter, very interesting.

Mr. YATES. I would like it very much.

Secretary RIPLEY. Then we have some marvelous minerals to show you. This is a sulfur oxide from Green River Gorge in King County in Washington, perfectly beautiful. This is a quartz formation in King County which has produced amethyst at the tip end which, of course, is very valuable, and nobody will admit where it comes from but they are hoping to develop a commercial production. It is a great secret. I suppose it is like the gold rush. They don't want to tell where the quarry is. Isn't that handsome?

Then this is a uranium source, low grade, so it is not radioactive, autunite, from Daybreak Mine near Spokane. Isn't that beautiful?

Mr. YATES. I saw these in your museum yesterday.

Secretary RIPLEY. These quartz?

Mr. YATES. Yes. I must say your museums were beautiful yesterday. I was at the Museum of History and the Museum of Natural History, too, and went through it.

Secretary RIPLEY. It is interesting. In another State, in Nevada, there is an opal mine known but the opal has always been very friable. It breaks easily and now there is apparently a secret process again being developed. If this opal from the Virgin Valley Mine can be effectively made into jewelry it will be equivalent to the Australian opals.

Mr. YATES. What did you say about the opal?

Secretary RIPLEY. Virgin Valley in Nevada has a mine where there are very beautiful examples of opal but they are very friable and they break up. There is apparently a secret process being worked on now, however, which if it can be developed will make the opal usable for jewelry which then would rival the Australian opals. We get involved in this because our Department of Mineral Sciences is the most active in the world largely due to the funds that were received years ago from the Roebling family and others. With these funds we have been ablet o buy specimens all during the depression in the years when mineralogy sank into the bottom of the barrel. It shows

how important it is to be able to keep some of these things going through bad times. The Mineral Sciences Department is tremendously involved with possible commercial development of this sort.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE SMITHSONIAN

Mr. YATES. How many families have contributed to the progress of the Smithsonian?

Secretary RIPLEY. I don't know the sum total of the individual families but it must run into very considerable numbers starting with notable people like Freer, Mellon, Hirshhorn, and Roebling in this case, Abbott, Walcott, one of my predecessors, left a considerable amount for scientific research. Of course, now we have small gifts through the development of the Smithsonian Associates so there must be several thousand families and individuals in total.

These were some of the items we thought would interest you, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. They are very interesting.

RECORD OF APPROPRIATIONS

Please insert in the record your total appropriations by fiscal year for the last 10 years.

Secretary RIPLEY. We will do so, Madam Chairman.

(The information follows:)

Smithsonian Institution 1/
10-Year Appropriation History

	Operating	Museum Programs	Construction 3/
1963	11,106,554	-	1,275,000
1964	13,191,000	-	1,275,000
1965	15,540,000	-	1,525,000
1966	18,921,000	1,300,000	3,787,000
1967	22,699,000	2,316,000	3,889,000
1968	24,340,000	2,316,000	2,328,000
1969	26,443,000	2,316,000	2,700,000
1970	29,965,000	2,316,000	4,625,000
1971	36,895,000	2,500,000	7,125,000
1972	46,001,000 2/	3,500,000	6,347,000
1973 est.	54,564,000 2/	6,000,000	46,359,000

1/ Excludes National Gallery of Art, John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts and the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars.

2/ Includes Science Information Exchange operating.

3/ Includes three construction accounts: Construction and Improvements, National Zoological Park; Restoration and Renovation of Buildings; and Construction

Mrs. HANSEN. What was your appropriation in fiscal year 1963?

Secretary RIPLEY. For 1963 our total appropriation for "S&E" was $11,060,550, and for zoo construction, $1,275,000. Authorized positions were 1,292. The year before that we had a major construction item of $4,736,000 which was for the additions to the Museum of Natural History. Of course, our budget has ups and downs with construction items. The year following that, in 1964, we had again zoo construction funding of $1,275,000, a total "S&E" of $13,191,000, and for the Portrait Gallery and Fine Arts Galleries renovations, $5,976,000.

BUDGET INCREASE

Mrs. HANSEN. I notice $55.8 million was appropriated in 1972. You are requesting $106.9 million in 1973 for an increase of about $51 million.

Secretary RIPLEY. That is right.

Mrs. HANSEN. In view of the overall condition of the national budget please explain why you are requesting this large increase in fiscal year 1973.

Secretary RIPLEY. Well, we would be very happy to explain this, Madam Chairman. The essential reason for the large jump in our budget is construction and, of that, the principal item is $40 million which would be the requested sum for the Air and Space Museum. We are aware that the Congress does not usually approve of a construction authorization spread over several years. This amount of $40 million, in fact, represents money which we would be expending for the next four or five years. We do not actually need $40 million for the National Air and Space Museum in fiscal 1973. We need only a fraction of that amount, plus authority to enter into a contract for the building.

If you take into consideration that $40 million, other substantial items are $1,400,000 for the onetime purchase for the Hirshhorn Museum of furnishings and equipment not in the original construction contract; $3,500,000 is for the air-conditioning and restoration of the Arts and Industries Building which we hope to complete by the bicentennial; and $1,541,000 are for buildings management. Aside from these, Madam Chairman, the only other major item is an increase of $2,500,000 for our special foreign currency program.

As you recall, we have asked for major increases every year and for a number of years we have not been granted them. Last year we had our first major increase in the foreign currency appropriation and we still feel that the demand, the concern, and the use of these funds by American institutions is so great that we must keep asking for them.

ADDITIONAL POSITIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1973

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting an additional 244 permanent positions for 1973. This is an increase from 2,570 positions you had authorized in 1972, to 2,814 in 1973. As you know, this committee reviews budget estimates of many of the bureaus of the Department of the Interior and other large organizations in the related agency section of the bill. For example, in Interior we find many of the bureaus with greatly expanded workloads as a result of additional legislation having little or no increase in permanent positions, notwithstanding the

additional duties. The increase in personnel for the Forest Service is only 28 positions for activities funded by appropriations approved in this committee.

In view of this generally severe limitation on personnel in other agencies of the Government, may we have your comments as to why permanent positions in the Smithsonian should be increased by about 10 percent in 1973?

Secretary RIPLEY. Madam Chairman, we are requesting additional positions for an increase of about 9 percent for the following major reasons: 38 new positions are for the National Museum of Natural History to continue the program which has been discussed with this committee in the past to raise the level and ratio of support personnel to the professional research staff. As we have demonstrated in the past, Madam Chairman, our ratio of support level for our scientists is now about one-half the amount recommended and suggested by all scientific surveys of manpower. We are very much understaffed in the support level and this is something that we have been talking about and hoping to be able to raise over a 3-year period.

Second, 20 additional positions are for the National Air and Space Museum to step up collections restoration, research, and exhibit planning pointing to the opening of a new museum building. As I discussed with this committee in 1964, the first year that I came to the Institution, we must phase operational growth over about a 4-year period for opening any museum building. If we are going to open a major museum of any sort we have to start building an operating budget and a supportive personnel base about 4 years ahead of time in order to be able to open the museum. We would appear ridiculous in the public eye if we finished a building, finished the bricks and mortar, for the Hirshhorn Museum or any other public museum and simply kept the doors closed. The public expectations would not be satisfied in any sense.

This was the plan with the Fine Arts and Portrait Galleries Building which I inherited from my predecessor as a project approved by the Congress in 1962. The restoration and renovation of that building with funds appropriated in 1964 and 1965 for an opening in 1968 meant that I began appealing to the Congress and to the Bureau of the Budget for supporting personnel in 1964. So on a 4-year schedule you must build up some base in order to be able to open the building at all.

In the case of our buildings management department we are requesting 84 additional persons. This will provide for an initial staffing of 44 for the Hirshhorn Museum for one-third of a year during fiscal 1973. Nine positions of a custodial and mechanical maintenance nature are requested for the Cooper-Hewitt Museum. And for guard protection and custodial shortages in Smithsonian buildings we are asking for 31 more positions. I am sure, Madam Chairman, you have heard about this problem in connection with other bureaus which come under the jurisdiction of this committee. Today we estimate that a supervisory person is needed for four guard level positions, whereas when I came to the Smithsonian there was need for no more than one supervisor for seven guards.

Mrs. HANSEN. What has been the cause?

Secretary RIPLEY. The cause has been a general deterioration, I should say, in the level of interest of the persons that can be recruited

for these relatively poorly paid positions and a heightening of the expectations of those persons to be recruited who feel that the amount of work demanded of them is significantly less, if you see what I mean.

Mr. CLAWSON. Madam Chairman, may I ask a question in that connection?

Mrs. HANSEN. Surely.

Mr. CLAWSON. Have you made a cost analysis; you have gone from seven to four in what length of time?

Secretary RIPLEY. Well, this has been in my experience.

Mr. CLAWSON. Since you have been with the Smithsonian?

Secretary RIPLEY. Yes; 8 years. Perhaps we are getting to this all over, Mr. Clawson.

Mr. CLAWSON. You require review then, I think.

PERSONNEL CONTROLS

Mr. YATES. I don't understand the logic of requiring an executive agency such as the Smithsonian to cut back on its employees and then turn to the committees of Congress and request the privilege of hiring more of them.

Secretary RIPLEY. Mr. Bradley, would you like to talk to that?

Mr. BRADLEY. May I try to answer you, sir? We live, of course, as a part of the executive branch for many purposes although we do have a private nature. Within the executive branch when the word was passed that "you shall cut back," we cut back $1.1 million worth of employment which probably ran about 125 employees. But next year is another year and we wouldn't be doing our job if we didn't come back here to the committee and set before you what we think our programs really require for employment in fiscal year 1973.

Mr. YATES. Yes, but you cut back on 125 employees and then you are going to rehire them, aren't you?

Mr. BRADLEY. Well, they won't be the same people.

Mr. YATES. You are going to have to train another group of people, then, aren't you?

Mr. BRADLEY. That is correct, although the reduction in force procedure was not followed.

Mr. YATES. Presumably attrition.

Mr. BRADLEY. Essentially attrition. The Science Information Exchange, of course, is a special case where we are really up against it.

Mr. YATES. OMB must see the fallacy in this, must they not? Have you pointed it out to them?

Mr. BRADLEY. Yes, we have. In fact, we got what we considered to be some employment relief from the $1.1 million reduction in that they permitted us to take—this is rather technical—a portion of the $1.1 million which fell out of our appropriation base for 1972, the fiscal year we are in, and they permitted us to build it back into our base for 1973. Technically as a budgeteer, I believe this helps a great deal because they recognized that we were getting additional buildings, we were getting ready for additional occupancy, we were opening the Renwick Gallery, and we didn't have enough guards, custodians, and other employees. We have surveyed and studied this.

I can assure you we have brought in experts and find we could use many more guards. There is no question about that. So we appear be-

fore you each year and tell you what the next year's requirements really are even though we take our lumps during the current year.

VANDALISM

Mr. YATES. How do you know you could use many more guards? Are you suffering as a result of vandalism through inadequate guard service?

Mr. BRADLEY. Yes, sir.

Secretary RIPLEY. We have shown in the past, Mr. Yates, examples of rare art objects defaced because there were not enough guards to keep on eye on them, particularly in exhibit areas of relatively low visitation. If you have 200 people in a small exhibit area the chances are that nobody is going to do anything bad to the objects. If you have four or five people or one person at that moment and the guard turns his back or takes one of his allowed coffee breaks, something may happen.

Mr. BRADLEY. The statistics on vandalism show 262 cases of reported vandalism in 1970, 335 in 1971, and 193 for the first 7 months of 1972, so let us say an annual rate of about 350 for the fiscal year that we are in, 1972. We don't like to introduce that in the record but there it is. That is the record of reported vandalism incidents.

Mr. CLAWSON. Do you have a dollars and cents value?

Secretary RIPLEY. Yes. We don't like to introduce this in the record because it might appear in some print and that might encourage more vandalism. This is the escalation phenomenon that is seen in television when there is trouble.

Mr. CLAWSON. I still don't understand how OMB operates. They require a cutback by this sum of money and then approve your coming to this committee requesting more employees?

Secretary RIPLEY. Yes; that is correct.

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee had a lengthy discussion of this action as you recall last fall. We considered at that time transferring funds to meet the supplemental requests. This seemed to us a strange procedure to request additional funds when cuts were being made.

Mr. YATES. I think it is wishful thinking by the administration in trying to cut down the size of the deficit and hoping that next year it won't be as great.

Secretary RIPLEY. We have figures on particular items of vandalism.

Mr. YATES. On the cost?

Secretary RIPLEY. Yes.

Mr. YATES. Of restoring?

Secretary RIPLEY. Well, with respect to a Japanese scroll painting, for example, a child just drawing a mark with heavy chalk on it may mean 6 months' work and at a possible cost of over $100,000.

Mr. YATES. What is the value of the scroll?

Secretary RIPLEY. The scroll is probably worth $250,000. It could be if it is particularly early and particularly rare.

Mr. YATES. Why don't you put it behind glass?

Secretary RIPLEY. Some we do, but we don't put all of them behind glass. We vary the exhibits.

Mr. YATES. That is not the same thing. I agree with the thrust of it but at least in one case you have an opportunity to protect it by putting it behind glass and the other you don't.

Secretary RIPLEY. Off the record, Mr. Yates.
(Discussion off the record.)

NUMBER OF PERMANENT POSITIONS IN FISCAL 1972

Mrs. HANSEN. What are the number of permanent positions funded in your 1972 appropriation?

Secretary RIPLEY. Mr. Bradley.

Mr. BRADLEY. Madam Chairman, we have authorized 2,570 permanent positions in 1972.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the personnel limitation under which you are now operating?

Mr. BRADLEY. A June 30, 1972, actual employment in permanent positions of 2,202.

Mrs. HANSEN. What are the projected savings for 1972?

Mr. BRADLEY. $1,100,000.

Mrs. HANSEN. What are the projected savings for 1973?

Mr. BRADLEY. Projected savings related to the employment control?

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes. Insert the information in the record.

(The information follows:)

EMPLOYMENT CONTROL SAVINGS—FISCAL YEAR 1973

Office of Management and Budget letter of September 20, 1971, which established the employment control and related dollar savings of $1,131,000 in fiscal year 1972 stated that "these dollar savings will also be taken into account in the 1973 estimate." It was Smithsonian's understanding that this meant an equivalent dollar reduction in fiscal year 1973. The fiscal year 1973 budget allowance to the Smithsonian, however, contained a savings of $531,000.

As a closely related matter, it would appear that the Office of Management and Budget ceiling for employment on June 30, 1973, will permit a higher level of employment against fiscal year 1973 base positions of 2,570 as well as against the 244 new positions requested in the 1973 budget. The Smithsonian has been given a June 30, 1973, ceiling of 2,544 against the total requested number of positions of 2,814. This is an estimated lapse of about 10 percent only slightly higher than normal for the Institution. Consequently, the Institution believes it will be able to more fully encumber the total number of positions granted by the Congress.

TABULATION OF APPROPRIATIONS AND PERSONNEL

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert in the record a tabulation of your total appropriations and permanent personnel by fiscal year for the last 5 fiscal years.

Secretary RIPLEY. We will do that.

(The tabulation follows:)

Fiscal year	Appropriation	Authorized permanent positions
1969	$23,443,000	2,000
1970	29,965,000	2,077
1971	36,895,000	2,373
1972	44,701,000	2,570
1973 estimate	52,964,000	2,814

AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION REQUIREMENTS

Mrs. HANSEN. You have a few items in your budget request for which authorizing legislation has not been enacted. Usually requests of this type are deferred until the authorizing legislation has been enacted, and they are included at a later date in a supplemental. Specify your requests in this connection and indicate the rationale for including them in your regular budget appropriation request.

Secretary RIPLEY. We will do so, Madam Chairman.

(The information follows:)

The only request included in the estimates of appropriations for the fiscal year 1973 which is contingent upon the enactment of authorizing legislation by the Congress is the request in the amount of $275,000 for planning the development of the proposed Outdoor Bicentennial Museum at Fort Foote, Maryland.

BICENTENNIAL OUTDOOR MUSEUM LEGISLATION

Mr. BRADLEY. The only item, to respond to your question, is a request for $275,000 for construction planning of the Bicentennial Outdoor Museum, sometimes called the National Armed Forces Museum. The rationale is simply one of timing. We have completed the Regents' consideration. We have worked out the proposal with the administration. We have Office of Management and Budget clearance, that is, proposed legislation clearance. And we have introduced the legislation in both Houses. We are now negotiating to try to get a hearing and it is possible that we will get a hearing and that we will get an enactment before this committee has to act on its appropriations bill.

Secretary RIPLEY. It is hard to get a hearing.

RECEPTION AND REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCE

Mrs. HANSEN. Why do you need $1,000 for official reception and representation expenses?

Mr. BRADLEY. Madam Chairman, that represents a small amount of the necessary hospitality, the amenities of having people visit us who are very good friends of the Smithsonian Institution, both official and from private life, who come occasionally to events at the Smithsonian. This only represents a portion of what it takes, so to speak, to keep up our part of the hospitality and the interest that these people show in us.

Mrs. HANSEN. I understand.

(Discussion off the record.)

STATEMENT FOR PURPOSE OF LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Mrs. HANSEN. I would like to make a statement for the purpose of legislative history: The committee has observed in a few instances where if you describe a particular activity in your justifications and the committee does not make specific objection to the action in the course of the hearings or otherwise, it has been interpreted as committee approval of the plan. I would like to make it clear that your justifications are

somewhat voluminous and because of time constraints and other limitations the committee does not always have an opportunity to discuss in minute detail each statement made in your justifications. So that there will be no misunderstanding I would like to say that in instances of this type, unless a subject is specifically discussed during the hearing or covered by special correspondence, the fact that such action may have been described in your justifications is not to be regarded per se as either approval or disapproval by the committee of your recommendation.

Secretary RIPLEY. Thank you, Madam Chairman. I only hope we will have a chance in our hearings to attempt to defend some of the more obvious ones that may be in question.

Mrs. HANSEN. It is always lamentable that an appropriation hearing must be conducted within a specific time frame.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Please insert justification pages 1 through 104 in the record at this point.

(The pages follow:)

Smithsonian Institution

"Salaries and Expenses"

Summary Statement

Appropriation Act, FY 1972	$44,701,000
Amount lapsing in FY 1972 due to employment limitations	1,131,000 1/
Total of amounts shown on justifications as FY 1972 Appropriation adjusted	$43,570,000
Funds returned to base for FY 1973	600,000 2/
Base for FY 1973	$44,170,000
Increase being sought for FY 1973	8,794,000
Total, FY 1973 Estimates	$52,964,000

1/ President's Budget shows amount of $1,106,000 lapsing. Employment saving is $1,131,000 minus $25,000 returned in FY 1972. See pages A-2 through A-3 for distribution of $1,131,000.

2/ See pages A-2 and A-3 for distribution of $600,000.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
"Salaries and Expenses"
Summary of the 1971 and 1972 Appropriations and the 1973 Estimates

Page No.	Unit	1971 Actual Pos.	1971 Actual Amount	1972 Approp Pos.	1972 Approp Amount	Lapse 1972 (-)	Rest to Base (+)	1973 Estimate Pos.	1973 Estimate Amount	Analysis of Increases Nec Pay	Analysis of Increases Pos.	Analysis of Increases Amount
A- 6	Sciences											
A- 7	National Museum of Natural History	271	$ 4,343	335	$ 5,725	$166	$ 88	373	$ 6,402	$175	38	$ 580
A-12	Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory	57	2,107	57	2,702	47	25	58	3,003	18	1	305
A-14	Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute	45	639	52	783	21	11	58	854	42	6	39
A-16	Radiation Biology Laboratory	40	954	46	1,157	20	11	48	1,329	26	2	155
A-18	Office of Environmental Sciences	34	619	39	785	23	12	42	830	16	3	40
A-20	National Air and Space Museum	41	631	44	761	23	12	64	1,227	12	20	465
A-22	Center for the Study of Man	7	153	10	207	3	2	13	258	4	3	48
A-24	Center for Short-Lived Phenomena	1	67	3	83	0	0	3	94	1	0	10
A-26	National Zoological Park	247	3,163	286	3,871	109	58	286	4,083	78	0	185
	Total Science	743	$12,676	872	$16,074	$412	$219	945	$18,080	$372	73	$1,827
A-29	History and Art											
A-30	Museum of History and Technology	158	$ 2,242	157	$ 2,507	$ 79	$ 41	163	$ 2,773	$ 44	6	$ 260
A-33	National Collection of Fine Arts	70	1,036	72	1,245	33	17	78	1,453	24	6	200
A-35	National Portrait Gallery	38	782	39	908	21	11	46	1,104	16	7	190
A-38	Joseph H. Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden	18	385	21	640	10	5	35	2,048	13	14	1,400
A-41	Freer Gallery of Art	7	57	8	83	3	2	14	180	3	6	95
A-44	Archives of American Art	0	166	11	181	6	3	12	208	5	1	25
A-46	National Armed Forces Museum Adv Bd	8	154	6	126	5	3	7	147	3	1	20
	Total History and Art	299	$ 4,822	314	$ 5,690	$157	$ 82	355	$ 7,913	$108	41	$2,190
A-47	Public Service											
A-48	Anacostia Neighborhood Museum	11	$ 151	15	$ 183	$ 5	$ 3	18	$ 261	$ 5	3	$ 75
A-50	Office of International Activities	8	138	9	146	5	3	10	170	6	1	20
A-52	International Exchange Service	9	126	9	140	3	2	9	157	8	0	10
A-53	Division of Performing Arts	7	215	7	208	5	3	10	294	2	3	86
A-55	Office of Public Affairs	12	247	12	270	7	4	13	300	8	1	25
	Total Public Service	47	$ 877	52	$ 947	$ 25	$ 15	60	$ 1,182	$ 29	8	$ 216

Page No.	Unit	1971 Actual Pos.	1971 Actual Amount	1972 Approp. Pos.	1972 Approp. Amount	Lapse 1972 (-)	Rest to Base (+)	1973 Estimate Pos.	1973 Estimate Amount	Analysis of Increases Nec Pay	Analysis of Increases Pos.	Analysis of Increases Amount
A-56	Special Programs											
A-57	American Revolution Bicentennial	2	$ 400	2	$ 400	$ 5	$ 5	2	$ 1,000	$ 0	0	$ 600
A-64	Environmental Sciences Program	3	150	8	275	4	4	8	275	0	0	0
A-66	Major Exhibitions	0	0	0	525	0	0	0	775	0	0	250
A-67	National Museum Act	0	0	3	600	0	0	3	1,000	0	0	400
A-69	Academic & Educational Programs	18	596	22	680	6	3	24	750	8	2	65
A-72	Research Awards	0	400	0	425	0	0	0	475	0	0	50
	Total Special Programs	23	$ 1,546	35	$ 2,905	$ 15	$ 12	37	$ 4,275	$ 8	2	$1,365
A-73	Documentation and Conservation											
A-75	Conservation Analytical Laboratory	11	162	13	$ 192	$ 5	$ 3	16	$ 293	$ 5	3	$ 98
A-77	Smithsonian Archives	6	59	6	73	3	2	8	119	8	2	39
A-79	Smithsonian Libraries	54	741	59	886	27	14	67	1,120	15	8	232
A-81	Registrar	30	303	31	341	9	5	32	359	4	1	18
A-83	Photographic Services	20	255	23	292	10	5	27	465	16	4	162
	Total Conservation & Documentation	121	$ 1,520	132	$ 1,784	$ 54	$ 29	150	$ 2,356	$ 48	18	$ 549
A-85	Administrative & Central Support											
A-86	Office of the Secretary	38	$ 651	40	$ 656	$ 27	$ 11	47	$ 797	$ 12	7	$ 145
A-88	General Counsel	9	151	9	166	7	4	10	182	3	1	16
A-90	Treasurer	31	575	33	662	15	8	35	733	8	2	70
A-91	Personnel	31	396	32	468	16	8	35	508	8	3	40
A-92	Smithsonian Press	25	691	25	752	14	7	26	805	15	1	45
A-93	Information Systems Division	14	235	14	264	9	5	17	326	8	3	58
A-95	Ofc of Smithsonian and National Museum Programs	9	200	9	314	4	2	9	315	3	0	0
A-96	Office of Exhibits	165	2,412	159	2,516	77	41	159	2,526	46	0	0
A-97	Supply Division	21	330	21	369	10	5	21	390	6	0	20
A-98	Management Analysis Office	9	148	10	177	6	3	10	178	4	0	0
A-99	Duplicating Section	7	100	7	90	3	2	8	119	14	1	16
A-100	Other	13	184	13	192	7	3	13	192	4	0	0
	Total Admin & Central Support	372	$ 6,073	372	$ 6,626	$ 195	$ 99	390	$ 7,071	$ 131	18	$ 410
A-101	Buildings Management Department	768	$ 9,371	793	$10,675	$ 273	$144	877	$12,087	$ 386	84	$1,155
	Lapsing		9		-				-	-		-
	Total	2,373	$36,895	2,570	$44,701	$1,131	$600	2,814	$52,964	$1,082	244	$7,712

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
NECESSARY PAY AND RELATED BENEFITS

An increase of $1,082,000 is required for personnel compensation and personnel benefits. The operations of the Smithsonian have been carefully reviewed and the following cannot be absorbed by funds already in the base.

a. To finance periodic step increases made in accordance with the Government Employees Salary Reform Act of 1964 and with prevailing practices in the wage scale.....	$ 870,000
b. To finance wage raises for the manual employees in Panama and the wage grade, wage leader, and wage supervisor employees in the rest of the Smithsonian Institution.....	410,000
c. Reduction for two less work days in FY 1973.....	-198,000
	$1,082,000

Periodic step increases are made in accordance with Government Employees Salary Reform Act of 1964 and prevailing practices in the wage system. The apparent cost was determined through a position-by-position study and has been offset by the effect of employees leaving the Smithsonian and not receiving their within-grades and by employing new personnel at lower steps. This salary increase would average approximately $338 for each employee. In the past the amount was also offset by the effects of promotions of employees in their present positions. This has not been done this year because of the current controls on promotions in order to reduce the average grade.

The Smithsonian Institution employs over 700 Wage Employees. These employees usually receive a wage raise in the fall of each year. The President's Order prevented these employees from receiving a raise until about November 14, 1971. The new raise will be 5.5 percent which is in line with the General Schedule raise effective January 9, 1972. Some of the Wage Employees also benefitted from the application of the Monroney Amendment provision to the Washington, D.C. area. This new 5.5 percent raise is effected on the salaries already increased by the Monroney raise and will average $552 per wage employee. The manual employees at the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute in Panama received a raise in July 1971 and are expected to receive another raise in July 1972.

FY 1973 will have two less work days than FY 1972 therefore these increases have been offset by the return of $198,000 previously granted for this purpose.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
NECESSARY PAY AND RELATED EXPENSES
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	Periodic Step Inc.	Wage Raises	Two less Work Days	Total
Nat. Museum of Natural History	$197	$ -	$ (22)	$175
Smithsonian Astrophysical Obser.	22	-	(4)	18
Smithsonian Tropical Res. Inst.	23	23	(4)	42
Radiation Biology Laboratory	20	10	(4)	26
Office of Environmental Sciences	17	1	(2)	16
Nat. Air & Space Museum	15	1	(4)	12
Center for the Study of Man	4	-	-	4
Center for Short Lived Phenomena	1	-	-	1
National Zoological Park	50	50	(22)	78
Nat. Museum of History & Tech.	56	-	(12)	44
Nat. Collection of Fine Arts	28	2	(6)	23
Nat. Portrait Gallery	20	-	(4)	16
Joseph H. Hirshhorn Museum	15	-	(2)	13
Freer Gallery of Art	4	1	(2)	3
Archives of American Art	5	-	-	5
Nat. Armed Forces Mus. Ad. Bd.	3	-	-	3
Anacostia Neighborhood Museum	6	1	(2)	5
Office of International Act.	6	-	-	6
International Exchange Service	6	2	-	8
Div. of Performing Arts	4	-	(2)	2
Office of Public Affairs	9	-	(1)	8
American Rev. Bicentennial	-	-	-	-
Environmental Science Prog.	-	-	-	-
Major Exhibitions	-	-	-	-
National Museum Act	-	-	-	-
Academic & Education Prog.	10	-	(2)	8
Research Awards	-	-	-	-
Documentation and Conservation:				
Conservation Lab	6	-	(1)	5
Smithsonian Archives	8	-	-	8
S.I. Libraries	19	2	(6)	15
Registrar	6	-	(2)	4
Photographic Services	18	-	(2)	16
Secretary	14	-	(2)	12
General Counsel	4	-	(1)	3
Treasurer	10	-	(2)	8
Personnel	10	-	(2)	8
Press	17	-	(2)	15
Information Systems Division	9	-	(1)	8
Off. of Smith. Nat. Mus. Prog.	3	-	-	3
Exhibits	47	10	(11)	46
Supply	7	-	(1)	6
Management Analysis Office	4	-	-	4
Duplicating	7	7	-	14
Other Central Support	5	-	(1)	4
Buildings Management Department	155	300	(69)	386
TOTAL	$870	$410	$ (198)	$1,082

SCIENCE

Discovering the history and development of natural phenomena and the characterization of natural events, especially as they relate to the evolution of man in response to his physical and social environment, represents the major scientific goal of the Smithsonian. If there is a single scholarly bond of interest among all the activities of the Institution, it is a common concern with history, the history of art, the history of technology, the history of science, and indeed natural history. Our staff of scientists is concerned with elucidating the interrelationships between organisms (including man), communities, and populations with the physical, chemical, and geological factors which play a role in forming the ecology of the earth now as in past ages. More than seventy specialties are represented by the Smithsonian's community of scientists. Activities range from astrophysical investigations that contribute to our understanding of the origin and mechanics of the universe, through investigations on microscopic organisms in the ocean depths, to the development of man as shown by his artifacts and productivity.

There is a major change occurring now in the nation's general scientific effort. This change regards the type of input information more and more investigators view as necessary to further research on problems which are biological or physical in nature. While the change is a contemporary one, it is related in an important way to the basic and long-term activities of the Smithsonian and similar research institutes across the nation, and indeed the world. The change, simply stated, involves the following.

Ecological investigations concerned with identifying long-term factors affecting environmental balance increasingly are becoming dependent on analysis and information constructed around collections of objects. Systematic collections of biological and geological specimens contain standards for describing and measuring ecological changes. Unfortunately, as of now, not enough historical information has been extracted to create "bench-marks" of change which would give scientists accurate indices for speculating about ecological trends, and about man-made solutions to problems which would be in keeping with the natural evolutionary process.

This, however, is the type of work which the various scientific laboratories and museums of the Institution have been involved in for a century and a quarter. In recent times, systematics has not been considered one of the more fashionable of sciences. Even during the hey-day of federal support for scientific research, systematics did not receive the measure of support needed to maintain a level of involvement adequate to the nation's best environmental interests. But now the demands for taxonomic information are increasing rapidly as our national programs of science and technology are redirected to cope with environmental deterioration.

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SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION--"Salaries and Expenses," Fiscal Year 1973

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

	Base 1973*	Increase Requested	1973 Estimated
No. of Perm Pos	335	38	373
11 Pers Comp	$4265	$ 437	$ 4702
12 Pers Benefits	354	37	391
21 Travel	103	24	127
22 Trans of Things	1	3	4
23 Rent, Comm & Util	21	2	23
24 Printing			
25 Other Services	358	100	458
26 Supplies & Materials	110	42	152
31 Equipment	435	110	545
41 Grants			
TOTAL	$5647	$ 755	$6402

Analysis of Increase

Pay Increase	175
Program	580

*FY 1972 approp. adjusted by funds withheld in 1972 & restored to base for FY 1973

Specification of Increase (Program):

Correct Museum Support Deficiencies (31 positions; $410,000). A serious imbalance exists between the professional research curatorial staff and the support personnel and resources available for their efforts (museum technicians, assistants, equipment, supplies, etc). The increase requested (the second in a planned 3 year program) will allow continued progress toward the support ratios recommended by the President's Science Advisory Committee and the Panel on Systematics and Taxonomy. Thirty-one technicians, clerks, and illustrators ($233,000) are requested, along with support funds ($177,000) for travel, supplies, materials, and equipment.

Bone Biology (2 positions; $40,000). The Museum is involved in basic research with the National Collections to explain the ecological relationships of organisms and their interaction with their environments, past and present. The requested increase would permit research on bone biology and bone disease processes which will lead to a better understanding of problems which plague mankind today. The request is for an organic chemist and a technician ($29,000) and $11,000 for support funds.

Physical Sciences Laboratory ($50,000). With funds provided in FY 1972 a most encouraging start has been made on the equipping of a physical sciences laboratory. The increase, along with such other funds as can be made available in FY 1973, would permit the establishment and operation of this new facility which will provide Museum-wide programs designed to trace the history and effects of pollution through study of the specimens in the National Collections.

Electronic Data Processing (5 positions; $80,000). If this Museum is to serve as a base for important environmental research, it must make its collections and accompanying data more accessible to researchers and scholars. Data processing provides the only means by which this can be done. This request would for the first time include data on prehistoric man, insects, and gems. Five technicians ($37,000) and support funds ($43,000) are requested.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

1971 Actual $4,343,000
1972 Appropriation..... $5,559,000 1/
1973 Estimate..... $6,402,000

The National Museum of Natural History (NMNH) serves as a national and international center for the natural sciences. It maintains the largest reference collections in the Nation and conducts a broad program of basic research on man, plants, animals, fossil organisms, rocks, minerals, and materials from outer space. Its research is concerned with classification, distribution, analysis, and environmental and ecological relationships. Its studies in systematics and biology are providing new information required for the solution of major national problems of conservation and pollution, food production, improvement of medical knowledge, and for planning national and international programs leading to productive ecology and environmental management. It engages in joint educational programs with universities, conducts science seminars, and provides leadership in the improvement of museum techniques and collections management, especially through the application of computer technology.

The NMNH has the legal responsibility (20 U.S.C. 59) to serve as the Federal repository of all collections and objects of natural history, archeology and ethnology. In recent years, collections made under grants of the National Science Foundation have added thousands of new specimens. Additionally, the NMNH increasingly has become the repository for valuable collections obtained from other sources such as the scientific community, academic institutions, and private individuals. Because the Museum is the national repository, it has responsibilities far beyond the research of its own staff. It assists the layman and the scientist with identifications, lends specimens, and safeguards the tangible results of research. Through use of its collections, NMNH is a vigorous interdisciplinary scientific organization devoting an increasing share of its resources to the public understanding of environmental problems.

The Director of the National Science Foundation, Dr. William D. McElroy, stated the case for the importance of systematic collections in an August 1970 letter acknowledging receipt of a major national report on the importance of these materials 2/.

> "The collections of natural history objects in our universities and natural history museums are, indeed, an essential resource, and their proper usage and maintenance is vital to continued progress in the great work of organizing our knowledge of the natural world. At the present time in history when ominous disruptions of our ecosystem threaten man's very existence, the need for increased understanding of the working of this ecosystem and the diversity of organisms comprising it has never been more keenly felt nor widely appreciated. The systematic collections provide the fundamental basis for this understanding."

The NMNH has in its collections approximately one-third of all the natural history specimens in the United States. There is no other repository

1/ FY 1972 appropriation adjusted by funds lapsing in FY 1972.

2/ The Systematic Biology Collections of the United States: An Essential Resource. A report to the National Science Foundation by the Conference of Directors of Systematic Collections.

anywhere in the world with so much documentary material for determining the composition of biota from millions of years ago to the present. For this reason the controlled acquisition, protection, and increased availability of the National Collections continue to occupy a high priority. In addition to caring for the collections, the Museum also conducts a level of systematic, ecologic, and evolutionary research that is not approached elsewhere in this country. Many of the present controversies in the fields of environmental protection, pollution abatement, and control arise from interpretations made and conclusions drawn from far too fragmentary "facts". The Museum is in the unique position of having the largest source of rare data from which solid facts can be established for restoring a measure of environmental quality to the management of natural resources.

For FY 1973, a request is made for an additional $580,000 to implement the second year of a three year program designed to correct serious imbalances that exist between the number of scientists and their support staff to assure proper curation of the collections ($410,000); to strengthen the Museum's ability to respond to national problems by intensifying its research efforts in bone biology which are directly associated with collections in ecological and biological areas ($40,000); to continue with the development of a Physical Science Laboratory ($50,000); and to continue strengthening the Museum's capability to extract and automate information on the collections ($80,000). In addition an increase of $175,000 is needed to cover necessary pay.

Need for Increase

1. Museum Support Deficiencies (31 positions and $233,000 for personnel costs; $177,000 support costs)

The increased funding provided to the Museum in FY 1972 is permitting the initiation of a phased program for correction of the support shortages that were identified in the FY 1972 budget presentation. This will make the museum more useful to institutions and agencies that need our expertise in their research. The FY 1972 appropriation will allow the establishment of a support staff/scientist ratio of 1.4 to 1.0. This is an improvement over the relationship which existed in FY 1971 and will increase the effectiveness and productivity of the scientific and high level technical personnel. But FY 1972 will still fall short of the goal of three support personnel (technical and clerical) for each professional employee recommended in May 1969 by the President's Science Advisory Committee and the Panel on Systematics and Taxonomy. The FY 1973 request will provide for 31 of the most urgently needed support positions and will permit the Museum to attain a support ratio of 1.7 technical and clerical personnel for each scientist (see Table I). In subsequent years we will seek to reach a staffing level of 2:1 which will then be evaluated before a request is submitted to permit establishment of a ratio approaching the 3:1 relationship recommended. Of the proposed $410,000 increase, $233,000 are associated with the personnel being requested, and $177,000 are sought to continue to improve current levels of funding for travel, supplies, materials, and equipment purchase, replacement, and maintenance. Included in the $177,000 is approximately $51,000 for equipment items, which along with current base funding allowed in FY 1972 would place the museum's ability to acquire and replace needed museum and scientific equipment annually at a funding level of about $250,000. A large part of these purchases are related to special scientific instrumentation needs. Such equipment is frequently complex and costly, but is essential to acquire if the research scientists are to keep abreast of the developing techniques in their specialties. The goal through FY 1975 is to increase the scientific purchase and replace-

Table I

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

* Ratios of Man-Years of Effort Between Technicians/Scientists

Department	FY 1971			FY 1972[a/]			FY 1973[b/]		
	Support	Scientist	Ratio	Support	Scientist	Ratio	Support	Scientist	Ratio
Anthropology	23	16	1.44:1.0	25	17	1.47:1.0	32	18	1.78:1.0
Botany	15	17	0.88:1.0	22	18	1.22:1.0	30	18	1.67:1.0
Entomology	17	11	1.55:1.0	17	12	1.42:1.0	20	12	1.67:1.0
Invertebrate Zoology	20	18	1.11:1.0	25	18	1.39:1.0	28	18	1.56:1.0
Mineral Sciences	10	10	1.00:1.0	13	10	1.30:1.0	16	10	1.60:1.0
Paleobiology	24	18	1.33:1.0	27	19	1.42:1.0	31	19	1.63:1.0
Vertebrate Zoology	21	13	1.62:1.0	24	13	1.85:1.0	27	13	2.08:1.0
TOTALS	130	103	1.26:1.0	153	107	1.43:1.0	184	108	1.70:1.0

* Ratios apply to personnel assigned directly to science support. They exclude EDP Applications and NMNH Director's Office.

a/ FY 1972 relationships assume planned employment of personnel within allowed OMB employment ceilings.

b/ FY 1973 reflects relationships which would obtain with full implementation of FY 1972 OMB allowances and full employment of personnel requested in FY 1973 increases.

ment fund to an annual level of approximately $500,000. Again, operating experience at this level would be evaluated and a report compiled indicating what might be a desirable and optimum fund level.

The balance of the increase, $126,000, is directed at continuing to improve the drastically low levels of support which were available per scientist for field trips, normal supplies and materials, and other centrally provided services. In 1971, only about $900 per scientist was available for these purposes. For FY 1972, the figure will approach $2,700 to $2,900. The requested increase will further improve the average to about $3,900 to $4,000 per scientist. The Museum is currently using as a target average for FY 1975, about $6,000 per scientist which seems to be reasonable in light of the scope of activities and the increasing costs of travel, transportation, supplies, and materials. A portion of the $126,000 requested will be earmarked for the temporary employment of outstanding scientists, as they become available to study and curate special portions of the collections.

2. Bone Biology (2 positions and $29,000 personnel costs; $11,000 support funds)

Human bone functions intimately in the metabolism of food, minerals, muscles, and blood. In addition it provides support for physical activity. Environmental factors such as food supply, disease organisms, pollutants, and other factors affect the structure and composition of bone on all levels. Because the record of these effects is retained indefinitely in the skeleton, it is possible to extend knowledge about environmental factors in human health and disease from skeletal samples obtained from various ecological settings and time periods. Initially the major emphasis in this research would be on developing data from modern skeletal samples which can be used as a basis for future studies on environmental factors in human archeological samples. This same data will serve in the establishment of an international registry on bone disease processes and would lead to a better understanding of some modern diseases such as anemia, cancer, osteomyelitis, rickets, scurvey, syphilis, and tooth decay. The request would provide an organic chemist and a technician ($29,000) and support funds ($11,000) for computer time, supplies, materials, and equipment.

3. Physical Sciences Laboratory ($50,000 support funds)

The Museum is establishing a general physical sciences installation which will be used by scientists working in many diverse fields. The principal unit required in the first phase for a crystallography examinations, a single crystal diffractometer, is being purchased and installed from funds (about $45,000) provided in FY 1972. This versatile instrument will provide the data needed to solve problems related to crystal structures. Materials that have crystalline structures which would be studied with this instrument include metals, minerals, chemicals, and many biological materials. This unit when operational will increase the scope and value of current programs, such as the study of lunar rocks. Related equipment needed for X-ray studies would be purchased in FY 1973. This includes specialized single-crystal cameras, microscopes, and photomicrographic equipment. To fully automate the diffractometer, the acquisition of a modern solid-state calculating system attached to the unit is necessary to permit rapid data reduction, prevent delays and errors associated with hand calculations, and avoid the problems and expense associated with conversion to computer operation of this intermediate scale of computations. A portion of the increase would be used to purchase a small system to completely automate the diffractometer and provide in-house computing capabilities vitally needed in a modern physical

sciences laboratory. For example, necessary microprobe calculations could be performed within minutes of obtaining the raw data. Rapid data evaluation is critical where results provide a guide to, and are pre-requisite to, additional research. Currently efforts are being made to increase the collection of synthetic (man-made) crystalline materials for both research and documentation purposes. Synthetics have a greater bearing on the evaluation of natural processes and lead directly to involvement in solid state research. The proposed instrumentation would greatly strengthen the analytical power of existing museum facilities, thereby adding new and much greater dimensions to current and planned investigations at a minimum additional cost. In addition to the base funding received in FY 1972, $50,000 are being sought for the continued equipping of this facility.

4. Electronic Data Processing Applications (5 positions and $37,000 for personnel costs; $43,000 support funds)

The electronic data processing program of the Museum is part of its responsibility for making the National Collections more relevant to science and making its scientists more productive. The program has two goals: to bring the benefits of modern electronic data processing techniques to the traditional functions of the Museum and to stimulate new and deeper analysis of specimens and their environment in order to learn more of their evolution, distribution, and community structure. The increased funds will greatly improve the Museum's EDP Program in terms of breadth of collection coverage without a proportionate increase in planning and supervisory personnel. Individual projects have been selected for inclusion to be covered and services to be derived. In FY 1971 information was computer recorded on about 10,000 fossil marine organisms, 15,000 modern mammals, 5,000 type specimens of plants, and 8,000 specimens of modern shrimp and related animals. This effort should be nearly tripled in FY 1972. Despite this excellent progress, however, it is clear that many years of work remain. There are roughly 55 million specimens already in the Museum's collections, perhaps a third of which are sufficiently critical to current scientific research to warrant computer entry.

Funds requested for FY 1973 would provide 5 processing technicians ($37,000) and support funds ($43,000) to intensify work in the departments. Support for automation of this work is being sought in the budget request of the Information Systems Division. In invertebrate zoology, work will be extended to include entry of information on four new collections. In addition, projects will be initiated in the departments of entomology, anthropology, and mineral sciences. The entry of data on gem and mineral specimens planned by the department of mineral sciences also will be valuable in that it will provide improved security and control through a comprehensive inventory of these specimens, many of which have high intrinsic value. About one quarter of the requested increase would be used in support of biostatistical, biographical, and taxonomic research involving computer processing of data.

All of the activities of the EDP Program are based on the proposition that data about specimens are at least as important as the specimens themselves in the modern context of the life sciences. Improvement in our ability to handle these data has already begun to yield important dividends in the area of collection management. Valuable benefits will be achieved as the files of stored data increase to the point where they can be queried directly by scientists in academic and research institutions, commerical organizations, and government agencies, thus achieving very large savings in the time of scientific personnel and commitment of other resources.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION--"Salaries and Expenses," Fiscal Year 1973

SMITHSONIAN ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY

	Base 1973*	Increase Requested	1973 Estimated
No. of Perm Pos	57	1	58
11 Pers Comp	$1179	$ 32	$1211
12 Pers Benefits	96	2	98
21 Travel	94	28	122
22 Trans of Things	10	50	60
23 Rent, Comm & Util	200	15	215
24 Printing	24		24
25 Other Services	914	27	941
26 Supplies & Materials	75	30	105
31 Equipment	88	139	227
41 Grants			
TOTAL	$2680	$323	$3003
Analysis of Increase			
Pay Increase		18	
Program		305	

*FY 1972 approp. adjusted by funds withheld in 1972 & restored to base for FY 1973

Specification of Increase (Program):

Multiple Mirror Telescope ($250,000). This is a cooperative project with the University of Arizona to build a multielement telescope with resolving power equal to a 240" conventional telescope. This new concept in design could revolutionize optical astronomical instruments. The requested $250,000 increase on the base of about $500,000 provided in the FY 1972 appropriation will continue development and fabrication of this telescope in FY 1973 according to the plan outlined in the FY 1972 budget request.

Other Research Programs (1 position; $55,000). To understand our universe we must understand the nature and behavior of its parts - atoms and molecules. Advances in technology have opened several new "windows" through which SAO astronomers are observing atoms and molecules in space. To continue its observation through these windows, SAO requires ($39,000) for supplies and materials and for computer analysis. One new physicist ($16,000) is required to formulate mathematical models for atomic and molecular behavior in the atmospheresof earth, planets and in stars and interstellar space.

SMITHSONIAN ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY

1971 Actual $2,107,000
1972 Appropriation.....$2,655,000 1/
1973 Estimate.....$3,003,000

Since 1890, the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory (SAO) has pursued a broad program of research in astrophysics and, more recently, in related space sciences. SAO places particular emphasis on those programs that promise to achieve scientific leadership for the Observatory, or that establish standards or references for use by the scientific community. For example, during FY 1973 the Observatory plans to complete and publish a catalog giving the ultraviolet brightness of several thousand stars observed by the Celescope instruments on Orbiting Astronomical Observatory 2. During the same fiscal year SAO expects to complete Smithsonian Standard Earth III, containing a global set of geodetic parameters, superseding the 1969 Smithsonian Standard Earth II.

An appropriation increase of $305,000 is requested to continue the development of a large optical telescope that will provide the kind of instrumentation essential to scientific achievement, and to extend certain important research programs. In addition, $18,000 are required for necessary pay.

Need for Increase

1. Multiple Mirror Telescope ($250,000)

The Multiple Mirror Telescope, begun in FY 1972 with an appropriation of $533,000, is an example of an enterprise in which the Observatory is pioneering a new concept in telescope design which could revolutionize optical astronomical instruments of the future. This is a cooperative project with the University of Arizona to build a multielement telescope with resolving power equal to a 240" conventional telescope. Many astronomers from other observatories have expressed keen interest in this program.

Following the program plan described in A Large Astronomical Telescope at Low Cost submitted to the Congress, SAO will continue the development and fabrication of this telescope during FY 1973 with the requested $250,000 increase. By that time, detailed designs will have been completed and major construction contracts will be let.

2. Other Research Programs (1 position; $55,000)

One additional position, ($16,000) and general support funds for computer analysis, laboratory supplies, and instrumentation ($39,000) are sought for the following research programs.

--The Earth as a Planet and the Solar System At many places in the universe physical conditions are such that matter exists in molecular form. For example, such conditions prevail in the atmospheres of the earth and other planets, the outer layers of some stars, and in interstellar space. Because the behavior of molecules is basic to so many natural phenomena it is important for the astronomer to understand processes involving them. Advanced physical theories provide one approach to an improved understanding of molecular processes.

1/ FY 1972 appropriation adjusted by funds lapsing in 1972.

An SAO research group now working on the frontiers of theoretical physics and quantum mechanics has developed complex computer programs for constructing mathematical models of basic atomic and molecular processes. This group anticipates an increased demand for producing the solutions to theoretical problems arising from the study of terrestrial, planetary, and stellar atmospheres, and from interstellar matter. During FY 1973, these vital efforts that contribute so broadly to the pursuit of astronomy will require the addition of a physicist and increased computer services.

--Energetic Phenomena in the Universe The history of modern astronomy is substantially the history of opening new windows on the universe. For centuries, the only window open to man was visible light--an extremely narrow band of the electromagnetic spectrum. In the past three decades, however, rapid advances in science and technology have opened many new windows utilizing radiation in the form of radio, infrared, ultraviolet, X-ray, and gamma ray signals. As befits a major observatory, SAO actively acquires data in most of these regions of the electromagnetic spectrum. Its plans for FY 1973 particularly call for emphasis upon two new areas. The first is infrared astronomy. The other is a window in the millimeter-wave region of the spectrum that has become useable only recently by virtue of instrumentation advances. This newest window lies between the longest wavelength of infrared radiation and the shortest wavelength of radio waves, a region in which many molecules in interstellar space are known to radiate.

Intense sources of infrared radiation have been detected at the core of many galaxies, including our own Milky Way. Indeed, some astronomers have found this radiation so powerful that an unknown form of energy release must be postulated to explain it. Some of this infrared radiation can be observed and analyzed by ground-based instruments such as the Multiple Mirror Telscope that SAO is fabricating. However, the longer wavelengths of the infrared spectrum are absorbed by the earth's protective blanket of atmosphere. This infrared radiation can be seen only by instruments in satellites, rockets, or balloons above most of the earth's atmosphere.

Because space satellites are so expensive and rockets so limited in their time of flight, SAO has developed a small but expert team skilled in preparing experiments for balloon flights. Today's modern balloons are capable of carrying large, intricate instrumentation that can be easily monitored and controlled from the ground. Far less costly than satellites, and far more productive than rockets, balloon experiments promiseto provide an important means to astronomical discovery in this decade.

In cooperation with the University of Arizona and Harvard College Observatory, SAO has built a 40-inch infrared telescope for balloon-borne observations. The first flight is scheduled for late FY 1972, with more detailed investigations of specific objects of scientific interest scheduled for FY 1973.

To pursue millimeter-wave astronomy, SAO is engaged in a cooperative program with Harvard College Observatory, the University of Texas, and Bell Laboratories. This group is establishing a small millimeter-wave telescope at a site in Texas. Observations will begin during the latter half of FY 1972.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION--"Salaries and Expenses," Fiscal Year 1973

SMITHSONIAN TROPICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

	Base 1973*	Increase Requested	1973 Estimated
No. of Perm Pos	52	6	58
11 Pers Comp	$504	$65	$569
12 Pers Benefits	60	5	65
21 Travel	29		29
22 Trans of Things	8		8
23 Rent, Comm & Util	40	2	42
24 Printing			
25 Other Services	58		58
26 Supplies & Materials	44	7	51
31 Equipment	30	2	32
41 Grants			
TOTAL	$773	$81	$854

Analysis of Increase

Pay Increase	42
Program	39

*FY 1972 approp. adjusted by funds withheld in 1972 & restored to base for FY 1973

Specification of Increase (Program):

Research Support (4 positions; $28,000). Immediate needs include two game wardens to protect valuable land provided by the Canal Zone Government in Gatun Lake ($9,000). In addition, a minimum operating crew, a captain and a mate ($12,000), and operating costs ($2,000) are sought to man surplus Navy vessel converted to scientific use at little cost to the Smithsonian. To help cover shortages in scientific support funds throughout STRI, additional funds ($5,000) are requested for supplies, materials, and equipment.

Program and Facilities Management (2 positions; $11,000). Because of increased costs of facilities utilization and maintenance two custodians are requested ($7,000), along with support funds for general maintenance supplies, materials, and equipment ($4,000).

SMITHSONIAN TROPICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

1971 Actual $639,000
1972 Appropriation..... $762,000 1/
1973 Estimate..... $854,000

Established 25 years ago to foster understanding of the tropical environment as preserved on Barro Colorado Island, the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute (STRI) has become a major center for research by staff, advanced students, associates, and visiting scientists on organisms and environments. The tropical location of STRI is particularly important for several reasons. The tropics are the habitat of one half of mankind. They provide unusually favorable opportunities for analysis of fundamental biological problems of world-wide significance. In the tropics, plant and animal diversities and biomass are greater. Competitive processes and interactions, are more complex. New lines of adaptation are more pronounced (and probably more often successful). Continuous year-round field and experimental studies are easier by far than in other climatic zones.

The Panama-Canal Zone region offers a unique array of terrestrial and marine study habitats. The Isthmus is a land bridge for the biotic interchange of two continents and, at the same time, a continuing barrier to the biota of two oceans--separated by several millions of years, but only 50 miles apart. This affords an observational and experimental potential which cannot be matched elsewhere. The interdependence of ocean and continent is beginning to be publicly recognized. STRI has one of the few teams of scientists in the world organized jointly to pursue the biology of both realms.

Questions of survival, importance of diversity, the role of animal communications, influence of environmental change, invasions by new populations, partitioning of environmental resources on land and in the oceans--on these and many other fronts STRI progress is recognized by leaders in biology around the world. The quality of STRI research can be readily verified by reviewing publications in the world's leading biological journals. In FY 1971 the ten permanent biologists published 29 articles. Non-permanent staff members contributed 32 publications. Many others were written by visiting scientists based on work at STRI. Twenty-eight seminars were given at STRI in FY 1971.

The growth in visitors to STRI is testimony to its role in research in the tropics. In FY 1971, 795 men and women from 55 universities and 47 other institutions in 24 states and 20 countries mined the intellectual and environmental resources at STRI. STRI operates four installations in the Canal Zone, including the long established and famous reserve of Barro Colorado Island. These are bases of studies of rain forests and lowland habitats, lakes and streams, the oceans, and the seashores. A fifth installation is operated in Cali, Colombia, for studies of montane forests and the rich biota of the upper Amazonian basin. Concurrent and comparative individual research projects elsewhere in the New and Old World tropics are providing data on regional variations. Work is underway on interactions among hundreds of different animals and plants and their habitats.

An increase of $39,000 is requested to maintain a balanced program of research and facilities management to keep pace with the accelerating demands on the Institute. In addition, $42,000 are sought to cover necessary pay for staff.

1/ FY 1972 appropriations adjusted by funds lapsing in 1972.

Need for Increase

1. Research Support (4 positions; $28,000)

In 1972 STRI obtained a long-term, no cost lease to three points of land in Gatun Lake directly across from Barro Colorado Island. These areas will permit research in secondary growth, which is not available on Barro Colorado Island, at a location easily accessible from the island facilities. They will also provide an area for collection of animals for study or for use by research institutions in other countries. Such collecting is not permitted on Barro Colorado Island. In view of the additional areas which must be patrolled, and of the increased pressure from poachers due to higher population densities in areas close to Barro Colorado Island, it is absolutely necessary that two additional game wardens be employed. The cost will be $9,000.

The marine programs at STRI are made economically feasible through the use of surplus vessels converted for scientific purposes. Minimal amounts are necessary to put these valuable resources to work. The cost of a minimum crew, a captain and a mate, is requested ($12,000). Operating costs which cannot be absorbed are $2,000.

Increased prices of scientific supplies and equipment have affected STRI's ability to provide adequate support funds for the ongoing projects of its professional staff. For FY 1973, $5,000 are requested to reestablish purchasing power within the base.

2. Program and Facilities Management (2 positions; $11,000)

Increased usage of the station has finally dictated that a full time custodian be employed. The heavy visitor use of STRI by staff and visiting researchers requires that considerable maintenance and cleaning of facilities must be carried out. The employment of 2 additional laborers will be mandatory. Deficiencies in maintenance service can by corrected only by this small increase in staff. The cost of these two positions is $7,000. In addition, utilities continue to rise, and there is a shortage of support funds for administrative supplies and materials; $4,000 are requested to partially rectify these shortages.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION--"Salaries and Expenses," Fiscal Year 1973

RADIATION BIOLOGY LABORATORY

	Base 1973*	Increase Requested	1973 Estimated
No. of Perm Pos	46	2	48
11 Pers Comp	$496	$ 48	$544
12 Pers Benefits	42	4	46
21 Travel	8	2	10
22 Trans of Things	3	1	4
23 Rent, Comm & Util	350	10	360
24 Printing	3	1	4
25 Other Services	86		86
26 Supplies & Materials	40	4	44
31 Equipment	120	111	231
41 Grants			
TOTAL	$1148	$181	$1329

Analysis of Increase

Pay Increase	26
Program	155

*FY 1972 approp. adjusted by funds withheld in 1972 & restored to base for FY 1973

Specification of Increase (Program):

Temperature Control ($111,000 support funds). The Laboratory has a phased plan for completing the outfitting of the building. A complete prototype room and design for the building-wide requirements for sophisticated temperature control are being carried forward during the current fiscal year. The plan calls for purchase and installation of the temperature apparatus throughout the building in FY 1973. Requested funds for outfitting the facility with the balance of the control elements (light, humidity, etc.) will follow in FY 1974 and FY 1975.

Instrumentation and Technical Support (2 positions; $26,000). The technical support section is responsible for servicing and producing instruments required by the Laboratory's scientific staff. With the resumption of normal research activities, and the increasing need for complex systems, the present staff cannot keep abreast of workload requirements. An instrument specialist and an engineering technician are urgently needed ($26,000).

Utilities and Other Support ($18,000). Increased utilization and prices are anticipated. Much of the increase in utility costs will be due to making operational the natural light,glass environmental facility and the prototype controlled growth room. The request will serve to prevent erosion of the program base for FY 1973.

RADIATION BIOLOGY LABORATORY

1971 Actual	$ 954,000	
1972 Appropriation ...	$1,137,000	1/
1973 Estimate	$1,329,000	

Light is a key environmental controlling factor for the development and growth of biological systems. The storage of solar radiation as chemical energy in photosynthesis is basic for all life on earth. However, the utilization of radiant energy and stored chemical energy is regulated by subtle changing signals of light quality, duration, and intensity. A primary objective of the Laboratory's efforts is to explain the influences of the various factors in the environment--light, temperature, humidity, and atmospheric content--on the growth and development cycles of plants and to characterize the mechanisms through which environmental signals eventually manifest their effects on the developmental processes in living organisms. This is accomplished by studying the problems in the Laboratory under controlled conditions using biochemical, biophysical, and physiological techniques and then verifying the importance of these processes in nature by monitoring the natural, dynamic environment. Such programs of research by their very nature are long-term and require the concerted team efforts of many scientific disciplines.

The research of the Laboratory consists of three principal areas: (1) regulatory biology, (2) environmental biology, and (3) carbon-14 dating. From the initial charge that it be concerned with the effects of the sun's energy on earth's life, a major portion of the program of the Radiation Biology Laboratory is devoted to the study of the responses of living organisms to various qualities and intensities of radiant energy.

Since its inception in 1928 the Laboratory has pioneered research on the influences of the spectral quality of visible light on plant growth and development. The present experimental program is of greater scope than in any other single laboratory in the country and perhaps the world. The complexity of the problems studied is demonstrated by the number of disciplines within the program, which has a range through physiology, cytology, biochemistry, biophysics, physics, engineering, electron microscopy, and morphology. The Laboratory has been credited with major contributions in the field of photobiology.

Over the next few years, the primary program and budgetary objectives of the Laboratory are to complete the instrumentation and equipping of the new Rockville facility, with compatible growth in the scientific and technical areas of investigation. In FY 1973, $155,000 are requested to purchase and install the refined temperature control apparatus needed throughout the building, to provide needed support for the instrumentation section, and to meet increased utility and maintenance costs associated with higher prices and greater utilization. In addition, $26,000 are being sought for necessary pay for staff.

Need for Increase

1. Temperature Control ($111,000 support funds)

The Laboratory has a planned phased program for completing the relocated facility. The current funding level does not permit purchase and installation of controlled light growth room facilities or sophisticated temperature control apparatus throughout the building's treatment and preparation rooms. The

1/ FY 1972 appropriation adjusted by funds lapsing in 1972.

present plan calls for the installation and finishing of one of five prototype controlled growth rooms during FY 1972-73, which will be adjacent to the glass enclosed natural light growth area. The completion of the facilities is proceeding with about $69,000 available in the base; approximately $9,000 is being utilized for the design of the building-wide temperature requirements; and $60,000 for the control elements in the prototype room. Purchase and installation of the building-wide temperature apparatus must occur in FY 1973, and $111,000 is sought for this purpose.

Each of the five controlled light rooms requires precision control of light quality, intensity and duration, relative humidity, gas content, and temperature. In addition to temperature control,the outfitting of each will require an insulated shell, some humidity and gas exchange equipment, and lighting units capable of simulating subtle changes in spectral quality and photoperiods of natural daylight. Once the temperature control schedule has been met, it is anticipated that funds to finish the instrumentation and outfitting of the four additional control rooms will be sought over a two-year budget period beginning in FY 1974 and will involve about $200,000 a year for equipment purchase and installation.

2. Instrumentation and Technical Support (2 positions; $26,000)

The initial move to the Rockville site occurred in FY 1971. During the current fiscal year, the on-going research programs have been resumed and operations returned to normal. To begin to meet anticipated requirements of the research staff and effectively utilize the new quarters, the operational plan calls for a phased strengthening of the instrumentation and technical support staff. To produce instrumentation currently required in the regulatory and environmental programs, the Laboratory is deficient one instruments specialist and one engineering technician, ($26,000).

Regulatory biology research in this Laboratory has produced significant information toward the understanding of fundamental photobiological processes and mechanisms. It has been shown that neurospora, a fungus, synthesizes carotenoids (yellow to red pigments found in plants) in the presence of light. One of these carotenoids is the precursor of Vitamin A, required for human vision. Radiation Biology Laboratory investigators have isolated neurospora mutants that cannot synthesize carotenoids. Present experiments using these mutants are outlining the pathways by which ultraviolet light controls synthesis. This laboratory group was also the first to isolate successfully and characterize a functional photosynthetic pigment complex in red algae, which as a primary absorber of solar energy, enables organisms to grow at great depths in the ocean.

The solar radiation program has produced the only available long term data on ultraviolet light measurements. This information was used by a Department of Commerce panel evaluating the impact of the SST program on the environment. The Point Barrow, Alaska station provides the solar radiation data for the Tundra Biome program of the U.S. International Biological Program.

3. Utilities and Other Support ($18,000)

Greater utilization and price increases in utilities are anticipated. The request will serve to prevent erosion of the program base of operations for FY 1973. When the glass enclosed natural light growth area, and the prototype controlled light area are operational, utility costs will increase (about $10,000). The balance of the request will provide needed supplies, chemicals, and transportation funds.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION--"Salaries and Expenses," Fiscal Year 1973

OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

	Base 1973*	Increase Requested	1973 Estimated
No. of Perm Pos	39	3	42
11 Pers Comp	$538	$ 51	$589
12 Pers Benefits	45	4	49
21 Travel	27	1	28
22 Trans of Things			
23 Rent, Comm & Util	14		14
24 Printing			
25 Other Services	63		63
26 Supplies & Materials	43		43
31 Equipment	44		44
41 Grants			
TOTAL	$774	$ 56	$830

Analysis of Increase

Pay Increase	16
Program	40

*FY 1972 approp. adjusted by funds withheld in 1972 & restored to base for FY 1973

Specification of Increase (Program):

Chesapeake Bay Center(2 positions; $27,000). The Center is participating in a broad study of how to scientifically manage, and maintain ecological balance, in a large land-water (estuarine) system. The initial focus of the study is the Rhode River watershed. Funds are needed for a program assistant to coordinate activities ($19,000). In addition, the scientific utilization of the facilities has increased and requires an additional secretary ($8,000).

Oceanography and Limnology Program(1 position; $13,000). Two oceanographic research vessels are operated from PL 480 funds and private sources for biological and geological studies. Scheduling and other vessel operations require an additional program specialist ($12,000), and support funds ($1,000).

OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

1971 Actual.....$619,000
1972 Appropriation $762,000 1/
1973 Estimate $830,000

The broad role of the Office of Environmental Sciences is to integrate the land, freshwater, and marine research interests of the Smithsonian into cooperative scientific activities with other U.S. and foreign scientists. Comprehensive individual projects, some involving hundreds of investigators, are formulated by scientific authorities who identify significant problems based on known needs. In almost every case, participating scientists are supported by their own institutions. For example, 350 scientists from some 200 organizations receive marine specimens and coordinate their data production through the Smithsonian Oceanographic Sorting Center. At the request of the Agency for International Development, 50 scientists from nearly as many universities and agencies are developing guidelines that will enable foreign aid administrators, planners, and economists to predict the environmental consequences of major development projects in five underdeveloped countries. Twelve scientists in another activity are producing keys to freshwater organisms of significance to water quality studies.

The Office participates actively in national and international oceanographic and terrestrial expeditions. It reviews programs and renders advice on environmental matters to many agencies and universities, including the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Army Corps of Engineers, Environmental Protection Agency, Council for Environmental Quality, Department of the Navy, University of Rhode Island, Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, and a number of philanthropic foundations supporting research in marine and terrestrial ecology.

A program increase of $40,000 is requested for FY 1973 for environmental research, technical support, and maintenance of the Chesapeake Bay Center for Environmental Studies, and for the direction and supervision of the aquatic and terrestrial scientific programs of the Office. In addition, an increase of $16,000 is requested for necessary pay.

Need for Increase

1. Chesapeake Bay Center (2 positions; $27,000)

The Chesapeake Bay Center is a 2,000 acre natural and semi-natural area located seven miles south of Annapolis, Maryland. It is the largest facility in the nation available for the study of land-water (estuarine) systems. Through the Center, the Smithsonian is participating in the Chesapeake Research Consortium, Incorporated, a non-profit organization devoted to researching the environmental problems of biological populations, communities and ecosystems, and scientific land management. Other members of the Consortium include the University of Maryland, Johns Hopkins University, and the Virginia Institute for Marine Sciences. A major activity at the Center for the next several years will be to undertake land-water studies related to the model watershed development of the Rhode River. Studies will involve land use planning to demonstrate that environmental quality can be retained while avoiding the undesirable elements of a rapidly urbanizing complex. The movement of fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides, and the effects of soil erosion and estuarine sedimentation, as well as

1/ FY 1972 appropriation adjusted by funds lapsing in 1972.

the role of marshes as filter mechanisms will be studied. The influences of these phenomena on the land, living systems, and estuary are studies that may result in suitable control measures applicable to other areas. A recent National Science Foundation grant to six cooperating universities, totaling about $128,000, will enable approximately seventy-five scientists working on eighteen different projects to utilize the Center facilities for work of this nature. Some of the projects have already started. Interest in the scientific potential of the Center is growing rapidly, and it is anticipated that in a few years the Center will be recognized as the major focus for promoting land-water ecological investigations. The present staff of five persons is hard pressed to handle the volume of inquiries, schedule the scientific use of the Center, and administer its various programs.

For FY 1973, a program assistant and a secretary ($27,000) are requested to help keep pace with the increasing workload.

2. Oceanography and Limnology (1 position; $13,000)

The Oceanography and Limnology Program operates and administers the Smithsonian Oceanographic Sorting Center in Washington, D.C. with federal funds, and the Mediterranean Sorting Center in Tunisia with foreign currency funds. Other activity in FY 1971 and FY 1972 includes the refurbishing of two oceanographic vessels and the completion of a research submersible using PL 480 and private funds. Provision of scientific direction through this program will enable nearly 100 scientists to engage in extensive oceanographic work. In FY 1973 the increased activity will require additional personnel for administering the program.

The biological control of non-agricultural pests is studied in the United States, Peru, Iran, Thailand, Laos, Ghana, and other countries. A notable achievement during the past year involved a Smithsonian parasitologist working in the Lower Mekong River. His work was partially supported by this Office. While there, he successfully identified the particular species of aquatic snail which serves as intermediate host to the schistosome infecting the Mekong. Studies are continuing to find a natural predator which may be introduced to control the snail before dams and man-made lakes in the Mekong and its tributaries lead to an irreversible spread of schistosomiasis to epidemic proportions in the Delta region.

A program specialist ($12,000) is required for the Oceanography and Limnology Program to accommodate the increased activity and scheduling workload projected with vessel operations and research. Other program support, particularly travel, should be increased by $1,000.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION--"Salaries and Expenses," Fiscal Year 1973

NATIONAL AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM

	Base 1973*	Increase Requested	1973 Estimated
No. of Perm Pos	44	20	64
11 Pers Comp	$575	$215	$790
12 Pers Benefits	49	17	66
21 Travel	14	2	16
22 Trans of Things	5	8	13
23 Rent, Comm & Util	3		3
24 Printing	5	1	6
25 Other Services	24	194	218
26 Supplies & Materials	17		17
31 Equipment	58	40	98
41 Grants			
TOTAL	$750	$477	$1,227

Analysis of Increase

Pay Increase	12
Program	465

*FY 1972 approp. adjusted by funds withheld in 1972 & restored to base for FY 1973

Specification of Increase (Program):

The target year 1976 has been selected for the opening of the new Museum as an important contribution to the American Bicentennial celebrations. In FY 1973, this will require major operational increases in the following:

Exhibitions Planning and Artifact Restoration (10 positions; $105,000). To coordinate new exhibits planning and design with outside consultants, the Institution's production shops and curators, and to begin to restore 32 major air-and spacecraft.

Professional and Curatorial Research (5 positions; $75,000). To strengthen simultaneously, in a phased fashion, the Museum's ability to provide expert curatorial guidance and documentation required for the major exhibit and associated display areas.

Spacearium (3 positions; $27,000). To complete work on exhibits project initiated in Air and Space Building in FY 1971, and designed for transport to new Museum when opened. The Spacearium should be opened to public in present quarters in late summer 1972.

Information and Education (2 positions; $22,000). To establish a core education and information program directed at Washington area school systems.

Non-Personnel Support ($236,000). To be utilized in above areas for Spacearium equipment, contracts for outside artifact restoration, exhibit consultants, and general program strengthening.

NATIONAL AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM

1971 Actual	$ 631,000
1972 Appropriation	$ 738,000 1/
1973 Estimate	$1,227,000

By Act of August 12, 1946, the Congress established the National Air Museum as part of the Smithsonian Institution. Later by Act of July 19, 1966, the memorialization of space flight was added to its responsibility and the name changed to the National Air and Space Museum (NASM). The functions of the Museum are to memorialize the national development of aviation and space flight; collect, preserve, and display aeronautical and space flight equipment of historical significance; and serve as a repository for documentary materials.

In FY 1972, the Congress appropriated $1.9 million for the redesign of the National Air and Space Museum building. This is to be constructed on the Mall and opened to the public in 1976 as part of the American Bicentennial Celebration. The building will host over 5 million visitors a year, and will serve as the national focal point for the collection, exhibition and historical research of aviation and space flight. The building will also house a planetarium/spacearium, which is planned to be a domed audio-visual facility in which dynamic pictorial simulation of the stars as seen from the earth or space can be blended with still and cinematic portrayals of launch, rendezvous, planetary landing and exploration. Presentations will range from conventional planetarium demonstrations to simulations of major space events. (Further information on the building plans may be found in the construction section of this budget presentation.)

To maintain the current level of operation in the Arts and Industries building and temporary Air and Space building, and at the same time prepare for the opening of the new museum, it will be necessary to increase the NASM operational budget by $465,000 in FY 1973 (including 20 positions and $229,000). In addition, $12,000 are requested for necessary pay increases. The pace of exhibits preparation required to meet the 1976 opening date makes it imperative that the phased research and restoration work be started in FY 1973. The increase will be used to strengthen the NASM operation as follows:

Need for Increase

1. Exhibits Planning, Artifact Preservation, Restoration and Storage (10 positions; $105,000)

The present staff is hard pressed to keep up with the work at hand. Currently, there are 42 aircraft, 50 large space artifacts and 100 engines in the outdoor storage. All of this material must be sorted, identified, preserved and warehoused. New material arrives weekly.

Three new positions ($39,000) are of high priority, and are essential in the area of planning and design of exhibits. They include a designer, artist, and typist. These people will provide the initial museum focus for conceptualizing and modeling the exhibits areas of the new building, and coordinating the necessary work that must occur among the NASM curatorial staff, the restoration and preservation elements at Silver Hill, the outside exhibits contractors and specialists, and the exhibit production capabilities of the Institution.

Exhibits in the new building will incorporate the use of 50 major air and space craft. Of this number it will be necessary to restore 32, or an average of eight per year over the next four years. Past records show that each major

1/ FY 1972 appropriation adjusted by funds lapsing in 1972.

artifact requires an average of 3 man years to restore. Therefore, in addition to the normal receipt, preservation, and storage workload for the entire collection, it will require about 24 employees for artifact restoration specially oriented to the exhibit collection. This work must be started in FY 1973 for completion in time for the 1976 opening. Seven new positions at a cost of $66,000 for the restoration process are requested. Of this total, five will be at the GS-7 and below, and two will be at the GS-9 level. The recruitment of lower graded personnel is possible because of the number of skilled mechanics already on the rolls. By recruiting at the lower levels it will be possible to utilize more effectively the present staff in the performance of restoration work and place the new personnel in laboring, warehousing, and support positions.

2. Professional and Curatorial Activities (5 positions; $75,000)

The curatorial demands for the new museum will require a steady growth in the professional staff between now and the opening of the new museum. Current plans call for approximately 60 major and minor display units ranging in content from Lindbergh's flight to space biochemistry. Experience shows that a major exhibit requires 4-6 months to conceptualize. This includes the research and development of scripts, and the search, both in-house and outside, for appropriate artifacts. In FY 1973, it will be necessary to increase the curatorial staff by four professional staff members and one support staff member. One of the new professional staff positions will be a department chairman. The remaining three curatorial positions will be filled by specialists in fields related to the artifacts to be displayed, and historical research to be performed in the new building, i.e., human factors, propulsion, and electronics.

3. Spacearium (3 positions; $27,000)

FY 1971 saw the beginning of the development of the Spacearium. Plans were drawn up whereby this project would be housed over the next three years in the present Air and Space building. This project provides a testing ground for equipment and exhibit techniques and will be transferable to the new building. At the same time it will give the millions of visitors to the present Air and Space Building an educational as well as entertaining exhibit and a preview of an important component of the new museum. The project is being further developed with FY 1972 funds. It is requested that $25,000 be made available in FY 1973, to provide the salaries for three support personnel responsible for the audio-visual and electro-mechanical functions of the spacearium.

4. Information and Education (2 positions; $22,000)

It is requested that $22,000 be made available to provide the salaries for an information education specialist and a clerk typist. These positions are necessary to utilize NASM facilities, staff, and artifacts to establish an education and information program directed toward the Washington area school systems with emphasis on those young people living in the inner-city.

5. Other Support Funds ($236,000)

An amount of $236,000 is requested for support of programs directed toward the move into the new museum. This will be used for a variety of purposes: contracts for restoration of selected aircraft and space craft ($120,000); contracts for exhibit consultants and temporary employees to be used on a flexible basis rather than hiring full-time staff ($60,000); equipment including requirements for the spacearium ($40,000); and other necessary support for travel, transportation, publication, and other expenses ($16,000).

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION--"Salaries and Expenses," Fiscal Year 1973

CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF MAN

	Base 1973*	Increase Requested	1973 Estimated
No. of Perm Pos	10	3	13
11 Pers Comp	$ 85	$ 41	$126
12 Pers Benefits	7	4	11
21 Travel	12		12
22 Trans of Things			
23 Rent, Comm & Util	2		2
24 Printing			
25 Other Services	98	7	105
26 Supplies & Materials	1		1
31 Equipment	1		1
41 Grants			
TOTAL	$206	$ 52	$258

Analysis of Increase

Pay Increase	4
Program	48

*FY 1972 approp. adjusted by funds withheld in 1972 & restored to base for FY 1973

Specification of Increase (Program):

American Indian Program - Encyclopedia of North American Indians (3 positions; $48,000). The Encyclopedia of North American Indians is out of the planning stage and into production. In 1971 a meeting with the General Advisory Committee took place. Plans were reviewed and volume editors selected. The scope and contents were established, and meetings of volume editors with their respective advisory committees were completed. Writing has started and some manuscripts have already been received. The efforts of over 850 contributors are being coordinated and first drafts of all manuscripts will be received during FY 1973. The workload has been increasing rapidly and three additional personnel are requested, copy editor, a bibliographer, and an illustrator ($41,000). Other support funds for the expenses of volume editors and contributors are requested ($7,000).

CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF MAN

1971 Actual.....$153,000
1972 Appropriation.....$204,000 1/
1973 Estimate.....$258,000

The Center for the Study of Man coordinates research and development on a series of important anthropological programs. The American Indian Program is presently concerned primarily with the development of the 20 volume Encyclopedia of North American Indians. Another aspect of this program is the development of a system for providing scholarly educational materials concerning Indians to individuals, schools, and Indian communities. In addition, the Center helps to coordinate educational intercommunication among Indians themselves, with scholars, and with appropriate government and private agencies.

The Urgent Anthropology Program identifies, publicizes, and finances, by means of small grants, needed research in geographical areas that are undergoing rapid environmental change as a result of urbanization, improved communications, better transportation, and other factors. The objective is to salvage and preserve information in selected rapidly changing areas before time and events erase our ability to understand the cultures that existed.

The Cross-cultural Data Retrieval Program is coordinating the efforts of numerous anthropologists and other human scientists in developing new, comparative information on population, environmental, and educational studies. As the results of these studies begin to appear in monographs, the Center will undertake to interpret them for the general public through an exhibits program.

A program increase of $48,000 is requested for FY 1973 for continued development of the Encyclopedia of North American Indians. In addition, $4,000 are sought for necessary pay for staff.

Need for Increase

1. Encyclopedia of North American Indians (3 positions; $48,000)

The purpose of the Encyclopedia, consisting of 20 volumes, is to summarize what is known of the prehistory, history, traditional, and modern cultures of all the Indian groups north of Mexico. The volumes will bring up to date and replace the previous standard encyclopedic work of this topic which was issued by the Smithsonian in 1907-1910. This will become the standard reference work on all aspects of North American Indian history and anthropology. It will be heavily used by students, teachers, authors, researchers, and administrators in both the United States and foreign countries.

The project is proceeding according to our original time table. The schedule of completed and planned activity is as follow:

May 1971--writing assignments given to approximately 850 contributors;
May 1972--completed draft manuscripts received;
May 1973--revised and reassigned manuscripts completed;
May 1974--submission of manuscripts for the 20 volumes to the printer;
July 1976--issuance of the Encyclopedia as part of the American Revolution Bicentennial celebration.

1/ FY 1972 appropriation adjusted by funds lapsing in 1972.

Some manuscripts have already been received, more will begin to arrive in late FY 1972, and by FY 1973 they will be coming in large numbers. The requested additional funds will be used to hire a copy editor, a bibliographer, and an illustrator-draftsman ($41,000), and to pay for the expenses of volume editors and contributors ($7,000).

As the flow of work effort on the Encyclopedia becomes stabilized and routinized, the Center will begin to turn more attention to other important projects. One such project is the study and conservation of American Indian languages.

For nearly a century research on American Indian languages has been a responsibility of the Smithsonian. The Institution is generally regarded to be the center for such research. It is assumed that such research is now being conducted but there has not been a linguist on the Smithsonian staff since 1970. In the past, a significant proportion of the research and publication on Indian languages was conducted by Indians - native speakers of the languages concerned - both on the Smithsonian staff and elsewhere. In recent decades there has been a marked decrease in the number of Indian linguistic scholars. Yet linguists agree that important advances in their science depend upon the knowledge which a native speaker brings to bear in the study of his own language. American Indian languages have a great deal to contribute to our understanding of languages in general. In order to ensure that this contribution will be made, it is essential that a significant number of American Indians be enabled to engage in the study of their own languages. In recent years there has been parallel growth in awareness in Indian communities of the importance and value of Indian languages and in the necessity for their formal study and teaching. The interests of the Institution and of Indian communities coincide. Awareness of this shared interest has begun to be evident. Tribes whose members are known to be interested in research and training in their language include the following. This number will increase.

East	Midwest	West
Passamaquoddy	Crow	Navajo
Miccosukee	Cree (Rocky Boy)	Eskimo
Mohawk	Sioux	Tlingit
Cherokee	Cheyenne (Northern)	Hupa
Choctaw	Chippawa	Diegueño
Micmac		Luiseño
Penobscot		Cupeño
		Keresan
		Pomo
		Ute
		Makah

To meet this need, the Smithsonian is planning a long-term program to support research on North American Indian languages at the local level and mainly by linguists who are themselves native speakers of the languages. On the basis of initial inquiries and correspondence, the program will consist of: (1) assistance for training of native Indian linguists; (2) the preparation of materials on the native languages, which would be useful for the teaching of literacy and literature, and for the continued use of Indian languages in education beyond the elementary level; (3) the preparation of accessible linguistic resource materials on these languages for future use by both American Indian communities and the scholarly world.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION--"Salaries and Expenses," Fiscal Year 1973

CENTER FOR SHORT-LIVED PHENOMENA

	Base 1973*	Increase Requested	1973 Estimated
No. of Perm Pos	3	0	3
11 Pers Comp	$25	$1	$26
12 Pers Benefits	2		2
21 Travel	1		1
22 Trans of Things	2		2
23 Rent, Comm & Util	24	4	28
24 Printing	12	2	14
25 Other Services	8	3	11
26 Supplies & Materials	8	1	9
31 Equipment	1		1
41 Grants			
TOTAL	$83	$11	$94

Analysis of Increase

Pay Increase	1
Program	10

*FY 1972 approp. adjusted by funds withheld in 1972 & restored to base for FY 1973

Specification of Increase (Program):

World-Wide Natural Event Monitoring and Reporting ($10,000). Over the past four years, the Center has reported over 400 ecological, geophysical, and astrophysical events occurring in 86 countries and all the world's oceans. Its reporting network has grown to 2,800 scientists and scientific field stations in 148 countries and territories. Despite an enthusiastic response from federal agencies and the international scientific community, outside financial support for regular, on-going operations is difficult to obtain. Special reporting projects are so funded and the Center has a subscription program which produces about $25,000 a year. A program increase of $10,000 is requested for communications, printing, computer services, and other operational costs. Much of this increase is associated with higher costs resulting from reporting significant environmental pollution events.

CENTER FOR SHORT-LIVED PHENOMENA

1971 Actual ..... $ 67,000
1972 Appropriation..... $ 83,000 1/
1973 Estimate ..... $ 94,000

The Center for Short-Lived Phenomena is an early alert system and clearinghouse for the reception and dissemination of information on short-lived natural events. The Center alerts scientists, agencies, and research institutions to major short-lived ecological, geophysical, and astrophysical events occurring anywhere in the world. It quickly communicates data and descriptive information on events such as large oil spills, major atmospheric and water pollution events, high biocide residue discoveries, massive fauna and flora mortalities, volcanic eruptions and major earthquakes, the birth of new islands, the fall of large fireballs and meteorites, sudden changes in biological and ecological systems such as animal migrations and colonizations, and any other natural or man-made phenomena that require rapid response from scientists in order that they may take advantage of research opportunities while environmental changes are occurring.

During the past four years the Center has reported over 400 short-lived events that occurred in 86 countries and all the world's oceans, including 189 earth science events, 142 biological and ecological events, 61 astrophysical events, and 9 urgent anthropological and archaeological events that led to 297 scientific field expeditions. The Center has issued over 1,300 event notification and information reports to thousands of research scientists and institutions, published 67 event reports, handled a communications volume of over half a million cable words, and a mail volume of 800,000 event notification and information cards.

An increase of $10,000 is requested to meet higher costs of communications and other expenses. An additional $1,000 are needed for necessary pay.

Need for Increase

Activities have continued to increase rapidly in the past two years because of the response from federal agencies and the international scientific community. At the urging of a number of agencies and international organizations, the Center has become involved increasingly in reporting significant environmental pollution events. Because of the Center's comprehensive global communications system and its reporting network that has now grown to over 2,800 scientists and scientific field stations in 148 countries and territories, the Center was able to report every major environmental pollution event, volcanic eruption, earthquake, oil spill, and meteorite fall that occurred on earth in 1971, usually within hours after the events occurred.

The Center has been successful in obtaining outside financial support for special projects dealing with global environmental monitoring and transient lunar phenomena. It has also instituted an event notification subscription program that now has over 600 subscribers and produces revenue of over $25,000 per year, but the success of the Center's regular operations will depend heavily on the level of core federal funding.

The Center will begin no new activities in FY 1972 and plans none for FY 1973 that will use federal funds, but requests that FY 1973 federal support

1/ FY 1972 appropriation adjusted by funds lapsing in 1972.

be increased to meet higher operational costs resulting largely from the Center's increased commitments in environmental pollution event information communication. An increase of $10,000 is needed for communications, printing and reproduction, other services (computations and information systems support), and supplies and materials.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION--"Salaries and Expenses," Fiscal Year 1973

NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

	Base 1973*	Increase Requested	1973 Estimated
No. of Perm Pos	286	0	286
11 Pers Comp	$2759	$ 72	$2831
12 Pers Benefits	248	6	254
21 Travel	20	2	22
22 Trans of Things	3		3
23 Rent, Comm & Util	161	13	174
24 Printing	3	4	7
25 Other Services	64	49	113
26 Supplies & Materials	392	97	489
31 Equipment	170	19	189
41 Grants		1	1
TOTAL	$3820	$263	$4083

Analysis of Increase

Pay Increase	78
Program	185

*FY 1972 approp. adjusted by funds withheld in 1972 & restored to base for FY 1973

Specification of Increase (Program):

Exhibits and Education Program ($70,000). Although major improvements to displaying the large and varied collections of animals (now numbering some 3,200 animals of 1,100 species) must await the renovation of the Zoo, more immediate steps can be taken to produce educational exhibits that will identify and explain the collection. Funds are sought for contract design and fabrication of the kind of exhibits seen in modern zoos ($40,000). An amount of $30,000 is also requested for utilities and routine services, supplies, and equipment; a small program of assistance to foreign zoos; and for the training of Zoo employees.

Operations and Maintenance ($27,000). These funds are sought to meet the increasing costs of building materials, gardening and tree maintenance supplies, and vehicle repair parts.

Zoological Programs ($88,000). An amount of $70,000 is needed to meet steadily rising prices of animal food and veterinary supplies. Uniforms and equipment for keepers and other personnel require an additional $13,000. Funds are requested to cover the cost of contractual research projects and meeting page charges and other research publication costs ($5,000).

NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

1971 Actual $3,163,000
1972 Appropriation.....$3,762,000 1/
1973 Estimate.....$4,083,000

The National Zoological Park was established in 1889 for the "advancement of science and the instruction and recreation of the people." To accomplish this mission, the Zoo exhibits a broad zoological collection of animals from all parts of the world in natural surroundings, maintains an information and education program for the benefit of the visiting public from all over the United States; and promotes scientific research, including biomedical programs, for increased scientific knowledge and for the benefit of the animals so that visitors can enjoy them in prime health.

The number of visitors increases annually. In calendar year 1971, approximately 5,000,000 visited the Zoo. A significant number of these visitors are in organized school groups from the metropolitan area and more distant points. The Zoo is increasingly used as a teaching site by teachers of biology and other natural sciences.

Continued improvements have been made in the collection of animals, which is one of the world's largest. As the collection evolves, the Zoo will present exhibits of greater visitor interest and, at the same time, give greater emphasis to species and groups which effectively demonstrate significant points of animal adaptations and behavior. Greater emphasis will be given also to increasing zoo births by pairing unmated animals and maintaining breeding groups. Not only is this good conservation practice; it is essential in view of the increasing scarcity of many species and the high prices that must be paid to acquire them.

The Zoo is organized in three departments: Office of the Director; Operations and Maintenance Department; and the Department of Zoological Programs.

For FY 1973, a program increase of $185,000 is requested to meet the increased cost of operating items; to establish a grant fund to assist foreign zoos; to provide for contracting design and fabrication of exhibits; and to provide funds for scientific publications. An additional $78,000 are required for necessary pay increases.

Need for Increase

1. Office of Director ($70,000)

The office of the director plans and directs all Zoo programs. It also coordinates the activities and functions of the planning and design office; develops and maintains the Zoo's educational program; and furnishes general administrative services. The animal acquisition program is under the direction of this office. Administrative services include the protective service program, budget, fiscal, supply, and procurement functions.

The Zoo now has approximately 3,200 animals of over 1,100 species, representing one of the largest and most varied collections of exotic animals in existence. This collection has great public educational potential, in subjects such as wildlife conservation. Although major improvements to

1/ FY 1972 appropriation adjusted by funds lapsing in 1972.

displaying the animals must await the renovation of the Zoo, more immediate steps can be taken to produce the kinds of educational exhibits needed to identify and explain the living collection of animals to visitors. Cage exhibits thus far have been largely improvised by animal keepers, using branches, rocks, mosses, and other materials to meet the requirements of the animals for perching, climbing, privacy, shade, etc. In modern zoos, materials such as molded fiberglass are extensively used to simulate rocks, tree stumps, and plants. Contract design and fabrication of exhibits similar to those seen in visitor centers and at other points in national parks, as well as in many modern zoos will cost $40,000.

The Zoo staff is frequently called on for assistance from foreign zoos and wildlife parks. Information is requested on conservation, diet, medical treatment, and many other technical subjects essential to proper animal care. There have been on-site consultations in many cases. Often these zoos, or their parent organizations, can meet the expenses of this assistance. This is not the case with regard to the several hundred zoos in underdeveloped countries. Use of the funds would be limited to supplement the advice and assistance that is now rendered to a few zoos. Examples of zoos helped in the past are in Accra and Kumasi, Ghana; Brasilia, Brazil; Santiago, Chili ; and Surabaja, Indonesia. Funds are requested for the purchase of books, travel for consultation, and other expenses ($1,000).

Funds are needed to finance training expenses of Zoo employees. This includes course fees, books, films, manuals, as well as other training materials for use in-house, and fees for individuals brought to the Zoo as specialists for in-house training courses ($2,000).

Additional funds are also sought to meet the rising costs of utilities and routine contractual services, supplies, materials, equipment, and travel ($27,000).

2. Operations and Maintenance ($27,000)

The operations and maintenance department has responsibility for all plant maintenance and supporting services. These include:

--Maintenance and construction: maintaining and repairing 15 major buildings and a wide range of cages and other facilities. This unit also performs renovation and minor construction, and builds nest boxes, shipping crates, exhibits, and other needed items.

--Grounds: maintaining and improving the 156 acres of trees, lawns, shrubs, flower beds, and indoor plantings.

--Air conditioning and heating: maintaining all heating plants and air conditioning in the buildings throughout the Park.

--Transportation and automotive maintenance: maintaining all automotive vehicles, and operation of trucks and heavy equipment.

--Labor services: trash collection, sweeping of streets and walks, snow removal, and janitorial services.

An amount of $27,000 is needed to meet the increasing costs of building materials, gardening and tree maintenance supplies, and vehicle repair parts.

3. Department of Zoological Programs ($88,000)

The department of zoological programs conducts an animal care program involving feeding, cleaning of cages, and exhibition; an animal health program responsible for clinical treatment of illnesses and injuries; a pathology program that performs histopathologic and gross pathologic diagnosis of disease; and a scientific research program that undertakes studies of animal behavior, reproduction, and nutrition.

The Zoo collection is a major scientific resource. For this reason, facilities and assistance are often provided to scientists from federal agencies, such as the National Institutes of Health, as well as from universities. The Zoo's own scientific studies add to man's understanding of the living world. Investigations undertaken in the Zoo and in the field have yielded numerous scientific publications. In addition, the department is of assistance to other organizations, including foreign governments concerned with wildlife management and conservation. It also provides training and research opportunities for graduate students.

Additional funds are requested to meet steadily rising animal food prices, as well as to purchase veterinary supplies and other necessary items to maintain a healthy collection of animals ($70,000). The replacement prices for sundry supplies, uniforms, and equipment also have risen sharply. Funds are also sought to cover the increased cost and usage of these items ($13,000).

Funds are required to cover the cost of contracting various portions of research projects to professionals working with this institution. Rather than acquire permanent staff members, thus locking the scientific research program into a fixed pattern, it is desirable to retain flexibility by contracting with technical personnel for services performed as the need arises. Prior experience with research has indicated the desirability of such a flexible system. Some programs cannot be executed without the availability of funds for contracting services by professionals to perform certain preliminary stages of research which can then be taken over by permanent staff members ($3,000).

Publications are costly. Most professional journals now charge page costs for publication and the demand from all professional journals to cover publication costs has increased. Since the scientific productivity of the National Zoological Park is increasing and, further, since it is desired to begin publishing technical manuals concerned with animal husbandry, funds are requested to cover costs of publication both within the Smithsonian Press and with respect to those articles sent to outside journals ($2,000).

HISTORY AND ART

The Smithsonian possesses an unequaled array of resources, both material and human, for the understanding and illumination of our country's history through its material culture, its technology, and its art. No other Institution has a greater and more exciting opportunity to demonstrate and celebrate what Americans--all Americans--have accomplished.

As the custodian of National Collections comprising literally millions of historic objects and works of art, it is our responsibility to make sure that these collections are used as effectively as possible for the benefit of all. We must care for these collections, we must make them available to scholars both from our own staff and from the borader academic community, and we must use them intelligently and imaginatively to help tell the story of American civilization to our millions of visitors and, through publications and traveling exhibitions, to an even wider audience. It is also our responsibility to seek the continued growth of these collections. As we are the beneficiaries of the foresight of past generations, so must we be the benefactors of future generations, passing on to them the fruits of our stewardship.

With one exception, the Joseph H. Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden, the budget requests in the area of history and art are modest, reflecting our determination to fulfill our obligations and to realize our opportunities as economically as possible. The funds requested for the Hirshhorn Museum are required to equip and furnish the building when it is turned over to us by the contractor. Posponement of these non-recurring expenditures would inevitably delay the public opening of this great new museum.

Although many history and art bureaus of the Smithsonian have received no substantial increases in operating funds during the past two or three years, and although inflation has caused many of them to suffer in effect a decrease in funds, we have sought insofar as possible, to meet our needs out of existing resources. To this end, we have undertaken to terminate some activities and to reduce or redirect others drastically--for example, the International Art Program, the Smithsonian Journal of History, and temporary exhibition programs in all our museums. We shall continue to scrutinize all our activities with a view to maintaining a strong sense of priorities. At the same time, with the enthusiastic cooperation of our museum and bureau directors, we have encouraged cooperative efforts among our history and art bureaus in the name of efficiency and economy; shared library, photographic, and conservation facilities, for example, serve the National Collection of Fine Arts and the National Portrait Gallery better and more cheaply than would separate ones.

Despite these efforts, which will continue, certain real needs hamper the effective operation of many of our history and art bureaus and prevent us from deriving the full benefits from the investment that has been made in them.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION--"Salaries and Expenses," Fiscal Year 1973

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF HISTORY AND TECHNOLOGY

	Base 1973*	Increase Requested	1973 Estimated
No. of Perm Pos	157	6	163
11 Pers Comp	$1,944	$84	$2,028
12 Pers Benefits	160	7	167
21 Travel	49		49
22 Trans of Things			
23 Rent, Comm & Util	12		12
24 Printing	5		5
25 Other Services	112	123	235
26 Supplies & Materials	20	40	60
31 Equipment	167	50	217
41 Grants			
TOTAL	$2,469	$304	$2,773

Analysis of Increase

Pay Increase	44
Program	260

*FY 1972 approp. adjusted by funds withheld in 1972 & restored to base for FY 1973

Specification of Increase (Program):

Computerized Inventory of the National Historical Collections ($23,000). The approximately 16 million objects in the Museum's collection, ranging from postage stamps to a giant locomotive, make it essential to have a standardized inventory system permitting quick access for research projects, exhibition items, and to answer public inquiries. It is now nearly impossible to locate individual objects or to determine if certain classes of specimens are in the collections at all. Studies of various cataloging systems have been made and pilot project inventory of the collection of 4,000 handguns has been completed. An amount of $23,000 is requested for program preparation and computer time to continue to develop a computerized, descriptive catalog of the Museum's holdings.

Prevention of Deterioration of Objects (3 positions; $165,000). Several collection areas and many objects on display are badly in need of remedial action to prevent their deterioration and loss. Three museum technicians and funding of $35,000 are requested to give particular attention to the numismatic collections, costumes and furnishings, and musical instruments. An amount of $130,000 is sought to restore objects on display since 1964 (especially those which are subject to wear and tear in operating exhibits) and seen by some 42 million visitors.

Acquisition of New Objects ($50,000). New objects of great historical importance will be acquired with the requested $50,000. Of special importance to the Museum is the acquisition of patent models from the Gilbert Collection which document the range of American inventiveness during the 19th century. Otherwise, the models will be dispersed to private collectors and lost to the American people.

Curatorial Support (3 positions; $22,000). Three additional clerk-typists ($22,000) will be added to the Museum's staff to assist with curatorial duties and public inquiries.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF HISTORY AND TECHNOLOGY

1971 Actual.....$2,242,000
1972 Appropriation.....$2,428,000 1/
1973 Estimate.....$2,773,000

The National Museum of History and Technology occupies a unique position among the great museums of the world. As the repository of the National Collections documenting the historical and technological achivements of the American people, the Museum has responsibility for over 16,000,000 objects related to all facets of the American experience. Each of these objects must receive the highest level of professional care and preservation.

As the most visited museum in the world, it was host to almost 6,000,000 visitors during FY 1971. It is anticipated that this figure will double by the Bicentennial year, 1976.

As a center for the scholarly study of the history of American civilization and the history of science and technology, this Museum continues to support and encourage basic research and publication in many subject fields, ranging from early exploration to studies of contemporary American culture.

For FY 1973, an additional $260,000 in program funds is requested for a computerized inventory of the national historical collections, the prevention of deterioration of objects in storage and on public view, the acquisition of new objects of historical importance, and for additional clerical support to the professional staff. An amount of $44,000 also is sought for necessary pay for current staff.

Need for Increase

During the eight years since the NMHT opened to the public in 1964, it has endeavored to fulfill its responsibilities to the American people in a variety of ways.

It has provided a variety and richness of public exhibits seen by over 42,000,000 visitors, equal to 20 per cent of America's total population.

It has provided a steadily increasing range of exhibitions and public information services such as public lectures, concerts, tours, and responses to personal and written public inquiries.

Its collections have provided the historical documentation for countless scholarly monographs and general works of history, many of which have been produced by the Museum's own staff.

With the approach of the Bicentennial celebrations, even more attention will be focused upon the NMHT's unique collections of the nation's historical treasures. Citizens, visitors from abroad, scholars, researchers, and collectors will be drawn more than ever to the Museum.

While the responsibilities and contributions of the NMHT have grown substantially during its eight years of existence, its resources have not. Insufficient staff and funds have prevented the completion of the cataloging, preservation, and interpretation of the millions of invaluable objects in its collections. By providing more adequate care of donated and purchased materials, the Museum will continue to attract the important historical treasures which it must have to meet its responsibilities. A total of $260,000 is requested to correct partially present Museum deficiencies.

1/ FY 1972 appropriation adjusted by funds lapsing in 1972.

1. Computerized Inventory of the National Historical Collections ($23,000)

A computerized, descriptive catalog of the Museum's collections is urgently needed and long overdue. Millions of objects were acquired before systematized methods of cataloging were developed. It is now nearly impossible to locate individual objects or to discern if certain classes of specimens are included in the collections at all. The number and diversity of the objects, ranging from postage stamps to a 140,000-pound electrical generator, makes it essential to have a standardized inventory of the Museum's resources. A fully computerized inventory system, a long range project, will permit the NMHT for the first time to reduce its present backlog of cataloging and to keep pace with current acquisitions. With adequate funding, the project can be completed within ten years.

Preliminary studies of various cataloging systems have already been made and a pilot project for a computerized, descriptive catalog of the collection of almost 4,000 handguns has been completed in FY 1971 and 1972 with funds in the base. With the $23,000 requested for program preparation and computer time, the NMHT could expand its descriptive inventory to begin to encompass its entire collections.

2. Prevention of Deterioration of Objects in Storage and on Exhibit (3 positions; $165,000)

In several collection areas, specifically numismatics, costumes and furnishings, and musical instruments, there is insufficient staff to provide adequate care to these priceless objects. Three museum technicians ($25,000) are requested to prevent further deterioration in these collections, plus $10,000 for supplies, including special storage cases compatible with existing equipment.

Another serious concern of the NMHT is the condition of many of the national treasures which have been on public view since the Museum first opened in 1964. Many objects have suffered considerably from public exposure, especially those which are part of operating exhibits.

At present the NMHT does not have resources to refurbish and recondition adequately these objects to a proper museum standard. In order to accomplish this task properly, the NMHT requests $100,000 to contract for the restoration of important specimens on public display (to be done under close supervision of the curatorial staff) and $30,000 for supplies and materials to allow for the restoration by highly trained museum technicians of specimens too valuable to be allowed to leave the Museum temporarily. If this project is not undertaken soon the restoration cost will be prohibitive.

3. Acquisition of New Objects ($50,000)

An additional $50,000 is requested to acquire new specimens of extraordinary historical importance to fill serious gaps in the collections. For example, there are in the Robert Gilbert collection of patent models a number of specimens which are a unique historical record, documenting in a vivid and dramatic way the range of American inventiveness during the nineteenth century. If individual models from the collections cannot be purchased in FY 1973, the models will be dispersed by sales to private collectors and this invaluable collection of objects will be lost to the American people. In recent years, funds for specimens (approximately $300,000) have been diverted from regular operating funds. This is no longer possible in the face of generally increased costs of operations.

4. Curatorial Support (3 positions; $22,000)

Three additional clerk typists ($22,000) are requested to relieve professional staff from performing necessary clerical functions (such as typing responses to the thousands of public inquiries received each year).

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION--"Salaries and Expenses," Fiscal Year 1973

NATIONAL COLLECTION OF FINE ARTS

	Base 1973*	Increase Requested	1973 Estimated
No. of Perm Pos	72	6	78
11 Pers Comp	$ 817	$ 77	$ 894
12 Pers Benefits	69	6	75
21 Travel	31	5	36
22 Trans of Things	25	5	30
23 Rent, Comm & Util	14	1	15
24 Printing	3	1	4
25 Other Services	146	58	204
26 Supplies & Materials	26	31	57
31 Equipment	98	40	138
41 Grants			
TOTAL	$ 1229	$ 224	$ 1453

Analysis of Increase

Pay Increase	24
Program	200

*FY 1972 approp. adjusted by funds withheld in 1972 & restored to base for FY 1973

Specification of Increase (Program):

Collection Management and Use (2 positions; $55,000). The ability to acquire works of art in today's competitive market must be increased. While private donations are intensely cultivated, to an increasing extent valuable works are no longer available from donors; $25,000 are requested to strengthen the purchase flexibility for collections. In addition, funds are requested for two positions ($21,000), one to restore and conserve prints and drawings, and one to supervise the growing archival collections of photographs and negatives. Support funds for these efforts involve equipment and supplies ($9,000).

Exhibitions (2 positions; $99,000). The exhibit capability of the National Collection needs to be expanded over the next few years because of growing programs at the recently opened Renwick Gallery and the increasing demands for traveling exhibits. An exhibition specialist ($8,000) and basic exhibits production support ($70,000) are required to support the new program at the Renwick Gallery. In addition, with a projected 40% increase in workload for the traveling exhibitions program there is a great need for a specialist to mount exhibitions ($11,000), and support funds ($10,000) to help absorb increasing preparation and shipping costs.

Public Education (2 positions; $46,000). Curriculum interest in art, printmaking, etching, etc., is growing rapidly in the local school system, and in addition to the structured tours, are bringing great pressure to bear on the current small staff (3) and available resources. Direct school contacts, exhibitions, course development, and training are of great importance to NCFA's operations. To handle scheduling, training, materials, and demonstration development, two education specialists are required ($19,000) along with support funds ($27,000).

NATIONAL COLLECTION OF FINE ARTS

1971 Actual $1,036,000
1972 Appropriation.....$1,212,000 1/
1973 Estimate.....$1,453,000

The National Collection of Fine Arts (NCFA), the oldest national collection of art, is devoted to the conservation, study, and presentation of American painting, sculpture, prints and drawings, and American design and crafts. It circulates exhibitions both throughout this country and abroad (in association with the United States Information Agency), maintains an active program of public education at all levels, engages in research and publication on American artists, and maintains (with the National Portrait Gallery) a laboratory for conservation and conservation research in American painting materials.

The requested program increase of $200,000 is chiefly for the expansion of the traveling exhibition program to permit it to reach areas and institutions not now possible, for the exhibition of American crafts and design in the Renwick Gallery, opened in January 1972, and for the expansion of the very successfully launched program of public education in art. A part will allow for a small extension of the funds now available for the purchase of works of art. An additional $24,000 are requested for necessary pay for existing staff.

Need for Increase

1. Collection Management and Use (2 positions; $55,000)

Although private donation continues to be a necessary and gratefully received source for the collection (gifts of art amounted in value to over $350,000 in FY 1971), today key works for a proper presentation of United States art are often not available from donors. While there is no intention to duplicate holdings in other Washington collections, it is important that those areas of art best represented in the NCFA be as complete as possible. An increase of $25,000 for purchase of works of art in FY 1973 is requested, making available a total sum of $100,000 for purchases.

The conservation laboratory, which serves both the National Collection of Fine Arts and the National Portrait Gallery, needs a facility for the restoration and conservation of works on paper to care for the growing collection of prints and drawings. An assistant conservator specializing in paper is requested ($9,000) and $4,000 for outfitting the laboratory for this work.

Basic to NCFA's function as a center for the recording and study of American art is the archive of photographs and photographic negatives. The Juley Archive of some 150,000 negatives will shortly join the collection, in addition to the material from the Bicentennial Inventory of American Painting and from the continuing research project on government sponsored art of the 1930's. An archives technician is needed to put this material in order and to supervise the archive ($12,000); $5,000 are requested for initial equipment.

2. Program of Exhibitions (2 positions; $99,000)

For the exhibition program of the newly opened Renwick Gallery, presenting historical and educational exhibitions on American design and craft, funds of

1/ FY 1972 appropriation adjusted by funds lapsing in 1972.

$70,000 are required for FY 1973. These exhibitions, planned and installed by the staff of NCFA in close association with craft and design organizations throughout the country, serve both as introduction to United States accomplishments in this area and as education in the "visual language" of craft and environmental design. An exhibits specialist is needed for the Renwick to work in association with NCFA's department of exhibition and design ($8,000).

The Smithsonian Traveling Exhibition Service (SITES), which for the most part is self-supporting, at present circulates some 115 exhibitions a year on arts, history, and science throughout the country, reaching areas that would otherwise have no possibility of actual exhibitions. In FY 1971, 750 areas were served. It is planned to expand the service to circulate 160 exhibitions in FY 1973 to be shown in 1,100 installations. Rising costs of preparation and shipping, however, make it necessary to support the program if it is to reach areas and institutions that cannot afford higher fees. For greater economy and efficiency, shops for the expert mounting and packing of exhibitions have been set up in the NCFA. To maintain and expand the service $10,000 are needed for the full operation of the shops. An exhibition specialist ($11,000) is required to aid in the actual mounting of exhibitions.

3. Public Education in Art (2 positions; $46,000)

The education program of the NCFA, begun during FY 1971, has been of much interest both to schools and museums in the United States and to visitors from abroad. A core of 49 volunteer docents, intensively trained by the NCFA staff, conduct imaginative sessions in the galleries both for children and adults (some 1,000 tours in FY 1971). To reach older children, a print workshop in which students and teachers can work with visiting artists has been established in close association with the department of prints and drawings, made possible by the donation of four excellent etching and lithograph presses. (See the following photograph). A small press is used for demonstrations in the schools. In addition, materials drawn from the collection are being prepared for use by schools in programs of American history, literature, and art. An education department gallery has been active in showing the works of school children and young artists. This ambitious and successful program has been carried on by a very small staff (three positions) and a minimal operating budget drawn in part from outside grants. To make the most of its excellent beginning, especially in the area of educational exhibitions and direct school contacts, the program needs an additional $17,000 for materials, lecture, and demonstration development. Furthermore, to handle scheduling and other routine operations, releasing the professional staff for more work with the public, a clerk-typist is badly needed ($8,000). In order to extend the program to the newly opened Renwick Gallery, an additional general education specialist is requested ($11,000).

The program of scholarship in American art, begun in FY 1971, has proved a value both to the cause of recovery and reevaluation of American art and to the vital operation of other museum programs. It has now been supplemented with a museum intern program to train students in various aspects of museum work, from education to conservation. To provide facilities for these expanded programs for the educational use of the Collection and other Washington Institutions, and to support additional study, $10,000 are needed for FY 1973.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION--"Salaries and Expenses," Fiscal Year 1973

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY

	Base 1973*	Increase Requested	1973 Estimated
No. of Perm Pos	39	7	46
11 Pers Comp	$ 541	$ 61	$ 602
12 Pers Benefits	44	4	48
21 Travel	11		11
22 Trans of Things	28		28
23 Rent, Comm & Util	8		8
24 Printing	8		8
25 Other Services	76	41	117
26 Supplies & Materials	58		58
31 Equipment	124	100	224
41 Grants			
TOTAL	$ 898	$206	$ 1,104
Analysis of Increase			
Pay Increase		16	
Program		190	

*FY 1972 approp. adjusted by funds withheld in 1972 & restored to base for FY 1973

Specification of Increase (Program):

Acquisition of Portraits ($100,000). Two-thirds of the Gallery's collection of nearly 550 portraits have come by gift. Already in FY 1972 gifts with an appraised value of over $200,000 have been received. These include portraits of three signers of the Declaration of Independence. It has been necessary, however, to purchase portraits to enlarge the exhibit and study potential. About $100,000 is now budgeted for this purpose. Increasingly strong market competition for portraits, especially of major figures of the American Revolution and other periods, makes it necessary to enlarge the purchase fund over the next several years. A increase of $100,000 is requested for this purpose.

Catalog of American Portraits (2 positions; $34,000). As the only union catalog of portrait information in the United States, the Catalog of American Portraits is an invaluable reference tool to locate, identify, and study portraits and their artists. Additional field research and processing and cataloging of data are required to make the CAP definitive. Two new positions, a cataloger and a key punch operator ($14,000), and funds primarily for the regional collection of data by local authorities are requested ($20,000).

History Department (1 position; $27,000). Gallery attendence and special tours are increasing as a result of greater public awareness and interest. In turn, this creates additional demands for the development of new exhibitions and publications. An amount of $21,000 is requested to fund short-term research projects by scholars. An additional clerk-typist ($6,000) is required for manuscript preparation.

Administration and Technical Services (4 positions; $29,000). This request would provide an administrative assistant and clerk typist in the office of the director ($16,000) and photographic laboratory and library technicians in the support units shared with the National Collection of Fine Arts to meet a growing number of public requests for photographic reproductions and library materials ($13,000).

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY

1971 Actual	$	782,000
1972 Appropriation	$	887,000 1/
1973 Estimate	$	1,104,000

The National Portrait Gallery is the only national museum of American history which is devoted to the portraits of the men and women who made that history. The portrait, because it is a visual record of a person and era, bears strong witness to each sitter's role in the American experience and is a crucial part of historical evidence. The National Portrait Gallery attempts to bring to that history a sense of the human elements involved.

The Gallery's current activities can be grouped into four major categories: (1) the expansion and care of the collections; (2) public education through programs with schools and adult groups, and through exhibition of the permanent collection and specially researched and organized loan exhibitions illustrating particular subject areas of American history and portraiture; (3) the research, publication, and national distribution of catalogs of these exhibitions, as well as other studies, both scholarly and popular in nature, related to American history and portraiture; and (4) the compilation of a definitive Catalog of American Portraits to be a comprehensive data bank and national information service on American history and biography comprised of entries on all portraits of historically significant Americans.

A program increase of $190,000 is sought to augment the acquisitions fund; to collect additional data for the Catalog of American Portraits; to increase the History Department's capacity to do research for special exhibitions and publications on American history and portraiture for public education; and to add support staff in the library and the photography lab shared with the National Collection of Fine Arts and in the administrative offices use. An additional $16,000 are requested for necessary pay for current staff.

Need for Increase

1. Acquisition of Portraits ($100,000)

When established in 1962 (PL 87-443), the Gallery's collection consisted only of a handful of portraits elsewhere in the Smithsonian and several held at the National Gallery of Art, purchased by Andrew Mellon for eventual transfer to a National Portrait Gallery, when and if one were established. Since that time, the collection has grown to nearly 550 portraits. Although two-thirds of these have come by gift, it has been necessary to acquire the remainder by purchase.

For FY 1972 the Gallery has budgeted $100,000 for purchases (among the works thus far acquired are portraits of Gen. Robert E. Lee, President Zachary Taylor, and Gen. William Clark of the Lewis and Clark Expedition.--at a total cost of $50,000 for the three), and has already received gifts of portraits whose appraised value is in excess of $200,000 (including portraits of three signers of the Declaration of Independence--Thomas Nelson, Md.; George Clymer, Pa.; and George Read, Dela.).

Over the next few years, the Gallery, as well as many other American institutions and private collectors, will be increasingly interested in portraits of the period of the American Revolution. Because of their rarity,

1/ FY 1972 appropriation adjusted by funds lapsing in 1972.

their prices, already high, will be much higher. The National Portrait Gallery is actively seeking to locate such portraits, as well as those of major figures of other periods who should be represented in the national study and exhibit collections.

A major increase in acquisition funds is requested ($100,000) to provide the Gallery with an annual purchase fund of $200,000 beginning in FY 1973. This increment will help the NPG build toward a fund of $500,000 by 1975.

2. Catalog of American Portraits (2 positions; $34,000)

The CAP is the only union catalog of portrait information in the United States. As such, it is of incalculable use to the Gallery in locating portraits for the permanent collection, in assisting other institutions and private persons in identifying both the subjects and artists of portraits, and to scholars studying the history of our nation from the point of view of the men and women who made that history. Although already of considerable use to the Gallery, scholars, and the general public, the CAP must be as definitive as possible before it can be a truly valuable resource.

To help achieve this goal, the CAP requires an additional $34,000 for field research and the processing and cataloging of new data as it is collected. This funding will provide for contracts with local experts to gather protrait data in their regions and for related travel, photography, and clerical assistance. Two new positions, a cataloger and a keypunch operator will code and record the increased flow of information as well as help meet a growing number of public inquiries regarding the Catalog.

3. History Department (1 position; $27,000)

Gallery attendance for the first six months of FY 1972 (125,000) is up 44 percent over the comparable period in FY 1971. Over the same period, the number of visitors taking educational tours on various aspect of American history has increased from 750 to 4,300. Special exhibitions and publications distributed throughout the country are greatly stimulating interest in the Gallery. The continued quality of these efforts depends to a large extent on the history department which needs to supplement its present staff with scholars working under contract on short term projects related to the exhibition and publication program. An amount of $21,000 is requested to provide the equivalent of one man year of services and necessary support in FY 1973. For typing manuscripts and performing various other clerical duties, a clerk-typist is required ($6,000) to supplement the work of the one secretary presently serving the history department.

4. Administration and Technical Services (4 positions; $29,000)

The support staff for the office of the director presently consists of two secretaries. This staff level is now insufficient to support the administrative operation of the Gallery's expanding programs. Two positions are requested, for an administrative assistant and a clerk typist ($16,000).

Demands on the photographic laboratory (shared with the National Collection of Fine Arts) have increased along with the expansion of the collection and of the exhibition schedule. The photography of works of art requires particular skills to deal with the three-dimensional qualities of sculpture and the color of paintings. Increasingly, the NPG and NCFA are receiving requests from publishers, authors, and film producers, as well as from the general public for quality reproductions of items in the collections. Many of these items are painstakingly photographed by specially trained

photographers, but the film must be sent out for processing and printing because the museums lack the staff to handle the work. Much of this outside work is of poor quality. To support the two photographers presently on the staff, a position for a photo lab technician is requested. He will assist with processing and printing and at the same time be trained in the complicated methods of art photography, which will be of great future value to both galleries ($6,000).

The library, also shared with the NCFA and the Archives of American Art, has been building its collections to serve the needs of the Smithsonian and the members of the public who utilize its materials for research purposes. Both groups are making increasing demands on the Library staff. A library technician is requested to relieve the middle level professional library staff in the routine work of processing, cataloging, and ordering needed accessions so they can devote more time assisting users of the library ($7,000).

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION--"Salaries and Expenses," Fiscal Year 1973

JOSEPH H. HIRSHHORN MUSEUM AND SCULPTURE GARDEN

	Base 1973*	Increase Requested	1973 Estimated
No. of Perm Pos	21	14	35
11 Pers Comp	$260	$126	$386
12 Pers Benefits	22	12	34
21 Travel	9	6	15
22 Trans of Things	3	7	10
23 Rent, Comm & Util	45	-7	38
24 Printing	4	61	65
25 Other Services	256	-213	43
26 Supplies & Materials	22	-1	21
31 Equipment	14	1,422	1,436
41 Grants			
TOTAL	$635	$1,413	$2,048

Analysis of Increase

Pay Increase	13
Program	1,400

*FY 1972 approp. adjusted by funds withheld in 1972 & restored to base for FY 1973

Specification of Increase (Program):

Preparations for Opening and Operating the Museum (14 positions). A continued phased buildup of staff is required to conduct research, exhibition, education, and technical support programs in the new Museum scheduled to open in 1973. The requested 14 additional personnel are primarily technical and support staff and include museum specialists, technicians, and aides; clerical personnel; and staff for conservation, photography, and framing shops. Also included are professional level personnel to supervise exhibit and education programs. Many of these persons will be hired to coincide with the completion of the building in December 1972. No new funds are requested for these positions in FY 1973 because the initial conservation and restoration work and costs will decline in that year, thus freeing funds in the base appropriation.

Furnishing of the Building Interior ($1,400,000). Approximately $1,426,000 of furnishings and equipment not included in the original construction contract must be obtained and installed to permit effective functioning of the Museum. An increase of $1,400,000 is requested to meet such non-recurring costs as storage display screens ($400,000); furnishings and equipment for exhibit galleries, other public areas, and administrative and laboratory spaces ($894,000); security systems ($50,000); exterior lighting and landscaping ($50,000); and other items ($32,000). These are one-time, nonrecurring expenditures.

JOSEPH H. HIRSHHORN MUSEUM AND SCULPTURE GARDEN

1971 Actual	$ 385,000	
1972 Appropriation	$ 630,000	1/
1973 Estimate	$2,048,000	

The Joseph H. Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden, now under construction on the Mall, will house a magnificent gift to the nation of more than 7,000 paintings and sculptures. The world-renowned sculptures in the collection range historically from antiquity to the present. The depth of representation of major sculptors of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries is unique. The paintings in the collection are primarily twentieth century. Beginning with such precursors as Thomas Eakins and Winslow Homer, the course of American painting is extensively covered. Complementing the American section is a strong group of significant European paintings of the past three decades. For museum officials, scholars, students, and publishers, the Hirshhorn collection continues to be a major source of documentation in the field of modern art.

The Act of November 7, 1966, authorized construction of the Museum and designated the Mall site. Building construction began in March 1970, and the estimated completion is December 1972. All phases of the work are presently geared to prepare for the opening of the Museum by the fall of 1973. See Table I for the schedule of major activities.

The requested program increase of $1,400,000 is required for the furnishing and equipping of the building. These are one-time, nonrecurring expenditures. An additional $13,000 are sought for necessary pay for current positions. Table II summarizes current and projected operating and nonrecurring costs through FY 1974.

Need for Increase

1. Preparing for the Opening and Operating of the Museum (14 positions)

In order that the Hirshhorn Museum may conduct a full and balanced program of public exhibitions, educational activities, research, and technical support, a continued phased buildup of staff is required. In the expectation that the building will be ready for occupancy in the middle of FY 1973, 14 new positions are requested. As a result of the predicted drastic reduction of expenditures to prepare works of art for the opening exhibition, the entire FY 1973 costs of these positions can be met from the existing operating base appropriation. No new funds are requested for these positions in FY 1973.

The requested 14 additional personnel in the 1973 budget are primarily technical and support staff and include museum specialists, technicians, and aides; clerical personnel; and personnel to staff conservation, photography, and framing shops. Also included are professional level personnel to supervise the exhibits and educational programs. Many of these persons will be hired to coincide with the completion of the building.

Funds are in the budget request for other contractural service costs related to the collections, the rental of working space and services, and photography to document the collections for exhibits and research purposes. Funds have also been included in this request for transportation and movement of household goods of Smithsonian Institution personnel transferring with the collection to Washington, D.C. as well as for essential travel of senior administrative and curatorial personnel.

1/ FY 1972 appropriation adjusted by funds lapsing in 1972.

2. Furnishing of the Building Interior ($1,400,000)

Approximately $1,426,000 of furnishings and equipment not included in the original construction contract must be obtained and installed to permit functioning of the Museum. Construction costs of $16,000,000 ($15,000,000 appropriated by Congress, and a $1,000,000 gift by Mr. Hirshhorn) will provide the Institution with a basic museum building, including necessary utility equipment. This amount does not permit the Museum to be completed to the point necessary for public exhibition and educational programs. It does not provide storage facilities for the collection nor furnishings and equipment for exhibit galleries, public areas, or administrative and laboratory spaces. To insure a prompt opening to the public after completion of construction, it is essential that procurement and installation of furniture, furnishings, moveable equipment, and other items be provided in FY 1973. An increase of $1,400,000 is requested for this purpose.

The interior furnishings such as drapes, carpeting, lighting, etc., are mandatory for the opening and continued functioning of the Museum. Furniture for museum personnel is a necessity for efficient operation of the curatorial, technical, and administrative staffs. Garden benches and gallery furniture must be in place to accommodate the anticipated crowds attending the opening show and the continuing exhibitions. Such items as work sinks and tables for the various shops must be installed if the Museum is to perform the necessary preparation, maintenance, and protection of the collections. An itemization of the $1,426,000 by functions is shown on Table II.

It is estimated that the FY 1974 request for operating funds for the Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden will be at least $1,000,000 below the present request.

TABLE I
JOSEPH H. HIRSHHORN MUSEUM & SCULPTURE GARDEN

Schedule of Major Activities - FY 1972 - 1974

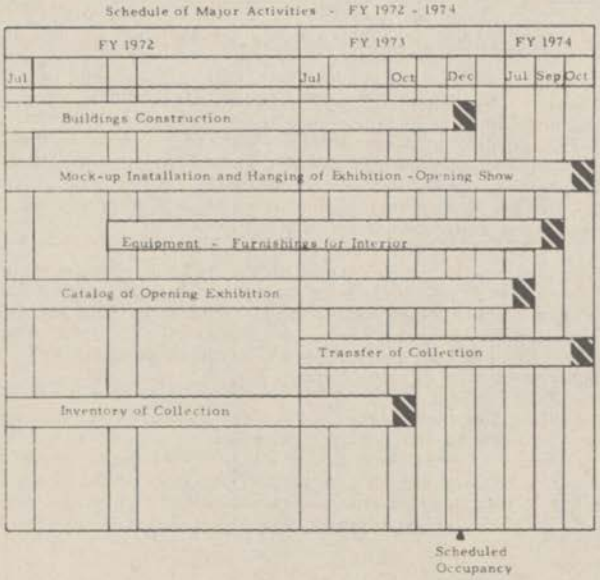

TABLE II

JOSEPH H. HIRSHHORN MUSEUM & SCULPTURE GARDEN

Operating Costs	FY 1971	FY 1972	FY 1973	FY 1974
Positions	18	21	35	60
Staff Costs (including benefits)	$185,000	$277,000	$420,000	$692,000
Conservation & Restoration	140,000	200,000	40,000	0
Supplies, Materials and Equipment	15,000	36,000	31,000	47,000
Other (Exhibits, Planning, travel, education program)	45,000	117,000	131,000	166,000
Subtotal, regular operation	$385,000	$630,000	$622,000	$905,000
Nonrecurring costs				
Storage display screens			$400,000	
Coatroom furnishings & area lights			8,000	
Gallery furnishings			210,000	
Lamps and partitions			32,000	
Fourth floor furnishings			205,000	
Photography Lab			27,000	
Library shelving			50,000	
Registrars office and staff lunchroom			19,000	
Stone pedestals			95,000	
Security systems			50,000	
Exterior lighting and landscaping			50,000	
Examination Lab			38,000	
Conservation Lab			65,000	
Auditorium furnishings			67,000	
Tour guides			60,000	
Sales room			50,000	
Subtotal, nonrecurring costs			$1,426,000	
TOTAL	$385,000	$630,000[1/]	$2,048,000	$905,000

1/ FY 1972 appropriation adjusted by funds lapsing in 1972.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION--"Salaries and Expenses," Fiscal Year 1973

FREER GALLERY OF ART

	Base 1973*	Increase Requested	1973 Estimated
No. of Perm Pos	8	6	14
11 Pers Comp	$61	$64	$125
12 Pers Benefits	6	6	12
21 Travel			
22 Trans of Things			
23 Rent, Comm & Util		2	2
24 Printing			
25 Other Services	3	1	4
26 Supplies & Materials	3	5	8
31 Equipment	9	20	29
41 Grants			
TOTAL	$82	$98	$180
Analysis of Increase			
Pay Increase		3	
Program		95	

*FY 1972 approp. adjusted by funds withheld in 1972 & restored to base for FY 1973

Specification of Increase (Program):

The Freer's private funds are no longer able to sustain the Gallery's programs even at their present level. The growth in private expenses has not been the result of new staff or programs but from inflation in salaries, acquisitions costs, and other normal operations.

Public and scholarly use of the Freer is increasing. It is now urgent to begin a phased program of additional federal fund support and thus more adequately meet the terms of the 1906 Deed of Gift.

Conservation and Research (3 positions; $37,000). A chemist and computer time ($15,000) are required in the Technical Laboratory for research in connection with the analysis and identification of objects in the collection. This work is done to gain a better understanding of the physical and chemical nature of these objects for their preservation and for clues as to how they were made in ancient times. Two restorers ($22,000) in the Oriental Picture Mounting Studio are needed to repair and restore 10th to 20th century paintings and drawings for exhibition and study.

Reference Collections (3 positions; $33,000). One librarian and two photographers and funds for equipment ($33,000) will be used for cataloging and documenting the Gallery's resources and to provide materials for the use of researchers and the general public.

Exhibits, Maintenance, and Operations ($25,000). The requested amount will provide supplies and material for the construction of exhibit cases ($5,000), a saw and jointer to replace wornout equipment ($3,000), the installation of ultraviolet filters to protect paintings from light ($15,000), and carpeting in the library ($2,000).

FREER GALLERY OF ART

1971 Actual ..... $ 57,000
1972 Appropriation..... $ 80,000 1/
1973 Estimate..... $180,000

The Freer Gallery of Art houses one of the world's most distinguished collections of Oriental Art. Including over 10,000 works of art from China, Japan, Korea, India, and the Near East, the collection covers paintings, sculptures, and other objects in stone, wood, lacquer, jade, pottery, porcelain, bronze, gold, and silver. Items not currently on exhibition and the library of 40,000 volumes are available and used extensively by the Gallery's staff and numerous visiting scholars and students. The two-fold program envisaged by the founder involves the continuing search for works of the highest quality that may be added to the collections and the continuing study of these works of art as keys to understanding the civilizations that produced them.

An appropriations increase of $95,000 is requested to provide basic support to programs of conservation and research, reference collections management, building operations, and exhibition. Additional funds in the amount of $3,000 are requested for necessary pay for current positions.

Need for Increase

In 1973 the Freer will celebrate its 50th anniversary as the major research institution in Far Eastern art studies in the Western World. The Freer Deed of Gift states that the "building, when constructed, and the objects, when delivered, shall be cared for and maintained perpetually by the second part, or its successors, at its own expense." Over the years the Smithsonian has provided but a small portion of this expense. The Buildings Management Department has provided some basic services; however, the overall cost of gallery operations was borne largely by the Freer Endowment.

In the past, this sharing of support was tolerable since Freer private funding (now averaging about $700,000 a year from dividend and other income) was sufficient to permit the Gallery to maintain its services to the public and to the scholarly world. This situation has drastically changed over the past few years and the Freer's private funds are no longer able to sustain the Gallery's programs even at their current level. The following information summarizes the problem:

--In FY 1965, private income was $634,000 and expenses were $590,000 thus enabling the Gallery to add about $44,000 to its reserve which then totaled approximately $550,000. In FY 1971, private income was $743,000 but expenses had increased to $967,000 and the reserve had declined to $211,000. It is anticipated that the reserve will be eliminated by the close of FY 1972.

--The growth in private expenses has not been the result of staff growth or the initiation of new programs. The Gallery, due to a lack of funds, cannot keep pace with the demands for public and scholarly services placed on it. Employment has increased only from 28 to 30 since 1965, yet salaries and benefits costs soared from $260,000 to $403,000 largely as a result of pay comparability with federal salary scales. Art acquisitions have increased from $205,000 to $272,000, yet fewer

1/ FY 1972 appropriation adjusted by funds lapsing in 1972.

works can now be purchased since prices for objects have increased several-fold over this six year period. Inflation has greatly affected other areas of the Gallery's operations including conservation supplies and equipment, exhibition materials, and publications acquisition and printing.

Careful reviews show no areas for significant private budget cost reductions without serious curtailment of current programs. It is urgent to begin a phased program of additional federal fund support and thus meet the Institution's obligation that it assumed in 1906. Such action, if taken, will permit the Freer to maintain its status as a highly specialized public gallery and research arm of the Smithsonian Institution.

Over the next three fiscal years, the Smithsonian requires an additional $300,000 for recurring care and maintenance of the building and of objects in the collection. Of this amount, $95,000 are requested in the FY 1973 budget for the following operating purposes. The six positions requested are all conversions of current private roll employees.

1. Conservation and Research (3 positions; $37,000)

The technical laboratory is responsible for research in connection with the analysis, preservation, and identification of objects in the collection and other related material. Necessary techniques include wet and instrumental chemical analysis, microscopy, electron microscopy, X-ray, and X-ray diffraction. The work done by the laboratory is for the basic purpose of gaining a better understanding of physical and chemical nature of the objects with a view of preserving them and contributing to the knowledge of how they were made in ancient times. To support this essential work, a chemist is required ($14,000). Ongoing research projects in the technical laboratory now require the use of computers ($1,000).

The oriental picture mounting studio's function is to repair and restore Far Eastern paintings and drawings in the collection (dating from the 10th to the 20th century) and prepare them for exhibition. Near Eastern paintings are rebacked and strengthened. Research projects are conducted in the area of Far Eastern conservation. Personnel serve as consultants and advisors to institutions, museums and individuals on the proper and necessary steps required for the preservation of oriental paintings. Students are taught the basic principles of Far Eastern conservation and the connoisseurship of papers, silks, adhesives, and pigments. The staff of the studio are highly trained artisans from the Far East. Funds for two restorers are requested ($22,000).

2. Reference Collections (3 positions; $33,000)

The Freer Gallery of Art library specializes in materials related to the art and culture of the Far and Near East. Books, periodicals, photographs, slides, maps, and archival material on all phases of the Freer Collection come within its jurisdiction. It is open to the public and is widely used by scholars doing research on all aspects of oriental art. In addition the Library personnel take part in the cataloging and documentation of objects in the collection and provide information about the collection on an international basis. One librarian position is requested ($8,000) and funds for machine rental ($2,000).

The basic function of the photographic laboratory is to record the objects in the collection, working always toward a complete photographic documentation of the Gallery's holdings. In addition, it provides photographic materials for the use of research scholars and for the conservation

laboratory. Photographs, color transparencies, and slides are produced on order for the use of scholars, educational institutions, and the general public. Two photographers are requested ($23,000).

3. Exhibits, Maintenance, and Operations ($25,000)

Building operations include mounting, mending, and restoring art objects, especially stone and wood sculpture; construction of storage facilities; designing and constructing exhibition cases, pedestals, bases, and other mounts and supports; construction of wood cores and panels which are essential to the restoration and preservation of Chinese and Japanese paintings and screens, and of the frames necessary to exhibit them. To maintain exhibition programs gears, glass and special fixtures for exhibition cases are requested ($5,000). A saw and jointer are requested to replace outworn equipment ($3,000). Installation of ultraviolet filter plastic sheeting above lay lights is needed immediately to protect priceless paintings from fading and deteriorating ($15,000). To continue the rehabilitation program and reduce noise levels, carpeting is needed for the Library ($2,000).

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION--"Salaries and Expenses," Fiscal Year 1973

ARCHIVES OF AMERICAN ART

	Base 1973*	Increase Requested	1973 Estimated
No. of Perm Pos	11	1	12
11 Pers Comp	$132	$12	$144
12 Pers Benefits	10	1	11
21 Travel	5	2	7
22 Trans of Things	2	1	3
23 Rent, Comm & Util	5	1	6
24 Printing	15	10	25
25 Other Services	4	1	5
26 Supplies & Materials	3	1	4
31 Equipment	2	1	3
41 Grants			
TOTAL	$178	$30	$208

Analysis of Increase

Pay Increase	5
Program	25

*FY 1972 approp. adjusted by funds withheld in 1972 & restored to base for FY 1973

Specification of Increase (Program):

Establishment of San Francisco Office (1 position; $25,000). Regional offices are the chief means of locating, attracting, and acquiring valuable collections of artists' and dealers' personal papers. A position for an office director ($8,000 on a half year's basis) is requested to establish such an office in rent-free quarters in the DeYoung Museum in San Francisco. This branch would make available to West Coast researchers the full resources of the Archives several million items documenting American Art. The balance of the increase, $17,000, is for microfilming and other costs in all offices. Permission has been received recently to microfilm three major collections in the New England area.

ARCHIVES OF AMERICAN ART

1971 Actual ..... $ 166,000
1972 Appropriation. $ 175,000 1/
1973 Estimate..... $ 208,000

The Archives of American Art is committed to aiding research and scholarship in the history of the visual arts in this country from prior to the Revolutionary War period to the present time. It acquires, organizes, and preserves the primary documentation needed by historians -- the correspondence, diaries, business papers, and photographs of painters, sculptors, critics, dealers, and collectors, and the formal records of galleries, museums, and art societies. These collections of paper are cataloged, microfilmed, and made available to scholars.

The processing and chief reference center of the Archives is now located in space provided by the National Collection of Fine Arts and the National Portrait Gallery library. Added to the library, and to the archival material already possessed by these two museums, the Archives makes this building the major center for the study of American Art. In order to make its holdings accessible to scholars throughout the country and to develop a systematic collecting program, regional centers are currently maintained in Boston, New York, and Detroit.

The organization anticipates income from private funds of about $115,000 in FY 1972. This income is used to support Archives' activities, such as quarterly publication and distribution of the Archives' Journal, and specialized acquisitions. It supplements on a matching basis activities supported by federal appropriations such as cataloging, information retrieval, and reference services.

An increase of $25,000 would be used to establish a regional office in San Francisco, California, and to fund microfilming and other costs in all offices. Funding of $5,000 is requested for necessary pay.

Need for Increase

Establishment of San Francisco Office (1 position; $25,000)

FY 1971 was the Archives of American Art's first year as a bureau of the Smithsonian Institution. It was a period of establishing residence, organizing a Washington office staff, and working out new procedures in the handling of both administrative and archival details. By July 1971 it had become an integral part of the Smithsonian's research facilities and its resources are being intensively used by staff and fellows of the National Collection of Fine Arts, the National Portrait Gallery, the National Gallery of Art, faculty and graduate students across the country, and by scholars from such places as Chicago, London, Munich, New Orleans, New York, Paris, Seattle, San Francisco, Stockholm, and Tokyo. Significant additional collections of papers have been received.

1/ FY 1972 appropriation adjusted by funds lapsing in 1972.

Regional offices are the chief means of locating, attracting, and acquiring collections of artists' and dealers' personal papers. The additional position requested is for a west coast area director to man the Archives branch office to be set up in rent-free quarters in the DeYoung Museum in San Francisco. Private funds will subsidize additional staff in this office. This branch of the Archives will make available to west coast researchers in American art and American history the full resources of the Archives' collections, three million items on microfilm (continually being added to), five million original items, taped interviews, and photographs. It will provide a wealth of primary sources information to the many universities and research centers on the west coast. Funding of $8,000 are required for the half-year costs of this position. The balance of the requested increase, $17,000 are for microfilming and other costs in all offices. For instance, permission has been received recently to microfilm three major collections in the New England area.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION--"Salaries and Expenses," Fiscal Year 1973

NATIONAL ARMED FORCES MUSEUM ADVISORY BOARD

No. of Perm. Pos.	Base 1973* 6	Increase Requested 1	1973 Estimated 7
11 Pers. Comp.	$108	$13	$121
12 Pers. Benefits	9	1	10
21 Travel	2		2
22 Trans. of Things	1		1
23 Rent, Comm. & Util.			
24 Printing	3		3
25 Other Services		8	8
26 Supplies & Materials	1	1	2
31 Equipment			
41 Grants			
TOTAL	$124	$23	$147

Analysis of Increase

Pay Increase	3
Program	20

*FY 1972 approp. adjusted by funds withheld in 1972 & restored to base for FY 1973

Specification of Increase (Program):

Bicentennial Outdoor Museum ($9,000). During FY 1971 legislative action to establish the Bicentennial Outdoor Museum and to authorize negotiations with the Department of the Interior for acquisition of park sites was initiated. A brochure describing concept and programs was prepared. During FY 1972 staff will proceed with preliminary site development planning in anticipation of construction to commence in FY 1974 and with special research required for pursuing Bicentennial components of the outdoor museum (the nature of the Continental Army and other aspects of the Revolution). Construction planning funds are requested elsewhere in this budget. In FY 1973, $9,000 are being requested to supplement planning for the park's construction and program operations, and to continue research to insure authenticity of the outdoor museum's Bicentennial activities.

Dwight D. Eisenhower Institute (1 position; $11,000). During FY 1971, the effort was on classifying and cataloging a large collection of published materials for the nucleus of the Eisenhower Institute Library. Detailed planning will take place in FY 1972 to include consultation with other bureaus and agencies and continued development of collections of published materials for the Institute Library with emphasis on the American Revolution. In FY 1973 one position (secretary; $11,000) is sought to provide essential staffing for the growing workload. By realigning existing functions, the task of administering the Institute will be performed on an interim basis by existing personnel.

NATIONAL ARMED FORCES MUSEUM ADVISORY BOARD

1971 Actual.....$154,000
1972 Appropriation.....$121,000 1/
1973 Estimate.....$147,000

The National Armed Forces Museum Advisory Board, established by Public Law 87-186 (approved August 30, 1961), advises and assists the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution on matters relating to establishment of a National Historical Museum Park, to be known as the Bicentennial Park and a study center to be designated the Dwight D. Eisenhower Institute for Historical Research.

For FY 1973, a program increase of $20,000 is requested for Bicentennial Outdoor Museum program planning and for Eisenhower Institute activation. An additional $3,000 are required for necessary pay for current staff.

Need for Increase

1. Bicentennial Outdoor Museum Program Planning and Related Preservation of Collections ($9,000)

Pending legislation in the form of S. 2153 and H.R. 10311 seeks authority to establish at two sites on the Potomac River, Fort Foote in Prince George's County, Maryland, and Jones Point Park, on the southern edge of Alexandria, Virginia, both now in federal ownership under the jurisdiction of the Department of Interior. Endorsed by the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission in its Report to the President of July 4, 1970, this Bicentennial Outdoor Museum is designed as a living outdoor museum re-creating in authentic detail the daily camp life of the patriot soldier of the American Revolution. Construction planning funds are requested elsewhere in this budget. The following photograph portrays one highlight of the Museum's planned activity. An amount of $9,000 is requested for program planning and supervisory expenses related to construction planning and for the preservation of collected objects many of which will be used at the Bicentennial Outdoor Museum.

2. Dwight D. Eisenhower Institute Development (1 position; $11,000)

The Advisory Board also has conducted preliminary planning for the Dwight D. Eisenhower Institute for Historical Research, authorized by the Act of August 30, 1961, and soon to be activated. The Institute, through its programs of research and publication, will promote understanding of the historic role of the armed forces in context with the whole history of American civilization. During the Bicentennial period, the programs of both the Institute and of the Museum will be oriented especially to providing deeper insight into and understanding of the background of our Continental forebears and their struggle to establish the world's first modern republic. A secretary is requested to provide essential staffing ($11,000).

1/ FY 1972 appropriation adjusted by funds lapsing in 1972.

PUBLIC SERVICE

The Institution has not allowed itself to rest with static presentations and exhibits of collections directed at only those persons with sufficient motivation, time, or money to visit its centrally located galleries and museums. In order to be successful in conveying the richness of the nation's heritage to a wider public, and to offer additional opportunities for appreciation of its growth and development, the Institution has sought to expand its public reach. It has achieved this in a variety of ways over the last several years.

The development of an experimental neighborhood museum in Anacostia has shown that museum operations may be carried out in a crucible of the inner city, that children may learn with delight and advantage, and that the residents of the area will treat with respect what they regard as their own center for learning and recreation. The story of the Anacostia Neighborhood Museum and its usefulness stands as one of the outstanding achievements of the Institution in recent years.

The activities of the other public service units have been no less important. There is the Folklife Festival on the Mall, sponsored annually by the Division of Performing Arts, and increasing significantly in popularity with all age groups of the nation. The success of this program is tied to the way it brings together and presents our diverse ethnic customs and reinforces the concept, to the public, that we are indeed one nation.

The world-wide character of the programs of the Office of International Activities serve to bring this nation closer to the ideal of a world community through research and dissemination of knowledge. This Office helps to deepen the intellectual and cultural ties among nations by cultivating man's curiosity about commonalities in development as evidenced in anthropology, archeology, and biology.

In this age of so-called "information explosion" the amount of material published here and abroad has a direct impact on the International Exchange Service's ability to perform its important task of improving the world's libraries. Part of its work can be viewed as helping developing nations that are striving to build their educational systems and knowledge resources. The value of the Exchange is self-evident, if we are to serve the national interest and assist countries in these vital areas.

The Office of Public Affairs serves the common causes of the Institution in a variety of ways. But its chief contribution is to serve the public by informing them of the opportunities available to further their interests, knowledge, and participation in research, exhibition, and other education activities of the Smithsonian.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION--"Salaries and Expenses," Fiscal Year 1973

ANACOSTIA NEIGHBORHOOD MUSEUM

	Base 1973*	Increase Requested	1973 Estimated
No. of Perm Pos	15	3	18
11 Pers Comp	$104	$32	$136
12 Pers Benefits	10	3	13
21 Travel	3	2	5
22 Trans of Things			
23 Rent, Comm & Util	29		29
24 Printing	2		2
25 Other Services	4	8	12
26 Supplies & Materials	26	26	52
31 Equipment	3	9	12
41 Grants			
TOTAL	$181	$80	$261
Analysis of Increase			
Pay Increase		5	
Program		75	

*FY 1972 approp. adjusted by funds withheld in 1972 & restored to base for FY 1973

Specification of Increase (Program):

Urban Studies Program (3 positions; $50,000). The success of the Anacostia Museum has led museums in many sections of the country to consider developing similar neighborhood museums. Anacostia's success stems from its involvement in urban problems. It is concentrating on a community awareness approach to demonstrating, by exhibits and related education programs, methods of community self-help and improvement. The Carnegie Corporation, through a two-year grant, is funding a community history of Anacostia. This history will integrate the impact of political and social events on the citizens of the neighborhood and provide a better understanding of the causes of contemporary urban problems. Carnegie funds will expire in fiscal year 1972. Funds are requested to transfer three private positions (a program analyst, a research assistant, and a clerk-typist) to Federal employment ($30,000) and provide necessary supplies, equipment, and travel ($20,000) in order to continue this and related projects.

Exhibits Training Center ($25,000). The Museum is negotiating with a large foundation for the establishment of a training center in Anacostia. The center would provide productive training in a needed area of museum operations to disadvantaged persons and would help fill the demands for exhibits that would extend the concept of the Anacostia Museum to other communities. A request for $200,000 of matching funds is requested in the Bicentennial program section of this budget. An amount of $25,000 is requested here to help obtain consulting services for developing the program curriculum and to provide other start-up support.

ANACOSTIA NEIGHBORHOOD MUSEUM

1971 Actual	$151,000
1972 Appropriation	$178,000 1/
1973 Estimate	$261,000

The Anacostia Neighborhood Museum was established to reach out to new audiences who are unaware of museum resources, physically too far from them, or, as inhabitants of low-income population density centers, do not see the interest or relevance of museums. Starting in 1966, the Smithsonian sought out community reaction to the concept of a permanent neighborhood museum in the inner city. Reaction was most favorable and the desire for community involvement appeared strongest in Anacostia. The Museum was founded entirely by private donations and was opened in September 1967. Exhibits concentrate on visitor involvement. Classes in sculpture, leathercraft, clay modeling, drawing, and painting have been held. A photograph of such a class appears on a following page. In subsequent months, the Museum, in close collaboration with its Neighborhood Advisory Council, began to present exhibits which the community requested, primarily in the field of Negro history. In each case, the exhibit served as a backdrop for school programs, lectures, and concerts. Four years later, the Museum has entertained and instructed about 200,000 visitors and offers a widening array of classes and youth programs. Anacostia has linked its activities directly to the needs of the community and has assured a fresh, nontraditional approach to the role of the museum.

In FY 1973 the Museum is seeking an additional $75,000 to strengthen activities devoted to demonstrating the solutions to various urban problems, and by creating an exhibits training center which would productively serve the growing number of neighborhood museums around the country. In addition, $5,000 are sought for necessary pay for staff.

Need for Increase

1. Urban Studies (3 positions; $50,000)

Because the Museum has been successful, museums in many sections of the country are considering how they might also develop neighborhood museums. With regard to this effort, the American Association of Museums received a grant of $50,000 from the Department of Housing and Urban development to do a study of neighborhood museums and other urban projects. Since the Anacostia Museum has been the successful forerunner in this area, the director of the Anacostia Museum was selected as co-chairman of a nationwide committee to undertake this project. The basic reason for the Museum's success has been its recent involvement in urban problems. Its first exhibition on rat infestation which covered the history and solution to this very pertinent problem, coupled with related films, community discussions, and dramatic presentations, catapulted this Museum into the area of urban problems. Through its exhibits and related education programs, the Anacostia Museum is concentrating on an awareness approach to demonstrating in Washington and other cities methods of community self-help and improvement. Part of the effort is directed at bringing about a better historical understanding of the importance of the Anacostia community to the past development of the city. The Carnegie Corporation, through a two year grant, is funding the initial work in this area to research a set of problems and produce a community history of Anacostia. With regard to this, many interviews of Anacostia residents have been taken by Museum staff working

1/ FY 1972 appropriation adjusted by funds lapsing in 1972.

with graduate students in urban studies from Howard University and the University of Maryland. The interviews capture the viewpoints of the older residents and their perspectives on the historical community changes that have taken place over more than three-quarters of a century. This information will be utilized, along with other documentation from old newspaper files, articles, and books, to produce a community history which will integrate the impact of political and social events on the citizens of the neighborhood, and provide a better understanding of the causes and sources of contemporary urban problems. Carnegie funds will expire in FY 1972, but it is imperative that the Museum continue this and related projects. Funds are requested to transfer three private positions (a program analyst, a research assistant, and a clerk typist) to federal employment ($30,000) along with $20,000 for necessary supplies, equipment, and travel. The group is actively working with members of the Museum staff for the creation of better exhibitions, discussions, and demonstrations regarding community crime, drugs, housing, employment, and education problems.

2. Exhibits Training Center ($25,000)

Currently the Museum and Institutional administration are negotiating with a large foundation for the establishment of a training center in Anacostia to serve the practical exhibit and educational needs of museums across the country. The Foundation has indicated it would be willing to support such a venture if the Federal Government will supply matching funds. A request for $200,000 which will equip and develop the training center is presented in the Bicentennial of the American Revolution section of this budget because of this facility's potential for the preparation of Bicentennial exhibits. To help obtain consulting services for developing a program curriculum and to provide start-up support for supplies and materials, $25,000 are being requested. The Center's objective is not only to provide productive training in a needed area of museum operations, but to help fill the demands for exhibits that would extend the concept of the Anacostia Neighborhood Museum to various other communities across the nation.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION--"Salaries and Expenses," Fiscal Year 1973

OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

	Base 1973*	Increase Requested	1973 Estimated
No. of Perm Pos	9	1	10
11 Pers Comp	$ 125	$ 20	$ 145
12 Pers Benefits	10	2	12
21 Travel	5	2	7
22 Trans of Things			
23 Rent, Comm & Util	1		1
24 Printing			
25 Other Services	2	1	3
26 Supplies & Materials	1	1	2
31 Equipment			
41 Grants			
TOTAL	$ 144	$ 26	$ 170

Analysis of Increase

Pay Increase	6
Program	20

*FY 1972 approp. adjusted by funds withheld in 1972 & restored to base for FY 1973

Specification of Increase (Program):

Administration of the Special Foreign Currency Program (1 position; $20,000). A position for an overseas coordinator ($16,000) is requested to help insure successful and productive cooperative work between United States and Indian research institutions in a program in environmental assessment initiated at a bi-national symposium in New Delhi, India, in February 1971. The balance of the requested increase, $4,000, is for travel and related administrative costs of the Foreign Currency Program, including the expenses of the Advisory Councils who review and select projects for funding.

OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

1971 Actual $138,000
1972 Appropriation ...$141,000 1/
1973 Estimate $170,000

The Office of International Activities was established in 1965 to coordinate the Smithsonian's many scientific and cultural activities abroad. In this capacity, the Office assists members of the Smithsonian staff working or contemplating work abroad. It is the Institution's point of liaison with the Department of State, American embassies and research institutes abroad, and foreign diplomatic missions in Washington.

Of special importance, are the liaison activities of the Office in support of the Smithsonian's world-wide environmental and conservation interests. The Office has recently also begun coordination of the Institution's exhibits contribution, especially on art, to the United States Information Agency for circulation abroad and of foreign exhibits displayed in the Institution and on occasion circulated in the United States by the Smithsonian Traveling Exhibition Services. The Office also coordinates the Smithsonian's international preparations for the world-wide celebration in 1973 of the 500th Anniversary of the birth of the Polish astronomer, Copernicus.

Moreover, the Office schedules international visitors to the Smithsonian, many of them for the State Department's Cultural Exchange Program, and plans and administers training programs for foreign museum techniques involving visits to the Smithsonian and other museums around the country.

Finally, the Office administers the major Special Foreign Currency Program which has received appropriations since FY 1966 totalling $16.6 million equivalent in foreign currencies to award grants to United States institutions of higher learning, including the Smithsonian, in fields of Smithsonian interest. Grants support American basic research and museum education programs in those countries where the United States holds local currencies in "excess" of its needs.

The program increase of $20,000 requested for FY 1973 is in support of the Foreign Currency Program. Additionally, $6,000 are requested for necessary pay.

Need for Increase

Administration of the Special Foreign Currency Program (1 position; $20,000)

Management of the Foreign Currency Program in South Asia has taken on special importance since development of an Indian-American program in environmental assessment was begun under Smithsonian auspices in February 1971 at a bi-national symposium in New Delhi. This U.S. National program will require a coordinator ($16,000) to ensure successful cooperative arrangements between the Smithsonian and the Indian authorities and between United States and Indian research institutions which will cooperate in carrying it out. The coordinator would spend at least a part of each year in India for this purpose and would foster other Smithsonian Foreign Currency Program activities there and in

1/ FY 1972 appropriation adjusted by funds lapsing in 1972.

Pakistan, Ceylon, and Burma as well. Characteristically, Smithsonian sponsored scientific and cultural programs seem likely to evolve with a minimum of delay despite national political differences in the area.

The remaining $4,000 increase is essential for travel and related expenses to enable the Foreign Currency Program to convene Advisory Councils to review the expanding activity in the major fields of Program interest and for OIA staff travel in the United States and abroad where foreign currencies are not available for this purpose.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION--"Salaries and Expenses," Fiscal Year 1973

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE SERVICE

	Base 1973*	Increase Requested	1973 Estimated
No. of Perm Pos	9	0	9
11 Pers Comp	$83	$8	$91
12 Pers Benefits	7		7
21 Travel			
22 Trans of Things	45	10	55
23 Rent, Comm & Util			
24 Printing			
25 Other Services			
26 Supplies & Materials	4		4
31 Equipment			
41 Grants			
TOTAL	$139	$18	$157

Analysis of Increase

Pay Increase	8
Program	10

*FY 1972 approp. adjusted by funds withheld in 1972 & restored to base for FY 1973

Specification of Increase (Program):

Exchange of publications ($10,000). The rates paid to shippers and the United States Postal Service have increased. Therefore additional funds are needed to finance these higher costs.

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE SERVICE

1971 Actual .....$ 126,000
1972 Appropriation....$ 137,000 1/
1973 Estimate.....$ 157,000

Through the International Exchange Service, public and private institutions in the United States exchange their publications with organizations in other countries and receive in exchange publications from the foreign organizations. Begun in 1849 as an exchange service between the Smithsonian Institution and the learned societies in other countries, the program was so successful that five years later it was expanded to other American organizations.

When the Brussels Convention of 1886 was adopted by the United States, the Smithsonian Institution became the official exchange bureau in the United States for the international exchange of literary, scientific, and cultural publications.

14 Stat. 573, as amended, provides that the exchange of the official United States Government publications shall be made through the Smithsonian Institution.

A program increase of $10,000 is requested. Funding of $8,000 for necessary pay is also sought.

Need for Increase

Exchange of publications ($10,000)

The rates paid to shippers and the United States Postal Service have increased. Therefore additional funds are needed to finance these higher costs.

1/ FY 1972 appropriation adjusted by funds lapsing in 1972.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION--"Salaries and Expenses," Fiscal Year 1973
DIVISION OF PERFORMING ARTS

	Base 1973*	Increase Requested	1973 Estimated
No. of Perm Pos	7	3	10
11 Pers Comp	$123	$26	$149
12 Pers Benefits	11	2	13
21 Travel	8	4	12
22 Trans of Things	4		4
23 Rent, Comm & Util	6	1	7
24 Printing	2		2
25 Other Services	38	40	78
26 Supplies & Materials	11	5	16
31 Equipment	3	10	13
41 Grants			
TOTAL	$206	$88	$294

Analysis of Increase

Pay Increase	2
Program	86

*FY 1972 approp. adjusted by funds withheld in 1972 & restored to base for FY 1973

Specification of Increase (Program):

Folklife and American College Theater Festivals ($60,000). Despite the tremendous popularity of the annual Festival of American Folklife on the Mall with some 600,000 visitors, and, the American College Theater Festival, funds for production costs are increasingly difficult to raise from private sources. An increase of $60,000 is requested for these two projects to insure their continued success.

American Indian Program and General Division Support (3 positions; $26,000). The success of the Indian program at recent Folklife Festivals encourages the Smithsonian to build toward a comprehensive presentation of American Indian art, music, crafts, and tribal lore, both historical and contemporary, by the time of the Bicentennial. The request is to hire a highly qualified American Indian (who has worked with the Institution on the program and been paid with other funds) to coordinate and direct all future Folklife Festival Indian participations and to aid in the establishment of small museums at tribal reservations, in consonance with the purposes of the National Museum Act, and to devise other programs of Indian awareness for the Institution at large. The request would also provide two clerical positions to assist with overall Division programs ($26,000).

DIVISION OF PERFORMING ARTS

1971 Actual	$ 215,000
1972 Appropriation	$ 203,000 1/
1973 Estimate	$ 294,000

The Division of Performing Arts is responsible for the presentation of programs dealing with our national aesthetic expressions, particularly as they evidence themselves in oral, music, or dance forms, and relate to the collections of the museums. By staging such events as the annual Festival of American Folklife the Division undertakes to extend and enliven the Institution's educational services to the public.

An increase of $86,000 is requested for the Division of Performing Arts for FY 1973. A large part of this increase would be applied to the rising production costs of the annual Festival of American Folklife on the Mall, the American College Theatre Festival, and the American Indian Program. An amount of $2,000 is needed for necessary pay.

Need for Increase

No increase, other than funds to cover necessary pay raises, was sought for the Division of Performing Arts in FY 1972. Yet during the course of the year the Division has continued to (a) strengthen the Festival of American Folklife, to the point where it attracts over 600,000 annual visitors and is thus the Institution's single most popular public event; (b) contribute towards and co-sponsor the American College Theater Festival, along with the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts and the American Educational Theatre Association; (c) run a resident puppet theater providing an educational experience to over 150,000 children and adults a year; (d) present year-round programs in folk and contemporary music, jazz, military bands, dance, and drama at various Smithsonian museums; (e) operate a Touring Performance Service which makes available to colleges, universities, and cultural organizations across the country a variety of programs which have proved themselves before Washington audiences; and (f) served a number of state governments, federal agencies, labor unions, and other institutions by providing advice on productions tailored to their performing arts interests.

Rising costs and the increasing difficulty of obtaining private support for a program that is no longer an experiment, but rather a well established and highly popular Smithsonian extension activity, require the Institution to ask for an increase in staff personnel and direct program support.

1. Folklife and American College Theater Festivals ($60,000)

In the years since the inception of the Folklife Festival, the Institution has had some success in obtaining the major portion of Festival funding from outside sources. Last year, for example, substantial grants were received from the State of Ohio and certain AFL-CIO member unions for special exhibits. Although the Smithsonian will continue to search vigorously for such private support, it is very difficult to obtain it for anything except special exhibits or pavilions, which, in fact, add on to the more prosaic planning, production, housekeeping, and administrative costs which the Division has to absorb. Ideally, the Division should be in a position to attract outside support for authentic, high quality performances by being able to offer matching funding to State and private contributors. The $35,000 increase requested for program support is a beginning in this direction.

1/ FY 1972 appropriation adjusted by funds lapsing in 1972.

Similarly, although the Kennedy Center has had some success in attracting commercial sponsors for the College Theater Festival, experience has shown that it is difficult to obtain enough contributions to cover the Washington production costs (rehearsals, stage sets, lighting, stage hands, house management, etc.). Consequently, the Smithsonian, responsible as a co-sponsor for this part of the Festival, has had to absorb production expenses at the expense of other activities. Since the Institution shares the Kennedy Center's view that the College Theater Festival must be supported for the near future, until it can become a self-liquidating operation, $25,000 is requested as a minimum production support figure, based on the experience of the last three years.

2. American Indian Program and General Division Support (3 positions; $26,000)

The Institution wishes to continue the well accepted Indian programs that have been an outstanding feature of the last two Folklife Festivals, with the objective of building up towards a comprehensive presentation of American Indian art, music, crafts, and tribal lore, both historical and contemporary, by the time of Bicentennial Year. Heretofore, the Division has literally had to patch together the Indian presentation from a wide variety of funding sources:--the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), state historical societies, and tribal councils, to mention but a few. The time is overdue, therefore, for the Smithsonian itself to accept more responsibility for this part of the program by hiring a highly qualified American Indian to coordinate and direct all future Folklife Festival Indian participations. Funds are requested to add such a person to the staff who has worked closely with the Division in this capacity with funds provided by outside sources. In addition to Festival preparation, the coordinator would also be engaged in a year-round effort to aid in the establishment of small museums at tribal reservations, in consonance with the purposes of the National Museum Act, and to devise other programs of Indian awareness for the Institution at large.

An additional secretary and a clerk-typist are urgently needed for the Division to handle increasing correspondence, not only for the Division's own programs, but more especially for the great volume of inquiries from state and private cultural organizations requesting advice on folklife presentations and appropriate Bicentennial celebrations ($25,000). These additional positions would give the Division a support staff of only three out of a total of ten positions. Funds for the requested three new positions total $26,000.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION--"Salaries and Expenses," Fiscal Year 1973

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

	Base 1973*	Increase Requested	1973 Estimated
No. of Perm Pos	12	1	13
11 Pers Comp	$166	$15	$181
12 Pers Benefits	14	1	15
21 Travel	1	0	1
22 Trans of Things			
23 Rent, Comm & Util	46	10	56
24 Printing	37	0	37
25 Other Services	3	3	6
26 Supplies & Materials		4	4
31 Equipment			
41 Grants			
TOTAL	$267	$33	$300

Analysis of Increase

Pay Increase	8
Program	25

*FY 1972 approp. adjusted by funds withheld in 1972 & restored to base for FY 1973

Specification of Increase (Program):

Visitor Orientation and Other Services (1 position; $25,000). Inquiries from the general public and the scientific community concerning the Institution's research, exhibits, and educational programs are increasing. A clerk-typist ($8,000) is requested to help expedite the responses to these inquiries. Support funds for producing building guides and other visitor orientation materials are deficient and need to be increased ($13,000). In addition, funds to modify some recording equipment used in producing the highly successful series "Radio Smithsonian" are needed ($4,000).

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

1971 Actual	$ 247,000	
1972 Appropriation	$ 263,000	1/
1973 Estimate	$ 300,000	

The Office of Public Affairs is responsible primarily for serving visitors to the Smithsonian and the public at large by communicating information about the Smithsonian through various media--radio, television, newspapers, popular and scientific periodicals, press releases, documentary films, the Smithsonian Calendar of Events, Dial-A-Phenomenon, and general information pamphlets and publications. Included in its presentations are the Torch newspaper, and the "Radio Smithsonian" now being heard on over 88 stations across the nation.

A program increase of $25,000 is requested to produce visitor orientation films and other materials, provide support for answering public inquiries, and allow some equipment modification. In addition, $8,000 are sought for necessary pay.

Need for Increase

The need to broaden the dissemination of information concerning Smithsonian programs arises from a sharply increased demand for information about the Smithsonian's museum and research programs as well as an expansion of interest in the Institution's public exhibits and educational activities. Production of additional visitor orientation films for use within the Institution's buildings and for preliminary introductory materials for the hundreds of thousands of persons planning visits to the area, would enable the Office to more fully and effectively discharge its responsibilities in an era when visitations to the Smithsonian are increasing annually.

A portion of the requested increase would be used to employ a clerk-typist ($8,000) to help expedite the response to public inquiries. In addition, to increase the production of films, building guides and other visitor orientation materials, support funds for printing, supplies and materials are requested ($13,000). Another portion of the request ($4,000) would be used to improve the programming for Radio Smithsonian through modification of the Ampex recorder.

1/ FY 1972 appropriation adjusted by funds lapsing in 1972.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION SPECIAL PROGRAMS

This group of activities is considered to be of particular importance in implementing desired growth in the Institution's activities over the next several years. Some of these activities supplement the programs of the museums and galleries. For instance, opportunities are provided for outstanding pre-and post-doctoral investigators from across the nation to be selected for work under the supervision of the Institution's professional staff. Education services are provided by means of popular museum tours for school children and other education services. Other special programs provide the basis on which the Institution effects dramatic changes in its exhibits and research efforts. The exhibits program request is geared to complete one major exhibit on the "World of Living Things" in the Natural History Museum, and start another, "Of the People, By the People, For the People," in the National Museum of History and Technology, and plan the "Earthbound Benefits of Flight" exhibit for the National Air and Space Museum. The American Revolution Bicentennial program will continue the Institution's efforts to celebrate and portray the first two-hundred years of American history and what these developments may mean for the future. The environmental science program is in its second year as a coordinated Institutional effort to shed light on ecological problems in the nation, and the research awards request will enhance the Institution's ability to fund especially meritorious work of its professionals. The National Museum Act request is directed at strengthening the nation's museums by means of training and improved conservation, cataloging, and exhibits techniques.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION--"Salaries and Expenses," Fiscal Year 1973

AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL PROGRAM

	Base 1973*	Increase Requested	1973 Estimated
No. of Perm Pos	2	0	2
11 Pers Comp	$ 98	$100	$198
12 Pers Benefits	7	7	14
21 Travel	10	5	15
22 Trans of Things	3		3
23 Rent, Comm & Util			
24 Printing			
25 Other Services	160	238	398
26 Supplies & Materials	2	50	52
31 Equipment	120	200	320
41 Grants			
TOTAL	$400	$600	$1,000

Analysis of Increase

Pay Increase	0
Program	600

*FY 1972 approp. adjusted by funds withheld in 1972 & restored to base for FY 1973

Specification of Increase (Program):

A total of $1,000,000 is being requested in FY 1973, and does not represent permanent commitments to the various bureaus' and museums' appropriations bases since the program will be phased out after 1976. The amounts indicated for various efforts are considered to be logical extensions of activity started in FY 1971 and FY 1972, or needed additions to bring about the desired national result by FY 1976.

Bicentennial Exhibition Construction and Facilities ($490,000). This funding is to continue planning and design of "A Nation of Nations" ($350,000), "Ecology-USA/200" ($60,000), and to supplement regular bicentennial exhibits in the National Museum of History and Technology, National Portrait Gallery, and National Collection of Fine Arts ($80,000).

Bicentennial Survey of American Art ($250,000). This funding will extend various efforts: the inventory of american art ($55,000); the catalog of american portraits ($120,000); the three volume reference bibliography on american art ($50,000), and the survey of folk traditions ($25,000).

Outreach ($210,000). For production and circulation of 45 bicentennial exhibitions by the traveling exhibition service, support funds are requested ($10,000). To continue with project and facility development for the Anacostia Neighborhood Museum's exhibits workshop and vocational training program, $200,000 are requested to match potential private funds.

Exposition for the Nation's Capital ($50,000). These funds will allow the Smithsonian to begin cooperative planning with other organizations.

AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL PROGRAM

1971 Actual	$ 400,000
1972 Appropriation	$ 395,000 1/
1973 Estimate	$1,000,000

The Smithsonian Institution is preparing to play a central and major role in the celebration of the Bicentennial of the American Revolution. The Bicentennial presents an opportunity for a wide-ranging and creative use of the Smithsonian's great capabilities and resources, which are of a nature ideally suited to the occasion and the times. We welcome the challenge and believe that our program, which has as a theme The American Experience, will meet all expectations. We will offer imaginative and exciting events and, at the same time, we will make contributions that will continue to reward the general public and the scholarly community for many years to come.

The Bicentennial undertaking at the Smithsonian will involve almost every department, and range from an entire new museum building (the National Air and Space Museum) to such minor, but often crucial, matters as the cost of the services of a single consultant. Many of these costs are not encompassed here, in this request. They will be paid for, as far as possible, out of regular appropriations, and in some instances, the National Museum of History and Technology, for example, virtually all of the regular budget received between now and 1976-77 will go increasingly into Bicentennial related activities. The amounts requested in this special appropriation over the next few years will be used to make the extraordinary effort, above and beyond the Institution's normal level of operations that is called for by this special occasion. These appropriations will be used exclusively for activities that could not otherwise take place. Permanent commitment of personnel and other additions to the various Bureaus' and Museums' appropriations base are avoided. The program will phase out after 1976, but it is designed to produce accomplishments which will remain for an extended period of time, or in perpetuity, for the citizens. For this reason, the description of FY 1973 commitments totaling $1,000,000 (or an increase of $600,000 over FY 1972 federal appropriations) are summarized as though they may not extend beyond FY 1973. The amounts indicated for FY 1973 activities have been subject to intense internal management review, and are considered to be logical extensions of activity started in FY 1971 and FY 1972, or needed additions to bring about the desired national result by FY 1976. A summary breakdown of the requested FY 1973 funding is presented in Table I.

With the support of the FY 1971 and 1972 appropriations for this purpose, and with every possible commitment of the Institution's regular budget, we have

1/ FY 1972 appropriation adjusted by funds lapsing in 1972.

made a strong beginning on the program itself. The work must be spread out over the intervening years, allowing lead time for the research, design, collecting, and construction which go into the production of major exhibitions, and for the nationwide information-gathering that will go into the Bicentennial Survey of American Art. Phased scheduling will assure completion of the various program components by the Bicentennial year.

This special Bicentennial funding serves dual purposes: it will normally pay for projects that are complete in themselves; and, in some cases, it will expand a special Bureau exhibit, or enrich it, for example, by the acquisition of unusual objects, or by enabling it to reach a wider national audience.

In FY 1973, a total of $1,000,000 (or a $600,000 increase over FY 1972 is sought to permit the accelerated pace which must take place as the year 1976 draws near.

Need for Increase

1. Bicentennial Exhibition Construction and Facilities ($490,000)

Under this appropriation are the two pivotal, major, Bicentennial exhibitions on the Mall.

A Nation of Nations will be located at the National Museum of History and Technology (NMHT). The purpose of this exhibit is to show how groups of immigrants created a new nation with a new identity. To minimize visitor inconvenience due to closed-off exhibit space, this exhibition is to be constructed in three phases. The first will deal with the wave of immigration in the 17th and 18th centuries; the second, with the basic life experiences that were common to each group (giving special attention to the experiences of native and minority groups); and the third, with the contributions of American political ideals, attitudes, technologies, and popular culture which formed a stable, but flexible, world community.

The concept, shape, and content of this exhibition have been determined, spatial requirements have been specified, some objects have been purchased, and experimental modular units are now being developed.

During FY 1973, $350,000 will be needed for detailed planning and for some initial redevelopment of space. A "Nation of Nations" will be more than four years in the making--a period of time not unusual for an exhibition of this scale and originality. This exhibit will remain for years after the celebration ceases as a major focus for NMHT visitor attention. It is being designed so that modifications can take place periodically to update and modernize the content.

A second facet of the exhibition effort on Bicentennial themes in Smithsonian museums by 1976 will constitute the National Museum of Natural History exhibit Ecology-USA/200. This will be, in effect, one large multifaceted exhibition of unusual depth and richness. It will present the background of our present environmental dilemma. Designers, working closely with the Museum's scientific staff, have completed preliminary studies which promise a highly interpretive exhibition presenting a historical perspective of the various changes that have occurred such as: agriculture developing in response to the needs of our growing population; the effects of technological development upon our natural surroundings as America emerged as the principal industrial nation; and the impact on the country of urbanization. The special Bicentennial funding will pay for preparatory planning and design services, the acquisition of objects (which, of course, will become permanent additions to the national collections), and the production of traveling versions and filmed versions for national circulation (which will also record for posterity our 200th anniversary). In FY 1973 this exhibition will require $60,000 to carry forward architectural planning and detailing and to construct and test exhibit units.

In addition to funds for these two major exhibits, $80,000 are requested to supplement the regular costs of Bicentennial exhibitions at the National Museum of History and Technology, the National Collection of Fine Arts, and the National Portrait Gallery.

2. Bicentennial Survey of American Art ($250,000)

We are at the end of two centuries of growth. We have an established record of achievement in technology and the sciences. But there are some large gaps and unrecognized achievements in our nation's knowledge of American cultural attainments and resources. This is not surprising in a nation as young as ours, that has been scientifically and technologically "on the move." Only our foremost thinkers acknowledge that our technology and our arts have a common breeding ground--the crafts and skills that have been woven into our diverse national character since 1776. The Bicentennial Survey of American Art will take stock of achievements on a national scale, enlisting the aid of organizations and individuals in every state. The Survey will be conducted by four Smithsonian bureaus--the National Collection of Fine Arts, the National Portrait Gallery, the Archives of American Art, and the Division of Performing Arts. Using the abilities of these offices to make a concerted effort, the Survey will point to the full scope of 200 years of cultural accomplishment, and reveal as never before the fusion of great talent that was necessary to create this country.

The National Collection of Fine Arts' Bicentennial Inventory of American Paintings Executed Before 1914 is a program to search for and record the whole range of American painting from the earliest years of our history to the present century. It will significantly extend the available resources for continued study of American art and history, and enlarge and deepen our understanding of both. The focus in the earlier years must be on obtaining paintings; recording raw data on paintings; locating other works; enlisting collector and organizational commitments to initiate search and record programs; and providing assistance to these projects. Concentration will then shift to processing the data accumulated into final record form.

The Inventory got off to a good start in FY 1971, when it issued the first of a series of mailings to 3,800 small museums, historical societies, and state and local arts councils inviting active participation. About 700 initial responses were received furnishing information about collections and promising all possible cooperation. Of these, some 300 are potential survey agents. In FY 1973 it is estimated the Inventory will need $55,000 for operating expenses and temporary appointments of personnel.

The National Portrait Gallery is assembling The Catalog of American Portraits (CAP). This is a research resource which eventually will contain photographs and documentation on thousands of American portraits in public and private collections across America. It is developing in close cooperation with the National Collection of Fine Arts Inventory. During the Bicentennial years, the Catalog will complete documentation on portraits of Americans living between 1770 and 1790. An experimental program in Richmond, Virginia in FY 1971 discovered a great many hitherto unknown portraits and developed methods of investigation that are presently being used in other states. In FY 1973 CAP will have field researchers at work in the Carolinas, Georgia, Kentucky, and Tennessee, and $120,000 will be utilized to supplement their activity.

The Archives of American Art has as its sole Bicentennial project a Bibliography of American Art, a comprehensive reference work in three volumes. The Archives also is working closely with the National Collection of Fine Arts and the National Portrait Gallery in developing this effort. It will make available an in-depth and scholarly listing not only of major works on American art, but also of important non-book materials. A temporary staff has been set up and contributors are assigned sections of the bibliography. Each bibliographer is a specialist in the field of American art and will deal with an area directly related to his particular interest. In FY 1973 this special staff will require support of $50,000.

The Roots of American Folk Culture program of the Division of Performing Arts is a systematic survey of folk traditions in music, dance, storytelling and crafts throughout the United States. This survey will cover urban as well as rural areas, and the contributions of indigenous as well as immigrant groups. The first results were seen in the 1971 Festival of American Folklife on the Washington Mall when Bicentennial funds allowed thousands of visitors to enjoy Northwest Coast Indian music, dance, arts and crafts. These performances were recorded on film. As part of the Roots effort, $25,000 will continue services and research through FY 1973.

3. National Outreach ($210,000)

The Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service (SITES), administered by the National Collection of Fine Arts, will produce and circulate a total of 45 Bicentennial exhibitions during the period up to and including the Bicentennial year. These will be expressly for the Bicentennial celebration, in addition to SITES' normal annual activities. The objective of this plan is to make these exhibitions available at the lowest possible cost, in an effort to reach populations not normally served by touring exhibitions. The National Collection is therefore requesting funds to subsidize the production and the transportation costs involved. Each exhibition, when fully booked, will visit 12 locations during a two-year tour. Forty-five exhibitions have a potential of 540 installations; at this point the Bicentennial audience cannot be estimated, but will encompass a substantial portion of the Nation's population.

The subject matter will provide an overview of American history, science, technology, and art. Present planning calls for exhibitions organized into interrelated curricular units conceived around such central themes as "200 Years of American Transportation" or "A Nation of Builders -- A Visual History of American Engineering." In FY 1973 three experimental exhibitions, probably in an edition of more than one, will be produced and started on tour at a cost of $10,000.

One of the more unfortunate defects of museum "outreach" programs has been a failure to offer nationally useful and meaningful services to disadvantaged and minority populations. Now, of all times, the Smithsonian almost providentially has been endowed with a capability whereby this deficiency can be corrected. The Smithsonian's Anacostia Neighborhood Museum has pioneered the production and national circulation of exhibitions to these groups by dramatically involving them in the portrayal of minority contributions to American culture. "The Frederick Douglass Years" and "The Rat -- Man's Invited Affliction" are notable examples. Both can be termed community projects, and this museum now proposes to create an

entirely new and appropriate kind of facility as a way for minority group members across the country to participate directly in expressing themselves through exhibits and related materials concerning problems which must form an important part of the Bicentennial program and the contemporary American scene.

The Anacostia Neighborhood Museum's Exhibits Production Center will be both an exhibits workshop and a vocational training facility. A preliminary design study, commissioned and completed in FY 1971, developed the concept to the point where an architect may now go to work on final specifications. This process will be unusually simple because the Center will be housed in a pre-engineered "systems building" similar to those now being constructed for schools and light industry, providing the desired space at a substantially lower cost than conventional buildings. An extremely popular concept, the Center will produce exhibitions for nationwide circulation on such subjects as urban problems and the historical contributions of America's minorities. Some exhibitions will be designed for museums; others will be capable of reproduction in sets, for use in community centers, store-fronts, and other non-museum settings. One large private foundation is very much interested in this project, but because of the national economic importance and interest being placed on new ways to channel human productivity, it desires federal recognition and support. Matching funds will be employed for equipment, vocational training, and general operations. Preliminary discussions with the National Capital Parks Commission have resulted in a tentative agreement on a site four blocks away from the Neighborhood Museum's main building.

The Smithsonian will use this facility for the production of some of its Bicentennial exhibition units. To continue with project and facility development $200,000 are requested to match potential private funds and put the Center in operation.

4. An Exposition for the Nation's Capital ($50,000)

There will be a great increase in the number of visitors who will come to Washington during the year of the Bicentennial. They will encounter a bewildering variety of exhibitions, performances, and other activities. The Smithsonian will be the focal point, and proposes to work closely with the National Park Service, the government of the District of Columbia, and all other interested agencies and institutions, on ways to unify and render coherent these multiple experiences; $50,000 are requested to begin cooperative planning.

TABLE I

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED CENTRALIZED
BICENTENNIAL OF AMERICAN REVOLUTION ACTIVITIES
FY 1973

Bicentennial Construction and Facilities and Major Exhibitions	
"A Nation of Nations" (National Museum of History and Technology)	$ 350,000
"Ecology-USA/200" (National Museum of Natural History)	60,000
Supplementary Funding for National Museum of History and Technology, National Portrait Gallery, National Collection of Fine Arts planned Bicentennial Exhibits	80,000
Bicentennial Survey of American Art	
Inventory of American Art Executed Before 1914(National Collection of Fine Arts)	55,000
Catalogue of American Portraits (National Portrait Gallery)	120,000
Bibliography(Archives of American Art)	50,000
Roots of American Folk Culture(Division of Performing Arts)	25,000
Outreach	
Traveling exhibitions, SITES (National Collection of Fine Arts)	10,000
Exhibits Production and Training Center (Anacostia Neighborhood Museum)	200,000
Exposition for the Nation's Captial; Inter-Agency Planning, Administration	50,000
TOTAL	$1,000,000

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION--"Salaries and Expenses," Fiscal Year 1973

ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES PROGRAM

	Base 1973*	Increase Requested	1973 Estimated
No. of Perm Pos	8	0	8
11 Pers Comp	$116		$116
12 Pers Benefits	10		10
21 Travel	38		38
22 Trans of Things	2		2
23 Rent, Comm & Util			
24 Printing			
25 Other Services	63		63
26 Supplies & Materials	24		24
31 Equipment	22		22
41 Grants			
TOTAL	$275	$0	$275

Analysis of Increase

Pay Increase	0
Program	0

*FY 1972 approp. adjusted by funds withheld in 1972 & restored to base for FY 1973

Specification of Increase (Program):

Maintenance of Institutional Program. Congress first appropriated $150,000 for coordinated environmental research at the Smithsonian in FY 1971. A mode of operations, sites, and problems to be studied were identified. In FY 1972 $275,000 was appropriated for this program. Work is now underway on a variety of projects in carefully selected geographical areas using the staff resources of several of the Smithsonian science bureaus. No program increase is being sought for FY 1973 to allow time for program evaluation of areas of investigation where maximum scientific returns can be expected. Priority areas of investigation will be identified and the FY 1974 request will be geared to spur selected efforts.

ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES PROGRAM

1971 Actual.....$150,000
1972 Appropriation.....$271,000 1/
1973 Estimate.....$275,000

Amounts were appropriated in FY 1971 and 1972 for coordinated environmental research at the Smithsonian. This support enabled the separate bureaus of the Institution for the first time to develop jointly a plan to assemble and analyze biological and physical data on specific important ecosystems, with the goal of contributing to the prediction of the consequences of environmental change. Harmful ecological changes have often been attributed to man's influence, whereas research has sometimes shown that variation in natural cycles could be the cause. Thus, attempted remedies have been counter productive. The experience of the scientific staff and the accumulated collections of natural history specimens make the Smithsonian specially competent for team research. he FY 1971 amount was directed toward three activities: (1) the organization of an interdisciplinary program and establishment of a continuing mechanism for its operation; (2) the selection of sites of highest priority for study; and (3) the implementation of interrelated studies of these sites.

No program increase is being sought for FY 1973 to allow time for program evaluation of areas of investigation where maximum scientific returns can be expected. Priority areas of investigation will be identified and the FY 1974 request will be geared to spur selected efforts.

During FY 1972 research is being directed to the following problems. This effort will continue in FY 1973.

--The National Museum of Natural History is pursuing basic biological studies of the marine fauna of Caribbean Panama. Also, Glovers Reef, in British Honduras, was selected as a primary site for intensive reef study and this work has been begun in the current year. Both of these projects are aimed at treating specific tropical marine biotopes as systems and thereby ultimately allowing predictive and management models of these complex and threatened environments to be built. As the environments involved are relatively poorly known, analyses of species composition, abundance, and interaction are prerequisite to more advanced investigations. Ultimately, electronic data processing will be employed and modeling techniques under development for simpler biological systems will be adapted to the investigations.

--The National Zoological Park, in coordination with the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute, is conducting a radio tracking study in Panama to compare, among populations of two sympatric species of sloth, the relationship between energy utilization and social organization. This project will utilize radio tracking to include the iguana as well. Sloths, howler monkeys, and iguanas represent the dominant vertebrate biomes in the neotropical rain forest. Since all three genera are primary herbivores, an understanding of their numbers, spacing, recruitment, and turnover is essential for an interpretation of the neotropical rain forest ecosystem.

--A cooperative long-term study of natural fluctuations on Barro Colorado Island, Panama, involving measurement, experimentation, and

1/ FY 1972 appropriation adjusted by funds lapsing in 1972.

modeling of the environment has been initiated. This study is a segment of a larger program which will generate meaningful comparisons between various environments being monitored under this and other programs. There is also a Tropical Marine Environmental Monitoring Project in Panama. This project monitors the physical fluctuations of the Pacific and Atlantic offshore environments in Panama Bay and the Caribbean at specific points, continuously, and in identical manner over a number of years. Also involved are the Atlantic and Pacific intertidal zones, to compare physical stability and predictability with that of the offshore environment. Biological monitoring of intertidal organisms will determine if these can be correlated to the physical perturbations of their immediate and or more generalized surroundings.

--The Radiation Biology Laboratory site at Point Barrow, Alaska, has been in operation since April 1971, measuring the total short wave solar radiation incident there. The purpose of this site is to determine the influence of latitude, season, and the atmospheric influence on the color quality of the light received at the earth's surface. This information is to be used to help understand plant and animal responses to daylight change by comparing the incidence of arctic light with that recorded from other stations. In this way, we can begin to determine how light affects the reproductive and other physiological processes in plants and animals. This data will be of direct concern to the Tundra Biome Project, a part of the International Biological Program, and to the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Agency which will correlate the SI spectral quality measurements with the atmospheric particle measurements. This will enable them to determine how the particulate matter in the atmosphere influences natural daylight.

--A project is underway to compare phosphorus metabolism of algae under heterotrophic and autotrophic conditions in order to be able to develop models which would be useful in understanding the problems created by the pollution of lakes, rivers, and estuaries with high levels of organic materials and phosphate. This is a laboratory study which is supplemented and coordinated with field studies at the Chesapeake Bay Center for Environmental Studies.

--The Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory will examine and model the relationships between insolation and atmospheric variables that may be responsible for insolation change. They will also explore requirements and determine instrumentation for measuring atmospheric parameters in the interdisciplinary investigations at the various prime sites involved in the overall program of Smithsonian environmental studies. The Astrophysical Observatory at Mt. Hopkins, Arizona, has sufficient equipment so that relatively little needs to be added to the site to allow a broad investigation of the causes of the insolation variations. The Radiation Biology Laboratory will assist by installing a solar monitoring detection unit at Mt. Hopkins.

This interdisciplinary and team plan of work is given high priority by the Smithsonian and is consistent with the recommendations of the International Biological Program and with Public Law 91-438.

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SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION--"Salaries and Expenses," Fiscal Year 1973

MAJOR EXHIBITIONS PROGRAM

	Base 1973*	Increase Requested	1973 Estimated
No. of Perm Pos	0	0	0
11 Pers Comp			
12 Pers Benefits			
21 Travel	$5	2	7
22 Trans of Things			
23 Rent, Comm & Util			
24 Printing	25	10	35
25 Other Services	310	100	410
26 Supplies & Materials	65	50	115
31 Equipment	120	88	208
41 Grants			
TOTAL	$525	$250	$775

Analysis of Increase

Pay Increase	0
Program	250

*FY 1972 approp. adjusted by funds withheld in 1972 & restored to base for FY 1973

Specificiation of Increase (Program):

Preparation of Three Major Exhibitions ($775,000). Funds are requested to complete the "World of Living Things," an environmental exhibit begun in FY 1972 ($250,000); to design and produce "Of the People, By the People, For the People," an exhibit in the National Museum of History and Technology to show relationships between people and their government ($500,000); and to plan "The Earthbound Benefits of Flight," an exhibit for the National Air and Space Museum to show the applications on earth of new knowledge and technology resulting from air and space flight and exploration ($25,000).

MAJOR EXHIBITIONS PROGRAM

1971 Actual ..... $ 0
1972 Appropriation... $ 525,000
1973 Estimate..... $ 775,000

The Smithsonian's base appropriation for exhibits, primarily in the Office of Exhibits, is largely absorbed by the maintenance and upgrading of existing exhibits, the design of new exhibits, and a modest program of changing special exhibits. This appropriation has remained relatively static for the last several years growing only by pay supplements to meet part of the costs of pay raises. Absorption of a part of higher pay costs by the office, combined with the greatly increased costs of supplies, materials, printing, and contractual services required to produce exhibits, has virtually halted the Smithsonian's ability to continue the development of its permanent exhibits program. New permanent exhibits, space for which exists in present Smithsonian buildings, will require new nonrecurring funds for construction and installation.

Funds are being requested to complete the exhibit which received initial funding in FY 1972, "The World of Living Things." In addition, the brochure submitted as a supplement to the budget request identifies and describes two new proposed permanent exhibits of unusual timeliness, significance, and public interest. These are titled "Of the People, By the People, For the People" (an exhibit which will be developed in the National Museum of History and Technology) and "Earthbound Benefits from Flight" (to be prepared for the National Air and Space Museum).

"The World of Living Things," begun in FY 1972 with $525,000 will require $250,000 to complete in FY 1973. The exhibition should be ready for public opening the latter half of FY 1973. This is a major effort to interpret the "laws of nature," and will include both an introduction to ecology and the exposition of worldwide environmental balances and imbalances.

"Of the People, By the People, For the People" will be a major exhibition designed to interpret how the Government affects the lives of the people and how the people shape their government. It will deal with such matters as the ballot, expansion of sufferage, right of petition, communication, the growth of public schools, the government's role in support of research, regulations dealing with the welfare of the people, transportation, food, shelter, and security. It is estimated that a total of $500,000 will be needed in FY 1973 to produce this exhibit, of which $275,000 will be available as a result of the completion of the "World of Living Things."

"The Earthbound Benefits from Flight" is proposed as a major exhibition directed at two important goals: to exemplify the many applications on earth of the extensive knowledge generated in the course of developing air and space flight; and to communicate to the visiting public the possibilities for future applications. Estimated total production costs are $423,000, of which $25,000 are being sought in FY 1973 for planning. Funds for the design and production of the exhibit would be requested in FY 1974.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION--"Salaries and Expenses," Fiscal Year 1973

NATIONAL MUSEUM ACT

	Base 1973*	Increase Requested	1973 Estimated
No. of Perm Pos	3	0	3
11 Pers Comp	$25		$25
12 Pers Benefits	2		2
21 Travel	20		20
22 Trans of Things	17		17
23 Rent, Comm & Util	18		18
24 Printing	45		45
25 Other Services			
26 Supplies & Materials	9		9
31 Equipment	14		14
41 Grants	450	400	850
TOTAL	$600	$400	$1,000

Analysis of Increase

Pay Increase	0
Program	400

*FY 1972 approp. adjusted by funds withheld in 1972 & restored to base for FY 1973

Specification of Increase (Program):

Support for the Nation's Museums ($400,000). Public Law 91-629 approved December 31, 1970, reauthorized appropriations for the National Museum Act through fiscal year 1974 and funding of $1,000,000 to the Smithsonian Institution each year. Of this amount $600,000 was granted by the Congress for fiscal year 1972, of which $100,00 were transferred to the National Endowment for the Arts and to the National Endowment for the Humanities as required by the authorizing legislation. The first meeting of the Advisory Council was held in November 1971 to determine priorities and review requests for funding. Eight projects have been funded and the balance of the appropriation will be awarded in February 1972.

The requested $1,000,000 funding in fiscal year 1973, an increase of $400,000, will permit the Smithsonian to support basic needs of the Nation's museums including cataloging and data access systems, museum laboratory centers for conservation and exhibits preparation, training of museum personnel, research in museum techniques, the preparation of instruction manuals, and other aspects of the National Museum Act.

NATIONAL MUSEUM ACT

1971 Actual	$ 0
1972 Appropriation	$ 600,000
1973 Estimate	$1,000,000

Public Law 91-629 approved December 31, 1970, reauthorized appropriations for the National Museum Act through fiscal year 1974 and funding of $1,000,000 to the Smithsonian Institution each year. Of this amount $600,000 was granted by the Congress for fiscal year 1972.

Funds appropriated to the Smithsonian Institution for the implementation of the National Museum Act will be made available, primarily by grants and contracts, to museums, professional associations, and individuals. Such funding will be made in concert with the National Museum Act Advisory Council appointed for this purpose by the Smithsonian Institution. The membership of the Advisory Council encompasses the principal museum disciplines -- art, science, and history -- and is broadly representative of all regions of the United States. The Council will advise and assist the Secretary in determining priorities and assessing the quality of individuals and programs seeking support under the Act.

The Advisory Council met for the first time on November 10, 1971, to develop the procedures for granting funds. The members of the Council agreed that funds should be awarded to projects which advance the Museum profession at large through research, publication, training or professional assistance. The programs established at this meeting are:

I. Technical Programs -- The increased demand on museum services and facilities has introduced many technical changes and requirements within the profession. The Advisory Council has identified three major areas where greater technical knowledge and skills are essential: a) exhibit techniques; b) conservation techniques; c) archival, library, and research resources.

II. Curatorial/Interpretive Programs -- Museums are invaluable sources of information and research. The quality of a museum depends upon its ability to communicate information and knowledge to the community at large. The Advisory Council acknowledges the continual need for museums to study and develop their educational and interpretive resources. The following areas of study were developed: a) studies in specific subject areas provided the project has implications for the profession; b) exhibit evaluation and experimentation; c) interpretive and educational programs; and, d) studies of museum practices and functions.

III. General Management Programs -- Recognizing that good management is essential to the overall success of any museum, the Advisory Council cited the need for continued training, research, and publication concerned with practices within the areas of general management, registration, and management of collections, and the design and planning of physical facilities.

IV. Professional Assistance Programs -- The Council reaffirmed the importance of technical aid and assistance for museums. Certain programs are essential to the continued growth of museums, such as: a) services that enable existing museums to respond more effectively to their community; b) seminars and conferences that encourage greater communications among personnel in museums and between museums and related organizations.

Eight proposals in these areas have been funded to date. Four of the eight projects were in the area of training museum personnel: 1) A series of five different training workshops for historical museum personnel; 2)Twenty work projects in conservation for graduate students; 3) A program for the development of a curriculum in museology; and 4) A six-week intensive seminar in museum administration. The remaining four proposals funded provide broad support for the profession: 5) A publication of the development of a national program on resources and resource-management in systematic biology; 6) A one-year pilot project to establish a consultant service for small historical museums whose budgets are less than $50,000 per year; 7) Support for the U. S. Committee of the International Council of Museums; and 8) A publication on historical preservation, agencies, and museum practices.

Forty proposals have already been submitted to the Advisory Council; another twenty-four known applications are in preparation. The total sum of these applications exceed two million dollars. In addition, over 300 inquiries have been received by the Office of Smithsonian and National Museum Programs. In February, 1972, the Advisory Council will meet to review and award the balance of this year's appropriations.

Based upon the positive response of the museum profession to the National Museum Act, the quality of the specific requests, and the great needs of the profession, funding at the full $1,000,000 level will permit the Smithsonian to support fully all aspects of the National Museum Act as conceived and requested.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION--"Salaries and Expenses," Fiscal Year 1973

ACADEMIC AND EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

	Base 1973*	Increase Requested	1973 Estimated
No. of Perm Pos	22	2	24
11 Pers Comp	$144	$29	$173
12 Pers Benefits	17	2	19
21 Travel	7		7
22 Trans of Things			
23 Rent, Comm & Util			
24 Printing	3	2	5
25 Other Services	487	24	511
26 Supplies & Materials	7	5	12
31 Equipment	12	11	23
41 Grants			
TOTAL	$677	$73	$750

Analysis of Increase

Pay Increase	8
Program	65

*FY 1972 approp. adjusted by funds withheld in 1972 & restored to base for FY 1973

Specification of Increase (Program):

Elementary and Secondary Education (2 positions; $65,000). Two junior grade staff associates ($23,000) are requested to extend the Institution's capability to produce school tours in the National Museum of History and Technology and the National Museum of Natural History. In addition, $42,000 support funds are urgently sought to help produce educational materials, filmstrips, and cassettes to be used by children in the classroom or home.

ACADEMIC AND EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

1971 Actual $596,000
1972 Appropriation..... $674,000 1/
1973 Estimate..... $750,000

A major Smithsonian objective is to make its resources for learning available to the formal education community and to the general public. These efforts take the form of programs in higher education, seminar activities, and offerings at the elementary and secondary education level.

Since 1965 the Smithsonian has offered support under its programs in higher education to 93 Ph. D. candidates and 83 postdoctoral investigators to enhance their ability as scholars and teachers through collaboration and study with the Institution's research staff. Over 50 undergraduate and first- and second-year graduate students have been offered the opportunity to consult the Institution's research staff and collections for short periods. These opportunities are extended both to strengthen the research capabilities of the Smithsonian and to make available to the scholarly and scientific community the Institution's specialized resources.

Seminar activities fall into three major program components: the International Symposia series; major colloquia, often in cooperation with other institutions of learning; and annual interdisciplinary lecture series. In 1973 the Smithsonian's Fifth International Symposium will be held as part of the worldwide tribute to Copernicus on his 500th birthday. This will be in co-sponsorship with the National Academy of Sciences and the cooperation of UNESCO.

Elementary and secondary education activity includes the popular escorted tours for schools, the preparation of teaching guides, lectures, and audio-visual materials, and other services. Public use of the educational facilities of the Institution is growing rapidly at all levels of training.

A program increase of $65,000 is requested for the elementary and secondary education activities. Also requested are $8,000 for necessary pay increases.

Need for Increase

Two positions and $23,000 are requested to increase the school tours provided by the Smithsonian to area primary and secondary schools. In addition, $42,000 are sought to develop kit materials, take-home publications, film strips, and pilot teaching cassettes, both for use as adjuncts to the school tours program and for loan to schools.

The two new positions are for junior grade staff associates to develop new tours, train the volunteer docents who conduct the tours, and help relieve the scientific staff in answering special requests. One staff associate would be assigned to the National Museum of History and Technology to develop new tours in American history in preparation for Bicentennial Year. Emphasis will be placed on creating tours with simple supplementary materials which, after testing at the Smithsonian, might be circulated to schools across the nation.

1/ FY 1972 appropriation adjusted by funds lapsing in 1972.

The other staff associate would be assigned to the National Museum of Natural History to develop inter-disciplinary tours aimed at teaching ecological principles and environmental problems, rather than the more traditional isolated subject area tours. Examples under consideration include the demonstration of delicate web-of-life or "food chain" relationships in a closed ecological system, camouflage and mimesis as survival adaptations in the plant and animal kingdoms, and the role of climate or day versus night in the establishment of ecological niches.

The expansion will result in greater opportunities for students to learn through museum experiences. The Institution enjoys an almost endless supply of volunteer docents, but lacks the staff to supervise them and train them to conduct new tours and to develop other educational activities. The requested increase will therefore have a significant multiplier effect, increasing the number of trained docents, which in turn increases the number of tours offered, school visits scheduled and students served. (See the accompanying figures 1, 2, and 3). Increased numbers of volunteers and staff associates will see that much more effort is expended to update and vary the tours, and to involve greater experimentation with new techniques. Without increases in personnel and funding resources the Smithsonian will fall short in its obligations to respond to increasing demands for external educational services. The demands are present for more direct contact with teachers as well as students in the school communities, and these can be responded to with an increasing number of teacher workshops.

Beyond these staff associates, which represent the heart of the Smithsonian people-to-people educational efforts, there is an urgent need to strengthen the support funds available for production of classroom and cirriculum oriented materials. Of particular interest in FY 1973 will be experimentation with the visual cassette, a new technological medium of potentially great educational use in the future in both school and home study.

Figure 1 -Growth of subject matter tours and trained volunteers

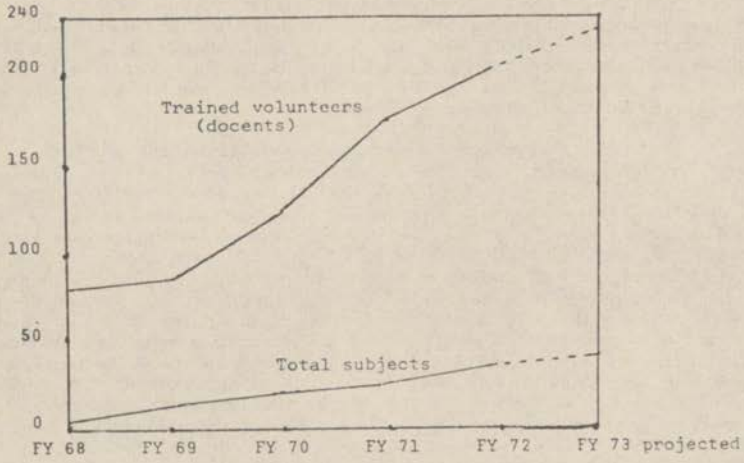


Figure 2 -Number of students serviced by elementary and secondary school tours

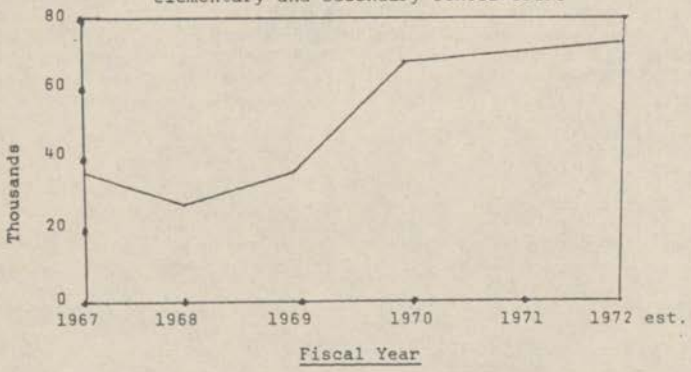
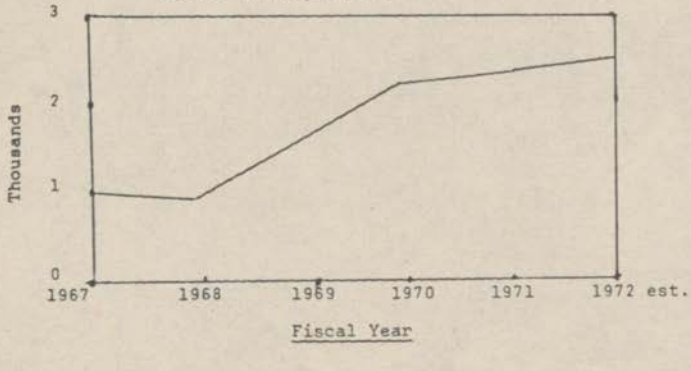


Figure 3 -Number of elementary and secondary School tours provided



SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION--"Salaries and Expenses," Fiscal Year 1973

RESEARCH AWARDS PROGRAM

	Base 1973*	Increase Requested	1973 Estimated
No. of Perm Pos	0	0	0
11 Pers Comp			
12 Pers Benefits			
21 Travel			
22 Trans of Things			
23 Rent, Comm & Util			
24 Printing			
25 Other Services			
26 Supplies & Materials			
31 Equipment			
41 Grants	$425	$50	$475
TOTAL	$425	$50	$475

Analysis of Increase

Pay Increase	0
Program	50

*FY 1972 approp. adjusted by funds withheld in 1972 & restored to base for FY 1973

Specification of Increase (Program):

Multi-Year Funding and Inflation ($50,000). The Research Awards Program funds worthy research projects not funded either by the regular plans of operation of the Smithsonian's science bureaus or by outside agencies. Since its inception in FY 1966, 276 proposals have been funded and there have been more than 200 publications in the fields of biology and anthropology directly attributable to this support. The program also has enabled Smithsonian scientists to engage in productive field research with colleagues from other institutions. An additional $50,000 is requested to help fund multiyear awards for better stability, continuity, and planning of research. This additional sum will also help to combat the higher costs of basic research brought about by past inflation in the costs of laboratory supplies, equipment, and services.

RESEARCH AWARDS PROGRAM

1971 Actual.....$400,000
1972 Appropriation.$425,000
1973 Estimate.....$475,000

Prior to FY 1966, the Smithsonian Institution received funds from the National Science Foundation (NSF) for research projects of individual staff members. In the FY 1966 appropriation, the Congress prohibited the NSF from making grants for scientific research to other Government agencies. The NSF instituted a further limitation that it would no longer make grants to any agency or institution receiving direct federal appropriations. The Research Awards Program was begun in FY 1966 by an appropriation of $350,000 to the Smithsonian Institution for the purpose of financing new or continuing research projects formerly eligible for support from the NSF. Funding for the program increased to $400,000 in FY 1967 and in FY 1972 it was increased to $425,000.

Proposals are submitted each year by members of the Smithsonian Institution staff to support new and innovative research. All proposals have undergone a careful scientific or scholarly review in their respective bureaus before they are reviewed by an Advisory Committee of scientists from outside the Institution. Projects are selected on the basis of their showing an imaginative and exciting approach to research and scholarship efforts that could not normally be carried out with regularly budgeted departmental funds.

Need for Increase

For FY 1973, an increase of $50,000 is requested to help fund multi-year awards and offset inflation in the cost of supplies, materials, and other items.

In FY 1972, members of the Smithsonian staff submitted proposals for funding up to three years in order to provide for better stability, continuity, and planning of research. There were 75 proposals received for FY 1972 amounting to $1,674,382, of which 42 were funded in the amount of $425,000. Advance committments have been made for $296,671 to second-year funding and $106,972 to third-year funding. Thirty-three proposals were rejected. Many were deemed worthy, but funds were not sufficient to fund them.

The Research Awards Program is intended to cope with a serious problem confronting many scientists who wish to undertake non-routine fundamental research of the kind normally undertaken by university research scientists but which cannot be supported from the federal "Salaries and Expenses" appropriation. The large number of worthwhile proposals that were not funded in FY 1972, and in previous years, is of grave concern to the Institution. This concern is based on the fact that the work supported by the Research Awards Program is often the best of the Institution's productivity and the reason for acquiring scientists of the highest competence and imagination. If the Smithsonian cannot provide this kind of support, it might not attract high caliber scientists, nor retain them. Further, the program serves as an important means whereby scientists of the Smithsonian Institution may engage in collaborative field research with colleagues located in other institutions. Many opportunities for participation in expeditions and other field projects would be lost were it not for the Research Awards Program providing modest but essential, research assistance. The problem affects all the research bureaus.

DOCUMENTATION AND CONSERVATION

Museum collections, including artifacts, specimens, and works of art, are primary resources in the functions of exhibits display and research. As the curator of the National Collections, the Smithsonian houses the greatest and richest array of these resources in the nation. These must be conserved. But there are other document and information files related to these resources which are important to the public and scholarly understanding of what the collections reveal about man's technology, culture, and environment. These materials and files must be systemized, conserved, cataloged, and made more accessible. The data and information must be banked in such a way that it may be retrieved for study in conjunction with the specimens and artifacts. These "basic needs" consist of related photographic documentation, acquisition and archival information, and historical facts, as well as conservation data on physical and chemical characteristics.

The departments within the Smithsonian whose principal functions are to organize, preserve and conserve these papers and materials are:

--The Conservation Analytical Laboratory which determines, through scientific analysis, the physical and chemical nature of objects, adds this dimension to the knowledge of the objects, and guides the various museums in their artifact conservation and preservation methods.

--The Smithsonian Archives which serves as the official memory of the Institution, charged with locating, identifying, and arranging for the handling, care, and use of the official records, and other material relating to the Smithsonian and its programs.

--The Smithsonian Institution Libraries which provide cataloged and indexed collections of published materials that help to identify artifacts, objects, and specimens, and to describe the ideas they exemplify.

--The Registrar's Office which maintains the basic records on the details of acquisition of the collections and their provenance.

--The Photographic Services Division through whose services a visual record of appearance and conditions of objects can be studied, preserved, and presented in books, documents, and exhibits throughout the world.

The Institution today finds itself sadly deficient in its capability to cope with the enormous amount of document restoration, preservation, and artifact conservation work that needs to be done. This work is associated with the past and present growth of collections and collections related records. Many of our basic systems and resources in this area are obsolete, are manually operated, and are costly to maintain. Tens of thousands of valuable records are so deteriorated they need immediate attention, either through restoration processes or microfilming. The Institution's central artifact conservation facilities are operating with severe space and resource constraints. Substantial improvement needs to be made in the Institution's general capabilities for processing objects and records.

The Smithsonian's goal in stressing this activity over the new few years is to reach a level of funding that allows for major improvements to be made in the performance of conservation and documentation duties. The request is geared to strengthen initially the record preservation and restoration processes. The second major phase, which will be presented in the FY 1974 budget submission, will be the establishment and implementation of improvements in the area of conservation of the collections. As regards conservation, present investigations indicate that space devoted to conservation work should increase by about 60,000 square feet, and annual operational funding by about $750,000 in order to constitute an adequate program for improved care of the National Collections. This present request incorporates only minor funding increases for conservation personnel and equipment for the central laboratory and represents a holding action until the Institution's space and equipment needs can be more thoroughly examined, and until some progress has been made in correcting the deficiencies related to the first step in the collections management process, i.e., the acquisition and documentation responsibilities.

The following sections speak to the individual requirements of the organizational units mentioned above.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION--"Salaries and Expenses," Fiscal Year 1973

DOCUMENTATION AND CONSERVATION
CONSERVATION ANALYTICAL LABORATORY

	Base 1973*	Increase Requested	1973 Estimated
No. of Perm Pos	13	3	16
11 Pers Comp	$132	$32	$164
12 Pers Benefits	11	3	14
21 Travel	8	0	8
22 Trans of Things			
23 Rent, Comm & Util			
24 Printing	1		1
25 Other Services	20		20
26 Supplies & Materials	10	2	12
31 Equipment	8	66	74
41 Grants			
TOTAL	$190	$103	$293

Analysis of Increase

Pay Increase	5
Program	98

*FY 1972 approp. adjusted by funds withheld in 1972 & restored to base for FY 1973

Specification of Increase (Program):

Conservation of Collections (3 positions; $98,000). A program review of conservation needs for the Institution is currently under way. Space, personnel, and other support requirements necessary to cope with the enormous backlog of work and flow of new objects, are being evaluated. When these requirements are delineated they will be presented for budget consideration. The amount sought in this budget is geared only to help keep the general situation from deteriorating. In December 1971 as part of the Institutional review, the Smithsonian Council stated at its semi-annual meeting, "The functions of accessioning, curation, conservation, and collection based research are interdependent. We believe that expansion of facilities for conservation and research related to conservation is urgent. More adequate space and new instrumentation for the CAL is of high priority." The Smithsonian Council is an independent advisory body composed of twenty of the Nation's leaders in art, history, museology, and sciences. A long-run solution is being developed which will allow the conservation activities to perform work on newly acquired materials, make inroads into the Institution's backlog of needs, and strengthen the analytical work between curators and conservators. Space and logistics are an important part of the proposed development, and new capability must be established which reflects the interdependencies of collections research and conservation efforts.

The FY 1973 request is for a fumigation technician and two conservators ($30,000), major equipment for outfitting some additional space ($64,000), and other materials ($4,000).

DOCUMENTATION AND CONSERVATION
CONSERVATION ANALYTICAL LABORATORY

1971 Actual $162,000
1972 Appropriation... $187,000 1/
1973 Estimate $293,000

The Conservation Analytical Laboratory (CAL) was established in 1963 to serve the museums of the Smithsonian Institution. Staffed by conservators and scientists, it ascertains and advises on the suitability, for artifacts displayed or in storage, of environmental conditions found in the buildings and suggests remedial action if necessary. Based upon examination or analysis, advice is given to curatorial units on conservation procedures for specific objects. Objects which present special problems or require more specialized equipment than is available in these units are treated in the central laboratory.

Analyses of objects or their materials (e.g. pigments, fibers, alloys or corrosion products) by advanced instrumentation serve to determine appropriate conservation procedures or to provide museum archeologists and historians with basic research data concerned with dates, attribution, and ancient production methods. Commercial products proposed for prolonged contact with artifacts (such as storage fumigants) are examined for suitability.

Shortages in the conservation program of the Smithsonian are acute, in terms of space, personnel, and operating support. A concentrated effort in rectifying these deficiencies must be made in the very near future. An Institutional plan for the general strengthening of these activities is being developed, and will be presented for Executive and Congressional approval and funding when completed. An increase of $98,000 (including three positions and $30,000) is requested for FY 1973 to allow the Institution to maintain basic services and to provide for some critical needs. In addition, $5,000 are being sought for necessary pay.

Need for Increase

Accessions of artifacts number about 130,000 per year. Some single accessions represent hundreds of objects. Many of these are invaluable and a large portion require immediate and extensive treatment to forestall calamitous decay. If only thirty minutes were applied to each newly acquired object, this would represent 32 man years of necessary conservation work each year, exclusive of the backlog of attention which should be given to objects acquired in the past. Central staffing and space needed to cope adequately with the preservation and conservation of the Smithsonian's collections is estimated at thirty conservators, supported by fifteen scientists, and occupying 60,000 square feet of well-outfitted laboratory space.

The central laboratory (CAL) now has three conservators and five scientists for every kind of task; other units in the National Portrait Gallery, National Collection of Fine Arts, and the Freer Gallery total about six conservators and five scientists whose efforts are focused on specialized needs in art. The CAL occupies a desperately overcrowded 2,600 square feet. In FY 1971, with limited staff and space, it treated 358 objects (varying in nature from archeological to space-age) derived from bureaus. The amount of manpower and facilities devoted to general Institution conservation tasks are woefully inadequate.

1/ FY 1972 appropriation adjusted by funds lapsing in 1972.

The requested increase of $98,000 can be utilized effectively with the space available. The space problem for treatment must be solved. The $98,000 will be used to alleviate the following problems:

1. Fumigation Facility (1 position; $8,000)

Over the last year, thirty sightings of various insect groups were made. To cope partially with the problem of artifact infestation, the Institution's facilities have recently been expanded and made operational. These facilities are important because many objects arrive verminous and can contaminate the buildings. For FY 1973, an operating technician ($8,000) will be required.

2. Accumulating Conservation Shortages (2 positions; $26,000)

Program growth in museums and galleries has brought great pressures to bear on the current CAL staff. Two conservators ($22,000) are needed to help with the workload, along with funds for chemicals, supplies and other support ($4,000).

3. Conservation Equipment ($64,000)

As a stopgap measure, some minor space is being loaned by the National Museum of History and Technology on an emergency basis. In FY 1973, funds are requested for the following:

--purchase and installation of a modern spectograph which will reduce by one-half the sample-size necessary for analytical work and double the output of the staff ($17,000).

--purchase and installation of modern energy-dispersion detection apparatus capable of much greater output ($47,000). Present methods and equipment for frequency dispersion analysis (using X-ray florescence) are obsolescent, time consuming, and costly.

The request presented here is considered modest in light of the level of work that soon must begin in the Institution. But it will sustain the conservation function until solutions to the space problem can be found.

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SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION--"Salaries and Expenses," Fiscal Year 1973

DOCUMENTATION AND CONSERVATION
SMITHSONIAN ARCHIVES

	Base 1973*	Increase Requested	1973 Estimated
No. of Perm Pos	6	2	8
11 Pers Comp	$60	$25	$85
12 Pers Benefits	5	2	7
21 Travel	1	1	2
22 Trans of Things			
23 Rent, Comm & Util			
24 Printing			
25 Other Services	3	15	18
26 Supplies & Materials	2	4	6
31 Equipment	1		1
41 Grants			
TOTAL	$72	$47	$119

Analysis of Increase

Pay Increase	8
Program	39

*FY 1972 approp. adjusted by funds withheld in 1972 & restored to base for FY 1973

Specification of Increase (Program):

Consolidate, Catalog, and Process Documents (2 positions; $39,000). In strengthening the overall Institutional capability at organizing, assembling, and making accessible the valuable records and materials in its possession, the Archives provides the central focus for a strong effort in preserving and systematizing documents for microfilming. Very few resources are presently available to undertake this task. In FY 1972, indexing and search procedures are being developed. The FY 1973 increase for two positions ($19,000), an archivist and a technician, and support funds ($20,000), will serve to implement search, selection, and retrieval systems for documents which need treatment, preserving, or microfilming. Units to be initially involved are the Office of the Registrar, the Libraries, and the central Archives.

DOCUMENTATION AND CONSERVATION
SMITHSONIAN ARCHIVES

1971 Actual ..... $ 59,000
1972 Appropriation ... $ 70,000 1/
1973 Estimate $119,000

The Smithsonian Archives is the official memory of the Smithsonian Institution and a valuable research resource for scholars in the history of American science in the 19th century. Exclusive of materials located in the research and curatorial areas of the Smithsonian (which over the next few years should be identified and protected), the Archives' current holdings amount to over one million documents from the 1830's to the present. Within currently limited resources, the Archives' staff identifies permanently valuable records throughout the Institution, preserves them for administrative, legal, and fiscal value, and provides service on these records to Smithsonian staff. This constitutes the Archives' management or service function. The Archives also makes available and interprets its holdings to the scholarly community, an activity which makes the greatest demands upon the professional capacity of the staff.

The request for FY 1973 is meant to improve substantially the Archives' ability to organize, preserve, and make accessible the considerable volume of important historical records associated with the development of science, history, and art over one hundred years. In FY 1972, work is being completed on developing a coordinated approach and system for materials in various units, the Registrar's Office, records in the central Archives, and then extending the work to the Libraries. The FY 1973 request will begin to implement the developed procedures. A portion of this effort is to be directed at searching out and identifying the various documents which need attention. A portion is to be devoted to the preservation efforts (lamination, preparation for microfilming, etc.). A total of two positions and $39,000 are requested for this program. An additional $8,000 are sought for necessary pay increases.

Need for Increase

1. Consolidate and Catalog Documentary Collections (1 position; $15,000)

Over the last two or three years the Archives' staff made some progress in making accessible holdings in the central Archives by processing some 2,000 cubic feet of archival records. This represents about 10% of the work effort that needs to be accomplished across the Institution's holdings. The culmination of the completed work was publication of a guide to the Smithsonian Archives. This project established the basic approach. But the level of effort is not sufficient to keep abreast of incoming materials and to make inroads into the backlog of documents accumulated over the last one hundred years.

One additional archivist ($11,000) and support funds ($4,000) are requested to begin to organize and gain control over the balance of the records and documents in the Smithsonian. The work will involve searching out, identifying, and preserving valuable records in areas which to date have remained relatively untouched because of a lack of manpower to work with the material.

2. Preserve Documents (1 position; $24,000)

Valuable manuscripts and documents throughout the Institution are subject to irreparable damage and deterioration through aging and use. It is imperative

1/ FY 1972 appropriation adjusted by funds lapsing in 1972.

that the Smithsonian begin a major effort to microfilm these materials. The Smithsonian Archives will select and designate documents in various units to be microfilmed and will provide central direction to ensure efficiency and maintenance of professional archival standards. This is an effort which must be strengthened if these records are not to be lost forever. They involve many thousands of notes, letters, and records of various notable men of science, art, and history.

In FY 1973, $8,000 are requested for the salary of a technician working under supervision of an archivist to prepare an indexing and retrieval system for the microfilming effort. Other funds of $16,000 are for microfilming costs related to the Archives' materials, and estimated at the National Archives and Records Service rate of 6¢ per exposure. As the capability of the Smithsonian's Photographic Services Division is established, this work will be done inhouse at no greater cost, but with much greater security and production control by the Photographic Services Division.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION--"Salaries and Expenses," Fiscal Year 1973

DOCUMENTATION AND CONSERVATION
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION LIBRARIES

	Base 1973*	Increase Requested	1973 Estimated
No. of Perm Pos	59	8	67
11 Pers Comp	$658	$68	$726
12 Pers Benefits	56	5	61
21 Travel	8	0	8
22 Trans of Things			
23 Rent, Comm & Util	2	8	10
24 Printing	17	30	47
25 Other Services	39	19	58
26 Supplies & Materials	57	9	66
31 Equipment	36	108	144
41 Grants			
TOTAL	$873	$247	$1,120

Analysis of Increase

Pay Increase	15
Program	232

*FY 1972 approp. adjusted by funds withheld in 1972 & restored to base for FY 1973

Specification of Increase (Program):

Extension of Basic Services (7 positions; $190,000). In FY 1973, basic library services will have to be strengthened for the National Air and Space Museum. Services will have to be extended to the new Hirshhorn Museum. Three library clerks and $22,000 are required for these purposes. Staff are also requested for the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory branch, and the central facility in the National Museum of Natural History. An additional position (clerk and $8,000) will be utilized for the Astrophysical Observatory, and the balance of requested staff(three clerks and $22,000), operating out of central facilities in the National Museum of Natural History, will provide partial services to the currently unmanned branch at the Radiation Biology Laboratory, and the departments of anthropology and entomology. The request will provide needed journal and book purchase funds ($87,000) for these areas. Support costs in the form of necessary supplies, computer time, and cataloging equipment are also included ($51,000).

Conservation and Preservation of Books and Records (1 position; $42,000). The Libraries have identified 10,000 pieces of valuable library material (books, journals, and other records) which require immediate preservation and restoration treatment. In addition, the backlog of binding current serials approaches 40,000. The Libraries available resources devoted to these activities amounts to virtually nothing, since rising costs in book purchases over the years has eroded much of its capability. This problem needs to be corrected over the next few years, and the initial request for one position ($6,000) and funds to cover improved restoration and preservation processes, contractual services, inhouse repairs, and the purchase of some basic equipment and supplies, is intended to do this in a phased fashion ($36,000).

DOCUMENTATION AND CONSERVATION
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION LIBRARIES

1971 Actual	$ 741,000
1972 Appropriation ...	$ 859,000 1/
1973 Estimate	$1,120,000

The Smithsonian Institution Libraries provide the documentary information base and the delivery services that are required by, and contribute directly to, the exhibit and research programs of the various bureaus of the Institution.

In FY 1973, a requested increase of $232,000 (including 7 positions and $58,000) is being sought to extend basic services, and strengthen the Institution capability in record preservation and conservation. An additional $15,000 are requested for necessary pay.

Need for Increase

1. Extend Basic Services (7 positions; $190,000)

Library staffing must be strengthened for the National Air and Space Museum, and will be required for the first time in FY 1973 for the new Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden. Three library clerks are sought for these operations. Three similar positions are also requested in the central library to serve on a shared basis in currently unmanned branches of the Radiation Biology Laboratory, and the anthropology and entomology departments of the National Museum of Natural History. Additional support (one clerk) is required for the present one-man library staff of the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory (this branch provides services to about 50 scientists). A total of seven positions ($52,000) is requested for these activities.

Basic reference collections in space technology must be expanded for the National Air and Space Museum. Reference materials in specialized areas of art history must be assembled for the Hirshhorn Museum. In addition, there is an increased need to acquire materials on interdisciplinary research in ecology, environmental problems, and pre-revolutionary history. The Smithsonian Libraries over recent years have been faced with a vast world output of literature (about 350,000 titles per year) and rising prices (between four and 10 percent for journal publications). As a result, they are operating with only about one-third of the acquisition funds required by the curators. This shortage is widely felt throughout the Institution, and should be covered. An increase of $87,000 for the purchase of books, journals, and documents is contained within this request, which will raise the amount available in the base to approximately $160,000. As a target, the Libraries are building toward an annual book and journal purchase fund of about $275,000.

The balance of this portion of the request ($51,000) is for badly needed support funds to provide indexing and cataloging equipment, routine supplies, materials, computer time, and other costs.

2. Books and Record Preservation (1 position; $42,000)

This request reflects the general Institutional interest in strengthening the restoration and preservation of valuable records and documents. The condition of many rare volumes in the Libraries is perilous. Books can withstand only so much Institutional use. Paper is an impermanent material, and the

1/ FY 1972 appropriation adjusted by funds lapsing in 1972.

Libraries' preservation program has been almost completely eliminated by inflation in other program costs. About five years ago, approximately six man-years of effort and $65,000 were being devoted to restoration. The current figures approximate two man-years and $18,000. The capability must be restored. The Libraries have identified more than 10,000 works that require immediate special care, including many very rare books. In addition, the Libraries have backlogged the binding of 40,000 current serials due to the shortage of funds, and are adding to this backlog at the rate of about 10,000 volumes per year. An increase to begin to take care of the preservation deficiencies is needed. The request would provide one additional support position ($6,000) and resources for costs related to restoration and preservation processes, contractual services, in-house repairs, needed equipment and supplies ($36,000).

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION--"Salaries and Expenses," Fiscal Year 1973

DOCUMENTATION AND CONSERVATION
OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR

	Base 1973*	Increase Requested	1973 Estimated
No. of Perm Pos	31	1	32
11 Pers Comp	$236	$ 9	$245
12 Pers Benefits	20	1	21
21 Travel	60		60
22 Trans of Things			
23 Rent, Comm & Util			
24 Printing			
25 Other Services	19	12	31
26 Supplies & Materials	1		1
31 Equipment	1		1
41 Grants			
TOTAL	$337	$22	$359
Analysis of Increase			
Pay Increase		4	
Program		18	

*FY 1972 approp. adjusted by funds withheld in 1972 & restored to base for FY 1973

Specification of Increase (Program):

Preserve Accession, Archival and Other Records ($12,000). To strengthen the Institutional document preservation effort, $12,000 for equipment and support funds are being sought to establish a deacidification capability to treat badly deteriorating records in various units. In the Registrar's Office alone, an estimated 18,000 important accessions papers (80,000 pages) require immediate attention. About 1,800,000 records are in the Registrar's files. Most of these need microfilming to protect against fire or other disaster. Their loss would seriously affect the research value of the collections. In FY 1972, some effort is being expended to microfilm a portion of the records. The Archives and Photographic Services Division are requesting increases to strengthen the Institutional effort.

Mail Services (1 position; $6,000). A central mail service is maintained as part of the services provided to the museums and galleries. This facility is inadequately manned (10 clerks) to handle and distribute the two million pieces annually flowing to the Institution. One additional clerk ($6,000) is sought to help remedy the current situation and to meet the added workload anticipated for the new Hirshhorn Museum and the recently opened Renwick Gallery.

DOCUMENTATION AND CONSERVATION
OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR

1971 Actual $303,000
1972 Appropriation ... $332,000 1/
1973 Estimate $359,000

The Office of the Registrar was established in 1881 to serve as a central point for officially accessioning and recording the specimens and objects coming into the Institution. It now has responsibility for recording and safeguarding the documents pertaining to the receipt and legal ownership of the items accessioned into the collections of the National Museum of Natural History and the National Museum of History and Technology. In addition, the Office provides essential support services to all units of the Smithsonian in their research, education, collection management, and exhibition programs, by operating the central mail room and the shipping office, handling U.S. Customs clearances, servicing public inquiries for the Museums, providing the central messenger service, and obtaining official foreign travel documents such as passports, visas, and work permits.

For FY 1973, an additional $18,000 are requested , most of which is to meet the Registrar's contribution to strengthening the overall Institutional efforts in the area of record preservation and conservation. In addition, $4,000 are sought for necessary pay.

Need for Increase

1. Preserve Accession Records ($12,000)

A major Institutional deficiency exists in the unaccomplished restoration of deteriorated documents and records for effective permanent preservation. These are irreplaceable and valuable original records that provide a basic source of information for much of the National Collections, dating from the establishment of the Institution. Early papers are fragile and torn, the handwriting fading, and the creases breaking. An increase of $12,000 for equipment and support funds is requested to permit the establishment of a de-acidification capability, and other minor treatment and restoration to be accomplished in conjunction with the expansion of Institutional preservation efforts.

In the Registrar's Office alone, an estimated 18,000 important accessions (80,000 pages) require immediate attention. In total, there are about 1,800,000 pieces, most of which need microfilming to protect against fire or other disaster. Their loss would seriously affect the research value of the collections. All of these represent working records for the Smithsonian staff and visiting scholars.

In FY 1972, some effort is being expended in conjunction with the Smithsonian Archives, to arrive at suitable procedures for selecting archival, registral, and other documents for preservation, restoration, microfilming, and retrieval. A system has been identified and funds for its initial implementation are requested in the Smithsonian Archives budget. In addition, a start was made in microfilming, through contractual services, a portion of the registral records by using funds appropriated in FY 1972. But a much greater Institutional level of effort is necessary.

1/ FY 1972 appropriation adjusted by funds lapsing in 1972.

2. Mail Service (1 position; $6,000)

Mail is distributed via approximately 192 different stations in the various Smithsonian offices, on and off the Mall. Present staffing (10 clerks and 3 messengers) of the central facility is inadequate for the sorting and delivery of 2 million pieces of mail annually. An increase of $6,000 is requested for one additional mail clerk to improve the current situation and to meet the added workload activities anticipated for the new Hirshhorn Museum and the recently opened Renwick Gallery.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION--"Salaries and Expenses," Fiscal Year 1973

DOCUMENTATION AND CONSERVATION
PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICES DIVISION

	Base 1973*	Increase Requested	1973 Estimated
No. of Perm Pos	23	4	27
11 Pers Comp	$229	$52	$281
12 Pers Benefits	20	3	23
21 Travel			
22 Trans of Things			
23 Rent, Comm & Util			
24 Printing		5	5
25 Other Services	13	33	46
26 Supplies & Materials	25	22	47
31 Equipment		63	63
41 Grants			
TOTAL	$287	$178	$465

Analysis of Increase

Pay Increase	16
Program	162

*FY 1972 approp. adjusted by funds withheld in 1972 & restored to base for FY 1973

Specification of Increase (Program):

Document Preservation and Microfilming (1 position; $49,000). As part of the high priority effort to rectify deficiencies in preservation and conservation of various records, the Photographic Services Division is urgently seeking to expand in FY 1973 its mechanical capability in microfilming. Prototype systems have been examined by the Office of the Registrar and the Smithsonian Archives for work to be done in selecting, preparing, and eventually retrieving information associated with registral, archival, and library materials. This request is for a technician ($9,000), and equipment, supplies, and materials ($40,000). Funds to implement the screening and indexing systems are contained in the Archives request for FY 1973.

Laboratory Equipment ($57,000). There is a severe need to begin to replace outdated obsolescent equipment and procedures with modern color instruments and processing. No equipment purchases have been made for ten years, and much of the current process is tied to manual operating techniques. A request for purchase and installation of equipment ($57,000) is included.

Print, Negative Collection, and Preservation (3 positions; $56,000). The Laboratory's current operating capacity is about one third of that needed to file, treat, and systematize prints and negatives accumulating at a rate of about 30,000 annually in the central facilities. Valuable backlogged materials (numbering close to a million) are receiving no attention, and a large percentage must begin to receive treatment or they will soon deteriorate to the point where they cannot be recovered. Three technicians ($30,000) and support funds ($26,000) are required.

DOCUMENTATION AND CONSERVATION
PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICES DIVISION

1971 Actual $255,000
1972 Appropriation ... $282,000 1/
1973 Estimate $465,000

The Smithsonian photographic services are unique in that the Institution's activities require more quality and custom care as compared to the photographic needs of most government agencies. The photographic work is constantly under public and scholarly scrutiny. In view of the importance of photographic services to the entire Institution, the Photographic Services Division was formed to exercise a more stable and positive control over the application of procedures and techniques. It maintains laboratories in three museum buildings.

In FY 1973, a $162,000 increase is being requested to establish a badly needed color capability by replacing hand operated and obsolescent equipment, to extend the effort at centralizing and making accessible the hundreds of thousands of negatives and prints accumulated by the Institution, and to strengthen considerably the overall Institutional program of preserving the records and documents presently in the Archives, Libraries, and Registrar's offices. In addition, $16,000 are requested for necessary pay.

Need for Increase

1. Documentation, Preservation, and Microfilming (1 position; $49,000)

As part of its contribution to the Institutional recording and preservation efforts of various units (such as the Registrar's Office, the Smithsonian Archives, and the Libraries), the Photographic Services Division is urgently seeking additional capability to carry through with the actual microfilming of various documents. Prototype systems have been examined by the Office of the Registrar and the Smithsonian Archives for work to be done in selecting, preparing, and eventually retrieving information associated with registral and archival records. These documents will begin to flow into the Division in great magnitude in FY 1973. About 10,000 microfilm exposures currently are made per year. If this figure were to immediately increase to 1,000,000 (which reflects the potential volume of existing records), it is estimated that the workload is such that about 4-6 years of effort would be required to eliminate the backlog of materials. To meet its portion of responsibility, the Photographic Services Division is seeking one technician ($9,000) to serve in a microfilming capacity, and support funds ($40,000) to provide basic equipment, supplies, and other materials.

2. Laboratory Equipment ($57,000)

Much of the present equipment is out-dated and obsolescent. Manually operated techniques dominate the production process. No equipment purchases have been made for over ten years. Much of the work, especially color processing, must be given to commercial sources. This results in high production costs, loss of quality control, and mounting risks of losing valuable and original material. To make a start in rectifying the Laboratory's equipment needs, a request for $57,000 to begin to establish color capability and to purchase and install modern photographic duplication and processing machines is included in the FY 1973 budget.

1/ FY 1972 appropriation adjusted by funds lapsing in 1972.

3. Print, Negative Collection, and Preservation (3 positions; $56,000)

At the present, the Institution lacks even a simple filing and retrieval system for valuable negatives and prints. These number close to a million, some dating back to Mathew Brady's time. Twenty percent of these are in a very bad state of deterioration and must be centrally treated and restored within the next two years if they are not to be lost to posterity; another ten percent must be restored within four years. In the meantime, the Laboratory estimates that 30,000 negatives are accumulated each year, and its current capacity to centrally file, treat, and care for these is approximately 10,000 per year. To begin to extend the necessary efforts to correct this deficiency in the print and negative area, three technicians are requested ($30,000) along with support funds ($26,000) for indexing equipment, supplies and materials, and contractual services.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND CENTRAL SUPPORT

The activities presented in this section cover the central administrative and technical services which operate in support of the program units. Included are the Office of the Secretary, Office of the General Counsel, Office of the Treasurer, Office of Personnel Administration, Office of Exhibits, Office of Museum Programs, Smithsonian Press, Supply Division, Management Analysis Office, Travel Services Office, Duplicating Section, and the Information Systems Division.

In our society, a measure of how successful any organization or institution is in controlling its program direction is the degree to which it acquires new resources to develop its activities, delegrates authority and decision-making in a manner which channels these resources into useful and productive areas, and holds central administrative growth and control at a minimum. This is not only true in those sectors of our society which provide economically measureable and consumable products but also those segments (such as museums and higher institutions of learning) which help to construct the moral and intellectual fabric of future generations, and provide the less measureable products which nourish the quality of the country's human spirit.

The historical funding patterns of FY's 1965-1971 reveal that the Institution in its program operations has substantially strengthened its history, art, and science functions. It has embarked on several new ventures in public service and education. It has acquired, exhibited, and protected new building space and thousands of new collection items. While pursuing these objectives, it has not allowed administrative costs to increase disproportionately to program growth. In the general publics' interest, it is the Institutional management's desire to keep administrative costs at a minimum and to continue to provide as many resources to program operations as possible in insure the quality of the Institution's diverse products in exhibitions, education, research tours, and other public services. The activities contained in this section of the budget are specifically geared to carry this out. These are necessary costs which must be covered if the Institution is to continue to modernize its management apparatus consonant with the objective of keeping its overall administrative procedures, paper work, filing, and other labor-intensive tasks to a minimum.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION--"Salaries and Expenses," Fiscal Year 1973
ADMINISTRATIVE AND CENTRAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

	Base 1973*	Increase Requested	1973 Estimated
No. of Perm Pos	40	7	47
11 Pers Comp	$551	$106	$657
12 Pers Benefits	47	9	56
21 Travel	24	3	27
22 Trans of Things			
23 Rent, Comm & Util	1	1	2
24 Printing		2	2
25 Other Services	7	25	32
26 Supplies & Materials	7	3	10
31 Equipment	3	8	11
41 Grants			
TOTAL	$640	$157	$797

Analysis of Increase

Pay Increase	12
Program	145

*FY 1972 approp. adjusted by funds withheld in 1972 & restored to base for FY 1973

Specification of Increase (Program):

Assistant Secretary (1 position; $42,000). An assistant secretary is requested to furnish senior level management expertise.

Expand the Audit Function (4 positions; $45,000). The Office of Audits needs to add three additional auditors and one secretary to its present staff of four auditors and one secretary. This additional staff will assist in the audit function for the more than 40 operating units and several staff offices.

Curator for the Smithsonian Building (2 positions; $20,000). To curate the collection of furniture currently in use in the Smithsonian Institution Building, to process and administer loan of paintings and other art, and to be responsible for the acquisition of additional authentic pieces.

Support for the American Association for the Advancement of Science ($20,000). Funds are requested to support some of the expenses of this meeting.

General Programs Support ($18,000). Funds are requested for general program support for the several components of the Office of the Secretary. These support needs include travel, office supplies and equipment, and use of consultants and contractual services to assist in program planning and analysis.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND CENTRAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

1971 Actual $651,000
1972 Appropriation..... $629,000 1/
1973 Estimate..... $797,000

The Office of the Secretary is composed of the immediate Office of the Secretary, and the Offices of Under Secretary, Assistant Secretary (Science), Assistant Secretary (History and Art), Assistant Secretary (Public Service) and Audits.

In FY 1973 a program increase of $145,000 is requested for an assistant secretary, for enlargement of the audit staff, for curator of the Smithsonian Institution Building, for support to the meeting in Washington of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and for general program support. An amount of $12,000 for necessary pay is also required.

Need for Increase

1. Assistant Secretary (1 position; $42,000)

An assistant secretary is requested to furnish senior level management expertise. The Institution currently employs an Under Secretary with non-appropriated funds. Upon his retirement, it is desirable to fill this position on the federal rolls as the Assistant Secretary.

2. Expand the Audit Function (4 positions; $45,000)

The Smithsonian Institution has grown in recent years especially in physical facilities. Old programs have been expanded and several new programs have been added. In FY 1970 there were federal appropriations in the amount of $33,606,000 while in FY 1973 the Institution is anticipating over $107,000,000 in funding. Additional appropriations have been made to Museum Programs and Related Research which is a Special Foreign Currency appropriation. This has expanded the Smithsonian's responsibilities overseas.

The audit function was begun in FY 1967. This was the first time the Smithsonian had its own internal audit staff. Currently the staff consists of four auditors and one secretary. With more than 40 operating units and several staff offices and a large backlog of important audit assignments, additional audits staff are essential. The Office of Audits needs to add three additional auditors and one secretary ($41,000) and $4,000 for travel and equipment.

3. Curator for Smithsonian Institution Building (2 positions; $20,000)

The Smithsonian Institution Building underwent major renovation with funds made available from the Congress. Many of the offices and galleries in this building have been restored as nearly as possible with furnishings and architectural details of the 19th century. The historical value of this building is reflected in the fact that the finance ministers from the big ten countries met in this building in December 1971. To curate the collection of furniture currently in use, to process and administer loans of paintings and other art, and to be responsible for the acquisition of additional authentic pieces, a curator and a clerk are needed for the Smithsonian Building ($20,000).

4. Support for the American Association for the Advancement of Science meeting ($20,000)

The American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) is holding its 142nd meeting in Washington, D.C. in December 1972. The Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution will serve as the chairman of this meeting and the Smithsonian buildings and exhibits will be a focus of attention of the more than 8,000 meeting participants. The AAAS and the Institution have a long history of working together. Joseph Henry, the first Secretary of the Institution, was the second President of the AAAS.

One feature of this meeting will be a discussion of the contributions of museums of scientific inquiry and related uses of museums and extension education devices. Funds are requested to support some of the expenses of this meeting. These funds are in addition to funds being raised from local merchants, the AAAS, and the private sector of the Smithsonian.

5. General Program Support ($18,000)

An amount of $18,000 is requested to provide overall support to the several components of the office. These support needs include travel to Smithsonian bureaus and activities not in the immediate Washington area for program management and review, office supplies and equipment, and use of consultants and contractual services to assist with the program planning, analysis, and administration of a growing body of special programs involving several museums, galleries, or research laboratories such as the Bicentennial, Evironmental Sciences, and Special Foreign Currency programs.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION--"Salaries and Expenses," Fiscal Year 1973
ADMINISTRATIVE AND CENTRAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

	Base 1973*	Increase Requested	1973 Estimated
No. of Perm Pos	9	1	10
11 Pers Comp	$143	$12	$155
12 Pers Benefits	11	1	12
21 Travel	4	1	5
22 Trans of Things			
23 Rent, Comm & Util			
24 Printing			
25 Other Services	1	3	4
26 Supplies & Materials	2		2
31 Equipment	2	2	4
41 Grants			
TOTAL	$163	$19	$182

Analysis of Increase

Pay Increase	3
Program	16

*FY 1972 approp. adjusted by funds withheld in 1972 & restored to base for FY 1973

Specification of Increase (Program):

Legal Counsel Requirements of the Institution (1 position; $16,000). The Office of the General Counsel handles the legal matters of the 40 different line programs and 10 staff offices of the Institution, and at the same time advises the Secretary and Board of Regents on the administration of the Institution as a whole. A secretary and funds for travel, other services, and equipment are requested.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND CENTRAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

1971 Actual $151,000
1972 Appropriation..... $159,000 1/
1973 Estimate $182,000

The Office of the General Counsel handles the legal matters of the 40 different line programs and 10 staff offices of the Institution, and at the same time, advises the Secretary and Board of Regents on the administration of the Institution as a whole. In addition, the staff must monitor Congressional activities, judicial opinions and decisions, and Executive Branch directives and regulations to determine their applicability to and impact on the Institution's activities, and so advise the appropriate SI officials.

An increase of $16,000 is requested for staff and other support. Funding of $3,000 is requested for necessary pay.

Need for Increase

As a non-Governmental establishment which nevertheless operates in substantial part with appropriated funds, the legal problems of the Institution include those arising from the operations of a private, university-like, charitable corporation, as well as those common to Government organizations. Many otherwise routine matters are complicated by the pervasive necessity to maintain a rational, effective, and legal relationship between these two capacities in which the Institution functions. In addition, the OGC is responsible for the continuous analysis of Congressional activities and legislation and their impact on the Institution, and has a major role in the furtherance of the Smithsonian's own legislative program.

The Office of the General Counsel proposes to add one secretary to the staff in FY 1973 to assist in handling the increased workload of this office which has resulted from the expanded programs and interests of the Institution. At present the professional staff consists of four full-time attorneys and a Special Assistant to the Secretary, with a support staff of one administrative assistant and three secretaries. The addition of one secretary will correct the present imbalance between the professional and support staff. An amount of $10,000 is requested to fund this additional position.

An increase of $6,000 is sought for support costs as follows:

1. Equipment and library material

The staff has deferred the purchase of office equipment and the acquisition of legal reference material, which deferral has not allowed the best utilization of professional and support staff man-hours. With the increased workload of the staff, it is essential at this time that these purchases be made.

2. Travel

Frequent travel to the many Smithsonian operations outside the District of Columbia is necessary by the staff in the handling of legal matters ranging from compliance with local ordinances to negotiations for cooperative agreements with foreign institutions.

1/ FY 1972 appropriation adjusted by funds lapsing in 1972.

3. Information

The attendance at legal seminars and conferences is required for the continuing legal education of the attorneys to insure that their opinions are based on current directions, interpretations, and applications of the law. Additionally, there has been a periodic need to secure independent professional advice on specialized and technical matters.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION--"Salaries and Expenses," Fiscal Year 1973

ADMINISTRATIVE AND CENTRAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER

	Base 1973*	Increase Requested	1973 Estimated
No. of Perm Pos	33	2	35
11 Pers Comp	$368	$21	$389
12 Pers Benefits	30	2	32
21 Travel	2		2
22 Trans of Things			
23 Rent, Comm & Util	200	20	220
24 Printing			
25 Other Services	43	35	78
26 Supplies & Materials	7		7
31 Equipment	5		5
41 Grants			
TOTAL	$655	$78	$733

Analysis of Increase

Pay Increase	8
Program	70

*FY 1972 approp. adjusted by funds withheld in 1972 & restored to base for FY 1973

Specification of Increase (Program):

Postage Indicia, Workmen's Compensation, and Accounting Requirements (2 positions; $70,000). Postage indicia requirements are provided centrally within the Treasurer's Office budget. An amount of about $200,000 will be spent in FY 1972. Increased use and higher rates will create the need for an additional $20,000 in FY 1973.

About $35,000 is now available to meet Workmen's Compensation costs. A recent bill from the Department of Labor (for FY 1971 costs but to be paid in FY 1973) is for $73,000. An increase of $35,000 is sought for this purpose.

Finally, two additional positions ($15,000) are requested for the Accounting Division: a reception and information clerk (with typing duties) to serve the Accounting and Supply Division in new jointly-occupied space (for improved productivity) and an additional accounts maintenance clerk to handle a voucher workload growing from $59 million in FY 1972 (in about eight accounts) to about $67 million next year.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND CENTRAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER

1971 Actual $575,000
1972 Appropriation ... $647,000 1/
1973 Estimate $733,000

This office provides financial management assistance and technical services to the Smithsonian. It is composed of the Treasurer's immediate Office, the Office of Programming and Budget, and the Accounting Division. Financial planning, budgeting, accounting, contracts administration, and reporting are the responsibilities of these several units.

An increase of $70,000 is requested to finance higher postal costs, the cost of workmen's compensation, and to provide for two additional staff in the Accounting Division. An amount of $8,000 is needed for necessary pay.

Need for Increase

1. Postage Indicia ($20,000)

Funding of the Institution's postage indicia requirements are provided centrally from the Office of the Treasurer. An additional $20,000 are required to meet the additional cost of postage. In FY 1971 postage was $155,000. Increased use and higher rates have resulted in this cost being $200,000 in FY 1972. In FY 1973 the cost is expected to be $220,000.

2. Workmen's Compensation ($35,000)

The Department of Labor has billed the Smithsonian Institution $72,801 for compensation that was paid to employees in FY 1971. This bill has to be paid to the Department of Labor in FY 1973 and is $35,000 more than is currently being paid.

3. Accounting (2 positions; $15,000)

The Accounting Division, the Information Systems, and the Supply Division are being relocated to rented quarters. It is hoped this move will give them adequate office space and by having the three offices located together will improve operations in each. The move will require the addition of one staff member to act as receptionist and clerk typist ($6,000).

The Accounting Division also needs to add one accounts maintenance clerk. This unit processes the vouchers for all the Smithsonian's federal accounts: "Salaries and Expenses," "Science Information Exchange," "Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars," "Museum Programs and Related Research (Special Foreign Currency)", "Construction" and "Trust Funds." In FY 1972 four accounts maintenance clerks are processing expenditures totalling over $59,000,000 and in FY 1973 expenditures are expected to be over $67,000,000. One additional employee is required to assist in this additional workload, ($9,000).

1/ FY 1972 appropriation adjusted by funds lapsing in 1972.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION--"Salaries and Expenses," Fiscal Year 1973

ADMINISTRATIVE AND CENTRAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES
OFFICE OF PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION

	Base 1973*	Increase Requested	1973 Estimated
No. of Perm Pos	32	3	35
11 Pers Comp	$391	$41	$432
12 Pers Benefits	33	3	36
21 Travel	1		1
22 Trans of Things			
23 Rent, Comm & Util			
24 Printing	2		2
25 Other Services	27	1	28
26 Supplies & Materials	5	1	6
31 Equipment	1	2	3
41 Grants			
TOTAL	$460	$48	$508

Analysis of Increase

Pay Increase	8
Program	40

*FY 1972 approp. adjusted by funds withheld in 1972 & restored to base for FY 1973

Specification of Increase (Program):

Services to Employees and Labor-Management Operations (3 positions; $40,000). Three additional positions (a personnel consultant, a trainee, and a clerk typist) at a cost of $36,000 and $4,000 additional for equipment, computer time, training, and supplies are requested to improve operations in two key areas. First, there is a growing workload requirement resulting from the negotiation, implementation, and administration of union contracts. In FY 1972 four such contracts were negotiated and additional ones are anticipated in the budget year. Second, it is important to develop and enhance the operations of a training laboratory to provide basic skills training to lower graded employees to assist them in job advancement. Some 150 employees have expressed interest in such training.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND CENTRAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES
OFFICE OF PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION

1971 Actual $396,000
1972 Appropriation ...$452,000 1/
1973 Estimate.....$508,000

The Office of Personnel Administration has responsibility for personnel administration and the operation of health services. It helps to formulate policy over a wide range of activities from manpower planning and managerial development, through employee training, performance evaluation, and labor relations. These programs generally fall into six broad categories: manpower and organization, career development, management and personnel consulting, technical and administrative support, health services, recruitment and placement and administration and direction.

The request program increase of $40,000 will be used to improve services to employees and potential employees, and to strengthen its operations in the area of labor-management operations. An amount of $8,000 for necessary pay is also required.

Need for Increase

The responsibility of the Office of Personnel Administration includes 20 significant programs and 16 of these programs have suffered directly or indirectly because of acute staffing shortages. The ratio of staffing for carrying out personnel office functions is one personnel employee per 125 employees serviced. While no fixed standard has been developed, this is considerably higher than comparable government agencies which average approximately one personnel employee per 80 employees serviced.

Annual reports indicate that over the last few years, the number of actions handled on a yearly basis by the staff has grown to 80,000. This is a sizable workload. In FY 1972, four union contracts were negotiated. One election was held to determine exclusive recognition and a new unit resulted. Additionally, there will be a minimum of two new contracts negotiated in FY 1973. This will require extensive staff efforts and assistance in the administration of these contracts. A portion of this increase would be used to support and enhance the operations of a training laboratory which provides basic skills training to lower graded employees to assist them in developing talents toward upward mobility. There is an identified need for providing this training; of approximately 300 employees, 153 have already applied.

In FY 1973, for the first time, the Office should make key strides forward in such programs as Personnel Management Effectiveness Evaluation, Position Management, Labor-Relations Planning, Upward Mobility, Communications Program Planning, and Development. The increased staffing will provide for more training, better program planning, a formal feedback program, more responsive assistance in hiring, and smooth implementation of the Federal Personnel Management Information System as required by the U.S. Civil Service Commission.

The requested three positions include a personnel consultant, a trainee, and a clerk typist ($36,000). An amount of $4,000 will provide for equipment, computer time, training, and supplies.

1/ FY 1972 appropriation adjusted by funds lapsing in 1972.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION--"Salaries and Expenses," Fiscal Year 1973

ADMINISTRATIVE AND CENTRAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION PRESS

	Base 1973*	Increase Requested	1973 Estimated
No. of Perm Pos	25	1	26
11 Pers Comp	$340	$31	$371
12 Pers Benefits	29	2	31
21 Travel	3		3
22 Trans of Things			
23 Rent, Comm & Util			
24 Printing	364	27	391
25 Other Services	5		5
26 Supplies & Materials	2		2
31 Equipment	2		2
41 Grants			
TOTAL	$745	$60	$805

Analysis of Increase

Pay Increase	15
Program	45

*FY 1972 approp. adjusted by funds withheld in 1972 & restored to base for FY 1973

Specification of Increase Program):

Design and Printing of Publications (1 position; $45,000). Careful design of publications is essential to assure that the information they contain is clearly and accurately transmitted to the reader. Good design also helps secure the most economic production within the specifications set by the Joint Committee on Printing. Funds are requested to employ a specialist in the design of printed materials ($18,000). Approximately $350,000 are now available for printing research manuscripts, catalogs, and other publications. An additional $27,000 are sought to print backlogged and new materials.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND CENTRAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION PRESS

1971 Actual.....$691,000
1972 Appropriation.....$738,000 1/
1973 Estimate.....$805,000

For a century and a quarter, the Institution has achieved the diffusion of research knowledge principally through the Smithsonian Press. Most of the Press publication activity is considered as a fundamental extension of the basic research programs of the Smithsonian's museums and research laboratories. The Smithsonian Press also produces and distributes exhibit catalogs and information leaflets. This is an extension of another basic Smithsonian program, public education. Finally, the Press also furnishes the Institution with a variety of internal manuals, reports, specimen labels, and directories.

For FY 1973 an increase of $45,000 is requested for the design of catalogs, guides, and leaflets and for the printing of additional research and exhibition publications. An additional $15,000 is sought for necessary pay for staff.

Need for Increase

Design and Printing of Publications (1 position; $45,000)

Increased exhibition and education activities of the National Portrait Gallery and the National Collection of Fine Arts, and the addition of the Renwick and Cooper-Hewitt Museums, have outstripped the Press's ability with present staff to design the necessary exhibition catalogs, hall guides, and public education leaflets. Careful design of these printed materials is essential, not simply for maximum transfer of information, but to secure the most economic production within the specifications set by the Joint Committee on Printing. Funds are requested to correct this problem by the addition of a specialist in the design of printed materials ($18,000).

The Press spends about two-thirds of its efforts on publishing the results of studies performed in various Institutional laboratories and museums, and one-third on printing leaflets, pamphlets, and catalogs for use by the public. A backlog of research manuscripts or monographic publications went unpublished for lack of funds for printing. In addition, there are growing needs for the printing of catalogs describing and documenting new exhibits in the museums and art galleries. These catalogs perform a dual role. They add to the education and pleasure of visitors who have the opportunity to see the exhibits and they are available for permanent reference and research by students and scholars who cannot see the exhibition in person. Approximately $350,000 are now available for printing research manuscripts, catalogs, and other publications. An additional $27,000 is sought to print backlogged and new materials.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION--"Salaries and Expenses," Fiscal Year 1973

ADMINISTRATIVE AND CENTRAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES
INFORMATION SYSTEMS DIVISION

	Base 1973*	Increase Requested	1973 Estimated
No. of Perm Pos	14	3	17
11 Pers Comp	$214	$49	$263
12 Pers Benefits	18	4	22
21 Travel	3	0	3
22 Trans of Things			
23 Rent, Comm & Util	9	3	12
24 Printing			
25 Other Services	11	6	17
26 Supplies & Materials	3	4	7
31 Equipment	2	0	2
41 Grants			
TOTAL	$260	$66	$326

Analysis of Increase

Pay Increase	8
Program	58

*FY 1972 approp. adjusted by funds withheld in 1972 & restored to base for FY 1973

Specification of Increase (Program):

Storage and Retrieval of Collection and Research Data (3 positions; $58,000). In FY 1973, the Division will begin to help the National Museum of History and Technology develop a system for the indexing and retrieval of information concerning eighteenth centrury instruments for scientific measurement as a step in developing a museum-wide catalog of objects. Additional work will be necessary for the Hirshhorn Museum's system for data retrieval on the sculpture collection. Much greater assistance will have to be provided to the National Collection of Fine Arts in its efforts to construct the Bicentennial Inventory of American Paintings.

Extended efforts in computerizing information on the natural history collections will require greater Division resources. The Museum will be extending its processing efforts in the anthropology, entomology, invertebrate zoology, and mineral science collections, and the Information System Division will require additional support to keep abreast of the workload.

Computerized support will have to be given to the Archives, the Registrar, and the Photographic Services Division as they begin a major push to improve the Institution's records preservation and documentation processes.

To provide services to these areas, a mathematician, computer specialist, and operations control clerk are required ($45,000), along with support funds for equipment, supplies, and materials ($13,000).

ADMINISTRATIVE AND CENTRAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES
INFORMATION SYSTEMS DIVISION

1971 Actual $235,000
1972 Appropriation..... $255,000 1/
1973 Estimate..... $326,000

The Information Systems Division was established in 1966 so that the Institution could take advantage of computer technology in its management areas and cope with the masses of research data and information associated with its collections. Computer specialists, mathematicians, and support personnel are now working with curators, historians, scientists, and management personnel in developing and maintaining computer systems essential to Institutional objectives. The Division is comprised of an information retrieval and indexing section, a mathematical computation section, a soft ware systems and maintenance section, a management information systems section, and an operations/key punch section.

A program increase of $58,000 is requested to strengthen mathematical analysis and computer processing functions. In addition, $8,000 are required for necessary pay for current staff.

Need for Increase

Staffing and related support costs since 1966 have been very moderate considering the Division's responsibility for developing, maintaining, and coordinating the use of automatic data processing services and equipment for the Institution. In recent years, a better understanding of the computer's potential in relation to the programs of the museums and galleries has evolved and progress has been achieved in many research areas. Presently computer systems pertaining to the National Collections and scientific computations are being developed in such a way that they can be utilized in several areas with only minor modications. Much of the requested increase will be devoted to extending this effort.

Initially the Division's work concentrated largely on management support functions; i.e., the development of improved payroll, personnel, supply, and accounting systems. In FY 1971 and FY 1972, however, approximately 70 percent of the Division's resources have been in support of research and collection management. A portion of effort will necessarily remain in the administrative area, but the main emphasis must now be on systems support and information retrieval in the science, history, and art activities.

The FY 1972 level of funding provides for a staff of 14, including key punch personnel, some of whom must work out the systems design and programming for as many as ten projects in the various bureaus. The Division, at this level of staffing, cannot offer much more to potential new customers with valid problems than a demonstration of computer capabilities. Detailed systems analysis and programming for many potential computer applications must wait for increases in professional and technician staff. A recent study in the Smithsonian identified nearly fifty massive data-handling projects, only a few of which can be automated at this time. Additional staff is needed to automate those projects and to extend the major systems and programs developed for work with the National Collections.

1/ FY 1972 appropriations adjusted by funds lapsing in 1972.

In the art and history areas, in FY 1973 the Division will begin to develop a system for the indexing and retrieval of information concerning 18th Century scientific instruments to help the National Museum of History and Technology build a museum-wide catalog of objects. In addition, a documentation system for the Hirshhorn Museum collections will be developed further. A system for indexing and retrieval of data concerning the world-renowned sculptures which span antiquity to the present, as well as the extensive collection of modern art, will provide a research tool for museum officials, scholars, students, and publishers. In FY 1973, there is the need for additional systems development of the National Collection of Fine Arts Bicentennial Inventory of American Paintings. This will create an automated file which will contain descriptive subject material relating to each painting reported into the inventory. The file will assist the curator in charge of this project with record management tasks of indexing and cataloging and will also provide other finding aids to be used for planning exhibitions and assisting art/history scholars with research tasks.

In science, the National Museum of Natural History automated retrieval and indexing system will be developed for the areas of anthropology, entomology, invertebrate zoology, and mineral sciences. Increased accuracy and efficiency in the production of catalogs, labels, and other documents is anticipated. Cross reference listings that better index the collections will result in increased availability of information.

To supplement the Smithsonian's efforts at strengthening its records preservation, restoration, and retrieval processes in the registral, archival, and photographic areas, the Division will begin to work closely with the managers of this program to develop a dynamic query - response computer system that will provide selective access to information regarding the hundreds of thousands of items in the Institution's photographic collections. The pilot system will include the subjects of highest public interest such as stamps, coins, aircraft, and locomotives. In addition, the Division will begin to experiment with computer retrieval systems for microfilm information as an alternative to the standard manual methods. These experiments will include the evaluation and testing of equipment and display formats together with methods for viewing, reproducing, and retrieving microfilm data. Potential improvements and savings through the use of automated microfilm retrieval systems can be applied to many areas of the Institution.

To support these areas of effort, the requirements are a mathematician, a computer specialist, and an operations control clerk ($45,000) with support funds ($13,000).

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION--"Salaries and Expenses," Fiscal Year 1973
ADMINISTRATIVE AND CENTRAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES
OFFICE OF SMITHSONIAN AND NATIONAL MUSEUM PROGRAMS

	Base 1973*	Increase Requested	1973 Estimated
No. of Perm Pos	9	0	9
11 Pers Comp	$ 99	$ 3	$102
12 Pers Benefits	8		8
21 Travel	8		8
22 Trans of Things			
23 Rent, Comm & Util	1		1
24 Printing			
25 Other Services	180		180
26 Supplies & Materials	1		1
31 Equipment	15		15
41 Grants			
TOTAL	$ 312	$ 3	$315
Analysis of Increase			
Pay Increase		3	
Program			

*FY 1972 approp. adjusted by funds withheld in 1972 & restored to base for FY 1973

Specification of Increase (Program):

No program fund increase is requested for FY 1972.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND CENTRAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES
OFFICE OF SMITHSONIAN AND NATIONAL MUSEUM PROGRAMS

1971 Actual $200,000
1972 Appropriation ... $310,000 1/
1973 Estimate $315,000

The Office of Smithsonian and National Museum Programs provides program planning and review of the Smithsonian Institution's museum and exhibition activities with special emphasis on developing experimental and educational exhibits, surveying visitor reaction to the Institution's services, and providing advice and technical assistance to other museums. It works cooperative with museum professionals and their associations and organizations to increase the effectiveness of museums in the performance of their scholarly and public education functions. The Office of the Registrar, the Conservation Analytical Laboratory, and the Office of Exhibits are under the general administration of this Office.

No program fund increase is sought for FY 1973 for the operations of this Office. An amount of $3,000 is requested for necessary pay purposes.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION--"Salaries and Expenses," Fiscal Year 1973
ADMINISTRATIVE AND CENTRAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES
OFFICE OF EXHIBITS

	Base 1973*	Increase Requested	1973 Estimated
No. of Perm Pos	159	0	159
11 Pers Comp	$ 1905	$ 43	$1948
12 Pers Benefits	161	3	164
21 Travel	10		10
22 Trans of Things			
23 Rent, Comm & Util ...			
24 Printing	64		64
25 Other Services	130		130
26 Supplies & Materials ..	160		160
31 Equipment	50		50
41 Grants			
TOTAL	$ 2480	$ 46	$ 2526

Analysis of Increase

Pay Increase	46
Program	

*FY 1972 approp. adjusted by funds withheld in 1972 & restored to base for FY 1973

Specification of Increase (Program):

Maintenance of Current Exhibits Program. No program increase is sought for FY 1973 for the Office of Exhibits as such. Its base resources are largely absorbed by the maintenance and upgrading of existing exhibits, the design of new permanent exhibits, and a program of changing special exhibits. A request for new nonrecurring funds for the construction and installation of major permanent exhibitions is in the special programs section of the budget request.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND CENTRAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES
OFFICE OF EXHIBITS

1971 Actual $2,412,000
1972 Appropriation.....$2,439,000 1/
1973 Estimate.....$2,526,000

The Office of Exhibits is a key unit in the process of communicating concepts, ideas and information that reside in the vast National Collections. It works in close collaboration with the scientists, curators and historians in developing, designing and producing exhibits for the millions of people a year who visit the Smithsonian museums. Last year well over 200 projects were completed. Since its inception in 1955, the Office has produced over 3,700 permanent exhibit units primarily in the National Museum of History and Technology and the National Museum of Natural History, and has produced hundreds of special exhibits in art, history, and science. The Office is visited by hundreds of museum professionals who come to study methods and procedures and to be trained in the many sophisticated exhibits techniques, some of which were initiated and developed by the Exhibits Office. Among these unique techniques are freezedry taxidermy, plastic reproductions and modelmaking executed to a high degree of excellence.

The Office of Exhibits has an audio-visual and film unit producing material to augment and supplement the exhibits adding new depth and understanding and realism to what the visitor experiences. New approaches and techniques are being constantly studied, developed and incorporated into the exhibits to increase their value and receptiveness to the museum visitor. Selected exhibits are being surveyed and studied in collaboration with our visitors to determine their effectiveness and to learn more about the process of communicating ideas.

No program fund increase is being sought for FY 1973 for the Office of Exhibits. The base appropriation is largely absorbed by maintenance and upgrading of existing exhibits, design of new exhibits, and a modest program of changing special exhibits. New permanent exhibits, space for which exists in present Smithsonian museums, are being requested in the special programs section of this budget request. An increase of $46,000 is requested for necessary pay for the Office of Exhibits staff.

1/ FY 1972 appropriation adjusted by funds lapsing in 1972.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION--"Salaries and Expenses," Fiscal Year 1973

ADMINISTRATIVE AND CENTRAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES
SUPPLY DIVISION

	Base 1973*	Increase Requested	1973 Estimated
No. of Perm Pos	21	0	21
11 Pers Comp	$ 242	$ 5	$ 247
12 Pers Benefits	20	1	21
21 Travel			
22 Trans of Things			
23 Rent, Comm & Util	8	1	9
24 Printing			
25 Other Services	6	2	8
26 Supplies & Materials	86	16	102
31 Equipment	2	1	3
41 Grants			
TOTAL	$ 364	$ 26	$ 390

Analysis of Increase

Pay Increase	6
Program	20

*FY 1972 approp. adjusted by funds withheld in 1972 & restored to base for FY 1973

Specification of Increase (Program):

Stockroom Operations ($20,000). The growth in research, exhibit, and educational programs has increased demands for stockroom supplies. These commonly used items are centrally bought, stocked, and issued for economy and efficiency. Reserves of many needed items have been depleted, however, and prices continue to rise. An additional $20,000 are required for stockroom supplies, equipment, and office machine repair services.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND CENTRAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES

SUPPLY DIVISION

1971 Actual $330,000
1972 Appropriation $359,000 1/
1973 Estimate $390,000

The Supply Division procures supplies, materials, contractual services, and equipment for research, curatorial, exhibition preparation, and other Smithsonian activities. It stocks and issues office, laboratory, and other supplies required in daily management operations. It operates a property management program, obtaining excess property in lieu of new procurement wherever possible. The Division maintains property records and takes periodic inventories to insure adequate control and utilization of equipment items.

An increase of $20,000 is required to maintain operations at adequate levels to provide services Institution-wide. In addition, $6,000 are requested for necessary pay.

Need for Increase

The growth in research, exhibit, and educational programs has increased demands for stockroom supplies. In FY 1973 services will have to be extended to meet the additional requirements of the recently opened Renwick Gallery, and the new Hirshhorn Museum. For economy and efficiency of purchasing, general supply items are bought centrally and stocked by the Division for issue. The Division has had to reduce its expenditures for supplies in order to absorb part of higher pay costs. About $102,000 are available in FY 1972 for other than personnel costs, and are used to purchase general office supplies and services. Because of limited support funds, the Division has been unable to conduct an orderly planned procurement and stocking program. It has been forced to buy often in small lots, resulting in less economical procurement. To save funds, the inventory has been purged of slow-moving items and items used by only one or a few units. The reserves of many items have been reduced to dangerous levels. Stock prices have been rising. An addition of $20,000 is requested for stockroom supplies, equipment, and office machine repair services.

The Division's workload of purchase orders, contracts, imprest fund uses and other transactions associated with operating funds, foreign currency matters, and construction projects continues to increase. This increase is the result of general expansion including the assignment of procurements for the National Zoological Park (which heretofore have been processed by NZP personnel). Through continuing improvement in methods and techniques, productivity will continue to increase and as a result it is anticipated that the procurement workload will not outpace available manpower in Fiscal Year 1973. There is also the problem of adequate control of receiving and prompt delivery services to additional building facilities (for instance, the Renwick Gallery and the Hirshhorn Museum). To provide for the aforementioned expansion and increased responsibility, it is planned to make temporary reassignments within the Division as required to meet the most urgent needs.

1/ FY 1972 appropriation adjusted by funds lapsing in 1972.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION--"Salaries and Expenses," Fiscal Year 1973

ADMINISTRATIVE AND CENTRAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES
MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS OFFICE

	Base 1973*	Increase Requested	1973 Estimated
No. of Perm Pos	10	0	10
11 Pers Comp	$153	$4	$157
12 Pers Benefits	13		13
21 Travel			
22 Trans of Things			
23 Rent, Comm & Util			
24 Printing	8		8
25 Other Services			
26 Supplies & Materials			
31 Equipment			
41 Grants			
TOTAL	$174	$4	$178
Analysis of Increase			
Pay Increase		4	
Program			

*FY 1972 approp. adjusted by funds withheld in 1972 & restored to base for FY 1973

Specification of Increase (Program):

No program increase is being sought for FY 1973.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND CENTRAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES
MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS OFFICE

1971 Actual $148,000
1972 Appropriation..... $171,000 1/
1973 Estimate..... $178,000

The Management Analysis Office, under the direction of the Director of Support Activities, provides management analysis and is responsible for developing, coordinating, and maintaining a program to assist in the continuing development of sound business administration and management improvement programs within the Smithsonian Institution.

This unit, formerly called the Administrative Systems Division, assists members of the Executive Committee and other managers in the development and evaluation of more efficient and economical ways to carry out their missions. The unit provides management advisory services, makes studies and special surveys, develops organizational, functional, staffing and flow charts, procedural manuals, and maintains administrative issuances and forms management programs.

No increases are being requested for this activity except necessary pay ($4,000).

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION--"Salaries and Expenses," Fiscal Year 1973

ADMINISTRATIVE AND CENTRAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES

DUPLICATING SECTION

	Base 1973*	Increase Requested	1973 Estimated
No. of Perm Pos	7	1	8
11 Pers Comp	$67	$19	$86
12 Pers Benefits	6	2	8
21 Travel			
22 Trans of Things			
23 Rent, Comm & Util	8		8
24 Printing			
25 Other Services	4		4
26 Supplies & Materials	4	9	13
31 Equipment			
41 Grants			
TOTAL	$89	$30	$119

Analysis of Increase

Pay Increase	14
Program	16

*FY 1972 approp. adjusted by funds withheld in 1972 & restored to base for FY 1973

Specification of Increase (Program):

Institutional Duplicating Services (1 position; $16,000). The current workload requires a great deal of overtime work, and there is a deficiency of funds for supplies and materials. One additional multilith operator ($7,000) and support funds are requested ($9,000).

ADMINISTRATIVE AND CENTRAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES
DUPLICATING SECTION

1971 Actual $100,000
1972 Appropriation..... $ 87,000 1/
1973 Estimate $119,000

The Duplicating Section is responsible for producing a wide variety of printed materials for the Smithsonian Institution. Included are administrative issuances, news releases and reports, and informational materials produced by the research, curatorial, and exhibits activities.

A program increase of $16,000 is requested. One additional multilith operator ($7,000) is requested, along with $9,000 for supplies and materials. In addition, $14,000 are requested for necessary pay.

Need for Increase

The current workload requires a great deal of overtime work. It is hoped that with an additional operator much of this will be eliminated. There is a current deficiency of funds for supplies and materials and it is essential that support capability be increased.

The service furnished by this unit is important to the overall program functioning of the Smithsonian Institution. The personnel are well qualified and do an excellent job. But staffing and funding must increase to keep abreast of growing Institutional requirements.

1/ FY 1972 appropriation adjusted by funds lapsing in 1972.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION--"Salaries and Expenses," Fiscal Year 1973

ADMINISTRATIVE AND CENTRAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES
OTHER CENTRAL SUPPORT

	Base 1973*	Increase Requested	1973 Estimated
No. of Perm Pos	13	0	13
11 Pers Comp	$162	$4	$166
12 Pers Benefits	14		14
21 Travel			
22 Trans of Things			
23 Rent, Comm & Util	4		4
24 Printing	3		3
25 Other Services	3		3
26 Supplies & Materials	1		1
31 Equipment	1		1
41 Grants			
TOTAL	$188	$4	$192

Analysis of Increase

Pay Increase	4
Program	

*FY 1972 approp. adjusted by funds withheld in 1972 & restored to base for FY 1973

Specification of Increase (Program):

No program increase is being sought for FY 1973.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND CENTRAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES
OTHER CENTRAL SUPPORT

1971 Actual.....$184,000
1972 Appropriation.....$185,000 1/
1973 Estimate.....$192,000

Included are the activities of the Equal Employment Opportunity Office, the special project writing and research efforts associated with producing the Joseph Henry Papers, the Travel Services Office, and the record keeping duties of the Secretary's Files. No increases are being sought for these activities other than necessary pay ($4,000).

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION--"Salaries and Expenses," Fiscal Year 1973
BUILDINGS MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT

	Base 1973*	Increase Requested	1973 Estimated
No. of Perm Pos	793	84	877
11 Pers Comp	$ 6,773	$ 735	$ 7,508
12 Pers Benefits	575	63	638
21 Travel	3		3
22 Trans of Things			
23 Rent, Comm & Util	1,730	567	2,297
24 Printing	6		6
25 Other Services	1,044	78	1,122
26 Supplies & Materials	335	48	383
31 Equipment	80	50	130
41 Grants			
TOTAL	$10,546	$1,541	$12,087

Analysis of Increase

Pay Increase	386
Program	1,155

*FY 1972 approp. adjusted by funds withheld in 1972 & restored to base for FY 1973

Specification of Increase(Program):

Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden (44 positions; $410,000). Start-up Buildings Management services will be required in the latter part of FY 1973. An amount of $118,000 is needed for a nucleus staff of 44 positions (14 man-years)--22 guards, 10 mechanics, and 12 custodians. Support requirements include utilities and communications ($127,000), installation of fire detection and other systems and miscellaneous contract services ($75,000), custodial supplies($40,000), and equipment ($50,000).

Cooper-Hewitt Museum (9 positions; $85,000). Services will be extended to this new national museum of design. Initial staffing is two guards, two custodians, and five mechanics ($83,000) and funds for supplies and materials ($2,000).

Utilities and Communications ($250,000). Steadily rising rates and consumption of electricity, steam, telephone service, and other utilities cause a requirement for an additional $250,000. About $1,600,000 will be spent in FY 1972 and $1,850,000 in the budget year.

Protection and Surveillance (21 positions; $162,000). The present protection staff of 328 guards and supervisors cannot adequately protect over 3.6 million square feet of building space and additional grounds areas. The rising number of serious incidents and crimes (from 74 in FY 1970 and 129 in FY 1971 to 83 in the first half of FY 1972) plus additional new and planned exhibits require an additional 21 guards ($155,000) and funds for their supplies and equipment ($7,000).

Custodial and Building Services (10 positions; $58,000). The application of cleaning standards has verified a severe shortage of custodial employees in the face of some 14 million visitors in 1971 and other growing workloads. There are now 266 buildings services employees including janitors, vehicle operators, and others. An additional 10 custodians are requested ($56,000) with funds for uniforms, supplies, and materials ($2,000).

Space Rental($190,000). New space is unavailable on the Mall to house authorized programs and their necessary support services. An estimated 28,000 square feet is needed. Such space is currently available in a convenient location. The amount of $190,000 includes rent, relocation expenses, and minor tenant changes.

BUILDINGS MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT

1971 Actual	$ 9,371,000	
1972 Appropriation	$10,402,000	1/
1973 Estimate	$12,087,000	

The Buildings Management Department provides essential services to the program units and helps them accomplish the Institution's goals. These responsibilities include the protection, operation, and maintenance of eight major buildings. These include the original Smithsonian Institution Building, the History and Technology Building, the Natural History Building, the Arts and Industries Building, the Fine Arts and Portrait Galleries Building (housing the National Portrait Gallery and the National Collection of Fine Arts), and the Renwick Gallery. The Department performs various combinations of these functions for nine other research, collection, special purpose, and support facilities, including the Chesapeake Bay Center for Environmental Studies, the Oceanographic Sorting Center, the Belmont Conference Center, and the Silver Hill Facility (which provides for the restoration and preservation activities of the National Air and Space Museum, and houses reference collections of aircraft, and other objects of science, technology, art, and natural history). Services will be extended to include two additional museums in FY 1973; i.e., the Joseph H. Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden and the Cooper Hewitt, a national museum of design. The total floor space of all the Smithsonian buildings is 3,656,000 square feet, and includes 18 different sites in the Washington Metropolitan Area, and one in New York City.

The Department provides utilities, and the servicing, repairing, and operating of refrigeration, heating, temperature and humidity control systems. It furnishes transportation and communications services and performs improvements and alterations to the buildings. Among the Department's responsibilities are safety, physical security, and disaster programs, as well as engineering, architectural services, construction management, space management, feasibility studies, and other professional services.

The FY 1973 requested increase is $1,155,000 for increased provision of the above services, to meet price increases in various areas, and to begin services in new building space. In addition, $386,000 are being sought for necessary pay increases of current employees.

Need for Increase

1. Joseph H. Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden (44 positions; $410,000).

The Joseph H. Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden is scheduled for initial occupancy by the Smithsonian Institution in the latter part of FY 1973. The Buildings Management Department must service the building while the final construction work is being completed. Included in the final phase is the installation of special equipment and the operation and maintenance of heating, air-conditioning, and humidity control systems which must be activated prior to the opening of the Museum to the public.

1/ FY 1972 appropriation adjusted by funds lapsing in 1972.

During the FY 1973, an initial staff of 44 positions (14 man-years) will be required to give minimal protection and custodial services and provide mechanical operation and maintenance to the plant, on a 24-hour basis, seven days a week. Funds in the amount of $118,000 are required to provide an initial staffing level of 22 guards (sufficient to man four or five posts around the clock), 10 mechanics, and 12 custodians. Funds are also requested for related expenses such as utilities and communications ($127,000); the installation of fire detection and other systems, and miscellaneous contract services ($75,000); custodial supplies and materials ($40,000); and cleaning and buildings maintenance equipment items ($50,000). This is a requested increase of $410,000 for the initial protection, operation, and maintenance of this new Museum facility.

2. Cooper-Hewitt Museum (9 positions; $85,000)

The Cooper-Hewitt, a national museum of design, is located in New York City. This building contains approximately 80,000 square feet of floor space. The Buildings Management Department will be required to extend its services to the Museum in FY 1973. This Department will give initial basic services to safeguard the building and its contents, to provide guard protection, custodial, and laboring services, and mechanical maintenance to the heating and ventilating system.

The nine additional positions required to provide a basic initial staffing level during FY 1973 are two guards, two custodial employees, and five mechanics ($83,000); and a minimal amount of $2,000 for supplies and materials. A total increase of $85,000 is requested for the initial cost of providing services to this new museum activity.

3. Utilities and Communications ($250,000).

In FY 1971, the Buildings Management Department spent $1,600,000 for utilities and communications. Present information on higher unit costs and additional use indicates that this mandatory expense will increase somewhat in FY 1972 and rise to $1,850,000 in FY 1973. The requested additional $250,000 includes $130,000 to fund the increase in the price of steam, which has increased approximately 40 percent since 1970. In fiscal 1970, the Department was paying $1.55 per thousand pounds. The price for fiscal 1972 is $2.09 per thousand pounds through November 1971. Beginning in December 1971 the price has increased to $2.30 per thousand pounds.

Also included in this amount is $115,000 to provide for the increased usage of electricity and steam, resulting in part from the addition of several second floor decks in the high ceiling areas of the Arts and Industries Building, which will provide additional offices, exhibit areas, and serve other public purposes. An additional $5,000 is required to cover the Federal Telecommunications System intercity telephone services based on a projection by the General Services Administration.

4. Protection and Surveillance Shortages (21 positions; $162,000).

The present protection staff consisting of 328 guards and supervisors provides physical security for the Smithsonian Institution buildings and grounds and for the National Collections, and other property. This staff is also responsible for the overall control and security of all persons using these facilities, including

general public, special visitors, staff, and visiting students and researchers. Approximately 14 million persons visited the Smithsonian last year.

Twenty-one additional guards ($155,000) are requested to provide improved security for the exhibits in the new halls and galleries which have recently been opened or are planned to be opened to the public. Among them are the Hall of Musical Instruments, and the Numismatics, Graphic Arts, Photography, and Philately Halls in the new Communications area in the History and Technology Building, and the World of Living Things and Physical Geology exhibitions in the Natural History Building. The increase also is needed because other areas are inadequately covered and existing posts are too large for proper surveillance. Support funds of $7,000 are also requested for supplies and materials and equipment for the additional guards. The following table shows the growth of the protection problem.

Offenses	FY 1970	FY 1971	FY 1972(thru Dec 31)
Arson	0	1	0
Assault	4	7	6
Burglary	3	11	0
Fraud	0	1	0
Larceny	47	69	49
Narcotics incidents	0	1	1
Rape	0	1	0
Rape attempt	0	1	1
Robbery(including muggings)	4	8	1
Vandalism	8	24	19
Weapons carrying	0	1	1
Bomb or arson threats	8	4	5
	74	129	83

5. Shortages in Custodial and Building Services (10 positions; $58,000).

The present buildings services staff of 266, including janitors, telephone operators, vehicle operators, and supervisors provide building services for approximately 3,656,000 square feet of floor area, and perform regular custodial services in support of staff operations and visitor use of public spaces. These employees provide many special requested services in connection with public services and educational programs during regular hours and on weekends and holidays. They are also responsible for moving services, transporting museum objects, operating 55 elevators, providing pest-control services, grounds-keeping, and window cleaning.

Based on cleaning standards developed from the General Services Administration, private industry, and actual operating experience, the Smithsonian has established standards for servicing its museums and art galleries. Primary consideration has been placed on cleaning exhibit and public areas which comprise about 60 percent of the total net floor area. Work frequency rates are considerably higher in these areas because of the millions of people crowding through the buildings each year, and special care must be exercised in performing work because of the presence of valuable museum objects and extensive special finishes in gallery spaces.

The application of the cleaning standards in the Smithsonian buildings has verified a severe shortage of custodial employees. As the first step forward correcting this deficiency, ten additional janitors are requested to help provide adequate cleaning ($56,000). Support funds of $2,000 are also requested for uniforms, supplies, and materials for the additional janitors.

6. Space Rental ($190,000).

New space is unavailable on the Mall for housing authorized programs and for their necessary support services.

In the past ten years employees working on the south side of the Mall have doubled while available office space has increased by no more than one third. In many cases exhibition space has of necessity been curtailed in order to preclude intolerable compaction of support staffs. In the Accounting area, for only one example, average worker space is greatly inadequate and precludes, in some cases, authorized staff expansion. Other essential support service functions are severely compressed. Business functions are fragmented in space ill-designed for the purpose. Space for expanded audit services must be gained. Remedial space needs exist in practically every support area.

In addition, the National Air and Space Museum must gain space to house any newly authorized staff increases required for the development of the new museum and its public programs. Space in the Arts and Industries Building for additional staff can only result from acquiring off-Mall space for functions which can be effectively relocated. Furthermore, restoration work must be initiated soon to ready the Arts and Industries Building for its increase in volume of visitors in 1976. This work would require that interim housing be acquired for a number of the building's present tenants.

By grouping in acquired rental space several closely associated administrative support groups which have until now been separated from one another (i.e., procurement, accounting, data processing systems), not only will new efficiencies of operation be made possible but other critical needs on the Mall can be accomplished with the space that would be recovered. The Museum of Natural History must gain added use of space for its required buildup of support programs. In the History and Technology Building the Conservation Analytical Lab would gain some space without which any substantial improvement in its services is impossible.

The only solution, since no Government controlled space is available in the required area, is the acquisition of suitable rental space. An estimated 28,000 square feet of additional office space is needed. Such space is presently available in a most convenient location including a computer housing available at no cost which would enable an inexpensive relocation of the computer center. Vehicular shuttle services will be provided to tie-in efficiently the new site with main offices and buildings on the Mall. Relocation costs are included as are minimal expenses for tenant changes. For these purposes $190,000 is needed.

National Museum of Natural History

Mrs. Hansen. You are requesting an increase of $755,000 for the National Museum of Natural History. What is the justification for this request?

Secretary Ripley. I have Dr. Cowan here, the Director of the Museum of Natural History, and perhaps you would care to hear him speak to that.

Mrs. Hansen. That will be fine.

Dr. Cowan. Very quickly in summary, the $755,000 breaks out into five sections. I call your attention first of all to the $175,000 necessary pay increases which leaves a balance of $580,000. The $580,000 provides for support of four general programs.

Mrs. Hansen. Do you expect the most recent pay increase costs will be met by applying those funds which were saved as a result of the 5 percent personnel limitation?

Mr. Bradley. Madam Chairman, we expect that funds for the recent legislated pay increases will be handled by release of funds from reserve or a pay supplemental request for this year and a budget amendment for next year. But in order to present this budget to you in terms of the money that we think we are going to need, we had to show for every unit for the coming year how much in that year the General Schedule within-grade raises and the comparable Wage Board pay raises will cost. Each cost has been offset by savings that arise from turnover and the savings resulting from 2 less workdays for the Institution as a whole.

Dr. Cowan. If I may proceed with this general summary then, we have four programs while I will want to come back to and discuss in slightly more detail. We are asking for 31 positions and $410,000 for museum support deficiencies, $233,000 of this is for salaries and benefits, the balance is for all other costs.

BONE BIOLOGY PROGRAM

The second major area is in bone biology which involves two positions and $40,000.

Mrs. Hansen. Is this a new program?

Dr. Cowan. Bone biology is a new program; yes.

Mrs. Hansen. What other agencies of Government are doing work in this regard at the present time?

Dr. Cowan. We are collaborating in some respects in bone biology with the National Institutes of Health. We have collaborative relationships with them and with some of the local universities and with the Baltimore Medical Examiner's Office who is working with us in providing some materials.

Secretary Ripley. This comes under our physical anthropolgy division, in general, which is a major part of our anthropology program. You may have seen a picture of Dr. T. Dale Stewart in the paper yesterday. It is the greatest help to the FBI and it is something which the Smithsonian has been carrying on for 40 years or more, essentially since the days of Dr. Hrdlicka. This program is an extension of this activity into new techniques.

Dr. COWAN. I might say by way of summary and adding to Dr. Ripley's statement, in this particular instance we are concerned very much about the history of prehistoric man's cultural changes and adaptations that are revealed in bone. The rest of him is gone but the bones remain and tell us a great deal about the effects of diseases, the incidence of diseases, and the effects of aging. Ultimately we expect to develop a new method of more absolute dating of skeletal material in archeological digs. It is, of course, very helpful for us to understand ourselves today by looking back accurately at the past.

PHYSICAL SCIENCES LABORATORY

The Physical Sciences Laboratory request for $50,000 is all for equipment. We are not asking for people there. This is the second stage in the development of that laboratory which will answer research needs of many parts of the museum. These funds will be used in subsequent fiscal years to staff and operate the Laboratory.

ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING

Finally, in the fourth program, electronic data procesing, we will continue with our existing projects. We are asking this time for $80,000 for five positions and the related costs of people, and increasing computer costs of about $43,000. We are getting into some totally new areas that really provide a great deal of leadership for the museum community. In fact, about one-third of the time of my special assistant who works with data processing applications is given over to national leadership in the natural history museums of the country. All of these programs are referred to in the photographic books which I sent you a copy of earlier and I brought some additional copies along this morning.

MUSEUM SUPPORT PERSONNEL

If you will permit, Madam Chairman, I will return to say something about museum support deficiencies because we made a considerable point of this last year. Mr. Ripley has referred to it earlier this morning. We were able during this current year because of the consideration of the Congress to move from a point of one technician to each scientist to a level of about 1.4 technicians to each researcher. Obviously, this is an average. With the requested 31 additional technical positions in fiscal 1973, we will achieve two things that are very important. First of all, we will move to about 1.7 technicians for each scientist. A second benefit that we are only coming to recognize now is that by employing these technicians we are actually producing opportunities for professionalism among our support people. By this I mean that as we bring in new lower grade employees, those people who were doing all of the support work in the past are now able to move up and to develop a kind of professionalism in the support of research, like collection managers, for example. We have these people who are not engaged in research but who are engaged in a very professional kind of curating of collections, so this is a second benefit of this current program.

During this year as a result of the support of the committee and the Congress, we moved from a position of almost starvation support of the individual scientist, about $900 in fiscal 1971, to about $2,000 per scientist this year and, if this present request is granted, we will move to pretty close to $4,000 a year per scientist. In both of these areas, technician support and money support of the individual scientist, we will stop at that point, to evaluate whether or not we need to go further toward what have been indicated as the proper goals for support of scientists in the future.

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee will adjourn until 1 p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee will come to order.

Please proceed, Dr. Cowan.

Dr. COWAN. One last word about museum support deficiencies. In addition to the Makah materials that you saw earlier that were cleaned during the year with new technical assistance provided by the Congress, here is another example of materials conserved by special cleaning, a Samurai sword. In this instance we imported a Japanese sword polisher to put some of the national collections in special condition.

Mrs. HANSEN. How old is the blade?

Dr. COWAN. This blade goes back about 600 years. We have older and more valuable ones; this isn't one of the most valuable ones. There are some marks on it indicating the maker. In this condition they will last for a long period of time and can be studied and exhibited very nicely in the future. It is another example of the usefulness of this additional supportive assistance.

RESEARCH VALUE OF THE NATURAL HISTORY COLLECTIONS

I mentioned bone biology and the fact that so much of man's history was written in the bones. To emphasize the kind of thing we are talking about, here is a new use for old collections. This skull was collected about 1845 or something of that sort. It was given to us not because it had the characteristic lesions in the bone from a cancerous growth but because it was the skull of an old Peruvian Indian. So it is that in the national collections frequently, in almost every generation, we find new uses for the materials we conserve.

The incidence of this kind of disease then is indicated here by the marrow of the skull bones, and provides us some measure of comparison with modern man and the diseases that affect his bony parts.

(Discussion off the record.)

Dr. COWAN. You might like to look at these synthetic crystals, one of the kind of thing, among many, we will be studying in our physical sciences laboratory. This was one of the four programs I mentioned earlier. This year we are simply adding the next highest priority equipment to that lab rather than trying to build it all at one time out of one budget.

Secretary RIPLEY. It is a tremendous new breakthrough.

Dr. COWAN. This emerald is purer than most emeralds that occur in nature. It took about 2 weeks to grow that particular one.

(Discussion off the record.)

NEW DATA PROCESSING PROGRAMS

Dr. COWAN. Finally let me mention a couple of our new data processing programs. They are different. They are departures from what you have heard about in recent presentations.

One is in the area of publication you mentioned awhile ago. The computer now offers us an opportunity to publish things somewhat more economically and certainly more flexibly. This example concerns the catalog of Hymenoptera, wasps and bees. What we know about them—pollination, all the information on them—is collected in a 1950 catalog. Now after more than 20 years accumulation of knowledge about the bees and wasps, we need a new edition but it is prohibitively expensive to do it by conventional techniques. It is simply out of the question. With the computer we will be able to build a magnetic tape data base which will then be useful to generate the publication since many of GPO's publications are now run with magnetic tapes. We will have the tape which we update and to which we can input new information in the future. So the next edition is not quite but very close to being automatic. This has a lot to do with the business of publication in the future I am sure.

We are at that point in the development of our EDP programs that in future years we will have to have additional supervision, but this year we will be able to manage the additional $80,000 that we are asking for with the two or three supervisory people we have.

VISITORS TO THE NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM

Mrs. HANSEN. What proportion of your visitors visit the National Museum of Natural History?

Dr. COWAN. Our total was just under 3.5 million for the past year.

OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the need for two additional positions at the Chesapeake Bay Center?

Dr. CHALLINOR. Madam Chairman, this year for the first time at the Center we have gotten a large National Science Foundation grant for $128,000 in a cooperative venture. This grant was made to a consortium consisting of Johns Hopkins University, University of Maryland, the Smithsonian, and the Virginia Institute for Marine Sciences.

The land purchase program of the Center is now virtually completed. This land was purchased entirely with private funds. To be able to operate our research program now at the Center involves going out and looking for private fund sources or other Government sources such as the National Science Foundation or NASA and we are requesting two people, a scientific administrator and a secretary to keep this program going. This is badly needed administrative help for the Center.

Mrs. HANSEN. You say in your justification:

> The movement of fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides, and the effects of soil erosion and estuarine sedimentation, as well as the role of marshes as filter mechanisms will be studied.

Will this be a part of the National Estuarine Study?

Dr. CHALLINOR. This is part of the nationwide program being now investigated by an organization called the Institute of Ecology which, in turn, is being funded by the National Science Foundation under their RANN program; that is, Research Applied to National Needs.

Mrs. HANSEN. I think the Estuary Act calls for a review of many of the estuarine areas in the United States, particularly the marsh lands. This is true in the Oakland area, the Chesapeake Bay area, and the Columbia River marshland area.

Dr. CHALLINOR. Exactly. We own about 14 miles of waterfront at the Chesapeake Bay Center along with about 2,000 acres of land in back of this waterfront. This land covers about half the watershed of a small stream called Muddy Creek. We have now almost arrived at the point where we can say this given estuary can now recycle the nutrients, the phosphates, and nitrates being dumped on the watershed which is relatively uninhabited, and the natural organisms in the estuary can cope with introduced chemicals. If much more than this gets dumped we then anticipate this estuary and its natural systems will start breaking down and we will end up with a situation similar to that now in Lake Erie.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is the Department of the Interior participating in this program?

Dr. CHALLINOR. Yes, Madam Chairman. We have two people now stationed at the Chesapeake Bay Center by the U.S. Geological Survey who are working at the lab and are financed by the USGS.

NATIONAL AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting 20 additional positions for a total of 64 and an additional $477,000 for the National Air and Space Museum. When is completion of construction of this museum anticipated?

Mr. BRADLEY. Construction of the National Air and Space Museum would be completed in the middle of the calendar year 1975 which will permit us 1 year in which to get ready for the crowd that will come in the Bicentennial year of 1976.

Mrs. HANSEN. Has your design been approved?

Mr. BRADLEY. Madam Chairman, the design has been approved by the Commission of Fine Arts as a concept.

Mrs. HANSEN. The commiteee didn't have the impression the Commission of Fine Arts had approved the complete design.

Mr. BRADLEY. I don't think we should give that impression either, Madam Chairman, because they said—when we explained that we have to know if we are to continue to work—the answer is yes, you do continue to work but we want to see more architectural detail. The elevation that you are looking at there on the model represents Independence Avenue elevation. The other elevation that Mr. Collins is showing you represents the Mall elevation. They have ideas and they have approved the concept, but they want to see particularly the treatment along Independence Avenue where, because of the southern exposure, we have gone into masonry rather than glass.

SITE FOR THE AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM

Mrs. HANSEN. I think you should be aware there is some dissatisfaction with the particular location of the National Air and Space Museum. One Congressman said it should not be located on the Mall. I suggested that he should discuss this matter with you. Did he discuss this matter with you?

Secretary RIPLEY. Yes; Mr. Collins spoke to him. He is very worried about traffic going to and from his office.

Mr. COLLINS. He told me he doesn't care what goes up in that spot, he would be against anything going up there. He thinks the Mall area is congested enough.

Secretary RIPLEY. It makes it harder for him to get to his office. This is true, of course, it makes it harder for all of us to go to our offices. But the matter is that we have this fantastic visitor attendance in Washington, and I should be very much surprised if the Congress is going to declare the Mall off limits to the American people.

(Discussion off the record.)

SCHEDULE OF NECESSARY CONSTRUCTION FUNDING

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the schedule of necessary funding for the Air and Space Museum? Sometimes it is difficult for Members of Congress to envision that the $40 million you are requesting in new authority will not be expended in one particular year.

Secretary RIPLEY. Yes. If we had $7 million in the bank in fiscal 1973, we would have the green light and could go ahead.

Mrs. HANSEN. How much will be expended in the second year?

Mr. BRADLEY. It will be approximately $15 million the second year and expenditures would be spread over a period of 4 or 5 years. I will supply the estimates for the record.

(The information follows:)

National Air and Space Museum

Air & Space Expenditures

Fiscal Year 1973	$ 7,000,000
Fiscal Year 1974	15,000,000
Fiscal Year 1975	15,000,000
Fiscal Year 1976	3,000,000
Total	$ 40,000,000

HISTORY OF SITE SELECTION AND RELATED MATTERS

May I volunteer to put in the record for your consideration a very brief history of the involvement of the Congress. The Congress on six occasions has considered the site and the museum and has given its approval on each occasion.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please do.

Mr. BRADLEY. I will be delighted.

(The information follows:)

HISTORY OF CONGRESSIONAL SUPPORT OF THE NATIONAL AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM

The appropriation of funds for construction of the National Air and Space Museum will be the successful culmination of more than a quarter of a century of congressional encouragement and legislative action in the interest of air and space science and history.

In 1946, the Congress authorized the National Air Museum:

To memorialize the Nation's development of aviation;

To collect and display aeronautical equipment of historical and technological significance; and

To provide education in this field.

In 1958, the Congress authorized and directed the Regents of the Smithsonian to prepare drawings and specifications for the National Air Museum; and specified its location on the Mall site between 4th and 7th Streets, Independence Avenue and Jefferson Drive.

For the fiscal year 1964, the Congress appropriated $511,000 for planning the National Air Museum.

For the fiscal year 1965, the Congress appropriated $1,364,000 for planning the National Air Museum.

In 1966, the Congress reauthorized the Museum to include Space as well as Aviation and authorized and directed the Smithsonian to prepare drawings and specifications and to construct the National Air and Space Museum on the designated Mall site.

For the fiscal year 1972, the Congress appropriated $1,900,000 for redesign of the National Air and Space Museum. This redesign will hold the cost of the building to $40 million, rather than the escalated cost of $69 million for the original design.

Thus, appropriation of funds for construction in the fiscal year 1973 will culminate a history of 26 years of congressional support for the National Air and Space Museum.

JUSTIFICATION OF CONSTRUCTION OF THE NATIONAL AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM

1. The primary justification for construction of the National Air and Space Museum is the need and the readiness to proceed. The strong interest of the American public in air and space developments has been demonstrated repeatedly by crowds of visitors numbering 3½ million annually who visit the present inadequate quarters of the museum in the small, World War I hangar and in portions of the Arts and Industries Building of 1879.

The site on the Mall dedicated by the Congress for this Museum involves no dislocation of homes or businesses.

Planning is well underway with the planning appropriation of $1,900,000 approved by the Congress for this fiscal year.

2. The Congress since 1946 has authorized the existence of the National Air and Space Museum and since 1958 has authorized a Mall site for it and directed the planning for its construction.

3. The Congress has appropriated planning funds in fiscal years 1964, 1965, and most recently in 1972 for construction of this Museum.

4. The Museum will be an exposition center for education and study as well as a center for the exhibition of historically and technologically significant air and spacecraft and equipment.

5. The Museum will greatly enhance the interest of the Mall for millions of tourists from every State, as well as for the residents of the Washington area. Construction can be completed by 1975, if started in 1973.

6. The investment of $40 million will be expended over a period of 4 or more years, not in the single year 1973. Expenditures are estimated as follows: $7 million in fiscal year 1973; $15 million in 1974; $15 million in 1975; and $3 million in 1976.

JUSTIFICATION OF THE MALL SITE FOR THE NATIONAL AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM

1. The site between 4th and 7th, Independence Avenue and Jefferson Drive, is the only site on which the Regents of the Smithsonian have been authorized and directed by the Congress to prepare plans and to construct a National Air and Space Museum.

2. This is the only site which is on the Mall and is immediately adjacent to the Smithsonian complex of museums and art galleries where visitors totaling over 13 million come annually.

3. This is the only site for which funds in the amount of $1,900,000 have just been appropriated by the Congress for the planning of the National Air and Space Museum.

4. In the words of the Senate Report on the Act of September 6, 1958: "the Senate Committee on Public Works believes this site is proper so that the millions of visitors, and particularly the young visitors, who come each year to Washington to see the great collections that belong to the American people can also see the Nation's historic planes and aeronautical equipment. Thus, a building located near the other Smithsonian buildings would be especially convenient for visitors. Storage facilities could be maintained near Washington for planes not to be exhibited on the Mall but which are of great interest to aeronautical engineers and patent attornies. This distinction between public exhibition planes and study collection planes is believed typical of modern museum planning."

5. A support facility at an off-Mall site is planned to supplement our present storage and restoration facility located at Silver Hill, Maryland.

In reviewing the advantages of the Mall site, we have recognized the following facts:

1. The museum is to be a great center not only for exhibition but for education;

2. It is to exhibit aerospace objects and also to interpret the historical and technological progress of aviation and aerospace science to millions of visitors who will come to the museum annually;

3. To demonstrate and exhibit technological progress, the museum will choose from hundreds of engines, power plants, and ancillary equipment ranging from simple

rotary engines built at the turn of the century to the huge Saturn F-1 engine which produces millions of pounds of thrust;

4. The Museum is a permanent facility with opportunities for scholarly research, lectures, publications, reference libraries and the discriminating display of historical and technologically important specimens from the collections, situated against a proper background of descriptive information and in proper relation to other developments in the field.

5. The Museum is therefore to be distinguished from an airfield, where the operation is concerned with the landing, launching and maintaining of commercial or military aircraft. It would not be a proper surrounding for a leisurely, meditative visit to observe and to study the underlying science and technology that makes flight possible in addition to the observation of the air and spacecraft and their associated equipment.

6. An air and space museum is also to be distinguished from an air and space show, such as the international event staged at Le Bourget Airfield this past year. There planes were exhibited for a limited period both in the air and on the ground but then returned to their respective sponsors.

7. In consideration of all of these factors, the wisdom of the Congress in selecting this site in 1958 is reaffirmed. The accessibility of the site to millions of visitors to the Mall will be its greatest natural asset.

8. In any event, should steps be taken to relocate the site--and this could only be done by the enactment of authorizing legislation and the reappropriation of existing planning funds--the Museum could not possibly be made available to the American public visiting the Nation's Capital for the Bicentennial commemoration.

Secretary RIPLEY. I might point out for your information that were we to attempt in any sense to construct a classical building, a mirror image as it were of the National Gallery of Art which lies opposite, we would be unable to build it. In the first place, we don't have the craftsmen or technicians. Modern building technology has totally gone past this phase of being able to handicraft wonderful architectural details.

In the second place, it would cost as much as the FBI Building if not more. So it would be quite out of the realm of possibility.

So what we come down to now is modern technology, and that is why we are dealing with a very simple, austere, contemporary style building because it is, in effect, the only style the architects can design which can be built today.

Mr. COLLINS. To give some of the purposes this building is designed for, we have put together a list of about 50 major schematic exhibit units which I might insert in the record with a supporting statement.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please do.

(The information follows:)

EXHIBIT THEMATIC UNITS PLANNED FOR
NATIONAL AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM

Multi-Media Shows; Astronomy; Astrophysics
Hall of Advanced Concepts
Understanding Air & Space Technology
Flight Instrumentation
Ground Testing & Flight Testing
Navigation Thru Air & Space
Guidance and Control
Avionics
Air Traffic Control and Airports
Manufacturing Techniques for Air & Space
Hall of Flight Propulsion
The X Airplanes
Do-It-Yourself Airplanes
Early Birds
Barnstorming, Record Setting & Stunt Flying
Rotary Wing Aircraft
Modern Military Jets
World War II
Military Aviation Between the Wars
World War I
V/TOL's and V/STOL's
Cargo by Air
Personal Aircraft
Modern Air Transportation
Early Air Transportation
Successes or Failures
Flying in Literature, Legend, Song and the Theater
Lighter than Air
Women in Aviation
Photography & Mapping
Lobby, Wright Memorial, Hall of Fame, & Summary Exhibit
Earthbound Benefits of Flight
Aeronautical & Space Art
Early Rocketry & Rocket Propulsion
Early Space History
Applications Satellites
Unmanned Satellites
Interplanetary Flight and Exploration
Flight to the Moon
Skylab and Space Stations
Space Shuttle
Air and Space Medicine

Flight in Nature
Weather and the Atmosphere
The Space Environment
Planetary Environments
Cosmology & Cosmography
The Solar System
Materials of Air & Space

STATEMENT OF MICHAEL COLLINS
DIRECTOR, NATIONAL AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
ON APPROPRIATIONS REQUESTED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF
THE NATIONAL AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM

Madame Chairman and Members of the Committee:

I appreciate the opportunity to testify in behalf of the appropriation of $40 million for the construction of a National Air and Space Museum.

Many friends of the museum have indicated their support for this project. The President has included the museum in his plans for the Bicentennial celebration in 1976. Many distinguished Members of both the House and Senate, representing both major political parties, have told me of their interest, and I have received numerous letters from organizations and associations throughout the country asking how they might help in bringing our plans to fruition. I know that many of these friends have also made their support of the museum known to the Members of this Committee.

Exhibit Concepts

At present a small number of air and space artifacts are being exhibited in the steel shed called the Air and Space Building, and in part of the Arts and Industries Building, which was built in 1879-81 for the United States National Museum. Because of limits on space, it is only possible to display a few of the most important items in the collection. Building design limitations have also resulted in static exhibits of artifacts with little or no audience participation.

On the other hand, exhibits in the new building will include specimens from all categories of the National Collection. Exhibition areas will be configured to contain artifacts (such as entire air and space vehicles) which will be woven into exhibit Thematic Units by combining these with appropriate audio-visual systems, models, environmental simulations, and audience participative exhibit devices.

Artifact size may range from an air vehicle the size of the gigantic NC-4 to a small but historically significant item. The exhibition function of the proposed building will be a communication process in which the visitor will be given the opportunity to interact with the artifacts and their supporting exhibition systems in such a way that either casual or dedicated visitors may emerge with increased knowledge.

The selection of artifacts for exhibits will be based on inspirational, memorial, or technological value and pertinence to the exhibits. The exhibit themes will encompass titles as diverse as: Air and Space Medicine; Flying in Literature and Legend; World War I Fighters; Air and Space Metallurgy; Manned Lunar Exploration; Biology in Space; Air Traffic Control; Women in Aviation; Understanding Air and Space Science; to name a few.

Included in our plans is an advanced planetarium chamber, or "Spacearium," which will allow the visitor to leave the surface of the earth and journey into space. More importantly, it will be an ideal location to demonstrate the quantum jump of current scientific advances. For instance, the recent discovery of a variety of organic molecules in extragalactic space has startling implications for mankind, as does the discovery of pulsars and quasars. No facility is better equipped for making these understandable to the layman than the modern planetarium chamber. In short, we have the potential to explain the whole relationship of man to his universe.

Closely allied with and supporting this type of exhibit is the planned Historical Research Center, encompassing a library and other facilities necessary for scholarly research. This research will not only look into the past, expanding our knowledge of air and space history, but will probe into the future, examining possibilities for using our new technology for the benefit of all mankind.

Visitors

From the viewpoint of the National Air and Space Museum, dramatic changes have occurred this past decade. The Apollo program has produced new artifacts of historic importance, such as the moon rocks and the Apollo Eleven Command Module. The American public has demonstrated an avid interest in viewing these, partially because of their uniqueness and partially because as taxpayers they financed their acquisition. The Museum, for its part, has an obligation to preserve and display them in such a fashion and location that the maximum number of visitors to Washington can see them.

Not only are Americans interested in our nation's space progress, but the lunar landings have aroused intense interest throughout the world. During the Bicentennial, many foreign visitors will be especially interested in learning more about this American success story, and should be able to see it properly displayed, in a fashion which makes it clear that we too recognize the importance of our air and space heritage.

It has been estimated that by 1976, twenty million people will visit Washington, D. C. The majority of these people will seek out the Smithsonian Institution to see the Hope Diamond, the "moon rock," the Star Spangled Banner, and all of the other interesting and magnificent artifacts displayed by the Institution. To these visitors the Smithsonian Institution is one place, on the Mall. To locate the National Air and Space Museum anywhere else but the Mall would be a disservice to our millions of visitors. By the same token, the new museum should create no added problems with regard to people or automobile congestion. The visitor comes to the Mall to the Smithsonian, and will continue to do so with or without the new National Air and Space Museum. What will change is simply the quality of what he sees, a steel shed or a first-class museum.

The new building will also provide an additional parking facility for over 500 automobiles. This coupled with plans for the Visitor's Center parking, the use of Park Service Tourmobiles, the Metro System, fringe parking, and other planned visitor parking will contribute much to reducing automobile congestion.

Bicentennial Celebration

The President, in his Washington Bicentennial Message, stated:

"The central challenge of our Bicentennial preparations is to plan for an observance 'on the move.' ... The common goal to which all subscribe has nowhere been stated better than in the 1970 report of the celebration's official planning and coordinating body, the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission: 'to forge a new national commitment -- a commitment which will unite the nation in purpose and dedication to the advancement of human welfare as we move into Century II of American National Life.'

"We can best forge such a spirit, the Commission went on to recommend, by approaching the Bicentennial as an occasion both for understanding our heritage better and for quickening the progress toward our horizons..."

With that charge the President selected the new National Air and Space Museum as one of the structures needed by July 4, 1976.

And what better place is there to provide millions of visitors with "...understanding our heritage" or to "...quicken the progress toward our horizons..."

What better place to accomplish this than a museum dedicated to our air and space heritage. Air and space science and technology are areas in which our nation has always excelled, and a part of our history which we should emphasize.

This new building can serve to educate, to entertain, to inspire. It can be the most exciting museum in the world. With adequate support in FY 1973, it can be a reality in 1976.

THE MUSEUM AS AN EDUCATIONAL AND RESEARCH FACILITY

Mr. COLLINS. I think the building has been scientifically designed and the amount of glass area is what we feel we should have. We have approximately two-thirds solid galleries and one-third devoted to these three large bays, which we feel will give the building a certain light and airy quality which is in keeping with the machines that we will put inside.

I would like to emphasize this building is a lot more than a building for machines, although we do have the finest collection in the world. Beyond the machines I think we have to do some of the things we were talking about this morning to make the American people understand the impact of this air and space technology on their lives and to try to use it as an educational and research facility.

Toward this end we have included plans for a planetarium chamber to occupy one of these segments and an advanced auditorium chamber the other. So between the two we will be able to do a much better job of involving the local school system which certainly needs help, and, in general, act as an asset to the community in terms of educational and research needs. We also are including a library up above, a cafeteria, and the necessary office spaces.

Mrs. HANSEN. The District of Columbia needs improvements in many areas, but their construction program has progressed rapidly. Currently unemployment in the District of Columbia is only about 4 percent. Also, District of Columbia residents have one of the highest median incomes in the United States.

There are several construction projects currently in progress. It has been discussed in other hearings that construction workers were in short supply and had to be imported from great distances to meet the needs.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mrs. HANSEN. There are many cities in the United States where this much construction would practically put them back on their feet economically.

Secretary RIPLEY. Yes.

Mrs. HANSEN. Some areas have a rate of unemployment of 10 percent.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BICENTENNIAL CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

Mr. WYATT. Would you yield, Madam Chairman?

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes.

Mr. WYATT. I would like to say that I for one have some serious reservations about the entire bicentennial construction program in the District of Columbia, which I understand totals approximately $142 million. The reason is that we already have so much construction here, we already have many facilities that are available to the inner-city young people in the city, and it primarily benefits them. It is true we have a large tourist turnover but the percentage of the people from other States is very, very small. If we are going to justify further construction on the basis of what it does for the ghetto children in Washington, we had better be weighing this construction against some real needs of the ghetto children. If we are to justify it because of the

visitation, we had better take a careful look at the percentage of people from other States that visit Washington.

I for one think that one of the best things we could do for the bicentennial year would be to complete construction already underway in the District of Columbia, the projects the chairman has referred to. If we ever get construction finished in any one year in Washington, it will be a minor miracle.

Again, I am not prejudging myself on this project, I may well support it. But I have some serious reservations for the reasons I have given.

Mrs. HANSEN. The bicentennial program must not be construed as merely a building program to recreate the Versailles of France as one agency mentioned the other day. I said you should look at what happened to the people that built Versailles, it might be very illuminating. The bicentennial should be a celebration of man's spirit as well as the physical progress of the Nation.

Secretary RIPLEY. How right you are.

Mrs. HANSEN. The rapid transit system is an illustration of technology and progress. It also is going to assist, hopefully, lower income people getting to and from their jobs.

It also is going to allow a certain flexibility I would hope in the housing area. It certainly will allow us a greater flexibility in the entire structure of government.

One agency that appears before this committee stated that all the projects they were requesting for the bicentennial celebration were approved by the Bicentennial Commission. I am a member of the Bicentennial Commission and I think it is ill considered to say the budgets, of each particular agency involved in this program, are approved or disapproved by the Commission. I think the White House is in an impossible position. They have many requests for bicentennial projects. I don't think frankly the White House is in a position of saying we disapprove of beautifying Washington or we disapprove of other projects.

I think the White House has sufficient commonsense to establish overall priorities. This is a matter of judgment.

The National Park Service is requesting a rather large amount for bicentennial programs. I think the major consideration should be to bring the country together and not go overboard in spending in those areas which are not of direct benefit to the American people.

Secretary RIPLEY. I couldn't agree more with you, Madam Chairman.

VISITORS TO THE NATIONAL AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM

Mrs. HANSEN. How many visitors per year visit the National Air and Space Museum?

Mr. COLLINS. Counting the World War I shed that we use now and part of the Arts and Industries Building next to it, we have about 3.5 million per year.

Mrs. HANSEN. What percent of these visitors are from areas other than the District of Columbia?

Mr. COLLINS. The majority, Madam Chairman. I don't have the statistics, but I would hope somewhere in the Smithsonian we might have done some surveys.

Secretary RIPLEY. In the one place we have done a firm survey we found that 50 percent were from further away than the outside radius of Washington that could be described as real tourists. The other 50 percent broke down about 20 percent local and 30 percent are from the large suburban area. So it is about 50 percent. I would assume it would be probably more than that that come on the Mall because of the fantastic school visitations we get during the summer and during the breaks in the winter.

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee is not at all critical of area people visiting your facilities. In fact this committee initiated the summer in the parks program to attract the inner-city young people and hopefully get them off the streets and out of nonproductive activities. We are happy to have that participation.

What effect do you feel the construction of the new National Air and Space Museum will have on visitations.

Secretary RIPLEY. We estimate this new museum will double the visitation to over 6 million. Our shed is only about 100 feet long. That is where we have part of the air and space exhibits.

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee would be less than frank if we didn't discuss the various problems. That is why we held lengthy hearings on the Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden.

Secretary RIPLEY. Madam Chairman, we think that the Air and Space Museum project is on more universal grounds as far as the American public is concerned. Contemporary art is a little bit controversial still in the United States, but we don't think space technology is.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. McDade.

NATIONAL NEED FOR THE AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM

Mr. MCDADE. Doctor, would you for purposes of my questioning insert in the record a rather detailed justification of the necessity from the standpoint of the Nation and its history? You have already touched on technology, but a justification for the existence and construction of the museum.

Would you tell me, too, who it is that is responsible for picking the site for the museum.

Secretary RIPLEY. We have the histroy of that.

Mr. MCDADE. Tell me that now.

Secretary RIPLEY. Mr. Bradley has the full record of that.

Mr. BRADLEY. The 1946 act established the Air Museum and directed the Smithsonian Board of Regents to memorialize aviation and to exhibit historically and technologically important artifacts, mainly aircraft, and provide educational materials. That was a quarter of a century ago. In 1958, Congress designated the site on the Mall. This was supported by Senator Randolph, both as a Senator and as a Member of the House.

Mr. MCDADE. Who recommended the site?

Mr. BRADLEY. Senator Anderson and the Board of Regents.

Mr. MCDADE. It was the Board of Regents of the Museum?

Mr. BRADLEY. Yes, the Smithsonian Board of Regents recommended this site. Substantially at the time of authorization in 1958, the Senate committee specified the reason behind the site; namely, that it would

be convenient to the millions of visitors who would come to the Smithsonian each year and there see the entire Smithsonian complex of museums and galleries. The National Air and Space Museum was to be a part of the complex.

In 1964 and 1965, Congress approved appropriations of planning funds in the amount of $1,875,000. That led to the creation of the 1966 design whose cost has escalated from about $40 million in 1966 up to about $69 million today. That led to our most recent redesign you see here, trimmed down in size in the ratio of 69 to 40 in order to cut the dollars of construction costs.

In the meantime in 1966, Mr. Bow and Mr. Kirwan and Mr. Mahon particularly championed the authorization of construction. It was a split authorization. The first authorization was for the site and planning; the second was for construction. That is what we are working with, those six points of involvement and approval on the part of the Congress.

Mr. McDade. So the site was an original recommendation of the Board of Regents concurred in by the Congress some time ago?

Mr. Bradley. Yes, in 1958 specifically.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR DEVELOPMENT OF THE MALL

Mr. McDade. Can you tell me who has responsibility of the overall development of the Mall?

Mr. Bradley. It is a split responsibility between the National Park Service of the Interior Department and the Smithsonian. It so happens that by acts of Congress, we have title to the sites of our building. So we occupy much of the Mall, and we are glad to say we cooperate with the Park Service who police and maintain it.

Mr. McDade. Have any of those with responsibilities for the development of the Mall dissented from your decision to have this location?

Mr. Bradley. No, sir.

Secretary Ripley. In 1958 there was some debate about the National Cultural Center, now called the J.F.K. Center, being located on that site. Congress voted against that and for the Air Museum.

Mr. McDade. Were there any other major construction items in or around the Mall planned by the Smithsonian?

Secretary Ripley. Not at this time. No, not planned. There are two projects underway. The National Gallery of Art is adding to the gallery with land authorized for that purpose in 1937, and the Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden is under construction. These are the only two.

Mr. McDade. And there isn't anything in this budget requesting additional planning money for purposes of other buildings along the Mall?

Secretary Ripley. No.

(Discussion off the record.)

Secretary Ripley. I was a member of the Pennsylvania Avenue Commission, and we had a master plan for the Mall. We hope eventually if this Commission comes back into action they will say something about the Mall plans. There are one or two possible more sites along the Mall which might be used in future years.

Mr. McDade. But there is no planning money or construction money other than this?

Secretary Ripley. None at all.

VALUE OF THE AIR AND SPACE COLLECTIONS

Mr. McDade. Is there any way you can place a value on the inventory that you have already acquired? The justification that requests additional positions emphasized the growing inventory of artifacts. Is there any way you can place a value on what you have got in stock now?

Secretary Ripley. It is very difficult, Mr. McDade. There is an implicit value which is like the National Archives that is just priceless, like owning Wilbur Wright's plane.

Mr. McDade. Do you have an insurance policy on the plane?

Secretary Ripley. No, we have no insurance on any of the objects. Last year when we had a fire in the Museum of History and Technology we had to come to Congress and ask for a supplemental appropriation for reconstruction because we do not carry insurance. Let me point out, as recently as last week, because of the great research and exhibit value of our collections, a man came to me who is responsible in large part for the development of commercial aviation in this country and said he would like to arrange to give us all his documents, models, medals, and other items which belonged to him and are still in possession of his company, if we would appeal to his board now.

This shows the kind of attraction of collections that happens to us that wouldn't happen if we didn't have this museum in prospect.

I think we could probably give you a kind of a general background qualitative monetary inventory that we would identify the Wright plane, the Lindbergh plane, the Apollo 11 capsule, the lunar landing module, and other objects which represent in essence hundreds and hundreds of millions of dollars. We also have the largest documentary resources in the world relating to air and space history and technology. No university or museum has a comparable collection.

Mr. McDade. How much of the several hundred million, if one can place a value on it, has come to the museum through donation?

Secretary Ripley. I think most of it.

Mr. McDade. Can you give it to me on a percentage basis?

Secretary Ripley. I think we can say approximately 100 percent. Just like the offer of last week that I mentioned. Somebody comes in and says "because you exist I will give you all of this material." That has been, in general, the way it is. In fact we haven't really solicited very much for our collections. They generally have come to us because we exist. We also receive bequests. Guggenheim gave us $250,000 over 10 years for fellowships and study, Admiral Ramsey left us $600,000 for education and air and space study. We think the Air and Space Museum should indeed be not only the exhibit center, but also the documentation center for research in air and space for the Nation simply because it exists. It is kind of a Library of Congress for this particular aspect.

Mr. Collins. I think the Mall is clearly the place for it. When one comes to the Mall and makes the circuit, I think they should see all of

American history, and this is clearly a part of it which our country has always done well.

I think as Madam Chairman pointed out this morning, there is a terrible lack of understanding of the machines and we would like to get away from the machines themselves in this new museum to the ideas behind them and what their implications have been in all of our lives. I think we can do that with our historical research center, our library, our planetarium chamber, and other facilities a building of this size would afford us.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. McDade. Let me ask this question and you amplify it for the record. Dr. Ripley, in a time of great debate about reordering of priorities and the strain on the Federal Treasury, would you justify the expenditure of $40 million for the Air and Space Museum?

Secretary Ripley. I will.

(The information follows:)

STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY ON THE NATIONAL NEED FOR THE NATIONAL AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM

Certainly there is a strain on the Federal Treasury, but I think we must assess the $40 million in proper perspective. Could we compare it, for example, with the $110 billion earmarked for human resource programs in the fiscal year 1973 budget request? This sum would build nearly 3,000 air and space museums, and grows annually, whereas ours is a one-time request. Yet, I don't feel such comparisons are entirely proper because we are adding to human enrichment, not competing with it. Further, it may well be that our efforts, resulting in a public facility in the high density Mall area, are more cost effective than many "competing" programs of less permanence.

To be more specific, I think we need to examine $40 million in the context of the moneys already spent in space exploration. As we all know, the space program over the years has been financed by the taxpayers, to a level so far of $40 billion. We are now asking for $40 million (1/1,000 of that amount) to properly catalog and exhibit the results of that expenditure. In other words, for every $1,000 paid so far we are asking the taxpayer for one additional dollar as a one-time expense for this museum. This request is called a budget item for fiscal year 1973, but is more properly one for generations to come, and its cost should be amortized over several lifetimes.

A further comparison could be made between $40 million and the value of our national air and space collection. While it is not possible to define absolutely the limits of value for the original Wright Brothers airplane, for instance, it is certainly fair to say that if not priceless, it is worth a great deal of money.

Some of the space artifacts have more tangible value, and can be judged by what they cost the taxpayers. In many cases these artifacts cost many millions of dollars each. In fact, our lunar module alone cost $50 million, more than we need to construct a building for it. Since a cost analysis of the entire collection cannot be made on replacement value (most of the items are one of a kind), other criteria must be used. Resale value? Lindbergh's "Spirit of St. Louis" would probably bring several million on the world market. The world's most expensive art collection is reputedly the Louvre's and its value is in the vicinity of $100 million. By any estimating method, our air and space collection is worth more than that, and may in fact be worth several times that. In any event, it is apparent that compared to the value of its contents, a $40 million building is proportionately a smaller investment than for other museums.

It is also interesting to note that with the exception of one aircraft purchased by Act of Congress for $25,000, all other aircraft and spacecraft have been donated to the National Air and Space Museum. In many cases, the donors have been motivated by the hope of having their prized possession displayed in a proper setting.

Of course, the space collection is only one part of what we intend to display; beyond these machines lies the story of space technology and its impact upon civilization. Whether we realize it or not, technology is still man's best hope for the future; indeed it may be his only hope for survival on what space photog-

raphy has shown to be a tiny, fragile, and polluted planet. The museum would not only be a showplace for this technology, but would act as a catalyst for its transfer from the very few who have produced it to the many who have potential uses for it. For example, the people in the air and space industry who have devised new ways and new devices have been unable to communicate well with those in less esoteric fields who could profitably apply the techniques. The fields of potentially profitable application encompass health care, housing, education, clothing, mass transportation, law enforcement, waste management, machinery, recreation. The museum can serve as a novel, exciting, and productive channel for much of this necessary communication. We propose to build a bridge between those with the know-how and those with the need.

We will commemorate past achievements; exemplify current successes; demonstrate potentially usable materials, proceses, and devices; and suggest possibilities. Hopefully, the public will be informed and potential users will be stimulated. This stimulation will in time cause new products to enter the marketplace, new American products in the world market. Last year the United States had an annual trade deficit of over $2 billion. But this deficit would have been three times that amount had it not been for a favorable balance of almost $4 billion achieved in the aerospace field.

The museum will also serve as an inspiration to the youngsters of America and hopefully guide them toward productive careers. They are our Nation's most valuable resource, and the museum will be a valuable resource for them, at all educational levels. The very young are always fascinated by seeing real airplanes and spacecraft. This fascination serves to open the door to cooperative school programs with resulting curriculum enrichment, and progresses to an understanding of the underlying principles of physics, chemistry and allied principles.

On a more mature level, scholars, writers, historians and various professionals will work with the museum's extensive reference library to create an unrivaled center of learning in the history and development of air and space exploration.

There have been may inputs into our air and space progress: The wealth of this Nation, the vision of its political leaders, the intelligence of its scientists, the dedication of its engineers, the careful craftsmanship of its workers, and the enthusiastic support of its people. For maximum impact, this record should be preserved and displayed in the heart of our Nation's capital, close by where the historic decisions were made, across the street from the Aeronautics and Space Agency, in the shadow of Capitol Hill. Appropriately enough, this is exactly the spot selected by the Congress in 1958. With proper support now, it can become a reality in 1976, when the eyes of all the world will focus upon the United States and our bicentennial celebrations. Here we have an opportunity to make the bicentennial a celebration of man's spirit, to project ourselves as we would like to see ourselves, and would like the world to see us.

If I may, I would like to close by inserting in the record at this time a short piece I wrote for the March 1972 issue of the Smithsonian Magazine, which addresses itself to several points we have been discussing.

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America's finest Air and Space Museum is planned for 1976 to display and give meaning to a unique Smithsonian collection

This month the Congress of the United States will have the first chance in nearly six years to think seriously about a noble cause—the building of the nation's first appropriate National Air and Space Museum. Voted in 1966 to spread its wings on Washington, D.C.'s Mall, the museum died aborning in the spate of agonizing over the Vietnam War. Only last year, in the fiscal 1972 budget, did Congress respond to the bidding of the White House and revive the project.

It has been a long-held concept that somehow the United States, where so much of the pioneering in air and space has taken place, should create a public monument, a showcase in the nation's capital, to demonstrate this unique inventiveness of its people. All Americans can be proud of our skills in this realm.

No home is a better one from which to show off these skills than the Smithsonian, for many of our present technological triumphs were started in this Institution. Ours has been the hearth and home to much of the stimulus of what we all take for granted today—the sponsorship of invention and research in aerodynamics and astronautics. This Institution has played a central role in stimulation, in funding (in the early days of flight) and in the maintenance of tradition.

From Kitty Hawk to the craters of the moon, from Langley's "aerodromes" to Goddard's first rocket, from the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics to NASA, we have faithfully kept a compact with Americans to support and promote interest, research and, above all, *understanding* of what was vital in sky and space travel.

Now we come to Congress with a mandate from the President to open a new National Air and Space Museum in 1976, the bicentennial year. Our new director of the Air and Space Museum, former Apollo 11 astronaut Michael Collins, says that the new structure will give the public a chance to assess past, present and future air and space programs, all under one roof. Here will rest the nation's permanent collection of significant objects relating to this tantalizing realm. Here will be a place for serious study by scholars.

The new building, designed by Gyo Obata, will stand opposite the National Gallery and have about the same dimensions as that beautiful creation. It will be of contemporary design, but will be in conformity with its surroundings. It will offer ample space for exhibits that will educate and inspire the estimated annual six to eight million visitors. It will use the most modern audio-visual techniques. A "Spacearium," for example, will give people the illusion of journeying into space. They will be introduced to such wonders as pulsars and quasars and the recently discovered organic molecules in interstellar space. And they will begin to comprehend the significance of what they see —and judge for themselves the relationship of Man to his universe.

Here will stand a window on the world to display our country's excellence in this new field. It is a proud tale of accomplishment. We must not fail in our quintessential mission to tell it to ourselves, our children and the world in this new building—a graceful complement to art and to the expression of imagination.

S. Dillon Ripley

National Museum of History and Technology

Mrs. Hansen. Justify your requested increase of $260,000 for the National Museum of History and Technology. Also how many visitations do you have per year at this facility?

Secretary Ripley. I will ask Dr. Boorstin to answer that.

Mr. Boorstin. Thank you for this opportunity to be here. I wonder if I could, in a quick parenthesis, mention why I think this is so important for all of us, pursuing the suggestion you and Congressman McDade and others have made.

At this time in our history it seems to me we need to find new ways to emphasize the positive, that is, what we have succeeded in doing altogether as a nation.

If I may be permitted another parenthesis, I would for this reason think the Air and Space Museum would be absolutely crucial. Just as the Museum of History and Technology shows the displays of the greatest of American achievement in the time we have existed as a nation and how we have grown on the achievements of other nations. the Air and Space Museum could do more to dramatize the promise of our future.

We have approximately 6 million visitors a year coming to our Museum of History and Technology, which makes it by a factor of 2 the most visited museum in the world. We don't know exactly what proportion of these people come from afar but it is our impression that a very high proportion of them come not only from outside the Washington area but a considerable number of them from abroad.

In this year the indication is that visitation will be increasing significantly, perhaps as much as 20 or 30 percent. During the month of January there was an increase to about 277,000 visitations which was about 25 percent more than it was for the same month of the previous year.

The problem of explaining to these people, the making use of our 13 million objects, to introduce all of these people to the American achievement is the problem of our Museum.

We are asking what seems to us to be a modest increase of $260,000 this year in four different segments; first, an amount of $23,000 to allow us to continue to explore a computerized inventory of the national historical collections. We have already experimented with the technique with our collection of 4,000 hand guns. One of the reasons why we should proceed is that until we have an adequate catalog of all of our collections we are not really making the maximum use of our collections which have been brought together and housed at such great expense.

Prevention of Deterioration of Objects

On the second item, the prevention of deterioration of objects, we are asking for an increase of three positions, and $165,000. This will provide for three museum technicians and will also allow us to proceed with the treatment of certain objects that badly need conservation.

For example, we have, as you know, the First Ladies' gowns in our collection. To date we have restored about 14 of those gowns at an ap-

proximate cost of about $1,000 per gown. We would like to proceed to conserve and prepare the other gowns so they will not deteriorate.

Also there are problems in the Division of Musical Instruments, many of which are now stored in the best area we could find for them which is improvised from what was to have been an iron and steel hall in the basement, an especially air-conditioned and prepared area. We would like to be able to conserve those in a better fashion.

Also the area of numismatics, coins and paper money, some examples of which you saw today, requires further technical assistance.

ACQUISITION OF OBJECTS

I would like also to ask for a small sum of $50,000 for the acquisition of new objects of special historical importance which become available. An example is the opportunity to acquire some of the patent models from the Gilbert collection which we did not acquire when a part of the collection first came available to us some years ago. We would only make a selection of these.

Another kind of object which we would like to acquire if we had the resources would be, for example, this briefcase which belonged to Abraham Lincoln which is now available on the market and which is obviously the only one of its kind that we know of. It ought to be in a national collection but it will probably have to be purchased.

RESPONSES TO PUBLIC INQUIRIES

The fourth item for which we request three clerical positions and $22,000 is for curatorial support and that means to a very large extent providing an inexpensive way to answer public inquiries. During this fiscal year so far we have answered over 60,000 public inquiries which came in by letter, by telephone, in person, and in every conceivable way. These inquiries have to be answered by curators, by high priced personnel, except to the extent that we can provide secretarial assistance, people who can answer letters and send out mimeographed replies, and so on. In addition, this kind of assistance is required to help us reach the thousands who come to our performances. We had over 240 separate demonstrations and performances of different kinds so far in this fiscal year, reaching over 16,000 people. All these require activity on somebody's part, planning, letterwriting, telephone answering, and so on.

Madam Chairman, that is the extent of our request. I would be glad to answer, of course, any questions you might have about our other plans and how we are proceeding.

Mrs. HANSEN. I think you have given a complete answer. You have a very interesting museum.

Mr. BOORSTIN. Thank you. I hope you will come again and see us and have a chance to see some of the projects that are developing.

NATIONAL COLLECTION OF FINE ARTS

Mrs. HANSEN. You currently have 72 permanent positions for the National Collection of Fine Arts. Why do you need six additional employees?

Secretary RIPLEY. Mr. Blitzer.

Mr. BLITZER. By way of introduction, the National Collection of Fine Arts is our museum of the history of American art, the national museum for that purpose. The request of $200,000 in additional funds and six additional positions comes under three categories. The first category is two positions and $55,000 for collection management and use.

Mrs. HANSEN. What does this $55,000 entail?

Mr. BLITZER. Of this amount, $25,000 is for acquisition funds. The museum so far in this fiscal year has received about $200,000 worth of works of art as gifts and we are very proud of that. The problem with depending solely on gifts is that the museum and its staff then has really little control over what it gets. It can go out and look for gifts, but if a particular thing is needed to fill a particular gap in the museum purchase funds are necessary. This is especially important in a museum organized on historical principles.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you currently have an exchange program?

Mr. BLITZER. I don't believe so, Madam Chairman. We have talked about this.

Mrs. HANSEN. I know we have discussed this matter. That is why I asked the question.

Mr. BLITZER. I think since our last conversation there have been no exchanges, no sales, no dispositions whatsoever. Of that same $55,000, under collection management and use, two positions and $21,000 are requested, one for a conservator of prints and drawings, and the other for an archivist to deal with photographic negatives and prints of which the museum has a very, very important collection. I may say the print and drawings conservator will serve both the National Collection of Fine Arts and the National Portrait Gallery for which we have shared conservation facilities and laboratories.

EXHIBITION ACTIVITIES

The second request for the National Collection of Fine Arts under the heading of exhibitions is for two positions and $99,000. This is tied very largely to two of the activities of that museum. One is the newly opened Renwick Gallery and the other is the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service which is now administered under the National Collection of Fine Arts.

I may say that when we get to the bicentennial item I would like to talk a little more about traveling exhibitions. But the request here is for $10,000 for shop operation for the Traveling Exhibition Service and one position at $11,000 for an exhibition specialist to aid in the mounting of exhibitions. The rest of this item comes under the heading of support for the Renwick Gallery.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many people have visited the Renwick Gallery to date?

Mr. BLITZER. It has had over 50,000 visitors already in the 6 weeks it has been opened.

PUBLIC EDUCATION

Finally, Madam Chairman, the National Collection of Fine Arts is asking for two positions and $46,000 under the heading public edu-

cation. I would say at the risk of contradiction by one of our other museum directors that the National Collection of Fine Arts has had as successful an education program as any of our museums, and perhaps the most successful. It is really an enormously successful program and one of the things that they are hoping to do in the years ahead is, in a sense, to nationalize that school education program. Obviously, we can't have the same relations with schools farther away that we do with our local schools, but we would like to have an exhibition showing other districts how this is done, with educational materials prepared to be sent around.

Secretary RIPLEY. A great deal of this being private funds that get introduced into this system.

VISITOR ORIENTATION

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Blitzer, thousands of schoolchildren visit Washington, D.C. each year. I have a suspicion their visits to the Smithsonian Institution are similar to visiting a Legislature. In most instances the children visit the Congressional galleries for 5 minutes and then move on. Have you attempted to make the visit experience to Washington more meaningful so they would know, for example, what the Smithsonian encompasses overall? There doesn't seem to be very much orientation prior to visiting Washington, D.C.

I followed a group of schoolchildren one day at Mt. Vernon and the general tenor of the visit was this is where George Washington lived. Very little else about Mt. Vernon was mentioned. They were not informed about interesting facets of society that existed during that period of American history.

I suspect many of the children feel that visiting Congress is a wasted effort because usually their total visit experience is 5 minutes in the galleries.

Is there an effort to make schoolchildren aware of what they are going to see in the various areas of our Government?

Mr. BLITZER. I would say for the National Collection of Fine Arts and also for the National Portrait Gallery that this is precisely the effort they are now engaged in.

Mrs. HANSEN. Are the Museums of Natural History and History and Technology as well as the Air and Space Museum making a similar effort?

Mr. BLITZER. I don't know how to distribute these stacks of publications but you will see, for example, in this one are the catalogs for this fiscal year of the Portrait Gallery. A couple of thinner ones toward the bottom are precisely educational catalogs from educational exhibitions.

Secretary RIPLEY. A great deal of the success of the effort depends on curriculum coordination, Madam Chairman. Prior to the visit.

Mrs. HANSEN. Schools should be able to have in their libraries information that will make the visit to Washington, D.C. more meaningful to a youngster.

Mr. BOORSTIN. May I make one comment about our museum? We do need to do much more, as you suggest. I think it is extremely important, especially since such a large number of high school children come here in buses from remote places. We do have an arrangement whereby if they will write in advance of their coming then they will

be provided a guide in the form of a docent or perhaps one of our curators. They also will be sent some material. But I think we would all agree that we need to develop our publications in that direction more. I think that the Museum of Natural History has a kit, do you not, that you send?

Secretary RIPLEY. Our elementary and secondary education program is developing such materials. We schedule classes. If we can schedule a class, then the docent, the teaching system person, will be there and will take the class through. What is so difficult to do, however, is to get the schools to take the responsibility that when their curriculum is, let's say, keyed to the life of George Washington, as you describe, that that is just before the visit to Mt. Vernon. This is something that individual cities—I have been doing some research on this—have been working on in different parts of this country since before the turn of the century.

The need is to get the teachers to give their lectures in coordination with the known schedule of the visit to an historic site, museum, or whatever it is. It is a continuing thing and a need which includes getting an orientation film or a series of film strips or slides, to these kinds of catalogs into the hands of the teacher to lecture. No single school system has ever been able to guarantee that they can keep the same pattern every year because of their internal city budgets or school budgets which vary from year to year. Also, is the bus going to be available? Let us say the day when the whole thing has been scheduled the bus breaks down and it is the only bus, so then the children don't get to the museum.

When I was in Connecticut and involved with the university there and the school system we had 98 schools and we tried continuously each year to schedule an orientation session, then the visit, and so on. The tiniest things happened. The lunch boxes weren't delivered that day. The milk went sour. So they decided to wait until next week, or there was a strike and the bus driver wasn't driving. It is absolutely extraordinary.

The best system that I have seen has been an orientation film that doesn't depend so heavily on orientation in the schools. The school gives a general program and then schedules a tour at a certain time. If you then can be responsible at the museum, sit them down in an auditorium, and give them the orientation, that is almost the only guarantee you can have of orientation keyed to your exhibits.

Mrs. HANSEN. I would like to see young people return from the Capital with a much more meaningful experience than they are receiving today.

Mr. BLITZER. May I add just one observation off the record?

(Discussion off the record.)

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the additional workload that justifies seven additional employees for the National Portrait Gallery in addition to the 39 already authorized?

Mr. BLITZER. Madam Chairman, two positions are requested for the Catalog of American Portraits, a cataloger and key punch operator. As you know, the Catalog of American Portraits is by now a rather longstanding enterprise that presumably will continue for a reason-

able length of time. It is an attempt to make a central national union catalog of all known authenticated portraits of people important in the history of this country.

This serves the Portrait Gallery very directly in its own exhibition and publication programs. It also, I may say, serves it in its acquisition program by making it aware of portraits that were otherwise not known. But it is, beyond that, a real national resource for historians and art historians.

One of the additional positions requested by the Portrait Gallery is for a clerk-typist in the history department. I believe we told you last year that the Portrait Gallery recruited a first rate historian from the University of Wisconsin. She has now been on the staff for half the fiscal year. She has been extremely active in research and writing, and she is producing enough in the way of manuscripts and research and publications that we simply feel she needs the support now of a clerk-typist.

Finally, four positions are requested under the heading of "Administration and Technical Services" to provide an administrative assistant and clerk-typist in the office of the Director, and one additional technician in the photo lab and in the Library. These are also facilities that are shared with the National Collection of Fine Arts. Our hope is that by adding one person to the photo lab we will be able to take care of all the needs of both museums in the taking of photographs and the processing of black and white photographs. They still would not be capable of processing color photographs. We will have to look to somebody in the Smithsonian Photographic Services Division who will do that.

Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden

Mrs. Hansen. What is the current status of the construction of the Joseph H. Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden?

Secretary Ripley. Mr. Bradley will speak to that.

Mr. Bradley. Madam Chairman, we have been advised by the Public Building Service, the construction agency for the Smithsonian, that the building is to be substantially completed by the end of this calendar year. "Substantially completed" means that there would be areas, for example the ground floor, that would be available to the Smithsonian to move in and start doing what we have to do although there would still be what they call finish items on the part of the contractor.

Mrs. Hansen. Such as?

Mr. Bradley. It could be painting certainly, or plastering, or hardware, or locks on doors, putting up the lighting fixtures and other things of this kind. But we would have power in the building so we might be busy on the ground floor and on the fourth floor where the administrative offices are and the storage of paintings putting in the storage screens that we hope to get out of this budget. In the meantime the contractor might be completing his work in the Sculpture Garden and on the Plaza, and the second and third floors which are the main exhibition floors. We expect in that way to move at a time when we can open the building to the public in the fall of the calendar year 1973.

(Discussion off the record.)

NUMBER OF POSITIONS IN THE HIRSHHORN MUSEUM

Mrs. HANSEN. How many permanent positions are currently authorized for this activity?

Mr. BRADLEY. Twenty-one positions.

Mrs. HANSEN. Where do they work and what do they do?

Mr. BRADLEY. I think these titles suggest the employees' duties. In the administrative area, we have a director, an administrative officer, two clerical persons, and a contract specialist. We are requesting an additional clerk here. For research and curation of paintings and sculpture, we have two curatorial persons and three curatorial and research assistants, a librarian, two museum aids, and a typist. We are asking for one additional curator and a typist. In the exhibits program, we now have a curator, three exhibits and museum specialists, and an aid. We would like one more aid and a secretary. We have no current positions in the education program, but need to develop this by adding a chief, two education specialists, and a typist. For museum registration we now have a registrar and an aid and are seeking one more aid and a clerk typist. And for technical support, we are requesting three persons to head our paint, frame, and carpentry shops. This constitutes the existing staff of 21 and 14 additional. As to the place where they work, they are all in New York City.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do these individuals work at the Hirshhorn estate?

Mr. BRADLEY. No, Madam Chairman. They are all in New York City.

Secretary RIPLEY. Mostly in the warehouse where the art works are.

SPACE RENTAL

Mrs. HANSEN. Who is paying the rental at this time on the warehouse?

Mr. BRADLEY. It is split. It is paid for by the donor, Mr. Hirshhorn, to the extent that it represents the storage and security of the collection. It is paid for in part by the Smithsonian, to the extent that we are preparing the collection to be placed on exhibition.

CONSERVATION AND RESTORATION

Mrs. HANSEN. How much cleaning and touch-up work was necessary?

Secretary RIPLEY. A great deal, really, because the collection is an old one. It goes back to the 1920's and much of this material has to be cleaned, which would have been done normally under schedule if it had been in an art gallery. The use and wear and tear of exhibitions—he is loaning constantly—has been especially felt in recent years, in the past 15 years, as the collection became known as being so important. Some deterioration is inevitable, so that a great deal of work to prepare objects for a proper art gallery exhibition had to be done. This appears to be par for the course.

Mr. BLITZER. May I add one thing there, Madam Chairman? We have advised you for the last couple of years that that expense would dwindle away, that there was a finite number of works to be prepared for the opening exhibition. I am proud of the fact that the budget now before you does, in fact, reflect that it has dwindled away almost to nothing. The result is that we can employ these 14 new people for

the required part of the next fiscal year at no added expense, simply by using the money that we no longer need for work on the collection.

Mr. BRADLEY. To answer your question further, Madam Chairman, $401,000 through fiscal 1973 is the estimated cumulative total cost for conservation and framing for a total of 1,620 objects of art.

STAFFING FOR THE MUSEUM

Mrs. HANSEN. Justify your request of 14 additional positions for the Hirshhorn Museum.

Mr. BRADLEY. I tried to cover those as I was listing the current positions.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert a list of those positions in the record.

(The list follows:)

HIRSHHORN MUSEUM STAFFING

Functions and positions	Fiscal year 1972	Requested new fiscal year 1973
Direction and administration of the museum:		
Director	1	
Administrative officer	1	
Secretary/clerical	2	1
Contract specialist	1	
Research and curation of paintings and sculpture:		
Curator		1
Associate curator	1	
Assistant curator	1	
Curatorial assistant	1	
Research assistant	2	
Librarian	1	
Museum aid	2	
Secretary		1
Typist	1	
Exhibits program and loans:		
Curator	1	
Exhibits specialist	1	
Museum specialist	2	
Museum aid	1	1
Secretary		1
Education program:		
Chief		1
Education specialist		2
Typist		1
Museum registration:		
Registrar	1	
Museum aid	1	1
Typist		1
Technical support:		
Chief, paint shop		1
Chief, frame shop		1
Chief, carpentry shop		1
Total	21	14

FURNISHINGS AND EQUIPMENT FOR THE MUSEUM

Mrs. HANSEN. $1.4 million is requested for furnishing of the building interior. First of all, I want you to put a detailed listing in the record of the individual items making up this estimate.

Mr. BRADLEY. Yes, Madam Chairman.

(The list follows:)

Hirshhorn Museum Furnishings and Equipment

Requested in the Fiscal Year 1973 Budget

Lighting:	
Interior/public	$5,000
Exterior/garden	10,000
Lighting fixtures and lamps	17,000
Library shelving	50,000
Exhibit security system/painting exhibit security detector	50,000
Landscaping	40,000
Electronic Tour Guides	60,000
Sales room equipment	50,000
Coat room equipment	3,000
Gallery equipment:	
Track mounted lights	40,000
Draperies	60,000
Benches	15,000
Partitions	15,000
Carpet:	
Galleries	110,000
Fourth floor	20,000
Auditorium	20,000
Furniture and Equipment	
Offices and meeting rooms	55,000
Library	40,000
Lounge	25,000
Seminar room	25,000
Reception	25,000
Registrar, mailroom, etc.	19,000
Stone pedestals (footings) and benches	95,000
Conservation laboratory (ultra violet lighting, worktables, etc.)	65,000
Examination laboratory (x-ray units, work tables, etc.)	38,000
Photographic laboratory (screens, cameras, processing and printing equipment, etc.)	27,000
Auditorium (seats, projectors, sound system, screen, stage curtains, etc.)	47,000
Storage screens (143 screens 14 feet by 22 feet with two sides; fire extinguishing systems	400,000
	$1,426,000

APPROPRIATION FOR THE MUSEUM CONSTRUCTION

Mrs. HANSEN. How much was authorized and appropriated for the construction of the Hirshhorn Museum?

Mr. BRADLEY. $15 million was authorized by the Congress and $15 million has been appropriated.

Mrs. HANSEN. What was the amount of the contribution by Mr. Hirshhorn?

Mr. BRADLEY. $1 million for construction.

Mrs. HANSEN. Why was this contribution made?

Mr. BRADLEY. This was due to an overrun totally unexpected on the construction bids in May 1969. We were looking for a bid of about $14 million. We got a low bid of $17.6 million.

Mrs. HANSEN. What were those construction funds to cover as far as building appurtenances are concerned?

Mr. BRADLEY. The construction funds were expected in 1967, to provide $12,500,000 for the building including a contingency item of $500,000 plus $500,000 for furnishings and equipment, a reservation item of $600,000, a total of $1.6 million, in the belief in 1967, that the money would be available for some of the furnishings, depending upon possible contingencies, claims, and change orders. The overrun on the bids, however, put us into a deficit of over $3 million and we simply had to say that we reject all bids. The architect went to work and redesigned and finally in December of 1969, we obtained a construction bid of approximately $13,800,000 which we bought. Under that circumstance we estimated reservations and contingencies of about $600,000 and adding in the $1 million from Mr. Hirshhorn we have a building.

Mrs. HANSEN. What type of expenditures do you make from your reservations and contingencies fund?

Mr. BRADLEY. Reservations are things that you can do more economically yourself, like installing lamp bulbs and planting and landscaping; contingencies are simply the inevitable but the unknown. They might be any kind of a change order to accommodate the exigencies of construction. They are not precisely known but you know in every job you have them. So we had a total of some $600,000 plus about $200,000, or actually $749,000 for reservations and contingencies; this is not a large amount on a project of this size.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. BRADLEY. We want to give you the arithmetic difference, what we know is obligated and what we estimate is on hand, but we know that there is going to be a tremendous demand for any funds that we have on hand. If we have any that can possibly be used for equipment, for example, for the shops, furnishings, rugs, or seats for the auditorium, or for the huge 14 by 22-foot sliding screens to store paintings on we would do so. We just have to keep in touch with you on that.

Mrs. HANSEN. When construction of the building is completed, will all of the construction funds have been expended?

Mr. BRADLEY. Yes, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. Within the limits that you just described?

Mr. BRADELY. Within the limits of appropriated funds, $15 million, and $1 million from Mr. Hirshhorn.

CHARGING EQUIPMENT TO THE CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNT

Mrs. HANSEN. To what extent are items included in your $1.4 million request subject to interpretation that they logically should be charged to the construction account?

Mr. BRADLEY. Madam Chairman, depending on who is doing the interpreting—we have had similar matters interpreted both ways.

For example, in the Museum of History and Technology we had such items as furnishings and equipment in the construction appropriation and a joint committee of Congress directed that we excise about $1 million and return it to the Treasury. We put it before this committee and asked for the same $1 million which we had turned back to the Treasury. That was on the contention that you should not add in to a capital account what could be interpreted as not being part of the building, and this really depends on interpretation. For instance, if a bench is grouted down, for example, because it is a stone bench then someone would say, "Well, it is attached to the building," but if you move a wooden bench next to it and screw it down maybe that is considered not attached to the building. But we have obtained equipment and furnishing funds both ways and we have found a way of living with this situation by simply explaining to the Congress in our justifications and hearings fully what we plan to do with the money. If we get the money on that basis, we spend it on the same basis. Witness our 1970 experience with the General Accounting Office, where the question was raised as to spending construction funds for furnishings and equipment for the Natural History Museum. There was no further question raised after we explained that we had fully disclosed, as honestly and fairly as we could what we were asking and then using the money for.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is there any intent whatsoever to avoid the limitation on the use of funds for construction?

Mr. BRADLEY. No intent.

Mrs. HANSEN. To what extent have you procured legal advice on this request?

Mr. BRADLEY. I would be glad to respond to that by saying we could put a statement in the record. I have a general understanding with the General Counsel. He knows what we are doing.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert a specific statement in the record in this regard.

Mr. BRADLEY. Right.

(The information follows:)

INTERPRETATION OF CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION WITH REGARD TO COSTS OF FURNISHINGS AND EQUIPMENT

Although there are relatively few decisions on this subject, the general rule appears to be that appropriations for "construction" are not construed to include authority for the purchase and installation of furnishings and equipment unless the legislative intent to do so is reasonably clear either from the legislative history or from additional language in the authorizing or appropriating acts. For example, 30 Comptroller General 447 (1951) was a case in which it was held that the use of the word "construction" in an authorizing statute would not be understood to include authority for furnishings and equipment.

In the present instance, Public Law 89-779, 20 U.S.C. section 76ee, "authorized to be appropriated not to exceed $15,000,000 for the planning and construction

of the Joseph H. Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden * * *", and the subsequent appropriations bills provided funds "for necessary expenses of the preparation of plans and specifications and for the construction of the Joseph H. Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden * * *". There was no additional language covering furnishings and equipment, and the contract made by the General Services Administration under this authority was for basic construction only. That contract does not include any of the items for furnishings and equipment provided for in the current appropriations request.

The above interpretation of the construction authorization has been consistently followed in the annual appropriations proceedings. In fiscal year 1972, for example, the appropriations request included both the final increment of $3,697,000 for basic construction under the contract and $440,000 for furnishings and equipment. In my opinion this interpretation of the original authorizing legislation is correct, and such authorization of "construction" funds may not properly be interpreted to include any restriction on requests for subsequent appropriations for the furnishings and equipment necessary to outfit the basic building for specific museum purposes.

PETER G. POWERS, *General Counsel.*

MARCH 23, 1972.

Mrs. HANSEN. Are employees funded from this appropriation engaged solely in official work for the Smithsonian Institution?

Mr. BRADLEY. Yes, ma'am.

BICENTENNIAL OUTDOOR MUSEUM

Mrs. HANSEN. Aren't you somewhat optimistic requesting planning funds for the bicentennial outdoor museum before the legislative authorization is approved?

Mr. BRADLEY. Yes, Madam Chairman.

Secretary RIPLEY. That is a question of timing.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is this to establish the Bicentennial Park at Fort Foote, Md.?

Mr. BRADLEY. Primarily Fort Foote, Md.

Mrs. HANSEN. I am quoting from a letter I have received:

I believe your Appropriations Subcommittee is about to consider a money item within the Smithsonian budget request that would establish a bicentennial park at Fort Foote, Md.

I trust the Smithsonian has provided you with several copies of the brochure available from the National Armed Services Museum Advisory Board.

Even a casual reading of that brochure excites the prospective tourist with terms such as "the clatter of tackle and banging of carriage in recoil" . . . "alarms of war" . . . "band of music"—indeed, competition among fife and drum corps . . . noisy challenges by make-believe sentries at the gate of the ersatz wooden colonial fort to be erected on the site of what was, of course, actually a Civil War fort.

Certainly someone with your distinguished background and expertise in the problems attendant upon inadequate road and highway planning will be aghast at what such a tourist attraction will do to the narrow, winding, country roads that serve this peaceful but growing Maryland area adjacent to the Potomac.

And I believe one with your knowledge of real estate values will quickly realize the detrimental effect of the above-detailed noise pollution on valuable homes (including my own) situated barely 100 yards from the prospective site of this exhibition.

We the citizens of the Fort Foote area petition you and your colleagues to consider whether there might not be a more appropriate form and location for this project. Is it, in fact, a justifiable expenditure in view of other national priorities and the increasing national debt?

What is your comment in this record?

Mr. BLITZER. I don't know which parts to pick. The winding country roads and the access I think have all been cleared with all the appropriate planning authorities in Maryland and the District and it is our understanding this is all right.

As to the clash of the fife and drum corps, the purpose of this outdoor museum is to recreate in an appropriate outdoor setting, not the killing of people in 1776, but the life of the Revolutionary Army and in as realistic a setting as possible, the citizens' army before the Reovlution.

Mrs. HANSEN. I might add we wouldn't have freedom of the press if somebody had not fought the battles of the Revolution.

Mr. BLITZER. Madam Chairman, this plan represents careful thought and planning by a congressionally established advisory board that has gradually narrowed its planning down to this particular kind of celebration tied to the bicentennial, stressing the peaceful contributions of the Armed Forces in the development of our civilization and the creation of our country. It is a very distinguished group that has been working on it much longer than I have been around and involved with this plan.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Wyatt.

Mr. WYATT. My question is kind of a broad one. I am becoming increasingly concerned about overlapping jurisdictions and duplicating efforts. Where, Dr. Ripley, in your judgment is the line between the National Park Service and its obligations and the Smithsonian Institution and its obligations in this area?

Secretary RIPLEY. In the area of commemorating the Revolution?

Mr. WYATT. No, sir; in the area of public parks.

Secretary RIPLEY. Well, the National Armed Forces Museum legislation stemmed from the Congress in 1961 and charged the Smithsonian with developing an outdoor museum. In that sense if you wish to define a museum as a museum you then avoid the kinds of things which the Park Service normally does. The Park Service takes its own site, let us say Gettysburg, and creates there an interpretive historical reconstruction of what theoretically, depending on which historian they consult, happened in Gettysburg.

An outdoor museum, on the other hand, uses the outdoors as a setting and creates a museum which, as the CBS gentleman points out, may not in fact actually represent the things that have happened at that site, but in a setting which is outdoors, creates a museum environment in which people come and can learn something that has been developed by historians about a particular event, sequence of events, and historical episodes.

The question then comes down to who operates in the out of doors. The Park Service essentially operates in the out of doors although sometimes they come indoors, but the Smithsonian has essentially operated in the indoors although sometimes we go out of doors. The distinction perhaps is that history at historical sites has usually been the prerogative of the Park Service whereas museum-like activities which are not pinned to historical sites have usually been the preroga-

tive of the Smithsonian. I think philosophically speaking that is about as basic a kind of distinction that I can make.

Mr. WYATT. Let me refer to your statement on page 15 in the second paragraph about the middle of the page. You say:

> Legislation now before the Congress would authorize the establishment of Bicentennial Park at two federally-owned sites on the Potomac River—Fort Foote, in Prince Georges County, Md., and Jones Point. * * *

Then you go on to say:

> This outdoor museum would include.

I am interested in this in particular:

> A small visitor center, parking and other necessary visitor facilities, a parade ground, a naval ordnance park, an outdoor theater, and a boat landing.

Each one of those portions of the museum could just as well be a portion of a new national park or a recreation area, something that is under the jurisdiction of the Park Service. This legislation has not passed Congress at the present time; is that correct?

Secretary RIPLEY. The National Armed Forces Museum legislation did pass Congress in 1961 and is the legislation under which the National Armed Forces Museum Advisory Board has been operating. This legislation envisaged specifically this kind of operation in 1961.

Mr. WYATT. Then you are not awaiting the passage of this legislation referred to on page 15 of your statement?

Secretary RIPLEY. We are awaiting the passage of this legislation with reference to the specific site because the 1961 act authorized us to carry out these activities on sites to be determined and then authorized by the Congress. So the sites with the cooperation of the Park Service, have been determined and the Park Service is going to make these sites available in order to carry out the activities envisaged in the original act.

Mr. WYATT. I understand your distinction but what it seems to narrow down to I think is that the Park Service is working more and more towards activity that heretofore perhaps has been thought to be museum-type activity while the Smithsonian perhaps is working a little toward the center also.

Mrs. HANSEN. I think where this occurs is that the National Park Service has an opportunity through their historic preservation program of saving a great many national landmarks and State landmarks, in various areas of the country.

For example, Federal Hall has been restored. This is not an outdoor facility, but it is part of the National Park Service system. Federal Hall was used to a great extent as a discussion hall. Presidents made speeches at this facility. Today people are still making speeches at this facility. You find compacted almost 200 years of history right in front of Federal Hall. Yet the Smithsonian Institution under current authority couldn't have restored the Federal Hall area.

Secretary RIPLEY. We, for example, do not administer Ford Theater in this area nor the house in which Lincoln died and those are places where something actually happened, whereas we might in one of our museum settings reconstruct something like this if it had to do with teaching of American history.

Mr. WYATT. We have Fort Clatsop in my home county, a national memorial administered by the National Park Service, and that is re-

construction of something that actually did happen, too, in the very early days of our history. I can think of numerous examples like that.

Secretary RIPLEY. I think the question cuts both ways, Mr. Wyatt.

Mr. WYATT. I think it does, too, and that is what concerns me. It concerns me that you have a parallel activity to an extent.

SITES FOR THE BICENTENNIAL OUTDOOR MUSEUM

Mrs. HANSEN. I thought you had another location planned for an outdoor museum. I thought you were going to have a place with ships, and so on. What happened to that?

Secretary RIPLEY. Originally we asked for Fort Washington from the Park Service, which is across from Mount Vernon. They first offered to give it to us. Then they withdrew and parallel to that Congresswoman Bolton and a group of friends of Mount Vernon decided that to have a ship basin there at Fort Washington would interfere with the historic setting—and off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Secretary RIPLEY. At any rate, the Park Service then volunteered to give us Fort Foote, which is a close site and, as you point out, is a Civil War site. We are duty bound under the 1961 legislation to attempt to develop this outdoor museum concept as originally intended.

Mr. WYATT. I am not suggesting criticism of you or the Smithsonian, Dr. Ripley. If there is to be criticism it probably should be directed to Congress itself for developing these parallel roads. I just want the record to reflect my concern about having to an extent two organizations that are in the same field.

COOPERATION WITH THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Secretary RIPLEY. In the city of Washington, may I point out, we cooperate very closely with the National Park Service which has its National Capital Parks division. For example, the Kennedy Center under the legislation is a bureau of the Smithsonian although we are not involved in its budgeting or appropriations. And recently I believe the Park Service has been entering into a suggestion, although I am perhaps anticipating, that they might take on some of the guard maintenance problems in the buildings.

Mr. WYATT. That is one thing they don't want.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert in the record a detailed reply to the letter I have quoted.

Secretary RIPLEY. Yes, we will.

(The reply follows:)

H.R. 10311, a bill to establish a National Historical Museum Park and to designate the study center authorized under section 2(a) of the act of August 30, 1961, as the Dwight D. Eisenhower Institute for Historical Research, was introduced in the Congress on August 3, 1971 by Mr. Bow. This bill is responsive to section 3(a) of Public Law 87-186, which directs the regents of the Smithsonian Institution to investigate and survey lands and buildings in and near the District of Columbia for these purposes.

After thorough consideration of all potential sites in the Washington, D.C., area by a Presidentially appointed advisory board specifically established for this purpose, the Director of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, offered Fort Foote Park, consisting of approximately 87 acres in Prince Georges County, Md., and Jones Point Park, 50 acres, on the southern

edge of Alexandria, Va., as sites for the proposed outdoor museum. In the judgment of the advisory board and the regents, these sites represent the best lands available for outdoor museum purposes. Fort Foote in particular offers the varied terrain, natural setting, and the proximity to the Potomac River inherent in the concept. Since the land already is federally owned, no land purchase will be required, nor will any land be removed from the tax base of the communities involved.

In regard to the study center, it has been determined that it can be contained within existing Smithsonian facilities on the Mall without the need for additional construction.

On December 14, 1966, Fort Foote was approved by the Prince Georges County Planning Board and by the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission as a site for the outdoor museum, subject to several conditions. On January 12, 1967, approval was received from the National Capital Planning Commission. At the time consideration was being given by the local planning groups to this matter, Smithsonian representatives met with various Fort Foote community organizations and the proposal was strongly endorsed by the Oxon Hill Vista Citizens Association and by the Indian Head Highway Area Action Council (see enclosures 1 and 2). One of the conditions upon which the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission gave its approval was based on an understanding that access to the park would come from the then-proposed George Washington Memorial Parkway that was to connect Interstate 495 with Fort Washington. In the meantime, events have intervened and plans for the parkway have been dropped by the National Park Service.

On March 14, 1972, Mr. John H. Magruder III met with William W. Gullett, Prince Georges county executive, to discuss current plans for the outdoor museum. Mr. Gullett welcomed the museum as an asset to the county and offered to cooperate in every way to resolve any problems that access to the park might raise. Further discussions in this regard with appropriate county officials are planned.

As the national museum, the Smithsonian Institution is deeply concerned with the preservation of historic sites as well as committed to safeguarding the ecological balance of our remaining open spaces. We have no plans to destroy the old Civil War fort. Our initial plans to reconstruct a revolutionary war encampment and small palisaded fort will avoid the old earthworks entirely and will be located further to the south in an open area. All exhibits will be set back at least 200 feet from residential property lines while trees and other plantings, as well as fencing, will serve to insulate the museum park from residential areas. We are sure that museum activities will not create an annoyance to the surrounding community.

The very nature of the museum park can be expected to attract visitors, generally in family type groups, wishing to spend part of the day in an inspirational outdoor environment. There should be no concentration of heavy traffic at any one time as might be encountered at, say, the Filene Center (Wolftrap), or the Carter Barron Amphitheater.

Discussions with county officials as well as with area citizens' groups indicate the outdoor museum is looked on as an asset to the Fort Foote community, one that will enhance rather than depreciate property values. We feel there is ample room to accommodate the exhibits and other museum facilities without encroaching on nearby residential areas.

The subcommittee's attention is invited to the attached copy of an editorial appearing in the Washington Post on November 15, 1971 (enclosure 3), welcoming the proposal for Bicentennial Outdoor Museum. Such strong community support, added to the endorsement of the President contained in his special message to the Congress of February 4, 1972 (see p. 8 enclosure 4), have greatly encouraged us in developing Bicentennial Outdoor Museum as a new dimension in the presentation of history. I can assure you that the Smithsonian Institution will seek to work in harmony with the Fort Foote community and will give every consideration to the best interests of Prince Georges County.

December 9, 1966

Mr. W. C. Dutton, Jr., Chairman
Maryland-National Capital Park and
Planning Commission
4811 Riverdale Road
Riverdale, Maryland

Dear Mr. Dutton:

On November 16, 1966, the Planning Commission met and discussed the proposed National Armed Forces Museum Park, but deferred for thirty days any recommendation for approval or disapproval. This letter is to apprise you of the views of the community in which the proposed Museum Park will be located. I am sending copies to each of the other Prince Georges County members of the Planning Commission, so that they too will be aware of our views.

The Oxon Hill Vista Citizens Association covers the area in which it is proposed that the Museum Park be located. No resident in the area has approached me with any objection to the Museum. The Museum has been discussed at two meetings of our Citizens Association, although not perhaps in depth because of lack of detail with respect to it. There may be citizens who have reservations about it, or who may later object for personal reasons. To date, however, the general community feeling is unanimously favorable.

A study of the land situation shows that the Smoot Land and Gravel Company owns about 314 acres, the Potomac Land and Gravel Company owns 80 acres, and Mrs. Carolyn Cagle owns about 130 acres, a total of about 524 acres, all in the general area of the proposed Museum Park. This total acreage is appraised for tax purposes at $193,490, and taxes are assessed in the amount of $6,850.26. The Museum Park contemplates use of 85 acres now owned by the National Park Service, and acquisition of 175 acres of water, 35 acres of filled land, and 315 acres of existing land. This latter acquisition must come mainly from the 524 acres mentioned, with perhaps other small parcels from adjacent acreage. The withdrawal from taxable status of this land will have a very small impact on the present tax structure-it appears that this would not exceed a withdrawal of approximately $5,000 from total tax receipts. It should also be remembered that a portion of this acreage is within the taking lines of the proposed George Washington Memorial Parkway, and construction of the GWMP will in any event remove some of the acreage involved from taxable status. Thus the tax impact of the Museum Park by itself will actually be less than the withdrawal I have mentioned. Further, in view of the several proposals for this land, and our resolve to protect the Potomac shores from undesirable development, it is unlikely that this land will ever be

assessed at a high valuation, with consequent high tax return. The present Henson Creek Watershed Master Plan, and even the proposed South Potomac Sector Plan, still in a formative stage, confirms a protected park-type usage for these lands.

In contrast to the small tax impact, there should be considered the high impact of wages paid and materials bought if the Museum Park project is undertaken. The economic benefits will be enormous - in the multi-millions. Nor will these economic benefits cease upon completion of the project. People and material will be needed for continuing maintenance and operation. Thousands of visitors will also have a tremendously beneficial economic effect on the whole metropolitan area.

A letter to the Editor published in the Sunday Star of October 2, 1966, written by a resident of the area south of Broad Creek, not a resident of our area, drew a very lurid picture of the proposed "Temple to the Gods of War". Her liberal use of descriptive adjectives and the wild portraits she drew with her words made interesting reading. However, her suppositions were far from fact or reality, and her motives are suspect. Citizens who live much closer to the proposed site, who welcome the acquisition of parkland for the public benefit, who are thoughtful of the entire community, and who look forward to the future and to the alternatives which face them, have substantially different views.

War is never a pleasant thing. But it has been with us since the dawn of civilization. It is part of our past. It will doubtless be part of our future. Hiding history will not change it. A pictorial history of the Armed Forces, in the dignified presentation proposed for the Armed Forces Museum, will be an asset to the community in which it will be located.

Wars are not totally bad. From wars have come tremendous advances in medicine, in transportation, in social adjustment, in industrial progress, in communications, to list only a few. The sides of war which are not all bad will be portrayed as well as the historical aspects.

The Armed Forces continue to exist between wars. Their peacetime accomplishments will also be portrayed. The construction of the Panama Canal, the opening of the West, the understanding and control of malaria, the improvement of rivers and harbors, and many other accomplishments have been achieved in peacetime. The Museum proposes to portray these peacetime accomplishments so that the role of the Armed Forces in the nation as a continuing whole will be shown in proper perspective.

The community in general supports the National Armed Forces Museum Park proposal. We hope that, when you again discuss and vote on it, you will support it and recommend its approval.

Sincerely yours,

George L. Price, President
Oxon Hill Vista Citizens Association
4 Panorama Drive
Oxon Hill, Maryland 20021

Mr. W. C. Dutton, Jr., Chairman
Maryland - National Capital Park and Planning Commission
4811 Riverdale Road
Riverdale, Maryland

Dear Mr. Dutton:

In reference to the proposed location of the National Armed Forces Museum Park in our area, as President of the Indian Head Highway Area Action Council I would strongly urge that you look upon this project favorably.

One of the objectives of the citizen's organization which I represent is protection of the limited access and high speed features of Indian Head Highway. However, among a number of other objectives is the promotion of beautification and of park, recreational, and cultural projects for the lands adjacent thereto.

We think that this particular location overlooking the Potomac River is most fitting. It is a locale rich in American history, with such landmarks as Oxon Hill Manor, Notley Hall, and Harmony Hall, and with Fort Foote and Fort Washington reminding us of the basic freedoms gained and protected for us by the military forces of the nation.

Not the least of our considerations is the fact that such a cultural addition will add rather than detract from the preservation of a Potomac River that belongs to all of the people of America ---- an objective we hope and pray will always be an integral part of your planning.

Sincerely yours,

H. David Cubbage

H. David Cubbage, President
Indian Head Highway Area Action Council
6827 Murray Hill Drive
Oxon Hill, Maryland 20022

The Washington Post

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER ... MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1971 PAGE A18

Bicentennial Encampments

We welcome the proposal of the Smithsonian Institution for the celebration of the American Bicentennial whereabouts. It calls for two "bicentennial outdoor museums" along the Potomac. One, on the Maryland side, would be located at Fort Foote, just south of the Woodrow Wilson Bridge. The other, on the Virginia side, would be located at Jones Point, just north of the bridge at the edge of Alexandria. Both are to focus on the Revolutionary War citizen soldier shown in "an operating military encampment where Americans of all ages can explore their country's fascinating past in an educational environment designed to bring history alive." The visitors is to "see, hear, touch, smell and taste life as known by our 18th-century ancestors." Plans for the 105-acre Fort Foote park include a modest visitor center with parking areas, a parade ground, a palisaded fort, a continental encampment, a naval ordnance park and a boat landing. The 7-acre Jones Point area may include a ship basin serving as a permanent berth for historic Navy and Coast Guard vessels, including the USS Tecumseh of Civil War fame that is to be restored after more than a century on the bottom of Mobile Bay. The Smithsonian's planners hope that water taxis will ferry tourists between Jones Point and Fort Foote and perhaps Mount Vernon.

At this point, however, the Smithsonian is still awaiting permission from the White House Office of Management and Budget to submit legislation which would allow it to negotiate with the Interior Department about the use of these sites. Once this is obtained, the Smithsonian can also officially begin to coordinate its plans with the Alexandria and Prince Georges County authorities in order to draw up the definitive plans for handling the crowd of visitors. And once that is done the Smithsonian has to go back to Congress for authorization and appropriation of funds. In short, actual development of these outdoor museums is still a long way off. And yet, distant and tentative as they are, these Smithsonian plans are so far the most tangible bicentennial proposals anyone has come up with.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 4, 1972

MEMORANDUM FOR SECRETARY RIPLEY

Subject: President's Message on the District of Columbia Bicentennial Program

Enclosed is an advance copy of the President's message on the District of Columbia Bicentennial program. I appreciate the cooperation of your staff in the formulation of these proposals. I am sending it to you on an "eyes only" basis prior to its scheduled release at 11 a.m., Friday, February 4.

Egil Krogh, Jr.
Assistant Director
Domestic Counsel

Enclosure

FOR RELEASE AT 12 NOON (EST) February 4, 1972

Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

"Seafaring is necessary," says the Latin inscription on an old building in one of the great European port cities; "mere living is not." This same spirit of movement, venture, and quest animates the whole sweep of America's story -- from its discovery by men who lived for sailing, to its founding as a nation by men who lived for liberty, to its modern maturity as the world's preeminent power -- and it will do so still, 4 years hence, when we observe the Bicentennial of American independence. The Nation could not if it wanted to, and should not if it could, drop anchor somewhere in 1976 and savor the occasion at leisure. By its very nature it can only speed through the year as through any other, under full sail, on into a new century.

The central challenge of our Bicentennial preparations, therefore, is to plan for an observance "on the move." Many groups -- public and private, national and local -- have already devoted several years of creative thought and effort to meeting this challenge. The common goal to which all subscribe has nowhere been stated better than in the 1970 report of the celebration's official planning and coordinating body, the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission (ARBC): "to forge a new national commitment -- a new Spirit for '76 -- a commitment which will unite the nation in purpose and dedication to the advancement of human welfare as we move into Century III of American National Life."

We can best forge such a spirit, the Commission went on to recommend, by approaching the Bicentennial as an occasion both for understanding our heritage better and for quickening the progress toward our horizons -- not just in one chosen location or a few, but in every State, city, and community. The Commission's goal and the principles deriving from it have my strongest support, and I have followed with interest the ARBC's further work as well as that of the individual Bicentennial Commissions already set up or now being formed by each State and territory, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia.

THE BICENTENNIAL IN WASHINGTON

Since the Federal Government has special responsibility for District of Columbia affairs, my closest contact has been with the planning effort now underway here in the District -- and I have found its progress thus far most impressive. And so it should be. For while no one city will dominate this truly national anniversary, Washington -- which was built to be the Capital of the Republic born in 1776 and seat of the Government constituted in 1787, and which has been in many ways a center of the hopes of all Americans in all generations since -- has a unique role to play. As its plans are made known, they may well serve as a stimulus and an example for the equally important plans being made in thousands of other communities. Both to

ensure that Washington itself is ready for 1976 and to spur Bicentennial activity all across the country, I shall outline to the Congress today an action plan for Federal partnership in the District of Columbia's Bicentennial observance.

My proposals follow two basic themes. One is the quest for quality of life -- today's name for the age-old aspiration which Jefferson at the Nation's birth called "the pursuit of happiness." Here is the very essence of a Bicentennial celebrated "on the move." The past success of this quest, its present vigor, and its future prospects will provide a telling measure for our self-assessment as the great milestone nears. Such a theme's immediacy will call up exertion as well as congratulation -- not only a birthday party but an actual rebirth.

The second theme which I would stress is dual excellence for Washington. In choosing which Bicentennial projects to pursue among myriad worthy possibilities, an old question arises again and again: Washington for Washingtonians, or Washington for all Americans? A kind of civic schizophrenia has troubled this city from the earliest days of its double existence as both a national capital and a community in its own right. Solutions going to both extremes have had their advocates -- yet there is a better answer than either making thousands of people reside neglected in a strictly Federal city that is "a nice place to visit," or making millions of other people receive their governance from a narrowly provincial and self-centered capital where officials and visitors are classed as outsiders.

The Bicentennial Era, I am convinced, is the right time for Washington to gain a new and more expansive sense of itself, and to find in its dual identity an opportunity for dual excellence unparalleled among American cities. The seat of government can excel as an exemplary living city, at the same time the home of 750,000 local residents excels as a gracious host to fellow-citizens and foreign visitors who may number 40 million during 1976 alone.

The projects proposed in this message, then, treat quality of life in the Nation's Capital as indivisible. They aim for dual excellence, in the conviction that a more liveable city is a more visitable one, and vice versa. For the most part, they emphasize physical construction -- not by any means because public works are the sum total of our Bicentennial intentions for the District, but only because building time is already becoming critically short. Activities of many other types, such as commemorative events, pageantry, and social and cultural programs, which will of course be essential to the human dimension of the Bicentennial but which require somewhat shorter lead-times, are also being planned. Reports on these activities and, in many cases, requests for approval and funding will be submitted to the Congress as we move toward 1976.

One further note on Bicentennial concerns not mentioned here but certainly not forgotten: It is my feeling that nothing we could do for the District of Columbia during the next 4 years would be more meaningful or more appropriate to the Spirit of '76 than granting this city and its people first-class status: voting representation in the Congress. I am encouraged by the apparently warmer climate for this reform on Capitol Hill in 1972, and it will continue to have my support.

FORT LINCOLN NEW TOWN

Speaking at the National Archives last summer in a ceremony inaugurating the Bicentennial Era, I described an unusual painting which hangs in the Roosevelt Room across from the Oval Office in the White House. The scene portrayed is the signing of the Declaration of Independence -- but for some reason the canvas was never finished, and many of the figures in the crowded hall are just sketched in, or left blank. The symbolism of this, I said, is that "the American Revolution is unfinished business, with important roles still open for each of us to play." A broad cross-section of District of Columbia citizens have now begun playing their roles in the continuing drama by serving on Mayor Washington's recently formed Bicentennial Assembly and Bicentennial Commission. We in the administration found the work of the old local Commission quite valuable in formulating our own plans for 1976, and we look forward to working closely with the reorganized two-level planning group in the future.

One of the strongest strains of community opinion identified by local representatives like these is a commitment to revitalizing the urban heart of this Washington area. This, not flight to the suburbs or complacent satisfaction with the status quo, seems to arouse hope and determination at the neighborhood level. At the same time it seems a most appropriate cornerstone for a Bicentennial program designed to lift the quality of Washington life.

Accordingly, I shall initiate immediate Federal action to move ahead on plans for building a new town at Fort Lincoln in Northeast Washington. Fort Lincoln, over 300 acres of open land which received its name as a military post a century ago and which was long the site of the National Training School for Boys, offers an ideal chance to create not just another urban project where homes are razed and the human factor is designed out, but a totally new community planned around people. More than 4,000 dwellings for families of varied incomes are envisioned -- three-quarters of them owner-occupied, to provide an anchor of stability in the development.

Innovative public transportation and communications systems and experimental educational programs would help knit the community together. Both the installation of these features and the construction work itself would be used as demonstration settings for some of the social-benefit technology applications which I proposed in my State of the Union message. Also integral to the new town would be a Federal employment center for 5,000 to 10,000 employees, and a possible satellite campus for the Federal City College. The development would be financed through public-private partnership, with the initial Federal investment (supplemented by District contributions which will need approval by the Congress) likely to be matched several times over in related private investment.

"The city lives!" -- a rallying cry which meets with considerable skepticism in some quarters today -- would be the assurance forcefully offered to Washingtonians and the world by a Fort Lincoln town occupied and operating in 1976. We are determined to make it happen.

NEIGHBORHOOD SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Fort Lincoln idea is not new, but the impetus behind it is -- a neighborhood, community-based impetus, with which I am delighted to associate this administration. In order to demonstrate our support

for this kind of bootstrap Bicentennial initiative, we shall ask the Congress to make available several million dollars in Federal funds to supplement the local funds set aside to carry out the social development project proposals which will be gathered by the local Bicentennial Commission and Assembly in neighborhoods all over Washington beginning this spring. None of these latter projects will approach the scale of Fort Lincoln, but most will be no less soundly rooted in ordinary people's knowledge of their own needs. The process of listening and response, as well as the project implementation itself, will make for a healthier and more progressive city.

We are also increasing our efforts to assist in redevelopment of the inner-city areas devastated by the riots of April 1968. Two recent groundbreakings give evidence that the work is moving ahead, but also remind us of how much is left to do. The job, of course, is not the Federal Government's alone, but we must and shall contribute our full share and see the obligation through at an accelerated pace.

MORE COMMUNITY PARKS

One frequently voiced need is for more parkland -- not just in the ceremonial center of the city, but out in the residential sections as well. Planning is now underway for a joint Federal-District park development program focusing on underused, publicly owned land near the Anacostia River, close to some of the District's most crowded neighborhoods. New recreational facilities will be constructed, to permit intensive use of the sorely needed new parks by Anacostia residents. Also within the Anacostia Basin, improvements will be carried out at the National Arboretum. Another major green-space project planned for completion by 1976 is the Fort Circle Parks, 17 outposts of the Army's old defensive system around the periphery of the District of Columbia, some dating back as far as the War of 1812. Strips of parkland are to link all the forts into a continuous belt containing bike trails, hiking paths, community recreation facilities, and campsites. Further, the District and the Interior Department will cooperate in rehabilitating and upgrading smaller parks in many areas of the city. I ask the Congress to approve the funds requested in my 1973 budget to move all of these projects forward on schedule.

A NEW DOWNTOWN CENTER

I also support, as vital to the kind of development momentum Washington must have to hold its head up among American cities in the Bicentennial Era, the District government's intention to construct a major convention center-sports arena complex near Mount Vernon Square.

This project would help to counter the centrifugal forces which are pushing both the leisure activities of local people and the major gatherings of out-of-town visitors away from the centers of many major cities. It would mean new business and investment and jobs for blocks around. And it would inject new life into nearby neighborhoods -- provided, of course, that the legitimate concerns of merchants, working people, and residents in those neighborhoods receive fair consideration in the planning and location process. The scope of Federal assistance, however, should be appropriately limited, since I believe that a development largely local in function and benefits should have substantial local financing as well.

FOLLOWING THROUGH: EDUCATION AND TRANSPORTATION

New communities, new parks, new focal points for downtown business -- all will help Washington carry through the ARBC's "Horizons '76" theme of honoring our founding principles by forging a better future with them. So too will two other ongoing District efforts, for which Congressional assistance requested during the last session is still much needed: our public colleges and our METRO subway system.

Washington Technical Institute is proceeding with plans for buildings at its new permanent location on the north side of the former Bureau of Standards site in Northwest Washington. Federal City College remains in scattered lease space throughout the city despite explosive enrollment growth in the past 4 years; it hopes to occupy a campus of its own in and around the old District Library building north of Mount Vernon Square, as well as satellite locations elsewhere. The Congress can help to expedite these campus development efforts by enacting the D. C. Capital Financing Act, which makes special provision for funding college construction through direct Federal grants rather than through Treasury loans as at present.

In my D. C. message urging this action last April, I noted that WTI and the new International Center which is to share the Bureau of Standards site will in the future symbolize "side by side the Capital City's dedication to human development and to international understanding." Action by the Congress late in 1971 cleared the way for actual sale to foreign governments of lots at the International Center to begin last week. By 1976 the cluster of new chanceries there will be a pride to Americans and foreign guests alike. Let us now make sure that the District's public colleges will also be a showplace in the Bicentennial year. Ample and balanced opportunities in higher education are essential, if we are to convince millions of 1976 student visitors that the District takes care of its own.

METRO, and all of the other elements which with it will comprise a balanced modern transportation system for greater Washington, are central to Bicentennial plans for the District. We need the pride of achievement in areawide cooperation which the system will give all communities taking part. We need its people-moving capacity to cope with visitor traffic which may average up to 100,000 people daily throughout the anniversary year. I am today renewing the commitment of all the agencies and resources of the Federal Government toward maximum progress on the entire transportation system -- subway, freeways, bridges, parking, and support facilities -- before 1976. The action of the Congress in December to support continued METRO funding was enormously heartening to the people of the Capital region; it gave, in fact, a glimmer of hope to beleaguered commuters everywhere. The grim Thanksgiving prospect of a great many excavated streets to fill back in has now become the far brighter prospect of at least 24 miles of operating subway -- the most modern anywhere -- by 1976. Urgently needed now is prompt approval by the Congress of Federal guarantees for METRO revenue bonds -- the next essential step to getting the trains running.

TO WELCOME 40 MILLION GUESTS

Both the sheer visitor volume anticipated at the height of the bicentennial observance, and the important goal of eliminating a "them and us" polarity between city residents and their guests from around the world, dictate that past patterns which have made the Mall and its immediate environs a sort of "tourist ghetto" must now go. All of Washington must be made not only hospitable and attractive to the visitor -- which the proposals just outlined should go far toward achieving -- but easily accessible as well. I have directed the Secretary of Transportation to coordinate interagency action plans for supplementing those subway lines in service by 1976 with a coordinated network of other public transportation on which visitors can move from fringe parking areas (to be developed under these plans) to points of interest nearer the city center.

At the hub of this network should be a new National Visitors Center in and around Union Station. Such a facility, desirable for all years, becomes indispensable as we look to the Bicentennial. I have therefore charged the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the Secretary of Transportation, to take immediate action to move the National Visitors Center out of the talk stage, and to prepare new proposals for bringing it to completion by 1976. When Union Station was built early in this century at the height of the railroad era, one of its express purposes was to permit removal of an unsightly terminal and tracks from the east end of the Mall. Its rehabilitation in the seventies as the Capital's principal reception and orientation point for travelers on all modes of ground transportation would be most appropriate, and would once again relieve the Mall and downtown areas of much traffic congestion. An "air rights" parking garage for buses and visitors' cars, convenient public transit connections, and a central information facility tied in with a citywide tourist guidance and information system would be the major features of the project.

Here is an opportunity for public and private resources to combine to fill a Bicentennial need. Notwithstanding the collapse of previous railroad financing plans for the Center at the time of the Penn Central bankruptcy, I have asked Secretaries Morton and Volpe to seek substantial railroad participation as they formulate the new proposals. I shall submit these to the Congress as soon as possible, with hopes of rapid approval.

Another step which should promote smoother tourist flow to major attractions is construction of a METRO station at Arlington National Cemetery. This station, for which planning funds are requested in my new budget, would speed movement from Washington over to the Arlington shrine, which by 1976 will be enhanced with numerous improvements including a new Memorial Chapel and columbarium. At the same time it would offer the arriving visitor one more convenient transfer point from private to public transportation on the way into the Capital itself.

BICENTENNIAL GARDENS

Moving in toward the center of the city, what will the 1976 visitor find along the Mall? Most strikingly new and charming, perhaps, would be a:

park and recreation center called Bicentennial Gardens, which I propose be developed in the open land along Constitution Avenue between the Washington Monument and Lincoln Memorial. Since the last of the old World War I "tempos" were removed from the West Mall in 1970, we have explored many alternative plans for developing in their place facilities for people of all ages, incomes, and interests, residents and tourists alike, to enjoy.

The Bicentennial Gardens plan, which will soon be ready to present in detail but which of course remains open to the ideas and desires of those for whom it is intended, might be called an American cousin of Copenhagen's beloved Tivoli. It follows the present contours of the land on a low profile in keeping with other Mall developments. A restaurant, smaller eating areas, an open-air theater, a bandshell, an area for ice skating, a children's play area, fountains, gardens, a boating lake, and walking paths are examples of the kind of features that might be included. There could be underground parking to accommodate tour buses, a terminal for the tourist trams, and a visitors center in the middle of the Gardens. With such a development, the Mall's attractions would be better balanced and dispersed, evening activities now concentrated in the Smithsonian Quadrangle would have a second focal point, and mingling of Washingtonians and visitors in a pleasant year-round setting would be encouraged. Quality of life for everyone in the Capital would be enhanced.

THE MAILL IN 1976

The three major monuments and memorials in easy reach of Bicentennial Gardens are to be renovated and improved in a 4-year Park Service program beginning with this year's budget now before the Congress. Another facelifting project along the whole length of the Mall, and on the Ellipse as well, will reconstruct roadways, add walks, bikeways, plantings, and fountains, and provide for a new Ceremonial Drive. This work too is budgeted for fiscal year 1973 and beyond, to be completed by 1976.

The Mall east of the Washington Monument should also have a new look for the Bicentennial. Besides the Hirshhorn Museum and National Gallery of Art addition which are now being constructed, there will be a handsome new building for one of the Mall's oldest tenants, the Smithsonian Institution. This structure, which will house the National Air and Space Museum with exhibits ranging from Kitty Hawk to Hadley Rille and with a former astronaut in charge, can be ready in 1976 if the Congress will move now to approve FY 1973 construction funds for it; the plans are nearly complete. The Smithsonian also plans restoration of the historic Arts and Industries Building to its original 1880s appearance, as a fit setting for the Nation's Centennial exhibits which it displayed following the Philadelphia Exposition nearly a century ago and will display again for the Bicentennial, and construction of a major new "Nation of Nations" exhibit in the Museum of History and Technology to illustrate America's multicultural tradition. Both projects are the subject of FY 1973 budget requests.

A fourth important undertaking by the Smithsonian -- not on the Mall but rather a part of the effort to give the bicentennial activities metropolitan scope -- is the Bicentennial Outdoor Museum planned for old Fort Foote, Maryland, on the Potomac in Prince Georges County. The restored fort is to serve as the scene for re-creation of Revolutionary events such as encampments, war-time life, and parades for 1976. I ask prompt congressional action on legislation to approve the Bicentennial Outdoor Museum and to authorize appropriations for planning it.

REALIZING A VISION: PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE

As L'Enfant's majestic expanse of Mall provides an axis along which Washington visitors can honor and relive the American past, so Pennsylvania Avenue, leaving the Mall by the new reflecting pool in front of the Capitol and angling away from it a long mile up to the White House, forms the main axis of government activity shaping the American present and future. This avenue, then, also demands attention as we move to dress up the heart of the city for our two hundredth birthday. By 1976, let us complete the great Federal Triangle office complex in the spirit of the McMillan Commission's original vision 70 years ago. Let us build at its center a Grand Plaza worthy of the name, by transforming what is now a parking lot into a people-oriented park for government workers and visitors to enjoy. (Visitors will also benefit from the new information and orientation center to be opened in the Great Hall of the Commerce Building by 1976, intended to introduce citizens to the activities of all the executive departments and agencies.) I have requested funds in my budget for fiscal year 1973 to move forward on the Federal Triangle and Grand Plaza projects; with the cooperation of the Congress the work will begin in the near future.

The north side of Pennsylvania Avenue, and with it many blocks of the downtown area, can also be revitalized or well on the way by the time we celebrate the Bicentennial. The FBI building now rising north of the Avenue symbolizes half of the answer -- Federal construction -- and can stand completed and in use by 1976 with continued congressional support. A further appropriation for this project is included in my new budget requests.

The other half of the answer for Pennsylvania Avenue is coordinated development planning which will mobilize the private sector and help bring commercial and residential activity back to this part of the city. The heart of Washington must not become so dominated by Federal buildings that it sits abandoned and lifeless on evenings and weekends. The two Presidents before me initiated steps to prevent this, and to make the Avenue instead a corridor of lively and varied activity, public and private -- and my administration has continued to press this effort. In September 1970 I announced my strong support for a legislative proposal to establish a development corporation to accomplish the needed revitalization. Since then the proposal has been substantially modified in a good faith effort to accommodate all interests and segments of opinion. Once again, I urge the Congress to act quickly and favorably on the Pennsylvania Avenue Bicentennial Development Corporation bill.

When I first expressed support for the corporation plan nearly 17 months ago, I called it "an opportunity to fulfill, in this city, at this time, a magnificent vision of the men who founded our Nation, and at the same time to create a standard for the rest of the Nation by which to measure their own urban

achievement, and on which to build visions of their own." It is not an opportunity that waits forever, though; of the time available between that 1970 statement and the beginning of the Bicentennial year, more than a fourth is already gone. Every month that passes without this legislation further dims our chances of giving all Americans one birthday present they ought to have -- a Capital "main street" to be proud of.

THE NEXT FOUR YEARS

Both local and Federal plans for the Bicentennial celebration here in the Nation's Capital are far from complete at present. It is right that they should continue to evolve and expand as we move toward 1976. This message, however, attempts to set the tone and theme for Federal participation over the course of the next 4 years, and also to convey some of the aspirations of Washingtonians themselves without presuming to dictate what those aspirations should be.

The various levels and jurisdictions of government in the Washington area are well organized to follow through on the proposals I make today and to supervise further planning. The American Revolution Bicentennial Commission, with its distinguished bipartisan membership headed by David J. Mahoney, continues to provide excellent national leadership. The District government is well served by the responsive local Assembly and Commission structure to which I referred above; Mayor Washington is also establishing liaison with suburban planning bodies and with State officials of both Virginia and Maryland. The massive and diverse physical construction effort outlined in this message has been coordinated through a full-time District of Columbia bicentennial task force within the General Services Administration, until recently headed with great skill by Administrator Robert Kunzig. Now that Mr. Kunzig has become a Federal judge, I shall ensure that this coordination work is carried forward at the same high standard.

Under such direction and with the support of the Congress, we can achieve our Bicentennial goal of dual excellence in the District of Columbia, and we can realize by 1976 a dramatic improvement in the quality of Washington life for all whose physical or spiritual home this great Capital is. And by so doing we can help to inspire and encourage the preparations of other communities all across the country for a truly magnificent Bicentennial.

RICHARD NIXON

THE WHITE HOUSE,

February 4, 1972.

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BICENTENNIAL PARK COSTS

Mrs. HANSEN. What do you estimate the Fort Foote Bicentennial Park will eventually cost?

Secretary RIPLEY. Do we have Fort Foote figures?

Mr. BRADLEY. We have a projection in the justification before you, Madam Chairman, of $1,500,000 for fiscal year 1974, assuming legislative success in 1973 of course, and then $1.5 million in the following year. That would give us $3 million for development or construction, if you please, and the $275,000 we have requested for planning. Beyond that we think that what we are going to have to do, even as we did at the Zoo, is proceed on yearly increments of self-contained development. As we complete one stage then we will go to the next one. We do not have any long-range total estimated cost. We just don't think we are ready for that.

Mr. WYATT. Would you yield further, Madam Chairman?

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes.

DISTINCTIONS BETWEEN SMITHSONIAN AND THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Mr. WYATT. I, wonder if you would prepare for the record and send a copy to the chairman and to me a statement defining where you think the Smithsonian role should be in connection with outdoor museums and/or parks and what the line of distinction is between the Smithsonian and the National Park Service. I think perhaps you would like to do this at your leisure, so to speak, rather than just an off-the-cuff rejoinder.

(The information follows:)

STATEMENT ON RELATIVE ROLES OF THE SMITHSONIAN AND THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE IN CONNECTION WITH OUTDOOR MUSEUMS AND HISTORICAL SITES

The National Park Service has both a clear authority and a distinguished record in the preservation and interpretation of actual sites of historical significance within the United States. Examples that come readily to mind include the sites of early settlements (Saint Augustine, Jamestown), battlefields (Concord, Gettysburg) and buildings (Independence Hall, Fort Laramie).

It is the Smithsonian's view that the National Park Service should continue to establish and operate museums or museum-like exhibits at the properties under its jurisdiction. In this mission the role of the Smithsonian has been to aid the Park Service with both research and exhibits techniques. The record of mutually rewarding cooperation of this kind is noteworthy. A distinguished Smithsonian archeologist, Dr. John C. Ewers, has long been involved in the planning and preparations for museums or exhibits at such National Park Service sites as the Ocmulgee National Monument in Georgia, the Custer Battlefield Monument and Museum in Montana, and the Pipestone National Monument in Minnesota.

There are similar examples of cooperation between scholars and curators of other American museums and the National Park Service. An outstanding example of long term research support to the Park Service was the Smithsonian's River Basins Survey. This bureau of the Institution, which ran from 1945 to 1969, was established at the request of the National Park Service, the Bureau of Reclamation, and the Corps of Engineers to discover the most important Amerindian archeological sites threatened by dam construction and determine which ones should be preserved for their scientific research or public educational value. It remains only to say that all such cooperation between the Park Service and the American museum community should be encouraged, since well planned museums and exhibits can make all the difference in whether or not the visiting public has a meaningful learning experience, as opposed to simply "being there."

It is in the outdoor presentation of history at places other than actual historical sites that the Smithsonian and other museums should play their traditional role. Museums have traditionally been concerned with re-creating and dramatizing history from the ground up, whether indoors in a conventional museum building or outdoors in appropriately located, reconstructed settings. Museums should be ideally suited to the latter task, by virtue both of material resources and of long experience in the interpretation and presentation of our cultural heritage. Successful examples are many. The world renowned Nordiska Museum, Sweden's premier historical museum, has been a pioneer in moving outdoors. Starting in the late nineteenth century, the Nordiska Museum built a small

village at Skansen to present a broad span of Swedish cultural history. At Skansen the visitor may see and enter church buildings, shops, schools, ships and farm houses, some built from original materials and some totally reconstructed. In this country the New York State Historical Museum at Cooperstown has broadened from a general historical museum towards the presentation of the agricultural traditions of the region in which it is located through an outdoor re-creation of a nineteenth century farming environment.

The above are but two among many examples. In general, American museums are more and more embracing a philosophy of getting out from behind conventional building walls and static, glasscase exhibits towards living outdoor settings. This is because:

(a) Pragmatic considerations of size of objects -- a complete house instead of a room thereof, or a ship itself instead of a marine drawing -- so require.

(b) Outdoor elements permit the visitor to enter, inspect and then learn for himself, rather than to be held off with guard rails, glass cases and excessive labels. Outdoor elements are also ideally suited to adding the living or human factor to exhibits; that is, to the presentation of the craftsman as well as the object he makes. The Smithsonian's highly popular annual Festival of American Folklife is a living testament to the desirability of moving in this direction.

(c) Most importantly, experience has shown that outdoor elements provide high learning motivation by placing the visitor in a total environment in which he himself imagines great events, an environment, in short, where he can more easily re-create and reinterpret his cultural heritage.

It is with this philosophy in mind that the Smithsonian has requested the total environment presentation of the American Revolution known as Outdoor Bicentennial Museum. It is also the rationale behind the National Armed Forces Museum Advisory Board Act of August 30, 1961, which authorized the Smithsonian to undertake "...exhibits and study collections not appropriate for the military exhibits of the Smithsonian Institution on the Mall" and to provide facilities "for the display of large military objects and for the reconstruction, in an appropriate way, on lands acquired pursuant to recommendations made under subsection (a) of this section, of exhibits showing the nature of fortifications, trenches, and other military and naval facilities characteristic of the American colonial period, the War of the Revolution, and subsequent American military and naval operations."

In summary, therefore, the emphasis of the National Park Service is on interpreting the historic and other values of properties under its protection, while the Smithsonian and other museums are mainly concerned with interpreting the past through both traditional and innovative museum methodologies. In defining respective responsibilities in particular cases, we believe the most important overall consideration is full consultation and cooperation between the two agencies as has so often been the case.

OTHER OUTDOOR MUSEUMS

Mr. WYATT. Also I would like to ask this question. Is there any other outdoor museum that might approach a national park or historic site sort of thing outside of the Washington area now in contemplation, by existing legislation or by drawing board, by the Smithsonian?

Secretary RIPLEY. In regard to the latter question, I can answer it right away. The only thing which might be construed as relating to a living historical museum which the Smithsonian has been consulted about is a bill introduced into this Congress under the sponsorship of Congressman Patman, as I recall, which has to do with a living historical farm. Coongressman Patman and a group of other Members of the Congress have been very much interested in concepts of historical farming. We have been in correspondence with the Congressman about this legislation essentially in an advisory capacity. We do have in our Museum of History and Technology a curator who is very much concerned with farming technology, equipment, regarding the history of the evolution of farming which, of course, is of enormous importance in this country. So we have volunteered to act at no cost in an advisory capacity.

But as far as I am aware, that is the only concept of this sort which has come up. In any case, we have participated because we are in a special position of knowing something about the history of farming. Aside from that, I don't know of any other. We often get requests for advice. It doesn't matter where it comes from such as Ticonderoga, or someone here or someone there wants to know what kind of uniforms the people were wearing or what kind of music was being played. They come to us because we have a general encyclopedic compendium of information about things of this sort that happened all over the country.

Mr. WYATT. Thank you, Doctor.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER INSTITUTE

Mrs. HANSEN. What is your legislative authority for the Dwight D. Eisenhower Institute development?

Secretary RIPLEY. This also stems from the act of 1961, Madam Chairman, which called for the creation under the National Armed Forces Museum Advisory Board of a center to study the causes, background, philosophy, and history of war and peace. I have paraphrased the wording of this, but it is the 1961 act which specifically calls for this.

Mrs. HANSEN. How will this work be coordinated with other historic activities of the Revolution being performed by various Federal and State agencies?

Secretary RIPLEY. Within the Smithsonian, we are happy to say it will be coordinated within the Museum of History and Technology, which has a Department of Armed Forces History and it will be coordinated with that. We will also coordinate with interested outside organizations.

BICENTENNIAL OUTDOOR MUSEUM

Mrs. HANSEN. Have you considered other locations for the Fort Foote Bicentennial Outdoor Museum?

Secretary RIPLEY. Well, we have two locations, as you know, Madam Chairman. One is on that side of the river, on the Maryland side. The other is on the Virginia side and we plan eventually to develop them both. The Virginia site is below Alexandria. After the first flurry of concern, the citizens and the citizen groups seemed to be very happy about it, the main problem being traffic access.

Mrs. HANSEN. Where is that site located?

Secretary RIPLEY. Jones Point, it is called. It is under and to the south of the Woodrow Wilson Bridge. It is also under the jurisdiction of the Park Service and the Park Service plans to transfer it to us.

ANACOSTIA NEIGHBORHOOD MUSEUM

Mrs. HANSEN. Since Mr. Kinard, the Director of the Anacostia Neighborhood Museum, is present today I wonder if you could briefly highlight some of your activities for the committee.

Mr. KINARD. Thank you.

What we have been trying to do at the Anacostia Museum is, through a series of programs, involve the residents of Anacostia in what a museum is all about. Ultimately what it boils down to, as far as the community is concerned, is to offer them a basic redefinition of a museum by covering subject matter in which the people are interested. This is our number one effort. A majority of the Anacostia residents are black Americans. In this whole thrust of awareness and identity they are interested in the dynamics of the part that the American black man has played in the history and development of America. This is the historical point.

Second, they are interested in the dynamics of what a community is. In Anacostia, as well as in other parts of the city of Washington, there are many problems of housing, education, and crime. The people are interested in understanding the dynamics of these problems, so much so that if they can understand some of the root causes of the problem they would be in a much better position to say something and to do something about their conditions rather than just feel hurt. The museum's position or posture is if we can help gather through research information on the causes of these problems the local people would cease to have to insult the people, holler, or sit in people's offices. They could go with information and facts. The Anacostia Museum in its development is seeking today to be much more thorough in its research. We are producing many more facts about the programs that we present. This will help people participate in a much more wholesome fashion and ultimately not only participate in the development of individual integrity but gain a sense of community.

SUCCESSFUL ANACOSTIA PROGRAMS

Mrs. HANSEN. What have been some of your most successful programs?

Mr. KINARD. I think the exhibit we have just produced that recreates the history of Anacostia involving residents who lived there for a number of years, their involvement and understanding of what history has been all about, has been one of our most significant contributions.

Another successful continuing effort has been our presentations on the history of Africa which has a variety of allied programs that help young people in the community understand their cultural heritage.

Among other things that we have done is to take youngsters, as well as adults, to the Smithsonian proper on the Mall. Many have never been there before and it is so close but it is almost like a foreign country, as it were. We have taken residents from Anacostia to historical Williamsburg so that they could see somewhat the feeling and flavor of American history and participate in fact much more. So we have presented a variety of projects like these, including programs with schoolchildren in the surrounding neighborhood as well as the greater metropolitan area.

Mrs. HANSEN. As you know, the National Park Service is proposing a sizable sum be spent in fiscal year 1973 for national parks that were of particular interest to the black people.

Mr. KINARD. We are very fortunate that just recently the National Park Service opened the Frederick Douglass Home.

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes.

CONCERN FOR URBAN PROBLEMS

Secretary RIPLEY. May I pay tribute to Mr. Kinard, Madam Chairman, in public, as it were, for the wonderfully thoughtful job that he has performed as our director and say also that he has addressed himself in a very significant way to broad urban problems and, for example, highlighted them by his exhibit on rats and rat infestations which are, of course, a bad problem in every community and in every city.

Mrs. HANSEN. Particularly river communities.

Secretary RIPLEY. And the exhibit was a tremendous success. It was a marvelous success. It really was a great eye opener to the public about the sort of ubiquitous character and the sinister problems of pollution and filth and disposal, and all this kind of thing that occur in every urban situation. It was a wonderful educational exhibition.

Mr. KINARD. Madam Chairman, might I say just a word about that? To just show the kind of things uncovered in this rat exhibition, the Health Department, Washington, D.C., did a survey of our community when they heard that the Museum was interested. We discovered that our community, 257,000 people, is 67 percent rat infested. Fifteen percent is an epidemic in any community. We discovered that there are seven different jurisdictions in Washington that are responsible for the control and extermination of rats. You are talking about the National Capital Housing Authority. In Anacostia we have more than 60 percent of all public housing in Washington. We have the National Capital Park Service which has a lot of open and vacant land in Anacostia. You have the St. Elizabeths Hospital in Anacostia which is a Federal establishment.

In addition to that, you have high rise and garden types of apartments which the developer is responsible for. You have the Capitol in Washington, which is an independent jurisdiction. You have the embassies. You have the GSA, which is responsible for Federal installations. Now, in the city of Washington, and the Mayor was very amused about this, never at any one time do these agencies get together

and launch a program to exterminate rats in the city, and he replied, "Well, that is our problem, fragmentation of services." So the residents were able to see, first, that here is a sort of economic-political problem that we need to address ourselves to and, second, that we who have apple trees, pear trees, cherry trees, and dog as well as bird feeders, need to keep them cleaned. So not only does the Government have responsibility but each citizen has a responsibility too. When you get into the economics on a local level as well as the national level, it ceases to be a parochial little museum and takes on national and international implications.

Thank you.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much, Mr. Kinard, and congratulations on your program accomplishments.

Mr. KINARD. Thank you.

FOLKLIFE AND AMERICAN COLLEGE THEATER FESTIVALS

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting an increase of $60,000 for the Folklife and American College Theater Festivals. What will be the total amount of funding in this regard?

Secretary RIPLEY. I would like to ask Mr. Warner to speak to that if I may. He has a nice poster on the College Theater Festival also to show you.

Mr. WARNER. Madam Chairman, the program increase that we have requested for the Folklife and American Theater College Festivals totals $60,000, with $35,000 going to the Folklife Festival next year and $25,000 for the College Theater Festival. We continue to get some very good outside support for the Folklife Festival. This year to date it totals $155,000 from such organizations as the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the State of Maryland, certain Indian tribal councils, plus $57,500 in indirect or in-kind help and services. That is the outside support that goes to the festival this year.

As Dr. Ripley mentioned with the College Theater Festival this year we have made a very nice poster for the Kennedy Center. It shows a portrait of Edwin Booth, the brother of John Wilkes Booth, playing Iago. This portrait came from the Cooper-Hewitt collection to the Portrait Gallery. Mr. Blair and Mr. Stevens saw it when the Gallery had an exhibition last year, *Portraits of the American Stage, 1771–1971*, and said, "This is what we need." Thus, it is the official poster for the College Theater Festival.

Mrs. HANSEN. Isn't it true that the very holding of the College Theater Festival has resulted in scholarships given by Irene Ryan?

Mr. WARNER. I have so heard. I haven't exact knowledge of how many, but we are looking forward again this year, in addition to the presentations at the Kennedy Center, to have a seminar.

Mrs. HANSEN. I was talking last night to some theater people and they think it is important that you continue the symposiums. I think the symposiums are an important part of the entire College Theater Festival.

Mr. WARNER. We certainly agree.

SCHEDULE OF THE THEATER FESTIVAL

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert in the record a schedule of the College Theater Festival for fiscal year 1973 and what has been done so far in fiscal year 1972. Please indicate the names of the colleges participating.

Mr. WARNER. We have that, but we will be glad to supply it for the record.

(The information follows:)

AMERICAN COLLEGE THEATRE FESTIVAL
Schedule of Productions

1972 Schedule

Dates	School and Production
April 17	United States International University THE ROAR OF THE GREASEPAINT, THE SMELL OF THE CROWD
April 18	Southern Methodist University OEDIPUS REX
April 19	Montana State Univeristy THE PRICE
April 20	Warsaw Theatre Academy ACTS & EXERCISES ON SHAKESPEARE
April 21	North Carolina School of the Arts THE LITTLE FOXES
April 22	University of Hawaii BLACK DRAGON RESIDENCE
April 23	Irene Ryan Scholarship Awards EVENING OF SCENES
April 24	University of Minnesota 365 DAYS
April 25	Warsaw Theatre Academy (Poland) ACTS & EXERCISES ON SHAKESPEARE
April 26	Portland State University THE MISANTHROPE
April 27	Southern Illinois University HOME
April 28	Southeastern Oklahoma State College OF MICE AND MEN
April 29	University of Miami THE BOY FRIEND

1973 Schedule

The schools have not been selected for the 1973 schedule.

COOPERATION BY OTHER ORGANIZATIONS IN THE FESTIVAL

Mrs. HANSEN. What other organizations, either Federal or private, are cooperating with you in this venture?

Mr. WARNER. In the Folklife Festival or College Theater?

Mrs. HANSEN. Both.

Mr. WARNER. In the Folklife Festival this year we are receiving approximately $40,000 from the Bureau of Indian Affairs. That is in part for the salary of Mrs. Clydia Nahwooksy whom we would like to employ. The Bureau has been very generous in funding her last year and this year. We have asked for a position increase in the fiscal 1973 budget for her. We believe it is time that she work for us and that we should put her on our roll. In addition to contributing to the Festival, Mrs. Nahwooksy is doing some very good work throughout the year in surveying the small on-site Indian tribal museums and what their needs may be. She serves us in a great many ways. She represents our principal position increase is in this year's request for the Division of Performing Arts.

Other organizations cooperating with us in the Folklife Festival are the Department of Labor and several labor groups. The AFL–CIO was very pleased with the demonstration in skills and trades that they had last year, so this coming summer we are having the lithographers, moulders, firefighters, carpenters, bricklayers, and bookbinders unions all coming.

As Dr. Ripley mentioned earlier, the State of Maryland is the featured State this year. We are cooperating with the National Capital Parks in I think a very rewarding form of cooperation on Hains Point. Maryland folk arts and crafts can't have justice done to them without including the water activities of the Chesapeake Bay. We have made some wonderful progress. We plan to bring at least five skipjacks, tonging boats, and related artisans representing a lot of these wonderful crafts that are fast disappearing to Washington. The main Folklife Festival will be ours on the Mall, but we are looking forward, in cooperation with the National Capital Parks, to having water activities at Hains Point.

Mrs. HANSEN. Hasn't the American College Theater Festival also received private contributions from one of the airlines?

Mr. WARNER. Yes. The three principal sponsors this year, as they were last year, are American Airlines, American Oil, and American Express. Of course, the arrangements for the commercial sponsorship are largely handled by the Kennedy Center staff. We keep in touch with them, of course, and our job remains to provide for the production costs and services to meet the actors, to stage the rehearsals, to get the scenery, and so on.

Mrs. HANSEN. Wasn't the American National Theater Association very active when this program began?

Mr. WARNER. Yes, they were.

Mrs. HANSEN. Are they still active?

Mr. WARNER. Yes; I believe especially in the preliminary organization of each festival.

Mrs. HANSEN. As I recall, Peggy Wood was one of the individuals who was most enthusiastic when this program was initiated.

Mr. WARNER. That is correct.

AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL PROGRAM

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $1 million for the American Revolution Bicentennial Program. Give me the details on this and indicate how your effort will be coordinated with other Federal agencies.

Secretary RIPLEY. I think Mr. Blitzer can speak to that, Madam Chairman.

Mr. BLITZER. Madam Chairman, I might say that I think this marked jump from our 1972 appropriation really reflects our success in this program and reflects the fact that we are now starting to do things as well as simply planning them. The overall Smithsonian plan for the bicentennial involves virtually every part of the Institution in doing activities that are appropriate to it. It is centered to some extent in the District of Columbia but also has national and international outreach elements as you will see in this presentation. It consists to some extent of exhibitions that will last for some length of time, depending on how popular they are, but it will also produce permanent scholarly results, so we feel in every way it is a well coordinated program within the Smithsonian.

Specifically, the $1 million in total that we are asking for in fiscal 1973 is to be distributed as follows. For the main exhibition in the Museum of History and Technology that we spoke about before, the "Nation of Nations Exhibit," we are requesting $350,000. That will allow us to begin actual construction of that exhibition. For the bicentennial exhibition in the Museum of Natural History, "Ecology–U.S.A./200," we are seeking funding of $60,000. This will be essentially further planning money. For other exhibition purposes in all the Smithsonian museums, and particularly in order to see to it that exhibitions that are done in all of our museums are also done in a way that will allow them to travel through our Traveling Exhibition Service, we are requesting $80,000. Under the heading of the "Bicentennial Survey of American Art," which is our main scholarly program apart from the Encyclopedia of North American Indians, which is not funded under this line of our appropriation, we are requesting the following: The inventory of American paintings before 1914, $55,000; catalog of Revolutionary era portraits, $120,000; bibliography of American art, $50,000; and the survey of folk culture and grassroots of American culture, $25,000. Specifically earmarked for the Traveling Exhibition Service, apart from the $80,000 that we hope to use to make many exhibits travelable, is an amount of $10,000 for the Traveling Exhibition Service itself. For the Anacostia Exhibits Production and Training Center that Mr. Kinard and the Secretary have spoken about, there is an amount of $200,000 in this budget. And finally, there is for general planning and administration and interagency coordination an amount of $50,000.

That is a very quick runthrough.

TRAVELING EXHIBITS

Mr. MCDADE. Do you have these traveling exhibits right now?

Mr. BLITZER. Yes, sir.

Mr. MCDADE. Do you customarily require a charge?

Mr. BLITZER. Yes, sir. This is the catalog of the Traveling Exhibition Service in the Smithsonian.

Mr. MCDADE. How are they financed?

Mr. BLITZER. Virtually by user charges. As you will see, every exhibition in the catalog has a price tag. That is so calculated that when it is all done, we come out even.

Mr. MCDADE. I understand that, but aren't most of the people who would be users, small museums, and don't they also have financial problems?

Mr. BLITZER. I believe it is true to say this is the only national circulating exhibition service that has survived; and it is, we feel, a very important activity; and agreeing with you, in particular it is important for institutions that can't afford even the modest fees. You will see some less than $100. We would like very much to depart from the principle that SITES must support itself and use appropriated money in order to support exhibitions.

Mr. MCDADE. What were the costs last year that were imposed on users?

Mr. BLITZER. It would be equal to the total budget of the whole thing.

Mr. JAMESON. The Traveling Exhibition Service had income of $173,000 in fiscal year 1971, is projected this year to have income of $158,000, and an estimated $180,000 for next year. This is essentially on a break-even basis.

Mr. MCDADE. And that represents user charges?

Mr. JAMESON. Yes, sir.

Mr. MCDADE. Why, since there is great concern that we make sure that everyone participates in the bicentennial, should we not, for example, encourage these bicentennial exhibitions to move around the country without cost to the users?

Mr. BLITZER. I would like very much to.

Mr. MCDADE. Would you approve scaling down other parts of your budget to underwrite that cost?

Mr. BLITZER. I personally would, yes.

Mr. MCDADE. Where, for example, in your own budget would you recommend that we get the money to make sure the bicentennial exhibitions get around cost free?

Mr. BLITZER. If in the 1973 request you add the $80,000 which we have under "Other exhibits," which is precisely designed to make exhibitions that we are doing anyway suitable for shipping around the country, and the $10,000 that we have under the Traveling Exhibition Service itself, that makes $90,000 out of $1 million for traveling exhibits. There is a real question, a genuine one in my mind, of when all of this should begin to be geared up for the bicentennial. I think there is a danger people will get bored with this before it ever happens. One of the features of this plan is the changing composition of the bicentennial expenditures as shown in this chart.

(The chart follows:)

American Revolution Bicentennial Appropriation

	FY 71	FY 72	FY 73	FY 74
Major Exhibitions				
Nation of Nations	75,000	175,000	350,000	750,000
Ecology/200		30,000	60,000	350,000
1876	20,000	10,000		
Other Exhibits	125,000*	30,000	80,000**	150,000**
Bicentennial Survey				
Inventory of American Painting	50,000	40,000	55,000	75,000
Revolutionary Era Portraits	50,000	50,000	120,000	120,000
Bibliography of American Art	10,000	15,000	50,000	50,000
Folk Culture	25,000	15,000	25,000	75,000
Outreach				
Traveling Exhibits			10,000	100,000
Anacostia Travelling Exhibits Center	10,000	10,000	200,000	30,000
Handbook	10,000			
Planning & Admin.	25,000	25,000	50,000	50,000
	$400,000	$400,000	$1,000,000	$1,750,000

*Other exhibits in FY 71 includes: MHT Pavilions (30,000); History Map (12,000); Acquisition of Objects (40,000); Corridors, Modules, Films (40,000)

**Other exhibits in FY 73 and FY 74 includes: provision for travelling versions of exhibition openings in Washington

One thing you see from this chart is that certain expenditures are nonrecurring thus freeing funds for other purposes. For instance, the $200,000 request for Anacostia 1973 is, in effect, a one-time request as you see in the 1974 projection.

Mr. McDade. I am still waiting for you to pinpoint my question.

Mr. Blitzer. My guess is that the $90,000 we have in the 1973 budget would allow us to do an appropriate amount of this.

Mr. McDade. It wouldn't underwrite all of your costs. We had testimony as to what your costs are. That is about half of them.

Mr Blitzer. I was thinking of traveling exhibits for the bicentennial.

Mr. McDade. You are saying $90,000 would be the cost for traveling exhibits in the bicentennial exposition?

Mr. Blitzer. Yes; in 1973. The figure goes up to nearly a quarter of a million dollars in 1974.

One thing that has helped since our budget submission was completed and sent to you has been the announcement of the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission plan for bicentennial parks in every one of the States. As I understand this plan, the parks would have modular structures which will have a place or places for exhibits. If this plan becomes a reality, I would like very much for the Smithsonian to take leadership in providing the exhibitions.

Mr. McDade. We have a sufficient community of users apart from whether that program gets off the ground anyway; don't you? You have a sufficient demand for this service?

Mr. Blitzer. We have about 200 exhibits listed on this Smithsonian Traveling Exhibition Service Catalog. That is, we have about 200 exhibitions on circulation at one time amounting to about1,000 showings each year. You could say, conservatively, that 2,000 people go to each of these exhibits making a total of 2 million viewers.

Secretary Ripley. This service was started at the end of the war because there was a need, and it has been maintaining itself year by year on the basis of its income.

Now, as you point out very appropriately, the bicentennial is coming along with the demands for such exhibitions and the demand is going to go up tremendously. If they have these bicentennial parks in every State, they will need to have exhibits and other presentations.

(Discussion off the record.)

ANACOSTIA EXHIBIT PRODUCTION CENTER

Mr. Blitzer. To add one thing in answer to Mr. McDade's question, the idea for the Anacostia Exhibit Center we have referred to several times really occurred to us in the context of the bicentennial precisely in connection with traveling exhibitions. The point of this is that there are lots of institutions that cannot afford expensive exhibitions or don't have the space for the kind of exhibitions we do on the Mall that should be served particularly during the bicentennial era. This really was the origin of the plan of the center as a bicentennial activity. This will be an addition to the $250,000 in the 1974 budget. This also will devote itself to a large extent to producing bicentennial exhibits for other neighborhood museums or community centers or places that can't afford our regular offerings.

ECOLOGY—USA/200 EXHIBIT

Mrs. HANSEN. Isn't $60,000 a relatively high price for architectural planning and detailing of exhibit units?

Secretary RIPLEY. That is Ecology—USA/200?

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes.

Mr. BLITZER. I can only say in our experience it is not. This is also to be a major exhibition. The Natural History Museum has engaged a first-rate consultant firm to work on this. This cost estimate for detailed planning is the figure that seems to our own exhibit people to be a sensible one.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert additional details of this activity in the record.

(The information follows:)

ECOLOGY—USA/200 DETAILED PLANNING AND DESIGN

The National Museum of Natural History has requested $60,000 in fiscal year 1973 to continue planning and design for its major bicentennial presentation, Ecology—USA/200, including the first test exhibit units. These funds will be augmented by funding largely in the form of salaries of scientists of the National Museum of Natural History (NMNH) and of Office of Exhibits Program personnel in developing and testing the most significant units of the overall exhibition. These will deal with the effect of national decisions on the value systems of our culture. Topics never before covered in major exhibitions, but essential in any responsible statement on the future environment will be treated, such as, the cost of pure water.

To date, the information that is essential to a broad audience understanding of our national priorities in ecological planning and decisionmaking is available only in highly sophisticated computer technology. The translation to the medium of public exhibition requires not only expertise in the topic disciplines, but experimentation in techniques of communication for the popular audience—the majority.

Development and test unit expenditures are part of every major exhibition program and insure the effectiveness and success of the major investments in time and dollars that will be required in producing the final presentation. The funds requested for this normal "development phase" of a major presentation are an irreducible minimum for the objective required.

BICENTENNIAL ADMINISTRATION AND COORDINATION

Mrs. HANSEN. $50,000 is requested to "Unify and render coherent" these multiple experiences in connection with the American Revolution Bicentennial. What do you plan here?

Mr. BLITZER. That is perhaps a rather too grand way of covering what we have in mind.

Mrs. HANSEN. You mean it is purple prose?

Mr. BLITZER. Slightly, I am afraid.

In the first place it includes the administration of our own program. In order that our program can continue as we get closer to the bicentennial year we really need at least one full-time person in the Smithsonian and one helper. Half of those funds would go to this.

There is an interagency exhibit planned down on Pennsylvania Avenue. We contributed $3,000 to that effort.

Mrs. HANSEN. Will it be located in the Commerce Building?

Mr. BLITZER. Correct. We have given $3,000 as our share of the planning of that because everyone else is doing it apparently.

The use of the rest of the $50,000 perhaps justifies the purple prose a little bit. It is our feeling that starting now, working with the Park Service, with the National Gallery, and other organizations it should be possible to make the celebration more than just the sum of everything that is going on in Washington, by having common graphic schemes, by having common publications and catalogs, and by having signs telling people about exhibits, crowd conditions, and other things. We really do feel that with a relatively small planning and coordination expenditure we can create the feeling of a great international exposition.

NATIONAL VISITORS CENTER

Mrs. HANSEN. It is proposed that the National Visitors Center will be completed by then. Why would you have to supplement their activities?

Mr. BLITZER. Under this particular item I have been talking about?

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes.

Mr. BLITZER. It is not clear to me they will actually be doing the kind of things we suggest.

I am not saying they won't be asking you for money, but I am saying that I believe they will not be worried about the unification of the programs around the mall.

ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES PROGRAM

Mr. OBEY. Have you learned anything more in the study described on page 65 about the potential Pacific Sea snake problem if you develop a sea level Panama Canal?

Secretary RIPLEY. Dr. Challinor and I have just been in Panama about the snakes. We saw one being eaten by an Atlantic fish, a Jack. It appears that if an Atlantic fish tries to eat a sea snake, a reptile, one of three things is likely to happen.

If the fish attacks by the tail, the snake is likely to swing around and bite the fish, which means the fish dies. If it attacks it by the head, it may ingest the whole sea snake and swallow it, and that will be it, the sea snake is dead. If on the other hand, the sea snake gets so far down and tries to bite, the fish will instantly regurgitate the sea snake and both go away presumably happy. We saw this happen.

We do have these two small marine stations in Panama, one on the Atlantic side and one on the Pacific side, working with grants and with our own funds under the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute. They are trying to discover almost everything about the ecology of reefs, the changes of reef structure, and the differences and changes in marine population between the Atlantic and the Pacific.

In fact we have discovered the crown-of-thorns starfish, for example, on the Pacific side for the first time. They are studying the changes in coral communities and coral structures, and the hybridization of fishes closely related to those in the Atlantic and Pacific, and some correlation as to what those potential hybrids will be like, whether they will have commercial value, or whether the commercial value will be less.

COMPARATIVE STUDIES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

One of the comparisons we have been using is the study in Israel which we have been doing jointly with them on the influx of Red Sea forms into the eastern Mediterranean.

Mr. OBEY. Have you learned anything from that study?

Secretary RIPLEY. We have learned a lot of things from that about the relative aggression of certain species in one sea and their ability to take over as it were when they get into another sea and the hybrid possibilities.

In the case of the Mediterranean, three species of sardines have been affected, and the result seems to be that the hybrid sardines resulting from the influx are smaller, therefore potentially producing less commercially valuable fish. This kind of thing is extraordinarily interesting. We had a survey group from the Board of Regents, including Members of Congress, who went to Panama and I think they were greatly impressed with the work we are doing down there.

They had a most effective visit to the labs to see exactly what our young scientists are doing including studying the effects of oil pollution, in the Tropics on marine organisms and plants. There is a really horrendous problem of building a sea level canal and then having a large bore of water going through the canal twice a day with the tide.

In all of this the problem of influx and outgo of animals and plants that are antipathetic to each other is going to play a major role in changes. We are not pessimistic about it, we are not optimistic about it. We think it needs to be studied very, very carefully.

Mr. OBEY. You do feel your Red Sea work has been helpful in this matter?

Secretary RIPLEY. It has been absolutely extraordinary because it is the only other example we know of in history of such a thing actually happening and of these very diverse fauna coming into contact with each other.

Mr. WYATT. Will the Chairman yield?

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes.

COORDINATION OF OCEANOGRAPHIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL WORK

Mr. WYATT. Again I ask you, Dr. Ripley, to do this for the record after you have given thought to it. I would be interested in a statement by you explaining first your coordination and cooperation both in the area of oceanography and in the area of environment as to where you feel the Smithsonian's responsibility is and the line of demarcation between the Smithsonian and NOAA on one hand and the Environmental Protection Agency on the other. I have asked this question previously in another area in connection with the National Park Service.

My concern is one of coordination, wasteful duplication, the subject slipping between the cracks because no one is doing it, and also duplicate supervisory personnel, in other words, overhead that may be existing in two or more different organizations. I would appreciate it if you would do this for the record.

Secretary RIPLEY. I will be happy to do so.

(The information follows:)

The Smithsonian's Role in Oceanographic and Environmental Research and How it Relates to the Activities of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife

The Smithsonian's mandate of "mission" is the increase and diffusion of knowledge, whereas each of the agencies and the bureau mentioned above are charged by Congress with very specific missions and responsibilities. For example the Smithsonian's research seeks to learn what is grass, while other government agencies have such missions as finding out how to make grass grow, quicker, taller, or greener. To accomplish their missions these agencies frequently have to refer to the Smithsonian for some of the basic information they need which the Institution has been accumulating over the past 125 years in its collections and scientific publications.

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) has as its mission the management, conservation, and the development of the resources of the oceans and the atmosphere. NOAA's National Fisheries Service (NFS) is concerned with 1,000 or so species of commercially valuable marine fish. In pursuit of its mission this service draws heavily and continuously on Smithsonian collections and knowledge and to this end actually maintains a staff of about a dozen persons located in the Smithsonian's National Museum of Natural History. NFS research efforts are entirely focussed on the relatively few valuable or potentially valuable fish species while the Smithsonian ichthyologists are interested in the hundreds of thousands of kinds of marine life which may have no immediate commercial value, but which together form the total marine community of which the commercial species are a part and on which they depend.

In the atmosphere NOAA is concerned with weather prediction and modification, while the Smithsonian deals in such basic matters as the effects of ozone on ultraviolet light penetration, from which we are able to draw useful conclusions on how the sun's energy gets through our atmosphere to make plants grow. NOAA in turn often needs just such basic information for the purposes of their more limited missions. They frequently contract with the Smithsonian, or on a more informal basis work with individual scientists in pursuit of their interests. NOAA and the Institution are neither duplicatory or competitive, but complementary.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is responsible for setting emission standards, monitoring the environment in the United States, and judging environmental impact statements. To fulfill all these obligations the Agency must develop some bases against which to measure what is happening. The Agency draws frequently on Smithsonian scientists and Smithsonian resources for this base line information. For example, the Smithsonian started an experiment in 1907 to measure solar radiation reaching the Mall in Washington. During over 60 years of

continuous study, our Radiation Biology Laboratory scientists noted a steady decline in the ultra-violet rays getting through to the grass and trees on the Mall. By 1969 when the experiment was terminated, this reduction had grown to 16%. This kind of information is of considerable value to EPA in its work on air pollution effects in the United States, but the agency with its particular focus is not equipped to search out such basic and long-term data itself. It must be able to turn to the researchers in broad basic science, such as those of the Smithsonian, for information relevant to its specific field of interest. As a further example, EPA has contracted with the Smithsonian to learn what happens when fuel oil is spilled on a coral reef. Broader scale studies on coral reef ecology, including the problems of oil spills, have already occupied our scientists at the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute for several years. Hence the Smithsonian is prepared to furnish the base line data the agency needs for their purpose of setting standards.

The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife (BSFW) has the mission of safeguarding the birds and animals of the nation including measuree to protection of our rare and endangered species. The Bureau's prime responsibility is to keep the popular game fauna plentiful enough to satisfy the hunting and fishing public. Just like the NFS the BSFW is really concerned with only 1,000 or so species. This Bureau too keeps a staff of about 20 persons permanently stationed at our National Museum of Natural History where they are in contact with the Smithsonian scientists and collections on which they can draw to carry out their mission. Again our efforts and work are complementary to that of the Bureau and not overlapping or competitive.

In conclusion, the Smithsonian is the only Government institution directly financed by Congress that has as its primary responsibility the development of basic ecology research. The understanding of ecology principles can only be achieved by years of research unimpeded by the need to fulfill specific missions.

There is often overlap within and between the research efforts of the large government agencies. Some is probably unavoidable, but the problem would be much worse if it were not for the Smithsonian's Science Information Exchange. For the past 20 years the Smithsonian has operated this facility to keep track of ongoing federally funded and other research. Input is recorded on computer tape and is available on short notice to any scientist or scientific program manager who is planning a research project. Unfortunately, input into the computer is not mandatory, so that considerable research by non-cooperating agencies and bureaus is not recorded. The General Accounting Office, the Federal Council on Science and Technology, and the Office of Management and Budget are trying to remedy this deficiency. What is important, however, is the existence of this service and its operation by the Smithsonian as the best means we have now to avoid duplication.

SMITHSONIAN TRADITIONS IN BASIC RESEARCH

Secretary RIPLEY. May I point out at the risk of seeming as if I were bypassing your statement, that a moment's reflection about the historical record of the Smithsonian's research and concern will I think reassure you that what we were started for and what we have been supported for all of these years, both with private funds and with support from the Government of a major sort now, is to undertake projects that are involved in basic research and basic science. This has been our most significant natural history contribution to American culture, that over the years we have been able with very little funds to start things which then become important.

I only have to go back to 1870, not very long ago, to think about the fact that my predecessor started concerning himself with fish in the Atlantic and actually said he felt that the United States at some point in history would be enormously concerned about the resources of the sea. After a few years he started something called the U.S. Fisheries Commission, which became the first fish commission. He wore two hats as Secretary of the Smithsonian and at the same time Fish Commissioner and served effectively in both roles until the Government could spin the Fish Commission off and develop the applied research with which now NOAA, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the former Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, and others are involved.

Mr. WYATT. In that statement include the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

Secretary RIPLEY. Yes. We have continued to emphasize basic research, basic research often in areas where payoffs are not immediately apparent. As recently as 1964 I went to the Atomic Energy Commission and requested some funds from them to study the biological consequences of building a sea level canal. This request was turned down because when I cited the possible environmental effect or ecology, the authorities did not understand what I was talking about. In other words, basic research in the area of environmental concern is still a very new subject. It has become a very popular subject and a household word. But that does not mean that anybody other than the Smithsonian is still even today in 1972 encouraging basic research in environmental matters.

Mrs. HANSEN. Isn't this lack of basic research part of the problem that results in emotionalism rather than facts?

Secretary RIPLEY. Yes.

Mr. WYATT. Are you saying that the Environmental Protection Agency is not sponsoring and engaging in massive research in environmental problems?

Dr. CHALLINOR. I might answer that if I may. They are not doing much of this themselves. They will come to us, for example, and say will you tell us how much mercury existed in fish 50 years ago or 80 years ago. We can go into our natural history collections and by taking out samples of muscle tissue on seven tuna fish, for example, tell the Environmental Protection Agency and the Food and Drug Administration, which is responsible for setting limits of mercury content, that we found every fish examined had a mercury content greater than 0.5 part per million, which is the permissible limit. Those fish were caught between 1878 and 1909.

What this means is that we have been eating some tuna fish, for example, that have had greater than 0.5 part per million of mercury in them for almost a century. The addition of toxic mercury to the oceans by man's activity is still a relatively infinitesimal amount considering the total mercury that is in all the oceans together.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is mercury a basic part of the ocean?

Dr. CHALLINOR. Man's activities add relatively little compared to the total content of mercury in all of the oceans of the world. This is the sort of thing we can do.

Secretary RIPLEY. Would you agree—the doctor is more versed in this than I am—that in any survey of the amount of funds each agency of the Government has for marine research, oceanographic research and so on, that the Smithsonian is down near the bottom of the list with a small budget. We have been carrying on this work since 1870 and will continue to do so. It is essentially basic research. The degree to which some of the new agencies carry on basic research is essentially unknown to me but I can defend and will defend our ability and our effectiveness in conducting basic research in our special chosen areas, which include the environmental sciences.

MAJOR EXHIBITION PROGRAM

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $775,000 for three major exhibition programs. Please briefly give us the details of this request.

Secretary RIPLEY. I would like to ask Mr. Brooks, Madam Chairman, to speak to this because he has been especially concerning himself with this program.

Mr. BROOKS. With the support of the committee and the Congress we began the program last year with an appropriation of $525,000 for one major exhibition on "The World of Living Things" in the Museum of Natural History, which is now under preparation and for which we anticipate completion on schedule, that is, provided that we receive the balance of $250,000 in this year's appropriation to complete it. We anticipate the opening of that exhibit in the second half of fiscal year 1973.

In addition to that exhibition, this year we are requesting funds in the amount of $500,000 for the preparation and production of a major exhibit in the Museum of History and Technology entitled "Of the People, By the People, For the People," an exhibit designed to show the relationships between the American people and their Government at all levels.

We are also requesting an amount of $25,000 this year to plan the "Earthbound Benefits of Flight" exhibit in the National Air and Space Museum that was discussed earlier in the testimony. If you have further questions about the content of the these major exhibits the museum directors responsible are here and can talk about them.

NATIONAL MUSEUM ACT

Mrs. HANSEN. An increase of $400,000 is requested for the National Museum Act. Do you have any additional comments to make in this connection other than those you made this morning?

Mr. BROOKS. Adding to what Dr. Ripley said this morning, we have been able to fund some 18 projects with the Smithsonian's share.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert a list in the record of those 18 projects.

Mr. BROOKS. Yes.

(The information follows:)

A Listing of Projects Funded to Date

Title: A Program of Consultant Services to Small History Museums

By: American Association for State and Local History, Nashville, Tennessee, William Alderson, Director

Amount Approved: $26,850

The American Association for State and Local History proposes to establish a consultant service for small museums, whose budget is less than $50,000. A roster of qualified professionals created for this project will advise on such matters as exhibition policies, exhibit fabrication, preparation of labels, record keeping, elementary conservation techniques, and general administration. The grant covers administrative costs, consultant fees, and one-half of the traveling expenses. Under the provisions of the grant, the museum requesting the consultant service will pay the remaining half of the travel costs.

Title: A Program of Training Workshops for Historical Museums

By: American Association for State and Local History, Nashville, Tennessee, William Alderson, Director

Amount Approved: $36,780

Under this grant, the American Association for State and Local History will offer five different workshops to the staff members of Historical Museums and Houses. They are:

1) Interpretation of History in Museum
2) Preservation of History through Motion Pictures and Television
3) Developing Effective Interpretation of Historic Sites
4) The Historical Society and Museum Security
5) Conducting Local History Workshops

Title: Seminar at Williamsburg

By: Colonial Williamsburg, Williamsburg, Virginia
James R. Short, Colonial Williamsburg Foundation

Amount Approved: $10,500

For many years Colonial Williamsburg has given this successful seminar to "new-comers" in the area of administration of historical organizations and agencies. Mr. James R. Short of the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation has requested the above sum which is to be matched by the National Endowment for the Humanities to support the seminar which is experiencing increased costs and financial difficulties for the following reasons. First, the faculty has suggested that experienced administrators be included to broaden the seminar. Secondly, the American Association for State and Local History and the American Association of Museums are unable to continue their financial support.

Title: Publication: Guide to Historic Preservation, Historical Agencies, and Museum Practices: A Selective Bibliography

By: New York State Historical Association, Cooperstown, New York,
Frederick L Rath, Jr. Vice Director

Amount Approved: $23,925

The New York State Historical Association published in December, 1970, the Guide to Historic Preservation, Historic Agencies, and Museum Practices: A Selective Bibliography, the only reference work in the combined fields. The Association wishes to expand the current program and publish a revised edition of the Guide in 1974-75. Although the application as submitted is for three years, the Advisory Council recommends underwriting one year for the above sum and a promise to consider continued support based upon progress of the project and appropriations from Congress for the National Museum Act.

Title: Proposal to Develop a Curriculum in Museology

By: American Association of Museums, Washington, D. C.
Kyran McGrath, Director

Amount Approved: $27,100

Under this grant, the American Association of Museums proposes:

a) to evaluate the effectiveness of current museum training programs

b) to develop within the museum profession an awareness of the educational potentials available to museums

c) to create an awareness in colleges and universities of the needs of museums in terms of college-trained personnel, and

d) to recommend guidelines for college and universities offering museology courses.

Although the application requested a total of $31,600, the Advisory Council agreed that the project as outlined could not produce the publication of the committee's results in the time alloted by the proposal. Therefore, the committee deferred action on the publication funds until another meeting.

Title: US-ICOM (Support Grant)

By: U. S. National Committee of ICOM, Washington, D. C.
Charles Cunningham, Chairman

Amount Approved: $20,000

The US-ICOM Committee has requested the above sum to partially support the activities of the Committee and the salary of the Executive Committee.

Title: A Request for Matching Funds to Permit Twenty Summer Work Projects in 1972.

By: New York State Historical Association, Cooperstown Graduate Programs, Cooperstown, New York, Louis Jones, Director

Amount Approved: $12,750

The Cooperstown Graduate Program, training conservators for the preservation of historic and artistic works, is now in its second year of function with its full commitment of twenty students. During the summer session, each student undertakes a work-project supervised by a master conservator. The Cooperstown Program has requested the above sum to support twentysummer projects which is to be matched by the New York State Council on the Arts.

Title: Systematic Biology: The Development of a National Program on Resources and Resource Management

By: National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D. C. Richard Cowan, Director

Amount Approved: $7,200

The National Museum of Natural History requests partial support of studies leading to a conference and future action directed to the development of a national program for the management of the resources of systematic biology in the United States on a nationwide basis. The Advisory Council recommends supporting the publication and printing of the reports on the conference.

A Listing of Proposals Recommended

for Funding Subject to Final Approvals

A Proposal for the preparation of a book on "The Interpretation of Historic House Museums"

American Association for State and Local History, Nashville, Tennessee

$12,000

The American Association for State and Local History proposes to undertake the preparation of a book of about 200-250 pages on the interpretation of historic house museums or restorations. The book will treat not only the philosophy of interpretation but also the use of equipment, media, and people in achieving effective interpretation. Preparation of the book would require an estimated fifteen months, and would be published by the Association in the spring of 1973.

Mobile Training Laboratory for Museum Personnel

Kansas State Historical Museum, Topeka, Kansas

$30,000 (2nd year funding approximately $10,000)

There are approximately 106 small county-based museums in the state of Kansas. Because most of these operations are small, the resources of these organizations are extremely limited. Despite a wealth of good intentions, most of these museums are not operated on a professional level. The Kansas State Historical Society sends staff members to these organizations as they can be spared from their regular jobs, but because of staff time limitations, this can benefit only a small percentage of the local area museum.

To this end, this proposal establishes a museum training wagon stocked with tools a small museum can afford and a supply of inexpensive and expendable materials. Each museum will be visited for as long as a week over the two years. The consultant of the demonstration traveling unit would give talks illustrated by slides, photographs and artifacts, about

conservation techniques, records keeping, etc. Also, methods to build inexpensive professional quality exhibits would be taught. It is believed that the on-site visit will make far more significant changes in the quality of the museums. The Advisory Council considered this proposal an excellent prototype for other states to develop.

Three workshops in Museum Administration

American Association of Museums, Washington, D. C.

$34,845

The American Association of Museums proposes to develop a comprehensive training seminar in Museum Administration to up-grade the qualifications of persons already employed in the museum profession and to help them meet the ever-increasing demands being made upon them by the public they serve. The seminar will be given three times at different geographic locations.

Assistance for a Museum Studies Program

University of Delaware, Newark, Delaware

$15,750

The University of Delaware in conjunction with the Winterthur Museum, Hagley Museum and the Longwood Gardens requests funds to accelerate the development of a consolidated museum studies program. The funds will be used principally for library materials and information resources.

Support for Curator. A Journal for the Museum Profession

American Museum of Natural History, New York, New York

$8,300

Curator, a journal for the museum profession, is published quarterly by the American Museum of Natural History. Now in its fourteenth year of publication, Curator was founded to fill a gap in the literature on museums and museum work. It offers an opportunity to professionals in museums of art, science and history to review and present their work, philosophy, objectives and methods. Over the past few years

the American Museum of Natural History has encountered financial difficulties in publishing the journal. The funds requested will materially assist the American Museum of Natural History in bringing this significant journal to the attention of museum professionals nationwide, and will enhance the effectiveness of Curator as a source for the publication and distribution to the literature on museum problems, methods, and technology.

Extension Services in Museum Training

Department of Art, Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee

$10,000

The Department of Art proposes to expand its services in museum training beyond the present curriculum of four courses in museum science through the extension of six workshops designed to meet the current needs of local, regional, and urban museum personnel by providing the following workshops.

(1) Exhibition Techniques - Three workshops in exhibition displays facilities will be offered to the students of Fisk University and museum personnel from the regional museums.

(2) Conservation and Preservation Techniques -- Three workshops will be held on conservation and preservation techniques with special emphasis on materials reflecting Afro-American culture. The students will learn to prepare museum specimens for exhibition and study purposes. Fisk University is a repository of one of the largest Afro-American collections in America.

National Museum Act/American Association of Museum Day at the Regional Museum Conferences.

American Association of Museums, Washington, D. C.

$19,700

The American Association of Museums believes that its six regional conferences would provide a substantial national benefit if they could continue to receive financial assistance for the purpose of communicating knowledge and

ideas about museum techniques to museum personnel within their respective regions. These meetings will provide an excellent opportunity for museum administrators and professionals to confer and exchange ideas that can improve the services and benefits their museums offer the public.

The Association recommends that the topic of this year's program be on fund raising and fiscal management.

Museum Apprentice Program

Maine State Museum, Augusta, Maine

$7,300

The Museum Apprentice Program was initiated to assure the future availability of trained museum technicians. These non-academically trained personnel are the skilled craftsmen who keep the museum operating through ingenuity and innate skills. Most of these people have been self-trained through years of on-the-job training. However, to continue to rely solely upon this method of training would hardly be realistic considering the variety of skills represented and the needs for such personnel.

The Development of an International Exchange Program for Museum Professionals

American Association of Museums, Washington, D. C.

$18,125

At the meeting of the United States National Committee of the International Council of Museums in June, 1971, and again at the triennial meeting of the International Council of Museums in August, 1971, it was recommended that the American Association of Museums develop programs of international exchange for foreign museum professionals to visit the United States and for Americans to visit abroad. The following list of suggestions were made regarding the various types of foreign exchange programs that the AAM could sponsor:

(1) In-Service Training for Museum Professionals
(2) Museum Apprenticeships
(3) 30 Day Tours
(4) Specialized Seminars

Internship Program in Conservation

Cooperstown Graduate Program, New York State Historical Association, Cooperstown, New York

$23,000

The initial entering class of ten students of the Cooperstown Graduate Program for training conservators is in the last semester of its second year. The third year consists of an internship in a museum under the supervision of a master conservator practicing in the trainee's chosen field of specialization. This is the final portion of the training program and is required for the M. A. degree. This proposal requests partial support of the internship program.

FUNDING AVAILABLE IN 1972

Mr. BROOKS. These projects and administrative expenses were funded from the $400,000 which was the total available to the Smithsonian.

Secretary RIPLEY. The rest of the $600,000 appropriated was transferred to the arts endowment and the humanities endowment.

Mr. BROOKS. We had to turn down a number of worthwhile projects this year. We received a total of some $2 million in applications under the act this year which we think is remarkable for the first year of the program.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert in the record some example of the inquiries you have received.

Mr. BROOKS. We will be pleased to do so.

(The information follows:)

A Listing of Acceptable Proposals That Could Not Be Funded Because of the Lack of Funds

Title: Museum Education Research and Development

By: Milwaukee Art Center and University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee

Amount Requested: $10,000

For the past year, the Milwaukee Art Center and Dr. C. G. Screven of the University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee have been developing a series of response and feedback facilities to study what the visitor learns in a museum environment. This proposal requested funds for a research assistant to assist in the program.

Title: Zoological/Curatorial - Intern Program

By: New York Zoological Society

Amount Requested: $19,000

The Society requested funds to employ and train two interns at their Aquarium. In essence the program would provide the interns with on-the-job training in the following:

1) animal keeping practices

2) exhibits development

3) health programs

4) research

5) collecting

6) education programs such as public lectures.

Title: Art/Curatorial Internship Program

By: Whitney Museum of American Art, New York, New York

Amount Requested: $28,000

The Whitney Museum of American Art offers training programs on both the undergraduate and graduate level in art, history, and curatorial duties. The museum proposes to develop specific training programs as part of its new downtown Manhattan Branch Museum. This on-the-job opportunity will permit the students to develop exhibitions to include selecting, obtaining, installing and cataloging works of art. Each intern will have the opportunity to work with the entire staff of the Whitney Museum.

Title: Museum Educators: A Training Program

By: Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, New York

Amount Requested: $30,000

This proposal cited the need to create more solid underpinnings for the profession of museum educators thereby to attract a sure and steady flow of talent, to develop a literature, and to open up communication routes to one another. Under this program, the interns would be given the following training:

1) Educational theory

2) Museum observation

3) Perception and Cognitive Theory

4) Exhibition construction

5) Educational technology

6) Testing and evaluation techniques

7) The development of community projects

Title: The Establishment of a National Clearinghouse on Computerization of Museum Collection Records

Conference of Directors of Systematic Collections through the National Museum of Natural History

Amount Requested: $121,987

These funds will permit the establishment of a Clearinghouse to serve as a focus for data formatting and standardization in a concerted, inter-museum effort to better treat information about specimens in natural history collections.

Title: Assistance to Develop Within Four Museums a Computerized System of Collection Management and Research

Florida State Museum, Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan, Museum of Natural History, University of Kansas, New York Botanical Garden

Amount Requested $101,112

Funds are being requested to assist four museum to develop the basic systems as used in the National Clearinghouse on Computerization of Museum Collection Records. The information generated by this project would provide proto-type method of computerization for other National History Museums

Title: Computer Cataloging Feasibility Study

University of Arkansas

Amount Requested: $58,964

Over the past seven years the Museum Computer Network system has developed a set of basic computer programs which offer a means whereby both the housekeeping and research data of museums may be stored and retrieved on computers. The ability and degree to which this system can be appled to museums which vary in size, scope and staff ability remains to be demonstrated. It is proposed to test the viablility of the Museum Computer Network system by cataloging collections to be found in five institutions located in two states with differing cultural, natural and economic resources. A program successfully incorporating variable data from different types of institutions should adequately demonstrate the utility of the system.

Title: Feasibility Study of the Establishment of a Central Conservation Laboratory Facility for the Museums in The Merrimack Valley of New England

Merrimack Valley Textile Museum

Amount Requested: $7,113

For well over 150 years, small groups of interested citizens have been collecting and preserving books, manuscripts, prints and textiles that contain a wealth of material related to the cultural history of the Merrimack Valley which has been populated since the Colonial era of American history. Today, the Valley counts some fifty museums, historical societies and historic houses among its resources. The records deposited in these agencies by ten or eleven generations of residents constitute a significant cultural resource. Their usefulness today, however, is seriously impaired and their availability for tomorrow is greatly threatened because of wear, tear and physical neglect. The Merrimack Valley Textile Museums proposes to help solve this problem by constructing and equipping a conservation facility within an existing building. The funds requested would study the feasibility of this type of facility as a proto-type for other areas of the nation.

Title: Endangered Crafts/Human Skills: A Museum Training Proposal

Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission

Amount Requested: $ 20,500

For many years, many museum professionals have been increasingly concerned about the preservation of crafts and the impact this would have on the nation's museums. Less than a handful of museums or other training institutions in the United States are, at the present time, training new craftsmen, in the traditional crafts. Many museums are concerned also about the number of endangered crafts: endangered because the only known craftsmen are about to retire due to illness, or old age. The objectives of this project would be

(1) To make a study of the current and long-range needs for craftsmen-demonstrators in the museums of the United States surveying the following:

(a) Crafts available in museums.

(b) Crafts desired by museums if trained craftsmen were available.

(c) Survey of endangered crafts.

(2) To establish a clearing house of places where apprentices might be accepted for training.

(3) To study the relationship of financial need and future federal support for para-professional training as it relates to the nature of the craftsmen-demonstrators.

Smithsonian Institution Libraries

Mrs. Hansen. A program increase of $232,000 is requested for documentation and conservation of the Smithsonian Institution Libraries. What are the requirements in this regard?

Mr. Brooks. The request, Madam Chairman, is categorized in two major areas. First is the extension of basic services for which we are requesting seven positions and $190,000. The seven positions, which carry a cost of $52,000 of that $190,000, are for two principal purposes. The first is to provide library staffing for our new and contemplated extension of museums, that is the Hirshhorn Museum and the National Air and Space Museum. These needs comprise three new positions.

In addition we are asking for four positions for branch libraries that are currently unmanned or undermanned in the Radiation Biology Laboratory, the National Museum of Natural History, and the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory. We feel that situation is an unsatisfactory one leading to poor control of library materials and poor service to the research staff. There is also a certain amount of inefficient time spent by the research staff without library service immediately available to them.

We are also seeking an increase in our library accessions budget, that is for the purchase of books, indexing services, and periodicals. This is an amount of $87,000. Here I would point out that we are not trying to build a total and comprehensive library in the Smithsonian. We will spend a substantial part of this $87,000 increase, if it is granted, for reference works so that we will be able to have the references readily available to curators and other scholars in the library.

Mrs. Hansen. Isn't it true at this point in time that the increase in the cost of books has been almost astronomical?

Mr. Brooks. Yes, ma'am, it has. I can supply a table for the record, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. Hansen. Please insert the information in the record.

(The information follows:)

PRICE OF LIBRARY MATERIALS

U.S. Journals

	1967	1969	1971	Average Price 1971
Agriculture	163.8	187.5	216.6	$ 5.74
Chemistry and Physics	222.6	264.9	381.6	38.31
Engineering	167.4	203.3	245.9	13.28
Fine and Applied Arts	144.2	154.2	180.8	8.17
History	129.9	143.4	167.4	7.40
Library Science	158.9	193.0	243.7	8.65
Math, Botany, Geology and General Science	219.3	266.5	319.9	20.06
Sociology and Anthropology	143.6	156.4	194.1	7.92
Zoology	155.8	176.4	239.9	19.29

U.S. Books

(Index 1967 = 100)

	1967	1969	1971	Average Price 1971
Agriculture	100.0	111.6	152.2	$13.64
Art	100.0	103.1	132.0	16.41
Biography	100.0	126.9	132.4	11.64
History	100.0	133.0	148.6	12.97
Science	100.0	102.3	123.1	15.94
Technology	100.0	100.2	116.8	15.28

Sources: Publishers Weekly (Books); Library Journal (indexing services, serials)

PRICE INCREASES IN JOURNALS

Mr. BROOKS. For example, the average index price of journals in areas we are extremely concerned about botany, geology, and general science, has gone up on the basis of 100 in 1957–59; 266.5 in 1969; to 319.9 in 1971, an increase of 50 points or about 20 percent in 2 years. Other areas show similar increases.

Mrs. HANSEN. This is becoming an ever-escalating problem because libraries operate on limited budgets. The libraries must be severely troubled by the cost of books they have to acquire and should acquire.

Mr. BROOKS. We are indeed troubled by the same problem.

Secretary RIPLEY. We have the same problem with some 375,000 new books a year in science alone.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Mrs. HANSEN. An increase of $157,000 is requested for the Office of the Secretary. Dr. Ripley, what are the details of this request?

Secretary RIPLEY. Mr. Bradley is the person who administers the Office most effectively and should speak to that.

Mr. BRADLEY. The first item in this request is for an Assistant Secretary at the amount estimated at $42,000. Let me say this is a person to take over when I am able to retire this summer.

Mrs. HANSEN. Does this mean the committee is going to lose your able advice?

Mr. BRADLEY. That is very kind and generous of you.

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee indeed will be sorry to see you retire.

Mr. BRADLEY. It is true we are requesting a Federal position whereas I have for about 8 years been in a non-Federal position on the private roll.

The reasoning here is twofold. We do everything we possibly can with our so-called private funds which are tightly budgeted and approved by the Board of Regents. Many of our private funds are restricted to the purposes of the donors that we have a very limited amount of free funds.

Second, the present three Assistant Secretaries are on the Federal roll, and we feel that with a contribution on the part of the private funds to three heads of principal bureaus, and to the Secretary, the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, and others that we have a very substantial payroll burden to finance out of the private funds. It would be prudent for us to ask the committee to put my sucessor back on the Federal roll where I used to be 8 years ago.

AUDIT FUNCTION

The second item of $45,000 is for the audit function which grew out of the 1970 effort on the part of the General Accounting Office to get us to be more audit conscious. I am glad to say we now have four internal auditors and this is a tremendously valuable investment in good management. They have to report to me simply because they should not be subservient to anyone other than the Secretary, and I act as his deputy. These men, therefore, are enabled to go into all of our operating units in sequence and make studies of the efficiency, propriety, and legality of the expenditure of funds.

We have been pushed very hard and we are pushing very hard to be able to expand this function in order to cover more ground.

SMITHSONIAN BUILDING CURATOR

The curator for the Smithsonian Institution Building is something we have not had. This is a building open to the public. Many people come there because they consider it to be something of an orientation point. They want to see representational exhibits as to what is in the other museums. It would be proper we think if we could acquire a curator and his clerk for the authentic pieces of art and other exhibits in the Smithsonian Building. This is an amount of $20,000.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE

The Secretary would probably want to speak to the next item which has to do with support for the American Association for the Advancement of Science meeting in the amount of $20,000.

Secretary RIPLEY. The AAAS is having its last meeting in the wintertime in Washington. The Smithsonian helped to found the American Association for the Advancement of Science. We have agreed to host part of the proceedings, the seminars and discussions. I have been asked to be the general chairman which I feel is incumbent upon me in my duty as Secretary, and in that connection in order to mount exhibits and help to run this meeting we are asking for a line item this year on a one-time basis for this support.

In general program support, this is a requirement for $18,000 for office supplies, equipment, travel, use of consultants, and contractual services to assist us in program planning and analysis. I am particularly keen to analyze our activities and welcome more than the auditing function in the analysis at all times of where our programs are going and how they are doing. $12,000 is for necessary pay.

INCREASED POSTAGE COSTS

Mrs. HANSEN. You note in your justification that an additional $20,000 is required to meet the additional postage rate increase. Is that correct?

Mr. WHEELER. Madam Chairman, all of the postage of the Institution is charged for convenience purposes to the Office of the Treasurer and this would represent the estimated increase in the postal rates.

Mrs. HANSEN. This was a direct result of the postage rate increase?

Mr. WHEELER. Yes.

Mrs. HANSEN. I think it is interesting to note the amount of postage costs throughout all the agencies this committee funds. Postage costs are a sizable part of the budgetary increases this year.

BUILDING MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT

Four hundred and ten thousand dollars and 44 positions are requested for the building management costs of the Joseph H. Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden.

When will it be necessary to hire these employees?

Mr. BRADLEY. Madam Chairman, it is estimated that these people will come on in the spring. In other words, we will have them on board for one-third of the year or 4 months during the fiscal year 1973. This would be March, April, May, and June of 1973.

Mrs. HANSEN. Will this cost $410,000?

Mr. BRADLEY. Of this total, $118,000 is for the initial staffing level of 22 guards, 10 mechanics, and 12 custodians. In addition, as the building becomes operational, we must take on the expense of utilities, communications, and other services which amount to $127,000 for a portion of the year.

Mrs. HANSEN. When will these costs begin?

Mr. BRADLEY. These costs should start in the winter of this calendar year. The sooner we assume the building services costs, the less it will cost the Government, because if the contractor does it, he would simply put a surcharge on these items. And, finally, we must fund fire detection and other systems for $75,000; supplies and materials for $40,000; and cleaning and maintenance equipment items for $50,000. This represents a total increase of $410,000 for initial protection and operation of this new museum.

Mrs. HANSEN. I have received a communique dated March 13, 1972, in regard to the Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden.

It reads in part:

According to Smithsonian Institution budget justifications for fiscal year 1973, Joseph H. Hirshhhorn is now asking the Federal Government for the sum of $2,048,000 in "salaries and expenses" funds to operate what he described as "my museum here" in the Washington Post, May 28, 1971.

The truth is that "my museum here" is actually a small and seedy office on the fifth floor of an apartment house in a run-down section of New York City.

This office was Hirshhorn s private office until the Federal Government began paying rent through appropriations through this subcommittee. The Federal Government also apparently pays the rent on Hirshhorn's storage areas for his private collection—to which he apparently still holds title.

The sum of $2,048,000 for these limited services to the public is so exorbitant as to provoke disbelief.

The posture of the Smithsonian Institution has been to defend these expenses as necessary solely to organize the initial exhibition of some 1,000 pieces. Such "organization" should long since have been finished.

With the unlimited funds and staff available to the organization of the Hirshhorn exhibition of 1,000 pieces, the job should have been done in less than 1 year.

Now, it has dragged on for 5 years and at the cost of millions of dollars of taxpayers' money. Most of this activity and this expense has relieved Mr. Hirshhorn of costly burdens in the upkeep of his private collection.

A certain amount of the currently requsted $2,048,000 is said to be for construction costs on the museum and sculpture garden. At the time, Piracci Construction Co. is nearly 7 months behind schedule. At the earliest, at present speed, these questionable funds, to be used in the final stage of construction, will not be needed until April 1973. It would seem most feasible to leave these funds in the Federal Treasury until after the beginning of the next fiscal year at the end of June 1973, thus saving considerable interest on the deal. This construction sum, hidden in the request for "salaries and expenses" for the office and warehouses in New York, is said to total $1,400,000.

What is your comment in this connection?

Mr. BRADLEY. Yes, Madam Chairman. May we also provide something for the record?

Mrs. HANSEN. Please do.

Mr. BRADLEY. Without becoming too critical of this, there is so much that is hard to handle because it is slanted. The business of the Hirshhorn Museum is not one simply of organizing for an opening in the fall of 1973. The Hirshhorn Museum today under a considerable gift is an operating museum. It does everything a museum normally does except one thing, and that is exhibit.

(The information follows:)

1. It is alleged that Federal funds are being used to maintain a "small and seedy" office, previously Mr. Hirshhorn's, in an apartment house in a rundown section of New York City.

Comment.—The office of the Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden, which is used exclusively for that purpose, is utilitarian and unostentatious rather than "seedy." It is not in an apartment house. It was never Mr. Hirshhorn's private office. It is located on 65th Street between Lexington and Park Avenues, which is not a rundown section of New York City.

2. It is alleged that the Federal Government is paying rent for the storage of Mr. Hirshhorn's private collection.

Comment.—The major part of the collection is stored in a warehouse in New York City. As contemplated by the 1966 agreement, Mr. Hirshhorn pays the rent on the warehouse areas used for storage of the collection—at the rate of $42,165 a year. The remainder of the collection is stored in Mr. Hirshhorn's residences at no cost to the Government. In addition to rent, Mr. Hirshhorn spends approximately $40,000 a year for insurance on the collection. The only Smithsonian expenditure on rent in the warehouse is for space used by the museum staff in preparing and documenting the collection and planning the opening exhibition.

3. It is alleged that the $2,048,000 requested for the Hirshhorn Museum is an exorbitant sum for preparation of the opening exhibition, which preparation should by now have been completed.

Comment.—Of this total figure, $1,426,000 represents the cost of furnishing and equipping the museum and sculpture garden. The salaries and expenses request is $612,000, which is less than was appropriated for fiscal year 1972.

Public Law 89–788 authorized the appropriation of such sums "as may be necessary for the maintenance and operation of such museum and sculpture garden." It has been argued that Federal funding should not have begun until completion of the museum and sculpture garden construction. If this course had been chosen, the result would have been to delay the public opening of the museum and sculpture garden for several years. The Smithsonian and the Congress have wisely chosen to proceed with the preparation of the collection and the development of the exhibition and other museum programs during the period of planning and construction of the museum and sculpture garden.

The scope and nature of the work that has been done and continues to be done in preparation for the opening of the museum and sculpture garden has been and continues to be a matter of public record. The cataloguing and documentation of a collection of thousands of works of art in all media by hundreds of artists, the selection from this entire collection of about 1,000 paintings and sculptures for an opening exhibition, the preparation of these thousand works for exhibition n a national museum, the planning of that exhibition, and the development of a full range of museum programs including storage, research, exhibition, conservation and education—all of this is a truly monumental task. Comparative figures for the preopening expenditures of other Smithsonian museums are instructive. The attached table shows the appropriated "Salaries and expenses" funds used by the National Portrait Gallery, the National Collection of Fine Arts, and the Museum of History and Technology in the fiscal years immediately preceding their moving into their buildings: in each case a period of several months elapsed between the move and the official opening to the public. It should be noted that during the period reflected in these figures the National Portrait Gallery used a small exhibition area in the Arts and Industries Building, and the National Collection of Fine Arts used a small exhibition area in the Natural History Museum.

Place and fiscal year	Positions	Amount
National Portrait Gallery, 1967	19	$610,000
National Collection of Fine Arts, 1967	45	739,000
Museum of History and Technology, 1963[1] (average employment)	318	2,284,000

[1] Includes about 160 exhibits personnel and $1,100,000 in associated "S. & E." costs.

4. It is alleged that $1,426,000 for construction costs have been "hidden" in the request for the Hirshhorn Museum.

Comment.—The justifications submitted make absolutely clear the distinction between recurring and nonrecurring costs and spell out in detail the use proposed for each. It is our belief that all the items included in the $1,426,000 nonrecurring request may appropriately be funded through our salaries and expenses appropriation. We have been informed that the museum building will be substantially completed by the end of this calendar year. To insure prompt opening to the public, and effective operation of the museum in its new building, it is essential that procurement and installation of furniture, furnishings, movable equipment and other items be funded in fiscal year 1973.

COOPER-HEWITT MUSEUM

Mrs. HANSEN. How many positions do you currently have at the Cooper-Hewitt Museum?

Secretary RIPLEY. Mr. Ault, do you have that?

Mr. AULT. We have five, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please justify your need for nine additional positions.

Mr. AULT. Madam Chairman, of those nine positions two are guard positions, two are custodial people, and five are mechanics. These positions are to maintain and protect the building for the opening, hopefully some time next year.

Mrs. HANSEN. What sort of visitation record do you have at this museum?

Secretary RIPLEY. Virtually nothing at the present time. At present, it serves as a collection and research facility with specialists and professionals. We are preparing ourselves for an opening.

Mrs. HANSEN. What type of exhibits are you planning at the Cooper-Hewitt Museum?

Secretary RIPLEY. This is the principal source museum for the decorative arts and has been the most important source for the textile and decorative arts industries for resource materials. When we open for the public it will be known as the National Museum of Design and it will display all kinds of design arising from our source materials and from the kinds of usage that we will get from interaction with schools and colleges.

Mr. BLITZER. To make sure it is clear, we had said earlier, Madam Chairman, the museum originally had been in New York at Astor Place and Fourth Street. It has been moved to Fifth Avenue and 90th Street. We have been given by the Carnegie Corporation a magnificent mansion occupying one block, between 90th and 91st Streets.

SPACE RENTAL

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $190,000 for space rental for housing authorized programs and necessary support services. What would occur if the committee didn't approve all your additional positions? Would you need this new space?

Mr. BRADLEY. Madam Chairman, the answer is that part of this requested space, about half, is contingent on 1973 increases causing additional demands for space. About half is required for present tight squeezes and demands for relief right today.

Mrs. HANSEN. Where is the space located?

Mr. BRADLEY. The proposed space is located in L'Enfant Plaza just 1 block south of the Smithsonian building.

Secretary RIPLEY. It is very accessible for us and it is apparently on a very favorable basis.

Mrs. HANSEN. How successful is L'Enfant Plaza?

Secretary RIPLEY. I have no idea except it seems to be increasingly used. I have been over there in the lunch hour and it is very, very crowded. It is just jammed. The public part of it is coming along very well, quite surprising I might say, Madam Chairman, because as you drive by it it looks fairly vacant and yet you go in underneath, like Rockefeller Center, and there are all sorts of under-walkways and arcades and these areas seem to be a hive of activity.

SCIENCE INFORMATION EXCHANGE

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert justification pages 1 through 10 in the record at this point.

(The pages follow:)

SCIENCE INFORMATION EXCHANGE

1971 Appropriation..... 0[1/]
1972 Appropriation.....$1,300,000[2/]
1973 Estimate.....$1,600,000

The Smithsonian Science Information Exchange (SSIE), in operation for 22 years, has been managed by the Smithsonian Institution since 1953 at the request of, and in behalf of, the federal agencies. As of July 1, 1971, the Smithsonian took over the funding of the Exchange for the development and maintenance of the data base by obtaining a direct appropriation. Prior to that time funds were provided by the National Science Foundation. In order to provide an efficient mechanism for the operation of the Exchange, it was incorporated as a non-profit Corporation in the District of Columbia in mid-June 1971. Incorporation was determined to be the most effective means of operating the Exchange in view of the complexities of charging users fees for services, the income from which makes up the balance of the funds required for overall operation of the Exchange, and for other reasons.

Management of the Exchange is accomplished by means of a Board of Directors and an Advisory Council. The latter is made up of representatives from federal agencies, industry, private foundations, fund raising agencies and universities, and represent those groups which are the prime users of SSIE's services. The Council is responsible for advising the Board of Directors on (a) the value and effectiveness of the Exchange, and (b) potential improvements that might be made in the Exchange to improve both input and output services. This Council in August 1971 reaffirmed the value and usefulness of SSIE.

The SSIE data bank annually receives and processes about 100,000 one-page records (2.5 to 3 million data elements) of research planned or in progress. About 80 percent of the input comes from federal agencies and 20 percent comes from private foundations, universities, state and local governments, industry, and some foreign sources. From this data bank, SSIE answers questions from the national science community about who is currently working on what project(s), where, when, and with whose support. The purpose of this national service is to help investigators and administrators avoid unwarranted duplication and unnecessary overlap of complex programs and to assist in more efficient planning and management of research projects and programs. It is one to three years from the time a project is planned and started until the time it is completed and reported. Efficient planning and management requires the earliest information about what others are doing.

For FY 1973 the Exchange is requesting an appropriation of $1,600,000 (see Table I) to cover the cost of collecting and processing input into the data bank. Since December 1968, non-federal users have paid for retrieving, synthesizing, and packaging requested information. All users have paid for such services since July 1969. Table II shows income by type of use and user for fiscal years 1970 and 1971 as well as projections for FY 1972. Charges are reviewed regularly and adjusted as necessary. The Exchange was funded in FY 1971 at an annual level of $1,680,000 by the National Science Foundation. The FY 1972 appropriation was approved at $1,300,000 but $1,600,000 is required in FY 1972 to cover the basic cost of collecting, processing, and

1/ Funded by contract with the National Science Foundation for the 10-month SIE fiscal year 1971 at an equivalent annual level of $1,680,000.
2/ Excludes $300,000 proposed for supplemental.

storage of data. An additional $300,000 is being sought in a supplemental appropriation in order for the Exchange to retain operational capability after May 1972. It will also fund a user study recommended by the General Accounting Office and the Office of Management and Budget on the future role of the Exchange in serving a changing science community.

Table III presents revenue, expenditure, and related data from FY 1966* up through and including projections for FY 1973. Comparison of the data for those two years reveals the following:

--Although staff size was reduced by 48 percent over the period, the rising cost of salaries and benefits result in a projected FY 1973 dollar outlay for personnel 8 percent greater than the actual personnel costs incurred in FY 1966.

--The staff reduction over a period of increasing input processing volume was partially offset by increasing technological sophistication, an increase reflected by the 40 percent rise in projected outlays for ADP equipment. The balance of the effect of the staff reduction was absorbed by an erosion of the quality of the SSIE data base.

--As a result of significant reductions in staff size and operating expenses other than those related to ADP equipment, costs projected for FY 1973 exceed those incurred in FY 1966 by only 8 percent.

--Funding at a level of $1,600,000 for FY 1973 represents a decrease in federal support of 16 percent from the FY 1966 level.

--Revenues from SSIE sales are projected at $425,000 for FY 1973, an increase of 32 percent over the current year. It is not reasonable to anticipate a greater rate of growth which might provide some funds to offset input costs.

No additional funding over the FY 1972 level is requested, assuming the supplemental appropriation for $300,000 is approved. The amount of $1,600,000 represents the minimal amount required to maintain data flow into the SSIE system and the future development of the data base manipulation techniques necessary to insure a system which will be responsive to the needs of SSIE users.

Maintenance of a national data bank of ongoing research activity requires a clearly identifiable level of funding support below which it becomes no longer practical to attempt to update the data base. This minimum level of operations is constrained by the necessity for technical skills in a variety of scientific disciplines to evaluate and process input data, the requirements for maintenance and update of the automated data entry, search and retrieval system, and certain minimum, fixed operating expenses. Where inadequate staff support is available for processing incoming material, significant delays occur in entering administrative and subject indexing data into the computer. Such data cannot be recovered and included in material sold to users, thus decreasing the value of the material provided. Considerable man-hours are required to work out and maintain effective input as government reorganization and turnover of personnel necessitate repeated contacts with agency representatives. SSIE will not be able to maintain the data bank without the supplemental $300,000 requested in FY 1972, or without the $1,600,000 requested in the FY 1973 budget.

*FY 1966 was selected as a base year in that it covered a period of peak activity, i.e. activity at a maximum level above that required for sustenance of basic operations.

SSIE will continue to develop improvements in both the input process, storage and search capabilities of the system. New computer system improvements are being considered and will be developed to provide for more efficient operation within the confines of the proposed budget.

With regard to increased input the Exchange notes two new sources. Input from state governments will be actively sought following pilot projects developed with the help of the Office of Intergovernmental Science Programs at NSF and the National League of Cities. These projects are both geared to improving input and use of SSIE by state and local governments. Contact has already been made with all state governments to familiarize them with SSIE and its services. In addition, knowing the importance of international research on such broad problems as environment and other urban problems, SSIE expects to further input of foreign research by reciprocal agreements with various foreign research information programs already established for ongoing research. Input from these programs is expected to result ultimately in an increase of some 15,000 projects. The ability to absorb these additional workloads will be dependent on improved efficiencies developed within the system and the availability of some supporting funds from the sponsoring agency.

About 65 percent of the output service goes to the federal agencies and an additional 20 percent to their grantees and contractors. Their requests range from retrieval of records (at one dollar each) to the preparation of printed annual catalogs of 1,500 pages (at $25,000) describing the current national research effort, for example in water resources, marine sciences and environmental quality. Table IV shows input and output volume statistics for FY 1971. Table V lists catalogs and other publications prepared by the Exchange. The total revenue from all output products in FY 1972 is projected at $322,000. More rapid increases in revenues from user charges have been difficult due to an almost constant federal R&D budget in spite of rising research costs. Under the circumstances early and adequate information is more essential than ever to efficient planning and management in research as well as in any other enterprise.

The SSIE data bank is the only one of its scope and size in the world that deals with information about current research activities applicable to planning and management purposes. It is the only source of coherent and comprehensive information that can quickly define and describe the broad multidisciplinary and multiagency (government and private) programs of immediate national importance.

TABLE I
SMITHSONIAN SCIENCE INFORMATION EXCHANGE, INC.
PROPOSED BUDGET FY 1973

	TOTAL COST	DATA BANK COST* (Federally Appropriated Funds)	OUTPUT COST (User Charges and Other Income)
Personnel	$1,470,642	$1,163,800	$306,842
Salaries	1,301,453	1,029,911	271,542
Benefits	169,189	133,889	35,300
Contract Services			
Travel	7,000	5,600	1,400
Transportation of Things	2,000	1,600	400
Rents			
Telephone	9,000	7,020	1,980
IBM	240,038	187,230	52,808
Xerox	9,000	7,200	1,800
Building	98,500	76,830	21,670
Other	8,000	6,400	1,600
Printing	4,000	3,200	800
Other Services			
Equipment Maintenance	4,000	3,120	880
Other	20,000	16,000	4,000
Supplies	15,000	12,000	3,000
Acquisition of Capital			
Equipment	12,820	10,000	2,820
TOTAL	$1,900,000	$1,500,000	$400,000
SI Services	125,000	100,000	25,000
GRAND TOTAL	$2,025,000	$1,600,000	$425,000

*Previous year (FY 1972) input costs of $1,600,000 were met by $1,300,000 in Federally Appropriated Funds and one-time funds of $300,000 from a supplemental appropriation.

TABLE II

Income for SSIE Services
by Type of Use and User

Government Fiscal Years (1 July - 30 June)

Fiscal Year	Months	Federal Users			Non-Federal Users			Grand Total
		User Charges	Contract Income	Total	User Charges	Contract Income	Total	
1970	12	61,733	70,473	132,206	68,538	--	68,538	200,744
1971	12	80,033	77,610	157,643	73,438	--	73,438	231,081
1972	6*	43,386	64,325	107,711	57,300	11,700	69,000	176,711
1972	12**	92,095	104,325	196,420	101,880	23,700	125,580	322,000

*First 6 months of FY 1972

**Currently projected

TABLE III

SSIE Revenues & Expenditures
(1966 - 1972)

SSIE Fiscal Year	Staff Size		Staff Salaries and Benefits		ADP Equipment Expense		Other Operations Expense	
	Actual	% Increase (Decrease)	Actual (1,000)	% Increase (Decrease)	Actual (1,000)	% Increase (Decrease)	Actual (1,000)	% Increase (Decrease)
1966 (Base Year)	164	--	1,364	--	171	--	331	--
1967	155	(6%)	1,380	1%	178	4%	313	(5%)
1968	139	(15%)	1,427	5%	217	27%	331	-0-
1969	134	(18%)	1,330	(2%)	246	44%	382	15%
1970	88	(46%)	1,396	2%	254	49%	368	11%
1971*	87	(47%)	1,363	-0-	250	46%	309	(7%)
1972**	87	(47%)	1,439	5%	258	51%	301	(9%)
1973**	85	(48%)	1,470	8%	240	40%	315	(5%)

SSIE Fiscal Year	Total Cost of Operations		Direct Federal Support		SIE Revenues		Input Processing Volume	
	Actual (1,000)	% Increase (Decrease)	Actual (1,000)	% Increase (Decrease)	Actual (1,000)	% Increase (Decrease)	Actual	% Increase (Decrease)
1966 (Base Year)	1,866	--	1,902	--			75,800	--
1967	1,871	-0-	1,850	(3%)			84,400	12%
1968	1,976	6%	2,000	5%			95,700	26%
1969	1,958	5%	1,800	(5%)	173	--	91,200	20%
1970	2,018	8%	1,707	(10%)	212	--***	88,000	16%
1971*	1,921	3%	1,680	(12%)	231	9%	90,000	19%
1972**	1,922	3%	1,300	(32%)	322	52%	94,000	24%
1973**	2,025	8%	1,600	(16%)	425	100%	94,000	24%

* 10 month fiscal year projected on a 12 month basis
** Projection based on current minimum requirements
*** 1970 was selected as a base year for comparison of revenues as cost recovery program covered only a portion of FY 1969

TABLE IV

SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE SSIE IN FY 1971

Type of Service - Input	Source and % of Total Input Documents into the Data Base: Federal	Non-Federal	Total Number of Projects Registered
Input of research project resumes into data bank including scientific, administrative indexing.	80%	20%	96,601

Type of Service - Output	Number of Requests	Number of Requests	Total Income from Service
Searches on data base for scientific and technical information and by administrative information such as supporting agency, location of work, etc.	790	990	$69,811
Preparation of computer printouts and tables of data from information in SSIE data base.	6	2	$1,351
Large administrative and/or subject requests for which no standard price exists and which involve special handling.	31	30	$55,547
Requests for searches of data base in which all projects attributed to a given research investigator are retrieved.	3,780	388	$8,445
Subject searches of SSIE data base to retrieve information on ongoing research on a regularly scheduled basis (selective dissemination based on user profiles).	97	109	$8,701
Distribution of Notices of Research Project documents on a regular basis to selected agencies supporting research (almost always involves their own research program).	33,041	0	$3,304

Type of Service - Output	Number of Requests	Number of Requests	Total Income from Service
Retrieval of Notices of Research Project documents from data base by SSIE accession number or supporting agency contract or grant number.	1,077	214	$1,358
Subject or administrative searches of the archival files of SSIE data base. Covers the period 1949-1969.	14	20	$4,954
Contracts for Research Catalogs.	6		$77,610
TOTALS	38,842	1,753	$231,081

TABLE V

List of Catalogs and Other Publications Relating to Ongoing Research Prepared by the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange

1. "Environmental Research Catalog" - FY 1971. Prepared for the Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C., 1972 (In press).

2. "Water Resources Research Catalog". Prepared in 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970 (1971 in preparation) for Office of Water Resources Research, Department of the Interior. Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

3. "Water Resources Thesaurus". Prepared 1966 - revised 1971 for Office of Water Resources Research, Department of the Interior. Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

4. "Marine Research" - FY 1968. (Prepared for Executive Office of the President, National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development) Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, 1970.

5. "Outdoor Recreation Research". Prepared in 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970 (Prepared for Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, Department of the Interior) Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

6. "Current Population Research 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969". (Prepared annually for National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, National Institutes of Health, HEW, Bethesda, Maryland 20014). Published by U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

7. "Recent Research in Public Administration - A Reference 1969". (Prepared for Office of Metropolitan Development, U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, D.C. 20410). Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, 1969.

8. "Recent Research in Intergovernmental Relations 1968". (Prepared for Office of Metropolitan Development, U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, D.C. 20410). Government Printing Office, 1969.

9. "Recent Research in Planning 1968". (Prepared for Office of Governmental Relations and Planning Assistance, U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, D.C. 20410). Government Printing Office, 1969.

10. "Research on U. S. International Trade". (Prepared for Export Strategy Staff, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C.). Government Printing Office, 1970.

11. "Neurological Disease and Blindness Catalog 1969". (Prepared for National Institute of Neurological Disease and Blindness, National Institutes of Health, HEW, Bethesda, Maryland 20014).

12. "Sustaining University Program, NASA". (Prepared in 1969 and 1970 for Office of University Affairs, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, D.C. 20546). Government Printing Office, 1970, 1971.

13. "Catalog of Federally Funded Housing and Building Research and Technology". (Prepared for Office of Urban Technology Research, U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, D.C. 20410). Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1970.

14. "Food Distribution Research Projects in Progress 1969". Food Distribution Research Society, Hyattsville, Maryland, 1970.

15. "Dental Caries Research FY 1969". (Prepared for National Institute of Dental Research, National Institutes of Health, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Washington, D.C.). Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1971.

16. "Dental Research in U.S. and Canada". Prepared in 1970 (1971 in preparation) for National Institute of Dental Research, NIH, Bethesda, Maryland, 20014. Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1971.

17. "Dental Health" - FY 1970. Prepared for Division of Dental Health, NIH, Bethesda, Maryland, 20014. Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1971.

18. "Pesticides Research -- Water" - 1971. (In preparation) for Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C.

USER CHARGES

Mrs. HANSEN. In your testimony on the request in the supplemental for 1972 you indicated you were going to have higher user charges. If this is so, why do you need $1.6 million for the Science Information Exchange in 1973?

Secretary RIPLEY. We have Dr. Hersey here, the Director of the Science Information Exchange and I would like to ask him to answer that.

Dr. HERSEY. Madam Chairman, the question, as I understood it, was if we anticipate additional revenue from user income why are we asking for $1.6 million in Federal funding for input costs. At the present time, as we increase our user output, the costs for the performance of the services that are required to provide this output also go up commensurately. We don't anticipate that there will be any surplus income to apply to input costs during the next year or two until such time as our user income reaches approximately a figure of $600,000.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE REPORT

Mrs. HANSEN. The GAO issued a report on the activities of the Science Information Exchange. Please comment on their conclusions.

Mr. HERSEY. I think it is a very good report, Madam Chairman. If I interpret it correctly, it says that the Science Information Exchange is doing an effective job. However, its effectiveness could be considerably improved if the Federal agencies were more complete in their submission of research reports to the Exchange. I believe their recommendation to the Office of Management and Budget was that a study be carried out to establish more clearly the role of the Science Information Exchange as a part of that Office's responsibility. If it is determined from that study that the Exchange should continue, the question of mandatory input should be considered by the Office of Management and Budget since this is one of the reasons the GAO feels that the Exchange has not been getting maximum usage. A number of agencies in the GAO survey reported that they were not using the Exchange because it was not complete. I might point out that in some cases the same agencies are the ones which are not submitting their data on a timely basis.

Mrs. HANSEN. How do you plan to correct this situation?

Dr. HERSEY. Two things, Madam Chairman. One is that the Office of Management and Budget has concurred in the execution of such a study as was recommended by the General Accounting Office and money for that is in our request for the $300,000 supplemental appropriation which we have submitted to the Congress. As a second course of action, we have carried out on our own a series of briefings with many of the agencies. We are trying to reach as many of the agencies as possible to reencourage them to submit their input to us on a timely basis. I might say that I hope the General Accounting Office report will also stimulate and encourage input by the agencies.

Secretary RIPLEY. May I say, Madam Chairman, at this point that a statement or any remarks that the committee cared to make on the matter of input would be of enormous help to us. I feel, and it is the principal reason why we continue to support the Science Information

Exchange and continue to believe in its viability, that if the Exchange didn't exist someone would invent it. If for some reason the Science Information Exchange goes out of business largely because of the lagging attitude of many of the major Government agencies to supply the very information which they can then criticize us for not producing or having, someone else will recreate an exchange and this will cost the Government a great deal more money. A prudent expenditure of funds would be better spent on something that already exists. If this kind of logic appeals to the committee a statement of some sort in your report suggesting that all agencies do put in information would produce a very salutary effect.

NEED FOR COORDINATION OF SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION

Mrs. HANSEN. Dr. Ripley, this committee for many years, has been concerned with the escalation and proliferation of uncoordinated efforts. I think one of the things people in the scientific world are particularly concerned about today is having a central place to go to find scientific information. I believe the Office of Water Resources Research, uses the Exchange as a source of information.

Secretary RIPLEY. Yes, they do.

Mrs. HANSEN. Many municipalities do not have research centers and they need a place to find what the total input has been on a given problem. I think if the Science Information Exchange were properly used it could save a great deal of money because of the necessity for information of many other departments. The problem of the average user is to locate the places where they can find the answers.

Secretary RIPLEY. A perfect example of that occurred several years ago. Dr. Hornig, because we have the water resource data bank, asked us for a survey of the research being done on water resources. In 48 hours the Science Information Agency had a package on his desk which was a full compendium of all research then being done. Well, that is exactly what should be done and that is exactly the kind of service that you need. When the data is only partial, when you don't get the right people to say the right things, you don't have full information.

MUSEUM PROGRAMS AND RELATED RESEARCH

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert justification pages 1 through 5 in the record at this point.

(The pages follow:)

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
MUSEUM PROGRAMS AND RELATED RESEARCH
(SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

1971 Appropriation	$2,500,000	Equivalent in "Excess" Foreign Currencies
1972 Appropriation	$3,500,000	
1973 Estimate	$6,000,000	

An appropriation of $6,000,000 in foreign currencies determined by the Treasury Department to be in "excess" to the normal needs of the United States abroad is requested for Fiscal Year 1973. The appropriation will be used to continue a program of grants to United States institutions for field research in those countries where "excess" local currencies which have accumulated are available. The research will be performed in areas of Smithsonian Institution interest and competence according to the following general program areas:

Commitment of Funds by Program Area

	FY 1966 - 71 Cumulative Commitments	FY 1972 Estimated Commitments	FY 1973 Appropriation Request
Archeology and Related Disciplines	$ 7,563,357	$ 1,823,575	$ 2,220,807
Systematic and Environmental Biology	4,905,044	1,399,940	2,993,090
Astrophysics and Earth Sciences	727,391	192,485	497,103
Museum Programs	153,500	60,000	265,000
Grant Administration	61,690	24,000	24,000
	$13,410,982	$3,500,000	$6,000,000

For the past two years, grants awarded to American institutions by the Program have been exceeding the annual appropriation. In FY 1970 there were program obligations of $2,922,681 equivalent in "excess" foreign currencies against an appropriation of $2,316,000; in FY 1971, obligations of $3,100,365 against an appropriation of $2,500,000. These commitments absorbed all "carry over" from previous years, and, by the end of FY 1970, and during the first half of FY 1971 some approved research had to be delayed and rescheduled in order to be funded.

Grants have benefitted or will benefit more than 200 institutions of higher learning in thirty-two states. Benefits include the participation

of pre- and post-doctoral research scholars, and the acquisition of unique study collections which benefit not only grantees but numerous additional specialized collaborating institutions in the United States.

The FY 1972 increased appropriation of $3,500,000 should enable the program to meet its commitments during the current fiscal year. However, the development and expansion of regular programs, as well as the opening up of important new research possibilities, especially in India and Poland, have resulted in a rising demand for "excess" research monies which makes an increased appropriation in FY 1973 necessary.

A joint Indo-American Ecology Symposium held in February 1971, resulted in plans for a major program of "environmental assessment" studies to be carried out jointly by Indian and American scientists and institutions; the basic scientific data expected to be developed by this program will not only contribute to the solution of environmental problems in developing India but will add vital data on the environment of use to American scientists and institutions working on U.S. environmental problems.

Similarly, a high-level visit in the spring of 1971 by the Chairman of the Polish Committee for Science and Technology has opened important new possibilities for joint American-Polish research by which American scientists and institutions can take advantage of highly sophisticated Polish facilities and experience without the expenditure of hard research dollars to perform comparable research in this country.

These major new opportunities for research follow similar opportunities in Yugoslavia and Pakistan described in last year's appropriation request. The projection for continued collaboration between basic research institutions in fields of Smithsonian interest in all of these countries is expected to remain high for as long as "excess" currencies are available in spite of varying political factors at the national level. At the same time, the American institutions performing research in Israel under Smithsonian sponsorship are now phasing out the major effort, with many accomplishments which the Program has financed there in the past six years; Israel is expected to be removed from the Treasury's "excess" currency list on June 30, 1972; consequently, FY 1972 will be the last year in which the Program will commit funds there, but the funds formerly committed to Israel will be more than absorbed by the new opportunities opening up elsewhere.

In addition to the need for an increase brought about by these new opportunities, the increase in FY 1973 is essential to support continuing field studies in the Smithsonian's traditional disciplines of systematic and environmental biology and anthropology which today are recognized

as basic to an understanding of the problems of environemntal quality and cultural change.

The increase is essential also to ensure support for new and on-going research which contributes to United States national programs under, for example, the International Biological Program, the International Decade of Ocean Exploration, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the National Academy of Sciences, the United States National Museum and the Department of Interior's cooperative programs abroad under the Endangered Species Conservation Act.

Finally, the increase is essential to permit, in some cases, multi-year obligation of funds for research in those "excess" currency countries, like Tunisia and Morocco, where the excess designation by the Treasury Department is subject to termination at any time because "excess" accounts are small. Failure to obligate funds for a reasonable number of years for projects in such countries could prematurely terminate worthy studies by United States institutions without receiving full value from funds already expended. The Smithsonian appropriation has never been adequate to permit obligation of funds for more than one year of research at a time. Ceylon, where multi-year research has been underway, was removed from the "excess" currency country list at the end of fiscal year 1970. The Institution was only able to provide for orderly completion of the research going on there by making multi-year obligations against monies originally committed for research in other countries. The Program will of course, continue to require annual Advisory Council review to determine satisfactory research progress of these and other multi-year studies prior to authorizing disbursement of each successive year's funds.

USE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES SAVES HARD DOLLARS

Special Foreign Currency Program appropriations are an advantageous source of research monies. This is so because they are not new appropriations of tax dollars and because delay in the use of the "excess" accounts means continuing losses to the United States Treasury as these accounts lose value through inflation and devaluation. Moreover, these appropriations do not add significantly to the President's budget total because the Commodity Credit Corporation reduces its appropriation request by an amount equal to the amount of foreign currencies expended.

At the same time, Special Foreign Currency Program appropriations contribute to essential national research objectives abroad without contributing to a balance of payments deficit. Moreover, Smithsonian Foreign Currency grants frequently serve as dollar-saving supplements to the dollar grants of both public and private agencies like the National Endowment for the Humanities, the National Science Foundation, the National Institutes of Health, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the World Wildlife Fund, the National Geographic Society, the John D. Rockefeller III Fund and the Wenner-Gren Foundation. In such cases, the foreign currency grants cover costs in the host country; the dollar grants are expended in the United States for equipment not available in "excess" currency countries, for American salaries, laboratory fees and the like.

OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENTS OF RESEARCH SUPPORTED BY SMITHSONIAN FOREIGN CURRENCY GRANTS

The following are examples of some of the outstanding results achieved by American scientists and institutions working under grants from the Program:

1. Smithsonian - Yale Arborvirus Laboratory collaboration has demonstrated that contrary to previous scientific opinion, migrating birds can transport infective viruses between continents. Some of these viruses, which can also cause fevers in man, are very serious health problems in temperate zones. Such fevers as West Nile, Kemerovo and Sindbis have been identified in migrating birds captured by Smithsonian field teams in Egypt.

2. Yale University students of fossil remains of man's earliest ancestors have found the skull and jaws of the common ancestor of all higher primates, including apes and man. This creature lived about 28,000,000 years ago. This discovery is considered the most important find in the last fifty years, bearing on man's evolution and on that of the apes.

3. The Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory has, in collaboration with Tel Aviv University in Israel, successfully demonstrated that the basic principles and techniques emerging from the study of atomic particles are also applicable to the heretofore unexplained motions of groups of stars and of galaxies, opening important new fields for study of man's universe.

4. The Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, Ohio excavation at Gezer, Israel serves as a principal field training ground for American biblical scholars and archeologists. This city was given by Pharoah Shishak as a dowry to his daughter who became King Solomon's queen. These excavations have furnished conclusive proof of the city's destruction by Nebuchadnezzar.

5. Smithsonian studies in collaboration with Hebrew University in Jerusalem of the movement of marine life through the man-made, sea-level Suez Canal show that the majority of commercially valuable fish taken in the Eastern Mediterranean originated in Red Sea. These studies have saved the United States thousands of hard research dollars because one result is a tested model for studies being prepared by the National Academy of Sciences in connection with a possible sea-level canal at Panama. Taken together with studies of the movement of marine-life, particularly predators, through the Erie and Welland Canals into Lake Erie, the Suez Canal studies provide dramatic evidence of the consequences of man's modification of his environment.

6. The University of Pennsylvania museum, by applying modern computer methods to the scattered stones of the Egyptian Temple of Akhnaten, dismantled in antiquity, has reconstructed for modern eyes the facade of this historic temple. This project has been given extensive publicity by publications such as Life, the National Geographic, the New York Times, and the Washington Star, and a definitive book on the project will soon be published.

LIST OF PROJECTS

As in past years, a list of the illustrative projects of American institutions in many states being supported by the Special Foreign Currency Program, being developed in anticipation of such support, or considered worthy of being developed, has been prepared in support of this FY-73 appropriation request. In addition to the information usually included about each project--grantee institution, project title, amount of "excess" funds committed or to be committed to the project--a more extended explanation of what each project entails has been included this year. Owing to the increased length of the resulting document, this list of projects is being submitted separately as supplement to the Budget Justifications for Fiscal Year 1973.

This list of illustrative projects represents the Institution's selection of possible projects which appear most promising for successful development and implementation during Fiscal Year 1973. It should be noted, however, that actual implementation of these projects, and the distribution among disciplines and countries[1/] of "excess" currencies appropriated will be contingent upon review and approval on competitive scientific merit by the Smithsonian's national scientific advisory councils; review and approval as not contrary to U.S. national interest by the Department of State and U.S. embassies abroad; review and approval of each project by the appropriate agency of the host country; and conclusion, where required, of a satisfactory agreement between the American grantee of the Smithsonian and an appropriate collaborating institution in the host country.

1/ See country distribution chart on page 3 of Special Foreign Currency Program Project List in budget justification supplement.

EXPANSION OF PROGRAM

Mrs. HANSEN. Your appropriation for 1972 was $3.5 million. You are requesting $6 million for 1973. Why should this activity be expanded to that extent?

Secretary RIPLEY. Our Mr. Warner I think can supplement what I mentioned this morning. Mr. Warner, would you like to add to that?

Mr. WARNER. All I can say, Madam Chairman, is we could use every penny of it and we still feel that this is an extremely advantageous way of saving dollar costs to carry out research abroad both for ourselves and for the many American institutions of higher learning that are served through the program.

(Discussion off the record.)

CONSTRUCTION

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert justification pages 1 through 15 in the record at this point.

(The pages follow:)

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION CURRENT BUILDING PROGRAM

Project	Est. Total Cost	Appropriated to Date	Fiscal Year 1973 Request
Construction and Improvements, National Zoological Park	$58,057,000	$ 8,903,000	$ 675,000 1/
Restoration and Renovation of Buildings	14,279,000	8,873,000	5,409,000 2/
Construction:			
Joseph H. Hirshhorn Museum & Sculpture Garden	15,000,000	15,000,000 3/	0
National Air & Space Museum	41,900,000	1,900,000	40,000,000
Bicentennial Park Planning	275,000	0	275,000

1/ Building and facilities repair and planning cat exhibit.

2/ Arts and Industries Building air conditioning and renovation, $3,500,000; storage building for National Air and Space Museum, $125,000; Mt. Hopkins, Arizona, Observatory road and power improvements, $220,000; National Portrait Gallery third floor renovation, $250,000; Chesapeake Bay Center for Environmental Studies research facilities, $50,000; Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute facility repairs, $35,000; Library collection and work spaces, $100,000; General building repairs and improvements, $779,000; National Museum of History and Technology library addition planning, $250,000; and Feasibility studies, $100,000.

3/ Excludes $200,000 for relocation of the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology and $1,000,000 legally committed by Mr. Joseph H. Hirshhorn for construction.

CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENTS
NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

1971 Appropriation.....$200,000
1972 Appropriation.....$200,000
1973 Estimate $675,000

An appropriation of $675,000 is requested for planning the new lion and tiger exhibits and for renovation and repairs of existing facilities at the National Zoological Park.

During the past year the architectural firm of Faulkner, Fryer and Vanderpool and landscape architect Lester Collins have been preparing a new and revised Master Plan for the entire Zoo as requested by the Commission of Fine Arts. This plan will emphasize the animal exhibits in a park-like setting, minimizing the architectural features, such as buildings. The latest techniques in animal exhibition, management, care, and education are being incorporated into this plan. At the same time, the eighty-year old Zoo continues to be used by millions of visitors from all over the country. Renovations and repairs must continue in order to keep the present zoo habitable for the animals and enjoyable to the visitors even while plans are being completed for a fully modernized Zoo.

The National Capital Planning Commission and the Fine Arts Commission have given preliminary approval to the Master Plan and it is believed that final approval will come in March 1972.

Funds are requested in the following categories:

1. Planning ($275,000)

Funds in the amount of $275,000 are requested to cover architectural engineering fees for construction design for the large cat exhibit.

This exhibit will consist of three large outdoor, all weather exhibits for lions and tigers separated from the public by water moats. The public will be able to view these animals without hinderance by bars or other visual obstructions in a well planned, attractive, and ecological type exhibit. There will be family groups of these magnificent popular cats for the education and enjoyment of the visitors. Three glass-fronted exhibit cages will show the animals during inclement weather or mothers with very young cubs. Ample off-exhibit space for animal dens will also be provided. Three small areas of educational and graphic materials on the exhibits will be available to the public. This exhibit will be located on the hill presently occupied by the 1890 Lion House. This old building will be removed to make way for the new modern exhibit. Plans for the new quarters for the smaller cats, such as the leopards, pumas, jaguars, etc., will be submitted and funds requested in the future.

2. Repairs and Renovations ($400,000)

Funds in the amount of $400,000 are requested to continue the program of renovation and repairs of existing facilities. This funding is required to keep the old part of the Zoo in use for the visiting public; for the care and comfort of the animals; and to keep the new buildings in good condition so that in the future the Zoo will not be faced with an almost overwhelming workload of repairs necessary to just keep the buildings open. Funds will be used to repair and replace some of the old free standing cages that house

some of the smaller animals; repair sidewalks; and purchase essential building equipment, such as sliding doors for the elephant house; and for major landscape projects. These renovation and repair projects are accomplished, keeping in mind the Master Plan for the renovation of the Zoo and the projected life expectancy in relation to eventual replacement. One of the major projects of the coming year will be the repair and/or replacement of sidewalks, as necessary, in the Zoo, such as those at the Bear Dens and the Elephant House.

RESTORATION AND RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS

1971 Appropriation.....$1,725,000
1972 Appropriation.....$ 550,000
1973 Estimate.....$5,409,000

An appropriation of $5,409,000 is requested for the following projects:

Arts and Industries Building air conditioning and renovation	$3,500,000
Storage building for National Air and Space Museum	125,000
Mt. Hopkins, Arizona, Observatory road and power improvements	220,000
National Portrait Gallery third floor renovation	250,000
Chesapeake Bay Center for Environmental Studies research facilities	50,000
Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute facility repairs	35,000
Library collection and work spaces	100,000
General building repairs and improvements	779,000
National Museum of History and Technology library addition planning	250,000
Feasibility studies (parking and National Museum of Natural History Research Center)	100,000
Total	$5,409,000

Arts and Industries Building

An appropriation of $3,500,000 is requested for the major restoration and improvement of the Arts and Industries Building, for use for "The Year of the Centennial". This will be a major exhibition, recreating in many details the distinctive flavor of American life at the time of the Centennial Exposition of 1876. The Smithsonian will develop an exhibition, using many of the objects acquired after the Centennial Exposition of Philadelphia in 1876, to evoke the world of 1876, the atmosphere and style of our nation midway between its founding and its 200th birthday. It is estimated that four million persons would visit this building in the Bicentennial year.

The building, described as Modern Romanesque, was constructed in 1880. It has been declared a "Landmark of Importance" by the Joint Landmarks Committee of the National Capital Planning Commission and the Commission of Fine Arts. It is a one-story brick structure with 163,000 square feet of floor space. Partial second floor levels have been constructed

and a mezzanine borders the east, west, and south halls. Four additional second floor areas are now under construction, using funds appropriated in FY 1971. The four main halls are in the form of a cross with the rotunda located at the center. These main halls combined with the adjoining smaller exhibit spaces on the main floor provide 80,000 square feet of extremely adaptable space with the ceiling heights ranging from 14 feet under the galleries to 42 feet in the main halls.

The large open areas of the building, free of structural or architectural interferences, combined with high ceilings, arched openings, and the overall spaciousness, established the "Exposition" character of the structure. The decision of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian to use the major portion of this building for exhibition purposes presents an unparalled opportunity to display industrial, technological, architectural, scientific, and other large-scale exhibits which cannot be accommodated by other museum buildings. The location of this significant and unique building on the Mall adjacent to other buildings of the Smithsonian Institution provides a convenient and accessible facility for the visiting public.

The funds requested will be used for the installation of heating, ventilating, air conditioning, and humidity control systems for the entire building and for special equipment, fixtures, furnishings, floor coverings, decorative treatments, and lighting. The proper preservation and conservation of museum objects for the future cannot be satisfactorily accomplished except by the installation of the proposed systems. This long overdue improvement will also provide comfort for visitors and staff.

The rotunda and four main exhibition halls will be restored to the 1876 appearance; severely needed public restrooms will be installed; obsolete and potentially hazardous electrical and utilities systems will be replaced; the west entrance will be opened to give visitors access to the area south of the Smithsonian Institution Building; and related improvements will be accomplished to provide convenience, utility, and safety.

The cost estimate includes the following:

Estimated Renovation Costs		Amount
Construction contracts and contingencies		$2,694,000
Reservations (special equipment, fixtures, furnishings, floor coverings, decorative treatments, and lighting, etc.)		545,000
Estimated Services (GSA)		
GSA design contract review	$12,000	
Duplication, bids, etc.	20,000	
Engineering and design completion	75,000	
Construction supervision	154,000	261,000
Total Renovation Costs		$3,500,000

With this appropriation, the project can be started at the beginning of FY 1973 and the work can be completed in sufficient time for the installation of the special exhibitions for the Bicentennial Celebration in 1976.

Storage Building for the National Air and Space Museum

An amount of $125,000 is requested for the construction of a 20,000 square-foot prefabricated steel storage building, to be located at the Silver Hill Facility, Silver Hill, Maryland, for the use of the National Air and Space Museum.

At the present time, there are 42 aircraft in outdoor storage at Silver Hill. Of this number, 26 are partially disassembled and crated in 97 large boxes. In addition, there are 50 large space artifacts, and approximately 100 aircraft engines also in outdoor storage. This type of storage cannot prevent further deterioration and will result in costly restoration if continued.

Although one additional building will not completely solve this unsatisfactory outdoor storage, it will provide space for these items in immediate need of adequate protection from the elements, and for those items requiring restoration for display in the new Air and Space Museum.

Mt. Hopkins Observatory Power and Road Improvements

An appropriation of $220,000 is requested for correction of deficient power supply and road conditions at Mt. Hopkins, Arizona. As the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory's Mt. Hopkins facility develops, the demands on the electrical power system must be accommodated. For the protection and proper operation of the expensive and sophisticated electronic instrumentation now coming into use, the antiquated electrical power distribution systems must be improved.

In FY 1971, engineering studies were initated to determine the appropriate power system for Mt. Hopkins. During FY 1972, a final system design will be completed, enabling installation to be undertaken in FY 1973. This cost, estimated by a local power company, is $120,000.

For the safety of its staff, and others who must travel to and from the Mt. Hopkins facility, it is also necessary to improve the pioneer access road. Although usable during the initial construction of the Observatory, the road now presents a daily hazard to all users with its narrow hairpin turns, poor surface, and inadequate drainage.

The initial improvements to the Mt. Hopkins road will consist of replacement of gravel in badly worn areas, hard-topping of selected sections where dust or moisture is particularly troublesome, and widening and regrading of narrow turns and areas where drainage problems exist. These costs are estimated at $100,000.

National Portrait Gallery Third Floor Renovation

An appropriation of $250,000 is requested for the renovation of the Great Hall on the third floor of the Gallery in order that it can be used for the public display of expanding permanent collections, as well as for special loan exhibitions. It is not always possible or desirable to exhibit all portraits at the same time. A study-storage area is needed so that such portraits can be available to be conveniently viewed upon request at all times, and for study areas for visiting scholars and members of the Gallery

staff working on special research projects which will be expanding considerably, especially in connection with projected exhibitions and publications celebrating the Bicentennial of the American Revolution. This renovation will include overhead lighting above the skylight of the Great Hall to provide effective illumination for this historic interior space, now considerably darker than adjacent gallery areas, flexible museum lighting for exhibition purposes, and appropriate fixtures for study-storage and work areas.

In addition to making it possible for the National Portrait Gallery to make full use of this already extant space, these changes will enhance the public appreciation of one of the most striking interior spaces in the nation, a renowned example of the Nineteenth Century American Renaissance Style, once the largest room in the United States.

The National Portrait Gallery Commission is particularly anxious that this vast and magnificent area not be wasted when the public interest in this historic chamber and the Gallery's practical need for it are so apparent. The estimated costs are based on a study by a consultant who has been responsible for much of the most recent relighting of the Capitol, as well as for the new wing of the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston.

Chesapeake Bay Center for Environmental Studies (CBCES)
Research Facilities

An appropriation of $50,000 is requested to improve the facilities at the Chesapeake Bay Center for staff and visiting scientists.

In order to provide badly needed research space, CBCES must renovate the existing two-story, roofless barn. This renovation will include electrical, sewage, and water services; repairs to the building such as a new roof, stairways, interior partitions, resilient tile floor covering, lighting, doors and hardware, interior and exterior painting; and the installation of a heating and ventilating system. Special needs would consist of the installation of laboratory sinks, base and wall cabinets, and surfaces suitable for general laboratory usage. These costs are estimated at $30,000.

It is also important to begin construction of a small dormitory facility to house visiting researchers. At the present time, this is accomplished in an inadequate manner by preempting space in the main office building ordinarily used for administrative activities. This facility would be a modular-type prefabricated building of approximately 1,400 square feet of floor space, on a preconstructed foundation with electrical, sewage, and water services. Special needs would consist of kitchen equipment, furniture, and furnishings suitable for a dormitory building. These costs are estimated at $20,000.

Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute
Facility Repairs

An appropriation of $35,000 is requested for laboratory building and other facility repairs. For over 40 years a number of frame shelters have been maintained on Barro Colorado Island to provide work space and living facilities for scientists working on the Island. Despite modern methods of wood treatment, partial replacement of these facilities has been a continual need due to termite and ant infestation and deterioration in the humid tropical environment. Large scale use of insecticides in this area would be detrimental to research efforts performed on the Island.

Despite logistical and construction problems, future structures on Barro Colorado Island will incorporate masonry materials to the fullest extent practical. However, a minimal amount of $30,000 is needed to repair the existing structures in order to continue their useful life. An additional $5,000 is requested to repair the large marine research pier at the Naos Island installation.

Library Collection and Work Spaces

An appropriation of $100,000 is requested to continue a program started in the FY 1971 budget to improve spaces in Smithsonian Institution buildings for the proper care and accessibility of library materials. In FY 1971 $50,000 were appropriated for such improvements in the Natural History Building and in FY 1972 $25,000 for the Lamont Street Building.

The FY 1973 funding would be used for three projects with approximate allocation as follows:

--$60,000 for the double-decking, remodeling, and outfitting of reference and reading space in the Natural History Building to complete the project initiated with the FY 1971 appropriation. Double-decking of cataloging space will be accomplished with that appropriation. This is the Central Library as well as the library for the National Museum of Natural History.

--$20,000 for improving space in the History and Technology Building to accommodate stacks and reading area.

--$20,000 for converting space and providing built-in and other special equipment to maintain controlled conditions for valuable rare books.

These improvements would create additional research service areas for the use of Smithsonian staff as well as for better service to visiting researchers, students, and the general public.

General Building Repairs and Improvements

An appropriation of $779,000 is requested for several Smithsonian buildings and facilities for improvements and repairs to prevent further deterioration, improve public safety, enhance appearance, and to facilitate the program operations in these buildings.

History and Technology Building

An appropriation of $160,000 is requested to repair the roof of the building; reroute a defective eight-inch sanitary sewer line; repair granite stonework around the second floor terrace to correct a serious leak; and install storm windows to prevent further damage due to the presence of excessive condensation.

Natural History Building

An appropriation of $90,000 is requested to repair and clean the interior and exterior stonework; repair the stone retaining wall (for safety purposes); install drinking fountains in public areas; repair and resurface an area which includes the floor surface from the east side ambulatory to the east door and loading docks; and paint exhibit and work spaces.

Smithsonian Institution Building

An appropriation of $197,000 is requested for additional restoration and renovation of the Smithsonian Institution building and grounds. With funds previously appropriated, the first major interior restoration of this historically important and well-known building, originally constructed in 1855, has been completed. It was necessary, however, to forego many necessary planned improvements to reduce costs. Some of the improvements which were deferred include the installation of a humidification system; repairs to the exterior stonework; painting and waterproofing; window repairs and replacements; and the installation of fire detection and extinguishing systems.

Freer Gallery of Art

An appropriation of $84,000 is requested for the following projects: renovate the sky-light areas of the exhibit halls; construct an X-ray equipment room for the conservation program; install handrails on the public stairs as a safety measure; install special security, fire detection and extinguishing systems; and install a lawn-sprinkler system for the landscaped areas to improve the appearance of the grounds.

Fine Arts and Portrait Galleries Building

Funds in the amount of $184,000 are requested to complete several improvements originally included in the plans for remodeling the Fine Arts and Portrait Galleries Building, but were deleted due to rising costs.

Of this amount, $50,000 is requested to renovate an area of approximately 20,000 square feet on the first floor of the building. It was believed that this space could be reserved for future expansion, but it is now urgently required for offices, collection, and work space. This renovation work includes heating, ventilating, air conditioning, lighting, flooring, repairs, and plastering and painting. An amount of $22,000 is requested to restore point-up, and replace damaged or deteriorated interior and exterior marble and stonework.

There are also several requirements for improvement of the protection and mechanical operations of the building, including the installation of fire detection and extinguishing systems; installation of an emergency electric power generator and a standby booster pump for the domestic water system; partial replacement of the hot and cold water line risers not replaced during remodeling; and the replacement of heavily corroded aluminum fin coils throughout the building.

Correction of the following deficiencies will contribute to the safety of the visiting public and employees, as well as enhance the appearance of the building: rebuild the exterior stone steps at the 9th Street entrance to conform to the D.C. Building Code, and improve the inner court.

Smithsonian Silver Hill Facility

An appropriation of $64,000 is requested for necessary improvements and expansion at the Smithsonian Silver Hill Facility. An additional 10,000 square feet of storage space is planned by the construction of a steel mezzanine. Required improvements include the installation of restrooms,

a sewage disposal system, and surface-water drainage systems. Also urgently needed is the renovation of Building 1A for an automotive repair shop to accommodate the repair of motor vehicles, as well as forklifts, material handling equipment, lawn equipment, and small electrical and gasoline powered machines.

National Museum of History and Technology Library Addition Planning

An amount of $250,000 is requested for architectural plans for additional library space in the National Museum of History and Technology. The steady growth of the NMHT collections, and the intensification of the Museum's research programs, have made its present library facilities inadequate to the needs of its staff, and of the many visiting scholars it receives each year. It is evident that this problem will become more severe in the years ahead. The Institution must begin now to plan for its solution.

In addition to this urgent general need, the Institution wishes particularly to provide appropriate facilities for a great collection of rare books in the history of science and technology that may be offered as a gift. This collection which was brought to our attention by the Office of Science and Technology, has been appraised conservatively at substantially more than a million dollars. Its acquisition by the National Museum of History and Technology would greatly enhance our already prominent and distinguished Department of Science and Technology, and would truly establish the Smithsonian as a national center for the history of science and technology.

The original architect of the History and Technology Building has designed a sixth-floor addition that would tastefully and economically meet both the overall requirements and the particular need for added library space. Based upon a GSA estimate, this much needed improvement could be constructed, equipped, and furnished for approximately $4,000,000.

Feasibility Studies

An appropriation of $100,000 is requested to provide for feasibility studies on parking and a National Museum of Natural History Research Center. The parking study is to determine alternatives and their costs to achieve an adequate solution to the parking problems faced by the many visitors to the Smithsonian Institution's museums, art galleries, and other facilities. The National Museum of Natural History Research Center funds are to conduct studies, and prepare a detailed report, on the physical plant requirements for the research programs of the National Museum of Natural History, and related programs of biological and environmental research and services of the Smithsonian Institution. The studies will include restatements of the programs, site exploration and development plans, investigation of systems, buildings and services to meet the program requirements, preliminary drawings and specifications for recommended construction, a phased program for construction and utilization and cost estimates for each portion of the program.

Parking Problems

It is of paramount importance to undertake effectively, and at the earliest opportunity, the problem of inadequate parking for visitors. Ever increasing numbers of visitors journey from afar to the Mall only to be in competition for the very limited parking spaces available. Without immediate action the situation can only get worse. Underground parking has been studied but remains

a distant prospect. Off-the-Mall, or fringe parking, with the assurance of suitable connecting transportation, may provide the only practicable interim solution.

This study would be initiated with the cooperation of the General Services Administration and the National Park Service. If the public is to be served, efforts must not be delayed.

National Museum of Natural History Research Center Planning

The research collections of the National Museum of Natural History and its staff of scientists engaged in research based on the collections had by 1967 outgrown the space designed for this program in the Natural History Building on the Mall (despite the two wings added to the original building during the early 1960's). The collection of scientific specimens have continued to grow, now numbering over 55 million. Public exhibition halls have been converted to provide space for the collections and personnel, and the collections have spread into stairwells and corridors. Working conditions are intolerably inadequate. The crowded conditions of the collections are wasteful of the time of the staff scientists and of the visiting scholars who use the collections for research, for identification, and for other practical services to biologists, ecologists, and resources planners in Federal, state, and private agencies throughout the country and the world.

By far the largest collections and programs involved are those of the systematic and taxonomic sciences, which are increasingly employed in the studies, training, and planning for a better environment. In a report to the National Science Foundation by the Conference of Directors of Systematic Collections, January 1971 (The Systematic Biology Collections of the United States: An Essential Resource), it is said,

> "The health of the world ecosystem depends squarely on keeping as much diversity in the natural world as we possibly can. Because knowledge of the kinds of creatures in our world is fundamental to real understanding of their interaction, the great specimen collections are the very cornerstones to studying, comprehending, and living within the world ecosystem. This nation must recognize the critical character of this absolutely essential national resource---and---support its maintenance and use."

In the past, elements of the Smithsonian systematics program have been separated and relocated but this has proved detrimental to the unified and cross-disciplinary functioning of the work. All experience points to the need to provide facilities to accommodate all of the interlocking elements of the program in one facility with room to develop the capability to meet the growing demands for national services. It is not possible or indeed desirable to provide additional space for these collections and programs on the Mall. The Mall facilities should be developed for maximum service to the accelerating public attendance in the exhibition buildings and for the educational programs of the Smithsonian.

In 1968, the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution approved the submission to the Congress of proposed legislation to authorize the planning and construction of support and depository facilities. The bill introduced by Senators Anderson, Fulbright, and Scott was passed, with amendments, by the Senate on July 17, 1970. This legislation as passed by the Senate is in process of being reintroduced in the 92nd Congress.

CONSTRUCTION
NATIONAL AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM

1971 Appropriation.....	$ 0
1972 Appropriation.....	$ 1,900,000
1973 Estimate.....	$40,000,000

The Act of August 12, 1946, established the National Air Museum as a bureau of the Smithsonian Institution. The Congress included provisions for selecting a site for a National Air Museum building to be located in the Nation's Capital. By the Act of September 6, 1958, the Congress designated a site for a building to be on the Mall from Fourth Street to Seventh Street, Independence Avenue to Jefferson Drive. At present, no structure exists on this federal land.

In 1966, the Congress enacted legislation authorizing the construction of the National Air and Space Museum but deferred appropriations for construction until expenditures for the Vietnam conflict had shown a substantial reduction. Construction plans and specifications for the proposed museum building were completed and were accepted by the Commission of Fine Arts and the National Capital Planning Commission. The cost of the building, built to those plans and specifications, was estimated to be $40 million dollars in 1965. Unfortunately due to the rising costs of labor and materials, this same building would now cost between $60 million and $70 million.

The space program, with its Mercury, Gemini, and Apollo flights, has caused a considerable increase in the public's interest in aeronautical and aerospace matters. During FY 1971, almost 3.5 million visitors were counted in the Arts and Industries Building and the Air and Space Building, both of which are used to house temporarily a very small portion of the collections and exhibits of the National Air and Space Museum. With the additional space available in the new building, the National Air and Space Museum will be able to use a wide range of the more than 200 aircraft and thousands of aerospace objects in the collections to interpret the historical and technological progress of aviation and aerospace science to the millions of visitors that will come to the Museum annually. It is estimated that 5 million visitors will come to this major new museum in its first year.

The Air and Space Museum already has in its collections such historically significant aircraft as the original Wright Brothers Flyer, Lindbergh's "Spirit of St. Louis," the NC-4 (the first to fly the Atlantic), the Bell X-1 (first to exceed the speed of sound), as well as Alan Shepard's Freedom 7, John Glenn's Friendship 7, and the Apollo 11 Command Module, Columbia, to name a few.

To demonstrate and exhibit technological progress, the Museum can choose from simple rotary engines built at the turn of the century to the huge Saturn F-1 engine which produces 1 1/2 million pounds of thrust. This collection of aeronautical and aerospace items, the finest in the world, must have a new Museum to be displayed properly to the public.

This building, in addition to being a showcase for historic machines, will also encompass a wide variety of exhibits concerned with the new science and technology of the Space age. The public will be able to see gathered together under one roof, for the first time, an explanation of how man has used a broad range of disciplines to achieve flight, and how he may extrapolate these into the future. The impact of flight upon our environment and our culture will

be investigated and exhibited to the public using the latest multi-media techniques. A planetarium chamber will be included, but in addition to viewing the conventional star show, the visitor will be able to "travel" through space to the surface of the moon or the planets. Another important adjunct will be the Historical Research Center, providing not only an aerospace library and film center, but facilities for research scholars as well. This center will make available the Museum's vast resources of photographs, drawings, technical manuals, films, and other documentary and archival materials.

During a Symposium on the National Air and Space Museum held on January 18, 1971, Senator Barry Goldwater, Dr. Wernher von Braun, Congressman Frank T. Bow, and Congressman James G. Fulton jointly proposed the following resolution be presented to the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution:

--That the Smithsonian Institution should press for construction of the authorized National Air and Space Museum Building;

--That a study of changes in the original approved design should be undertaken immediately in order to determine the feasibility of lowering construction costs;

--That a firm date of July 4, 1976 should be established for the opening of the new museum building as a major element of the Smithsonian Institution's contribution to the commemoration of the Bicentennial of the American Revolution;

--That consideration be given to constructing a major underground parking facility beneath the Mall in order to alleviate the increasing problem of automobile parking in the vicinity of the Mall;

--That consideration of the joint venture by the National Park Service and private capital be explored. This action would complement the requirement for parking facilities as a significant factor in construction of the National Air and Space Museum.

In consideration of the rising costs of the building and the increased public interest in air and space activities, an appropriation of $1,900,000 for planning and redesign, and for the specifying of programs, facilities, and installations was approved by the Congress for FY 1972. With the splendid cooperation of the General Services Administration, the firm of Hellmuth, Obata, and Kassabaum, Inc. has been selected and the redesign is underway using the latest design, construction, and exhibit techniques to lower the cost of the building to $40 million without sacrificing the intent of the building to serve as a great center, on the Mall, for public education and enjoyment and scholarly research. This is the same architectural firm that performed the original design. Based on their familiarity with program needs, it is anticipated that the redesign will proceed quickly and that the award of a construction contract will be possible in mid- FY 1973. An appropriation of $40 million is requested in FY 1973 to meet this construction schedule and permit the Museum to be opened by July 4, 1976.

CONSTRUCTION

BICENTENNIAL PARK PLANNING

1971 Appropriation	$ 0
1972 Appropriation	$ 0
1973 Estimate	$275,000

Approval of now-pending legislation (S. 2153 and H. R. 10311) would authorize establishment of Bicentennial Park at two federally-owned sites on the Potomac--Fort Foote, in Prince George's County, Maryland, and Jones Point, on the southern edge of the city of Alexandria, Virginia. Pending legislation also would authorize formal negotiations with the Department of the Interior for transfer of these sites to the Smithsonian Institution. The sites have been offered informally by the National Park Service for outdoor museum use.

Preliminary planning for Bicentennial Park initially will embrace site development to include a modest visitor center, parking and other necessary visitor facilities, a parade ground, a naval ordnance park, an outdoor theater, and a boat landing. Special attention will be given to exhibits having significance to the national observance of the 200th anniversary of the American Revolution, such as a continental encampment, palisaded fort, etc. Fort Foote Park now is relatively unimproved, lacking in every way facilities necessary for operating an outdoor museum where visitation may be expected to total thousands of persons every day during good weather months. Thus, initial planning must take into account total site development, bearing in mind, where necessary, landscaping to enhance the natural beauty of the site. All such planning must be preceded by a careful evaluation of the site to insure that site development moves hand-in-hand with highest ecological standards.

It is essential that the above facilities be constructed and staffed so as to be in full operation, open to the public, on July 1, 1976. Comprehensive, detailed planning should be sufficiently well advanced by the close of FY 1973 to insure adequate time for actual construction, staff hiring and training during FY 1974 and 1975 to meet the planned opening date. Site development, planning and the preparation of staffing plans, scripts, etc., will be accomplished in collaboration with competent outside consultants. Approximately $1,500,000 will be required in both FY 1974 and FY 1975 for construction and staffing.

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $275,000 for planning a large cat exhibit. What are the details of this request?

Secretary RIPLEY. Dr. Reed.

Dr. REED. Madam Chairman, we like to refer to it as the large feline exhibit. This is the plan for the first phase of the reconstruction of the National Zoological Park which will be for the lions and the tigers.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many large cats do you presently have at the zoo?

Dr. REED. At the present time we have about six of these large cats. We have the lions and the tigers. There will be more than this in the new exhibit.

Mrs. HANSEN. From what source are you going to receive them?

Dr. REED. It is going to be very easy to get them. The breeding capacity of the lions and tigers is great.

Secretary RIPLEY. Not so good with tigers but very good with lions.

Dr. REED. That is right. I think the tigers are going to come along all right.

Secretary RIPLEY. Then, of course, you have leopards, jaguars, ocelots, and puma.

Dr. REED. I would like to show you this schematic plan. We have yet to go into the details, but we do have the schematics done already of the new large feline exhibit. This will be moated. It is surrounded by water moats 26 feet wide and it is well established that this exceeds the jumping distance of the large cats.

This is a dry moat in between the two to keep the cats from mixing it up. This is a cutaway plan. The zoo visitors will be standing on the sidewalk looking across the water at the animals. This dry moat with a fence down the center keeps the cats from jumping across and getting at each other. These animals will be outdoors, I am sure, at least 330 days of the year. There will be concrete or cement pads with radiant heat in them, so that even in the worst weather the cats can go out and lie in warmth in sheltered areas. There will be plenty of space underneath the sidewalk for their dens.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is their habitat going to be in keeping with their natural habitat?

Dr. REED. It is planned that this will not duplicate their natural habitat but will suggest it. We cannot duplicate Africa. We cannot duplicate India. But we can plant plenty of bamboo in there.

Mrs. HANSEN. You are going to give the impression of their natural habitat?

Dr. REED. Yes, and there will be no bars. You will be looking at these animals over the water. You will have nothing between you and the animals except space.

VISITOR SAFETY

Mrs. HANSEN. What kind of contingencies are you prepared for? Suppose a youngster jumps in the water?

Dr. REED. As you will notice, there is a section here between the visitor guard rail and the edge of the moat, so that if a child goes over the guard rail he doesn't fall into the moat. He falls into some plant material. This is what we refer to as our kiddie catcher to keep chil-

dren from going into the moat. Probably along the edge there will be small hand holds or rails. Anybody who got down there would have something to grab hold of, but not something that the tigers or lions would get on and climb out.

Mrs. HANSEN. But you can sense the child's fright if he fell over the guard rail and thought he might be headed for the moat.

Dr. REED. Taking that into consideration we have these kiddie catchers. Should a child go over the guard rail, he is actually in a wall. This lip will rise up 18 inches to 2 feet so he is in a little cement pocket.

We have done this in other places in the zoo. Ever since the tragedy of the lion we have been very much concerned with visitor safety.

The $275,000 that we are asking for for planning will cover four smaller projects also, but this is the major project. We have the schematic plans as you see here, and with these funds we will go to detailed construction plans next year, with construction of the feline exhibit the following year.

OTHER ZOO CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

These are some of the other things we are planning to do. This we won't see for a couple of years but this is a plan for the polar bear exhibit. There will be a little audiovisual theatre here to show you the picture of the polar bear, perhaps slides, perhaps movies, showing his natural habitat, his biological performances, and also pointing out why this is a valuable resource to us as human beings.

Mrs. HANSEN. Will this exhibit again suggest the natural habitat?

Dr. REED. Again, yes. This may be made out of concrete but will simulate and suggest the ice floes and the pack ice. This is our master plan that we are now working on. It has been preliminarily approved by the Commission of Fine Arts and the National Capital Planning Commission. You can see we are subordinating the buildings to the natural areas of the park. In fact, some of the buildings you won't even see. There will be smaller units buried in the hill under the ground, such as the penguins underneath here. The only real major buildings, and I don't think you would call them major in the sense of the old elephant house, will be the house with the giraffes simply because we couldn't find a way to do away with that house and the house with the gorillas and orangutans down here.

The rest will be small buildings so we will not be asking you for a grand building like the elephant house built during WPA days. They will be smaller units scattered around. We are emphasizing the park, making this truly a lovely park for people.

Mrs. HANSEN. I was going to say that is one of the things I would think could be done very effectively.

Dr. REED. We are planning on this. The buildings that we have will stay with the exception of the old lion house. That 1890 monstrosity has to go and be replaced by this lovely exhibit that you saw there.

The polar bears will be down here. The other bears will be across the stream from them. We will not have quite as many animals as we could have. What we want to do is have a broad zoological representation. For instance, instead of having all the sea lions and all of the seals, we will have a representative selection of them and then, by

graphic and audiovisual presentations, we will expand the educational dimensions of the exhibit. One seal, maybe the harbor seal that you are familiar with out on the west coast, represents seals. We will tell how the other seals differ from him and how he differs from the sea-lion. Maybe we will have the sea lion here, the Patagonian or maybe the California sea lion.

Secretary RIPLEY. Provided they are still alive by that time.

Dr. REED. This is the general plan that we have for making this an animal park where we will exhibit animals in a lovely parklike atmosphere, not trying to duplicate nature. You notice we are not going in for the huge cement artificial rockworks and mountains, and artificiality like that. This is, I think, passé now. We are exhibiting animals, and we are exhibiting them in a parklike atmosphere. If they live in trees, they will have trees. If they live like the tigers in bamboo, we will put bamboo around them.

Secretary RIPLEY. I might point out, Madam Chairman, that those parallel lines in the upper left of the plan are a proposed hillside parking garage area which we would like to fund some day, possibly with a bond issue or some similar kind of financing. Doing parking this way would free many acres in the zoo that are presently flattop asphalt parking for cars; isn't that right, Dr. Reed.

Dr. REED. It is about 12 acres that we will free for exhibits from the parking. Also there are about 50 acres that we are not using now that will be used for exhibits. We will expand the use of the zoo. In addition, all of this area now unused will be used. The old pistol range which was a rock quarry—some of the original buildings in the zoo were built from rock quarries right in the park—will be for baboons. You know they live in the high mountains of Ethiopia and run up and down rocks all the time. So we have the same thing here, not Ethiopian rocks, but rocks.

I think this will make a very nice thing. We plan to have a very interesting exhibit in this area right in here where we are going to put the pandas when they arrive.

PANDA EXHIBIT

Dr. CHALLINOR. It might be appropriate to show where we are going to put the pandas.

Dr. REED. Yes; the pandas will go right in here. What we are going to do is this. This building which was recently constructed. It is about 4 or 5 years old now and does have air conditioning in it. The pandas coming from the high mountain bamboo forests of Szechwan Province, China, require air conditioning. Now, no other zoo in the world has air conditioning except the Chinese zoo and we must do as well as the Chinese. We will modify several of the cages in here for these animals where we already have the air conditioning and glass fronts to protect them from human colds and also to keep the cold in there and for their security. There will be nothing between you and the panda except the glass and the visitors' guardrail. On one side it is humanproof. On the other side it is panda-proof.

This yard down here will be used for the pandas on the outside. Since they are solitary animals we will have to have two yards because we don't know whether they have been living together or not. The visitor will be standing on the roof terrace of this building and

we have all of this area to look at the animals down below in these two yards. It is already constructed. We will have to put this little short dry moat which will not be very difficult. Then on the inside the animals will occupy these two cages, glass front here, glass on the back, so you look through. You don't get the impression that the animals are locked up in a house because there is glass on the outside, but it will be temperature controlled for the animals.

Mrs. HANSEN. Will you visit the zoo in Peking when you are there?

Dr. REED. Yes. If you want more details may we speak off the record?

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes.

(Discussion off the record.)

Dr. REED. We have preliminary approval of the master plan. We don't have approval of the panda plan, but since this is remodeling of a presently existing building, there should be no trouble in getting approval. I wish to start work on this immediately.

Mrs. HANSEN. I think the committee has received a reprograming request for remodeling the existing building.

Dr. REED. Yes, Madam Chairman, you have. It covers redoing this building, plus doing something for the animals that are now occupying that space. This will be mainly fencing.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is currently occupying that space?

Dr. REED. The Bongo antelope which is one of the rarest.

Mrs. HANSEN. What are you going to do with the Bongo antelope?

Dr. REED. We are going to put them behind the bird house. There is a lovely draw there and you will be able to look down into this draw from this walk along here and see the animals in a wooded area. Now, this is exactly like where the animals come from, because these animals are never found except in very deep forests in Africa. So we are developing more of a happy habitat for them that is more like the ecology of their own home than is the present exhibit. There are not enough trees in this exhibit, but these will be in a forest like they are at home. I think they will be much happier there. Incidentally, we are breeding the Bongo now. We are the first zoo to do that. We have one calf born and two pregnant females now. Momentarily we are expecting another calf to be born. There will be a matter of fencing and some simple sheds in here. That will be under $100,000 I am sure. But then for the pandas, I do not have a price tag as yet for you because we just don't have the plans that far developed. We have to plan and build at the same time, because I have 3 weeks to come up with the proper housing for the pandas.

Mrs. HANSEN. It would be a disaster if anything happened to the pandas after they arrived.

Dr. REED. Madam Chairman, this is a major responsibility. Everybody in the country says, "You are lucky. You are getting pandas." I know the responsibility that rests on our shoulders and, while we are willing to accept our responsibility, it will be stimulating, to say the least.

Mrs. HANSEN. When is your feline exhibit going to be completed?

Dr. REED. We figure it will be completed in about 3½ years. We will get working drawings this coming year. We will ask you for construction money in fiscal 1974 and would plan on completion about 18 months later.

ARTS AND INDUSTRIES BUILDING RENOVATION

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $3.5 million for air-conditioning and renovating the Arts and Industries Building. What is your comment in this regard?

Secretary RIPLEY. Yes, Madam Chairman. I think Mr. Bradley could speak directly to that.

Mr. BRADLEY. Madam Chairman, we were able to get started on this several years ago through funds appropriated to us under this "Reconstruction and Repair" heading in our budget. We have spent about $133,000 on planning and are spending $500,000 on decking. The $3.5 million will provide air conditioning and some renovation to a building that is vintage 1879. It has about 163,000 square feet in it. This would be a wonderful investment not only for the comfort of the people that we have in there on the second floor including the National Air and Space Museum staff for the time being, but also for literally millions of people that come there every year to see the exhibitions.

Secretary RIPLEY. It is a very heavily visited building with very inferior services, including restrooms and similar services, and no air conditioning of any sort in the public areas, none whatsoever, so it is as hot as the hinges in the summer.

AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM STORAGE BUILDING

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $125,000 for a storage building for the National Air and Space Museum. What is your legislative authority for this activity?

Mr. BRADLEY. We have legislative authority of that general nature that charges the Secretary with taking charge of and taking care of the collections. Madam Chairman, we have used a rule of thumb that if a project is of the order of $100,000, perhaps with escalation now to $200,000, that we need not apply to the legislative committees for specific authority, but we have been very careful not to exceed about that amount. For example, with the repair and restoration of the Smithsonian Institution building which cost about $2.8 million, we were very careful to look into it and there we have authority to repair the building. We have that.

This building will be at our Silver Hill, Md., storage facility and will be in the nature of a temporary corrugated steel building, of which we have probably 22 out there already that were acquired on yearly increments, so to speak. This building would be very economical; there will be 20,000 square feet for $125,000. We think we have ample general authority to proceed with this. We have never been challenged.

Mrs. HANSEN. What are the details of your request of $125,000?

Mr. BRADLEY. We are going to use the building for the Air and Space Museum to move aircraft and under items under roof. There are 42 aircraft in outdoor storage at the present time. Of these 26 are partially disassembled and crated in large boxes. There are 50 large space artifacts of various kinds and approximately 100 aircraft engines. Our attempt would be to prevent deterioration under roof with as many of those as we can fit into 20,000 square feet.

MOUNT HOPKINS ROAD AND POWER IMPROVEMENTS

Mrs. HANSEN. Justify your request of $220,000 for power and road improvements at Mount Hopkins Observatory.

Mr. BRADLEY. The $220,000 may be broken down into $120,000 for the power supply system up on the mountain and $100,000 to help out with the road. I can speak from personal experience. I have been up and down that road three times. It is simply a road ground out with a bulldozer, and it certainly should be given hard topping to the extent of our available funds, and some widening. It is essentially a one-way road with turnouts every now and then, and it takes you about an hour to wind your way up the 10 miles to the top.

The power requirement is essentially for a distribution system whereby the switchgear, the underground conduits, the fuse boxes, and so forth, would be installed in order to prevent the power outages that we have been experiencing. This is very necessary in order to keep the experiments going once they get started.

Secretary RIPLEY. This is an extremely rugged country. The mountain goes straight up 8,000 feet. It is a hogback and you have to work right up on top.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY RENOVATION

Mrs. HANSEN. Justify your request of $250,000 for the National Portrait Gallery third-floor renovation.

Mr. BRADLEY. That is primarily to make usable the third floor of the gallery, which is one of the handsomest rooms in the city. The very center part of it is a rotunda that was used initially for displays and receptions for the original Patent Office when it occupied this building. These funds are needed in order to bring the lighting in this area up to museum standards, open a portion of the long gallery that is along the line of F Street, and also restore the central rotunda which has two iron beams cutting across it and therefore destroying the appearance of this great room with probably a 45-foot ceiling. This would then bring into museum use what today is simply a rather backwater storage area.

TROPICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE REPAIRS

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $35,000 for the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute facility repairs. What are the details of this request?

Secretary RIPLEY. Dr. Challinor, would you like to speak to that?

Dr. CHALLINOR. This is largely for the part of our station located on Barro Colorado Island in Gatun Lake. One of the major problems we have there is termites. To the extent possible, we have constructed small structures of concrete cinderblock. However, we have many wooden buildings which go back to the 1930's. This funding is needed because of the high cost of maintaining wooden buildings in a tropical forest. Their maintenance is now becoming a rather desperate problem. We cannot use insecticides in this forest to get ride of termites

because we would kill other insects as well, and our major policy on the island is that no plants, animals, or insects are allowed to be collected or destroyed.

Secretary RIPLEY. I can testify to that, Madam Chairman. I am covered with red spots from the bites of chiggers and ticks that I found on that island, and a distinguished Member of Congress was barely rescued from the bite of a particularly ferocious ant that was on his neck. In fact, he gave a medal to the man who plucked it off his neck and avoided a very poisonous bite. It is a highly interesting place from the point of view of entomology.

LIBRARY SPACES

Mrs. HANSEN. Justify your request of $60,000 for the double-decking, remodeling, and outfitting of reference and reading space in the Natural History Building.

Secretary RIPLEY. This is for our library.

Mr. BRADLEY. In the Natural History Building space is at a premium and any chance we can get we go in for double-decking. Where we have 17-foot ceiling heights we cut it in half and this doubles the floor area. We do need it because we are bulging in that building. As you say, we did get started in Natural History and also at Lamont Street. Similarly in the Museum of History and Technology we can improve our working space for the library to accommodate stacks and reading area. And finally we would like to convert space for a rare book room in the Arts and Industries Building, the one we just described as needing the air conditioning.

GENERAL BUILDING REPAIRS

Mrs. HANSEN. $779,000 is requested for several Smithsonian buildings and facilities for improvements and repairs to prevent their further deterioration, improve public safety, enhance appearance, and to facilitate the program operations in these buildings. Of the total you are requesting $160,000 is for the History and Technology Building to repair the roof of the building, reroute a defective 8-inch sanitary sewer line, repair granite stone work, et cetera. I gather this is to improve safety conditions and make necessary improvements?

Mr. BRADLEY. Part of it is safety, exactly, and part of it is improvement. Part of it is the arresting of deterioration. When you consider we have 3.5 million square feet under our care with a replacement cost of several hundreds of millions of dollars it is prudent for us to come to you and ask for funds of this kind to maintain, protect, and improve the property.

NATURAL HISTORY BUILDING

Mrs. HANSEN. $90,000 is requested for the Natural History Building to repair and clean the interior and exterior stonework; to repair the stone retaining wall; install drinking fountains, et cetera. Justify this request.

Mr. BRADLEY. This is a request to keep the building in repair and to improve its utility by such things as installing drinking fountains, repairing an area where the floor surface is dangerous, and painting in the exhibit and work spaces.

SMITHSONIAN BUILDING

Mrs. HANSEN. Justify your request of $197,000 for the Smithsonian Institution Building.

Mr. BRADLEY. With funds that you were so kind as to appropriate to us we made an interior restoration of this building which was completed originally in 1855. However, because of cost escalation we had to trim some of the things out of the restoration and renovation project and here we would like very much to try to complete the job. I think that figure was $2,794,000 that we have already invested and this represents those items that we couldn't get in. The humidification system is badly needed to reduce the amount of static electricity.

Secretary RIPLEY. It is very dry in this building because we were unable to complete that portion of the work for lack of funds.

Mr. BRADLEY. The request would also permit window repairs and installation of fire detection and extinguishing systems.

Mrs. HANSEN. I would think this would be mandatory.

FINE ARTS AND PORTRAIT GALLERIES BUILDING

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $184,000 for the Fine Arts and Portrait Galleries Building. This includes $50,000 to renovate an area of approximately 20,000 square feet on the first floor.

Secretary RIPLEY. This area was never completed at the time of the original renovation because we ran out of funds.

Mrs. HANSEN. What has been your escalation in repair costs?

Mr. BRADLEY. We could supply that for the record.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please do.

Mr. BRADLEY. I would imagine 10 percent a year compounded.

(The information follows:)

The cost index for construction increased 44 percent from fiscal year 1968 to the middle of the fiscal year 1972.

Our fiscal year 1973 budget submission included $779,000 for general building repairs and improvements. Costs of labor and materials have increased substantially in recent years. The R. & R. projects are handled as construction contracts and bids vary depending upon the specific size and complexity of the work, work methods used by contractors, season of the year, contractor management, labor problems, and business conditions. We do not have repetitive jobs of a similar type that can be used to establish a base line for comparison over a period of years. The annual increased costs on construction type projects has been approximately 6 percent. On this basis the $779,000 request includes a 30-percent increase ($223,700) above the costs of performing this work back in 1967.

SILVER HILL IMPROVEMENTS

Mrs. HANSEN. Justify your request of $64,000 for your Silver Hill facility.

Secretary RIPLEY. Again this includes double-decking and the installation of restrooms which are very deficient there. And also a sewage disposal system and surface water drainage system. We have a lot of standing water when it rains.

HISTORY AND TECHNOLOGY LIBRARY ADDITION

Mrs. HANSEN. You plan an addition to the National Museum of History and Technology library. Where will this addition be located and what is the total cost?

Mr. BRADLEY. This would be on the sixth floor level of the History and Technology Building where there is an opportunity to roof over the area hidden behind the parapet wall as shown on this drawing. It would produce a great deal of choice space without being very visible from the ground level. It is right there where we need it. We believe we could produce this addition for an estimated cost of about $4 million total. This $250,000 would provide the planning to get us started. It would be for the architectural plans that would make it possible for us then to know exactly what it is going to cost and how it would work. We know it is feasible.

Mrs. HANSEN. You say in your justification: "The institution wishes particularly to provide appropriate facilities for a great collection of rare books in the history of science and technology that may be offered as a gift." Is this gift certain?

Mr. BLITZER. No, Madam Chairman. We are still talking to the owners. This evidence of our ability to house the collection would be very valuable.

Secretary RIPLEY. Unfortunately when this building was designed we had a very deficient space assigned for a library. I cannot think why. It was back in the early sixties. Although the museum staff was estimated at its present size, they were extremely forgetful that the staff needs books and we had a major collection of books.

We now do have the opportunity to build up the appropriate collection—I think Dr. Boorstin would second what I have to say very strongly—especially in this area and especially with this fantastic collection that has been offered to us.

Dr. BOORSTIN. May I make one comment. We have an opportunity in our museum to provide another unique facility—that is, to make it possible for students in the history of science and technology to use rare books in the presence of the objects. The three dimensional objects, the machines, sextants, and the compasses and so on which we have sometimes in unique examples. And until now we have not been able to provide this facility largely because we have not had the place to put the books. If we do not get this one collection that has been mentioned, there are other collections which are in prospect and which we would think we would have a very good chance to attract if we could promise scholars the opportunity to use the rare books along with the rare instruments we already possess. It would be adding to the value of the whole collection.

VISITOR PARKING

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting an appropriation of $100,000 for feasibility studies on parking. There have been hundreds of parking studies and the National Park Service is expanding its tourmobiles so people will not have to park on the Mall.

Mr. BRADLEY. Madam Chairman, we approached with a great deal of respect this problem of parking. We realize you might well say we are not in the parking business, but we are in the museum business. We have been told by the Planning Commission in rather abrasive terms that we are a part of the problem that generates the parking problem. So we did collaborate 3 years ago with the Park Service in studies of underground parking under the Mall. But there are at least two good obstacles to that. One is cost because you run into money when you go underground. You run into water and collide with a high cost per unit.

Possibly even more important is the very difficult problem of ripping up the Mall. As you know when we went into the Hirshhorn project there was no joy about the business of intruding on the Mall. I really think that we would like to give a lot of study to off-Mall parking which would be reasonably accessible to the Mall but not under the Mall or else we would face the prospect of excavating for some substantial period of time, some years, in order to get garages under the Mall. Like the subway it would be nice after you get it, but there is quite a price to pay while you are trying to get it.

Secretary RIPLEY. You have only to look at the Mall and there are still fences and things around.

NATURAL HISTORY RESEARCH CENTER

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the legislative authority for the National Museum of Natural History Research Center for which you are also asking planning funds?

Mr. BRADLEY. We are asking for feasibility study funds under our general authority. Again we would not go into either detailed drawings or certainly construction without specific authority. We believe that our general authority to be responsible for planning, operating, and administering the Smithsonian carries with it this sort of preliminary planning wherein we run up the periscope and look ahead as to costs, priority, feasibility, location, and so forth. This is not embarking on a project, this is simply a study as to the feasibility of a project.

Mr. GALIFIANAKIS. Does that appropriation of $100,000 relate to parking for the National Museum of Natural History?

Mr. BRADLEY. In part; yes, sir. It would relate to parking for any of the museums in the Mall. You see people travel from one to the other.

Mr. GALIFIANAKIS. Is the feasibility study a condition that is necessary or could you avoid a feasibility study by dealing directly with the prospective contractor who would take on the liability and responsibility of the feasibility in the first place? We are always doing feasibility studies at very high expense. Why can't we use the procedure that says we are thinking about doing this and let those who are inter-

ested in the construction and the building talk about the feasibility of it and carry the constant responsibility and liability that goes with it?

Mr. BRADLEY. We do not have authority along those lines. We understand the Public Buildings Service currently has legislation before the Congress that would authorize it to do that nationwide but we don't have that authority. Our way has been traditionally to go into a feasibility study, to talk with possible parking operators to see if there is a community of interest and particularly financial advantage that you can mix in Federal land or Federal dollars with private land or private dollars and try to get into some of the utility type of parking, somewhat similar to the vistor's center at the Union Station, where they have a mix of dollars.

Our only way to get started on that under existing authority would be to have authority to get into a feasibility study, negotiations, and exploration.

(Discussion off the record.)

BUDGET APPENDICES

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert appendix justification pages E–1 through E–15 in the record at this point.

(The pages follow:)

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
"SALARIES AND EXPENSES"

REPORT ON THE NUMBER OF PERMANENT POSITIONS
BY ORGANIZATION UNIT

	1971 Actual	1972 Estimate	1973 Estimate	Increase 1973 Over 1972
National Museum of Nat. History	271	335	373	38
Smithsonian Astro. Observatory	57	57	58	1
Smithsonian Trop. Res. Inst.	45	52	58	6
Radiation Biology Laboratory	40	46	48	2
Off. of Environmental Sciences	34	39	42	3
National Air & Space Museum	41	44	64	20
Center for the Study of Man	7	10	13	3
Center for Short-Lived Phen.	1	3	3	0
Nat. Zoological Park	247	286	286	0
Nat. Museum of Hist. &Tech.	158	157	163	6
Nat. Collection of Fine Arts	70	72	78	6
Nat. Portrait Gallery	38	39	46	7
J. H. Hirshhorn Mus. & Sc. Gard.	18	21	35	14
Freer Gallery of Art	7	8	14	6
Archives of American Art	0	11	12	1
Nat. Armed Fcs. Mus. Adv. Bd.	8	6	7	1
Anacostia Neighbor. Museum	11	15	18	3
Off. of International Activities	8	9	10	1
International Exch. Service.	9	9	9	0
Div. of Performing Arts	7	7	10	3
Off. of Public Affairs	12	12	13	1
Am. Revolution Bicentennial	2	2	2	0
Environmental Sciences Prog.	3	8	8	0
Major Exhibitions	0	0	0	0
Nat. Museum Act	0	3	3	0
Academic & Ed. Programs	18	22	24	2
Research Awards	0	0	0	0
Conservation Analytical Lab.	11	13	16	3
Smithsonian Archives	6	6	8	2
Smithsonian Inst. Libraries	54	59	67	8
Registrar	30	31	32	1
Photographic Services	20	23	27	4
Secretary	38	40	47	7
General Counsel	9	9	10	1
Treasurer	31	33	35	2
Personnel	31	32	35	3
Press	25	25	26	1
Inf. Services Division	14	14	17	3
Off. of Smithsonian & Nat. Museum Prog.	9	9	9	0
Exhibits	165	159	159	0
Supply	21	21	21	0
Management Analysis Off.	9	10	10	0
Duplicating	7	7	8	1
Other Central Support	13	13	13	0
Bldgs. Manage. Dept.	768	793	877	84
TOTAL	2,373	2,570	2,814	244

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
"Salaries and Expenses"

Report of Obligations by Objects
(In thousands of dollars)

	1971 Actual	1972 Estimate	1973 Base	1973 Estimate	Increase 1973 over 1973 Base
11 Personnel Compensation ...	$25,380	$27,741	$27,996	$30,884	$2,888
12 Personnel Benefits	2,064	2,359	2,388	2,625	237
21 Travel & Transportation of Persons.....	397	596	587	679	92
22 Transportation of Things ...	198	245	222	307	85
23 Rent, Communications, and Utilities	2,564	2,917	2,916	3,560	644
24 Printing and Reproduction .	502	645	673	839	166
25 Other Services.....	2,996	4,609	4,926	5,965	1,039
26 Supplies and Materials.....	1,191	1,807	1,723	2,239	516
31 Equipment	937	1,801	1,864	4,540	2,676
41 Grants.....	656	875	875	1,326	451
Total Obligations.....	$38,885	$43,595	$44,170	$52,964	$8,794
Lapsing.....	10	1,106			
TOTAL Appropriation	$36,895	$44,701		$52,964	

SMITHSONIAN VISITORS
(By fiscal year)

Fiscal Year	Smithsonian Institution Building	Arts and Industries Building	Museum of Natural History	National Air and Space Building	Freer Gallery of Art	Museum of History and Technology	Fine Arts & Portrait Gallery	Total 9/
1961	1,024,526	2,912,371	2,047,973	987,858	130,746	(1)	(3)	7,103,474
1962	1,222,112	3,471,050	2,113,053	1,986,319	130,597	(1)	(3)	8,923,131
1963	1,630,280	3,534,182	2,288,397	2,673,618	183,359	(1)	(3)	10,309,836
1964	1,311,061	2,457,243	2,512,306	1,854,186	168,625	2,509,774 1/	(3)	10,813,195 2/
1965	1,065,635	2,028,175	3,051,472	1,705,683	210,972	5,091,776	(3)	13,153,713
1966	870,010	1,746,715	2,988,006	1,494,922	222,089	4,829,112	(3)	12,150,854
1967	1,020,312	1,638,873	3,409,957	1,484,422	212,920	5,546,102	(3)	13,312,586
1968	847,176	1,344,622	3,257,957	1,123,698	169,533	4,750,023	30,888	11,523,897 4/
1969	275,259 5/	1,493,141	2,916,749	1,225,959	179,374	4,174,071	166,177	10,430,730 7/
1970	5/	2,557,155 6/	3,269,791	1,839,373	217,305	5,483,555	216,523	13,583,702 8/
1971	681,255	1,985,732	3,456,755	1,337,445	190,425	5,955,128	194,468	13,801,208

1/ Museum of History and Technology opened January 1964.
2/ July-August 1964, certain Smithsonian Institution buildings were open 4:30 to 10 p.m. for the first time.
3/ National Collection of Fine Arts opened May 1968, and the National Portrait Gallery in October 1968.

4/ Reflects the significant decrease in visitors to the Nation's Capital in the first six months of CY 1968, due to unsettled local conditions.
5/ Building closed for renovation October 1968.
6/ Since the first display of the lunar sample in September 1969, visitors to this building have averaged approximately 270,000 per month

7/ Fiscal year 1969 visitor totals represent the effect of local conditions in late 1968 on visitor attendance. During CY 1969, a total of 12,438,909 visitors came to the Smithsonian, an increase of 25 percent over CY 1968.
8/ Reflects a significant increase of 30 percent in visitors to the Smithsonian's Museums and Galleries.
9/ An additional 5,000,000 visits to the National Zoological Park annually and 50,000 to the Anacostia Museum are excluded from these totals.

SIGNIFICANT EXHIBITS, FISCAL YEAR 1971

Natural History Building

Japanese Armor
Indian Images
Moon Rock
Reptile Photo Exhibit
Flora of North America

History & Technology Building

Music Machines--American Style
Do It the Hard Way--Rube Goldberg
Electricity Hall Section
Ghandi Exhibit
Automat
Campbell Museum Collection

National Air & Space Museum

Apollo 14
NASM Art Exhibit
Robert McCall Exhibit

Arts & Industries Building

Hand of Man in America
Finnish Design
Woman

Anacostia Neighborhood Museum

Black Patriots of the American Revolution
Lorton Reformatory: Beyond Time
Moments - A Photographic Exhibit
"...Toward Freedom"
D.C. Art Association - Third Annual Exhibit

Performing Arts

Folk Festival on the Mall - Fourth Annual Event

Fine Arts and Portrait Gallery Building

Boris Anisfeldt
Black Artists of the 1930's and 1940's (Education)
William H. Johnson
Thomas Eakins
William Glackins Drawings

Financial Report

The total operating support for the Institution is composed of federally appropriated funds (including special foreign currency monies), research grant and contract awards, and private funds in the form of gifts and endowment fund income for both restricted and unrestricted purposes. With the exception of private unrestricted funds, the uses of these monies are limited to the specific purposes designated by the appropriation, grant, or gift, with the funds recorded separately in over 1,500 individual accounts.

Total funds for operations and for construction in fiscal years 1968–1971 are shown below (in thousands):

	FY 1968	*FY 1969*	*FY 1970*	*FY 1971*
OPERATING FUNDS				
Federal appropriations				
Salaries and expenses	$26,784	$29,150	$32,679	$36,895
Special foreign currency program	2,316	2,316	2,316	2,500
Subtotal	29,100	31,466	34,995	39,395
Research grants and contracts	11,584	11,624	10,825	9,312
Nonfederal funds:				
Gifts (excluding gifts to endowments)				
Restricted purpose	442	1,806	2,290	1,905
Unrestricted purpose	27	181	17	356
Income from endowment and current funds investment				
Restricted purpose	870	924	999	1,115
Unrestricted purpose	368	441	281	330
Miscellaneous	190	476	503	406
Total Operating Support	$42,581	$46,918	$49,910	$52,819
CONSTRUCTION FUNDS (Federal)				
National Zoological Park	$ 400	$ 300	$ 600	$ 200
National Air and Space Museum	–	–	–	–
Joseph H. Hirshhorn Museum	803	2,000	3,500	5,200
Restoration and renovation of buildings	1,125	400	525	1,725
Total	$ 2,328	$ 2,700	$ 4,625	$ 7,125

Federal Appropriated Funds

OPERATIONS (SALARIES AND EXPENSES).—As shown above, Congress has provided increases in appropriations to the Smithsonian in

recent years. The substantial inflation in this period, however, absorbed a large part of these increases. Throughout this period, also, there existed the need to provide for the natural growth of museum and scientific research collections, to meet established commitments toward improvement of the Institution's museums, and to participate more fully in growing research fields such as ecology and oceanography. Together these forces placed a severe strain upon operating budgets and accentuated existing shortages of support for our research scientists and museum directors. Fortunately, this situation has now been recognized and the increase in our appropriation for operations (salaries and expenses) for FY 1972 will make a good start toward alleviating these shortages in many areas.

The division of the Institution's federal appropriations (excluding special foreign currency program) for operating purposes in recent years among its broad areas of service has been as follows (in thousands):

	FY 1968	*FY 1969*	*FY 1970*	*FY 1971*
Science	$ 9,566	$10,467	$11,761	$13,495
History and Art	4,045	4,287	5,081	5,878
Public Service	973	1,159	1,445	1,442
Museum Programs	3,128	3,260	3,592	3,744
Administration	2,155	2,526	2,733	3,051
Building Maintenance	6,917	7,451	8,067	9,285
Total	$26,784	$29,150	$32,679	$36,895

Additional detail for FY 1971 is shown in Table 1 on page 22.

SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM.—These funds, representing a portion of the U.S. Government's holdings of blocked currencies in nine foreign nations, have been awarded to the Smithsonian annually since 1964 to administer a program of grants to more than fifty museums and universities in the United States for the purpose of carrying on research in the related foreign currency countries. The uses of these currencies during FY 1971 were as follows (in thousands):

	Archeology	*Systematic and Environmental Biology*	*Astrophysics and Earth Sciences*	*Museum Programs*	*Grant Administration*	*Total*
Ceylon	$ 18.0	$ 431.7	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ 449.7
India	492.4	287.9	11.5	8.7	1.7	802.2
Israel	521.1	281.4	–	–	1.2	803.7
Morocco	3.9	41.6	–	–	2.9	48.4

Pakistan	47.1	42.4	–	–	–	89.5
Poland	39.8	–	3.0	1.1	–	43.9
Tunisia	61.7	15.2	–	–	–	76.9
Egypt	266.6	43.5	23.7	–	–	333.8
Yugoslavia	315.8	73.4	–	3.1	–	392.3
Total	$1766.4	$1217.1	$38.2	$12.9	$5.8	$3040.4*

* Includes unobligated balance from previous fiscal year.

These grants are audited by the Smithsonian internal auditing staff aided by foreign independent accountants in some cases, and also more recently with the assistance in foreign countries of the audit staff of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

CONSTRUCTION.—An additional $5,200,000 was appropriated in the fiscal year 1971 budget for the construction of the Joseph H. Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden. This made a total of $11,303,000 appropriated for this project since the initial planning appropriation was received in fiscal year 1968. This left a final appropriation of $3,697,000, the balance of the $15,000,000 authorized by Congress for the project, to be obtained in the fiscal year 1972 appropriation. Construction is scheduled to be completed in the fall of 1972.

Of the $1,725,000 of appropriations for restoration and renovation of buildings appropriated to the Institution in fiscal year 1971, $774,000 was for the repair of fire damage suffered in the third floor of the National Museum of History and Technology in September 1970. An additional $500,000 was for the necessary redecking of space in the Arts and Industries Building to provide additional office areas.

Research Grants, and Contracts

Total grants and contracts carried on by the Institution in each of the past years, by awarding agency, were as follows (in thousands):

	FY 1968	*FY 1969*	*FY 1970*	*FY 1971*
Department of Health Education and Welfare	$ –	$ 272	$ 326	$ 297
Department of Defense	1,334	1,667	1,086	843
National Air and Space Agency	7,294	7,265	6,561	4,930
National Science Foundation	2,355	2,099	2,246	2,028
Other	601	321	606	1,214
Total	$11,584	$11,624	$10,825	$ 9,312

As indicated in last year's annual report, cutbacks by NASA, especially for the satellite tracking program at our Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory, caused a further reduction in grants and contracts awarded to the Institution in fiscal year 1971. Adjustments in expenditures and personnel at the Observatory have been carried out as a result.

Table I, shows the usage of grant and contract monies by various bureaus of the Institution. Over 95 percent goes for scientific research—notably to our Astrophysical Observatory, to anthropologists and other scientists in the National Museum of Natural History and for studies in the environmental sciences. Grants from the National Science Foundation were largely for the funding of the Science Information Exchange which has been operated by the Smithsonian since 1953. For the fiscal year 1972, funding responsibility has also been transferred to the Institution, to become a part of its federal appropriation request with a corresponding reduction in future NSF funding.

Private Funds

In addition to federal appropriations and awards of research grants and contracts the Institution benefits from private funds received in the form of gifts and as income from its endowment and other investment funds. Not including contributions to endowment funds (discussed below), a total of $2,261,000 of gifts was received during fiscal year 1971, about the same level as in the previous year. Income from investments amounted to $1,444,000. An additional $406,000 was obtained from memberships, special fund-raising drives, and fees.

Following traditional practice, private fund accounts of the Institution are audited annually in their entirety by independent public accountants. Their report for fiscal year 1971, including comparative balance sheets and a statement of changes in balances in all the various funds, appears on pages 25-31. (Grant and contract monies received from federal agencies are audited annually by the Defense Contracts Audit Agency; audits of federally appropriated funds are conducted by the Institution's internal audit staff and from time to time by the General Accounting Office.)

UNRESTRICTED PRIVATE FUNDS.—Private funds are vital to the maintenance of the Institution, permitting it flexibility of operations, nonpolitical objectivity, and greater attraction for valuable national collections to benefit its millions of visitors. Unfortunately,

its total sources of private funds in fiscal year 1971 provided only 8 percent of overall operating revenues, with federal appropriations accounting for a growing portion of total support.

It is important to note, furthermore, that these private funds are dedicated largely to restricted purposes. This was the case for 77 percent of our fiscal year 1971 investment income and, in recent years, nearly all of the gift monies. In fiscal year 1971, however, the latter included $365,500 for unrestricted operating purposes; this was of immense value in aiding the Institution to approach a balance in its current unrestricted private funds operating budget despite the continued rise in costs of salaries, services, and supplies. The gap between income and expenditure was reduced to $138,690, a notable improvement over previous years. Nevertheless, the loss of these unrestricted private funds during the year was disappointing. The balance of these funds was $1,719,657 at 30 June 1971. This is below the desired level of working capital for the Institution; it must be rebuilt in future years by surpluses to be obtained by careful control of expenditures and by enlargement of our sources of income.

An examination of the present application of our private unrestricted funds is useful in understanding how this desired result may be achieved. Table 1 sets forth total Smithsonian income and disbursements—federal, nonfederal, and grant and contract monies —by bureaus, offices, and activities. In this table the revenues and expenses of our computer centers (which are run on a break-even basis) and of our revenue-producing "activities" have been netted out; only the net excess of disbursements is included in order to clarify their effect. From this table it may be seen that unrestricted funds are used in part to support new programs (Anacostia Museum, Chesapeake Bay Center), provide additional resources for certain established programs and supporting services (libraries, academic programs, Smithsonian Institution Press, performing arts), and to finance our revenue-producing "activities" until they can become fully self-supporting. Additionally, private unrestricted funds pay for administrative costs associated with these nonfederal expenditures, including the large amount of grants and contracts and the "activities" themselves—all of which are charged for a share of these administrative expenses in an effort to recover such expenses as fully as possible.

Results of the revenue-producing activities themselves in fiscal year 1971 were as follows (in thousands):

75-567 O - 72 - pt. 3 - 31

	Total	*Museum Shops*	*Press**	*Magazine*	*Associates*	*Performing Arts*	*Other***
Sales and Revenues	$4,654	$1,020	$ 148	$2,412	$ 597	$ 142	$ 335
Less Cost of Sales	2,188	686	134	1,134	193	–	41
Gross Income	2,466	334	14	1,278	404	142	294
Gifts	52	–	–	6	46	–	–
Total Income	2,518	334	14	1,284	450	142	294
Expenses	2,763	327	150	1,393	410	200	283
Income (loss) before charge for administrative costs	(245)	7	(136)	(109)	40	(58)	11
Less Administrative Costs	289	87	23	100	31	20	28
Net Income (loss)	$ (534)	$ (80)	$(159)	$ (209)	$ 9	$ (78)	$ (17)

* The privately funded activities of the Press as opposed to the federally supported publication of research papers.

** Includes Traveling Exhibitions, Belmont Conference Center, photo sales, and the "Commons" restaurant.

The *Smithsonian* magazine continued to gain acceptance and show excellent progress during this first full year of operation. Its loss, due in part to nonrecurring costs, was greatly reduced, and circulation at the fiscal year-end exceeded 250,000. Break-even results are expected in fiscal year 1972.

On the other hand, the continued loss ($80,000) in our Museum Shops, although caused in large part by liquidation of large unsalable inventories acquired in previous years, was most disappointing. The need for great business attention to the Shops and other similar activities has become abundantly clear. Effective in July 1971, Mr. Harry R. Albers has been given this responsibility by his appointment as Business Manager, Office of the Treasurer.

Another major factor causing the imbalance in private unrestricted fund accounts was the substantial underrecovery of private fund administrative expenses. An intensive study of this problem has been completed and with the adoption of certain policy changes the loss from this source should be reduced. If this can be accomplished and if expected improvements in financial results of the magazine and shops are also achieved, the Institution should make a start in fiscal year 1972 toward the desired rebuilding of its current operating funds.

From a different angle, our year-old Development Office is

actively at work in conjunction with the newly organized National Associations program at building an active national group of Smithsonian friends who will assist in the raising of additional sorely needed unrestricted private funds. At the same time the Office is soliciting contributions for a number of specific funding requirements of the Institution and is launching a program to make clear the need for future individual gifts and bequests. Additional unrestricted funds thus obtained could be constructively used to restore needed working capital, to provide equipment to outfit properly the Institution's photographic services division and Museum Shops (enabling the Institution to help itself by increasing revenues in these areas), to develop more rapidly its public education programs in new fields of audiovisual techniques, and to finance a great variety of research projects or collection acquisitions now stifled for lack of funds—to name but a few pressing requirements.

Restricted Private Funds.—As indicated earlier, a total of $1,905,000 of gifts for restricted operating purposes was received during fiscal year 1971. Major donations included $276,000 for the Cooper-Hewitt Museum of Decorative Arts and Design in New York City, representing principally the payment of previous outstanding commitments toward reestablishment of this Museum. The Carnegie Corporation has agreed, subject to court review and certain terms and conditions, to donate the Carnegie Mansion as a site for this Museum. Strong measures are now needed to obtain the very substantial funds for rehabilitating the building for museum use and to provide future operating funds.

Continued progress was made in acquiring additional land at the Chesapeake Bay Center for Environmental Sciences and a new $25,000 gift was received for that purpose during the year. To exercise a favorable option to acquire one of the properties, it was necessary, however, to obtain a bank loan of $175,000 which it is hoped can be repaid within the near future from additional donations. Other acquisitions and proposals for additional grants are in process.

In another field, gifts totaling $243,000 were contributed toward the important underwater research efforts centered at the Institution's new oceanographic center in Fort Pierce, Florida, at which will be based the *Johnson-Sea-Link* submarine and the *J. Seward Johnson* oceangoing submarine tender, contributed to the Institution by Mr. Edwin A. Link and Mr. J. Seward Johnson. These were in addition to the substantial income for this purpose

received from a large special endowment fund. In part these funds financed the purchase of 172 acres of land at this center in June 1971, but it is expected that an interested foundation will repurchase this land within the near future while continuing to dedicate it to the same purposes. A final three-year grant of $259,000 to the Smithsonian-associated program of "Reading is FUNdamental" assured successful continuation of this valuable venture. Numerous other contributions for important research, educational and museum projects included those for Anacostia Museum, the Fourth International Symposium, and the acquisition of additional collection items. A listing of individual donors is shown on pages 19-21.

In addition to gifts, endowment funds established for specific purposes provided $1,114,000 of investment income and miscellaneous sources added another $195,000 of restricted purpose income in fiscal year 1971. Of the investment income $674,000 was for operation of the Freer Gallery, $116,000 was dedicated to the Marine Center oceanography program referred to above, and the remaining $324,000 was provided for a great variety of purposes designated by the donors.

Utilization of these gifts and restricted purpose investment income may not, of course, occur in the same year as the one in which they are received, with the result that year-end balances show considerable variations from year to year. In fiscal year 1971 land acquisition at the Chesapeake Bay Center required expenditure of $288,000 of money received for this purpose in previous years and unusually large collection purchases by the Freer Gallery drew down its previously accrued investment income balance by $180,000. These two items largely account for the decline in total restricted fund balances from $2,241,000 as of 30 June 1970 to $1,762,000 on 30 June 1971.

ENDOWMENT FUNDS.—The value of the Institution's endowment funds increased during the year, reflecting both additional gifts of $1,677,000 and also general increases in values of securities to reach a total market value on 30 June 1971 of $45,905,000 ($42,632,000 of stocks and bonds, $1,000,000 permanent loan to U.S. Treasury, $2,176,000 real estate, and a $97,000 note receivable). In addition, current fund investments on that date had a market value of $2,727,000. The endowment fund gifts included a $1,310,000 addition to the Oceanography Research Fund and a $79,000 bequest for unrestricted uses.

Most of the Institution's endowment funds are handled in three separate investment accounts consisting of the Freer Fund

($18,805,000 market valuation of 30 June 1971), dedicated to providing operating income the Freer for Gallery of Art; Endowment Fund No. 3 ($12,331,000), dedicated entirely to oceanographic research; and the Consolidated Fund ($11,470,000), in which all other restricted and unrestricted endowment funds have for many years been pooled for investment purposes. These funds, as well as current account investment funds, are summarized in Table 2. A listing of the individual investments held in the various endowment funds may be obtained upon request to the Treasurer of the Institution.

Increasing attention has been given to the monitoring of these funds in the past two years with the result that the Board of Regents appointed in September 1970 a new Investment Policy Committee consisting of the Secretary (ex-officio), three Regents (Mr. William A. M. Burden, Chairman; Dr. Crawford H. Greenewalt; and Mr. James E. Webb) and four experienced investment executives (Messrs. Harold F. Linder, Donald Moriarty, Charles H. Mott, and William R. Salomon). After reviewing the investment problems of the Institution, the Board of Regents, on the recommendation of this Committee, has adopted a number of changes affecting our endowment funds. Effective 1 July 1971, three new investment management firms have been given the responsibility for investing different portions of the funds. Discretion has been granted to the managers to carry out this responsibility, subject to general policy guidance and prompt reporting requirements imposed by the Board.

A listing of individual funds included in our Consolidated Investment Fund and their related investment income in fiscal year 1971 is set forth in Table 3.

Donors to the Smithsonian

The Smithsonian Institution gratefully acknowledges gifts and bequests received during fiscal year 1971 from the following:

$100,000 or more:

Ford Foundation
J. Seward Johnson
Mrs. Marjorie Merriweather Post

$10,000 or more:

Mrs. Hugo Astor
Mrs. W. Vincent Astor
Atlantic Foundation
Battelle-Memorial Institute
Mrs. Mary Graham Bruce
Carnegie Foundation
Joseph P. Crane Foundation
William H. Crocker
William L. Elkins
Daniel and Florence Guggenheim Foundation

$10,000 or more—Continued

Susan Morse Hilles Agency
Interdisciplinary Communications Association
International Business Machines Corporation
Iran Foundation
Junior League of Washington, D. C.
J. D. R. 3rd Fund, Inc.
J. M. Kaplan Fund, Inc.
Charles F. Kettering Foundation
Hoffman La Roche Foundation
Miami Beach Tourist Authority
Ambrose Monell Foundation
National Foundation for the Arts and Humanities
National Geographic Society
State of New York
Edward J. Noble Foundation
Prospect Hill Foundation
Rockefeller Brothers Fund
Rockefeller Foundation
Laurence S. Rockefeller
Clara Louise Safford Estate
San Diego Zoo
The Scaife Family of Pittsburgh
Hattie M. Strong Foundation
Bertrand L. Taylor
Wenner-Gren Foundation
Xerox Corporation

$1,000 or more:

Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers Workmen of North America
American Conservation Association, Inc.
American Council of Learned Societies
American Federation of Information Processing Society
American Philosophical Society
Anonymous
W. Andrew Archer
Avco Corporation
Bakery and Confectionery Union
Barra Foundation
Henry W. Bass
Beal Foundation
Clay Bedford
Louis D. Beaumont Foundation
David P. Becker
Bernard P. Bishop Museum
Jacob Blaustein
Elizabeth Booker
Brunschwig & Fils, Inc.
Morris and Gwendolyn Cafritz Foundation
Charron Foundation
Cleveland Foundation
Continental Oil Company
Cook Industries, Inc.
Pamela C. Copeland
Cornell University
Dairy Industry Committee of Metro Washington
Elsie DeWolfe Foundation
Dillon Fund
Government of District of Columbia
Alfred U. Elser, Jr.
FAUNALABS, Inc.
Joseph Fenykovi
Harvey Firestone
Friendship Fund
General Electric Company
General Telephone and Electronic Corp.
George Washington University
Gordon D. Gibson
Bruce Gilchrist
Glass Bottle Blowers Association of the United States and Canada
William P. Graham
Crawford H. Greenewalt
Norris Harkness
Harvard University Press
Hill and Knowlton, Inc.
Charles Horsky
International Association of Bridge, Structural, and Ornamental Iron Workers of America
International Telephone and Telegraph Co.
John B. Jago
Johns Hopkins University
Marguerite Kellogg
Ellsworth P. Kelly
Mannheimer Kunstverein
Phyllis Lambert
Jack L. Leon
Charles A. Lindbergh

$1,000 or more—Continued

Link Foundation
Howard Lipman
Sally P. Livingstone
Lockheed Aircraft Corp.
Marcus Ward Lyon, Jr. Estate
Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. McNamara
Merck & Co., Inc.
City of Monroe, Louisiana
Museum d'Art et d'Historie, Geneve
National Audubon Society
Mr. and Mrs. Hugo V. Neuhaus
New York Foundation
New York Times Foundation
Dan H. Nicholson
Northern Trust Company
Occidental Petroleum Corporation
The Poynter Fund
H. Vnon Petrikovits
Preservation Society of Newport County
Mrs. Augustus Riggs IV
Ralph Rinzler
Mrs. Clifford Robertson
Rubin Foundation, Inc.
Sidney Printing and Publishing Co.
Symonds Foundation
E. W. Thaw and Co.
John B. Trevor, Jr.
Marcie Brady Tucker Foundation
W. M. Underwood Co.
UNESCO
Union Trust Co.
United States Steel Corp.
Mrs. H. G. Van Roijen
Dorothy Wallenstein
Ellen Bayard Weedon Foundation
Howard Weingrow
William Woodward, Jr.
Zoological Board of Victoria, Australia

$500 or more:

Madame Leon Barzin
Harry H. Bassett
William Beinecke
Bell and Howell Foundation
Carroll Cartwright
Caterpillar Tractor Co.
Lois Clark
Alice De Leman
Michael Desfayes
Early Birds
Electronic Corporation of America
Clifford Evans, Jr.
Peter A. Frank and Co.
Grossman Publications
Mason E. Hale, Jr.
Samuel J. Holladay
Institution of International Education
Johnson City Foundation
Abraham Melamed
Elinor Merrell
Dorothy S. Payer
Phillips Petroleum Company
Revlon Foundation
Scovill Manufacturing Company
E. R. Squibb and Sons
Strahein and Somann
The Upjohn Company
William C. Whitney Foundation
Marie and Joseph Wilson

We also gratefully acknowledge other contributions in the amount of $34,289.86 received from 484 persons during fiscal year 1971.

TABLE 1.—*Source and applications of funds (in thousands)*
Year ended 30 June 1971

Funds	Federal Funds	Non-Federal Funds			
		Total	Unrestricted	Restricted	Grants and Contracts
FUND BALANCES–1 July 1970	$ –	$ 4,512	$ 1,870	$ 2,356	$ 286
FUNDS PROVIDED					
Federal Appropriations	$36,895				
Investment Income		$ 1,444	$ 330	$ 1,114	$ –
Grants and Contracts		9,317			9,317
Gifts		2,261	356	1,905	
Other		406	211	195	
Total Provided	$36,895	$13,428	$ 897	$ 3,214	$ 9,317
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE	$36,895	$17,940	$ 2,767	$ 5,570	$ 9,603
FUNDS APPLIED					
Science:					
Environmental Science	$ 724	$ 1,317	$ 42	$ 762	$ 513
Nat'l Museum of Nat. Hist.	4,339	849	–	236	613
National Zoological Park	3,163	60	–	34	613
Science Info. Exchange	–	1,675	–	–	1,675
S.A.O.	2,107	3,745	–	58	3,687
Other Science	3,162	900	–	115	785
Total	13,495	8,546	42	1,205	7,299
History and Art:					
Nat'l Portrait Gallery	784	1	–	1	–
Nat'l Collec. of Fine Arts	1,040	123	–	121	2
Freer Gallery	57	927	–	927	–
Nat'l Museum of Hist. and Tech.	2,243	103	40	62	1
Other History and Art	1,754	974	98	876	–
Total	5,878	2,128	138	1,987	3
Public Service:					
Revenue Producing Activities					
Smithsonian Press	691	136	136*	–	–
Performing Arts	215	245	58*	44	143
Other	–	103	103*	–	–
Anacostia Museum	151	97	39	58	–
Other	385	389	–	290	99
Total	1,442	970	336	392	242
Museum Programs:					
Libraries	744	60	53	7	–
Exhibits	2,409	14	–	14	–
Other Programs	591	15	8	–	7
Total	3,744	89	61	21	7
Buildings Management Dept.	9,285	0	0	0	0
Administration:					
Direct	3,051	2,434	2,434	–	–
Overhead Applied	–	–	(1,964)	203	1,761
Net Administration	3,051	2,434	470	203	1,761
TOTAL FUNDS APPLIED	$36,895	$14,167	$ 1,047	$ 3,308	$ 9,312
FUND BALANCES–30 June 1971	$ 0	$ 3,773	$ 1,720	$ 1,762	$ 291

* Net loss before administrative charges; "Other" excludes $52,000 gifts reported in gift income above.

TABLE 2.—*Summary of investments in stocks and bonds of private funds, 30 June 1971*

Funds	*Book Value*	*Market Value*
INVESTMENT ACCOUNTS FOR ENDOWMENT FUNDS		
Freer Fund:		
Cash	$ 13,746	$ 13,746
Bonds	6,742,844	5,711,771
Convertible bonds	491,500	443,500
Convertible preferred stock	210,566	192,506
Common stocks	5,869,837	12,443,830
Total	$13,328,493	$18,805,353
Consolidated Funds:		
Cash	149,913	149,913
Bonds	4,188,588	3,607,052
Convertible bonds	471,842	376,900
Convertible preferred stock	252,799	147,492
Common stocks	5,917,075	7,188,655
Total	$10,980,217	$11,470,012
Endowment Fund #3:		
Cash	1,375	1,375
Bonds	777,625	798,875
Common stocks	6,352,570	11,530,750
Total	$ 7,131,570	$12,331,000
Miscellaneous:		
Cash	–	–
Bonds	10,065	9,500
Common stocks	3,322	16,608
Total	13,387	26,108
Total Endowment and Similar Funds investments	$31,453,667	$42,632,473
CURRENT FUNDS		
Special Endowment Fund:		
Cash	$ 304	$ 304
Bonds	558,728	457,962
Convertible bonds	243,050	205,950
Convertible preferred stock	106,584	101,400
Common stocks	769,051	792,747
Total	1,677,717	1,558,363
General Fund:		
Cash	70,000	70,000
Short-term notes	929,001	924,989
Total	999,001	994,989
Miscellaneous:		
Common stocks	182,345	173,675
Total Current Fund investments	$ 2,859,063	$ 2,727,027

TABLE 3.—*Consolidated investment fund*

Funds Participating in Pool	*Investment (Book Value) 1971*	*Income 1971*	*Unexpended Income 30 Jun 71*
UNRESTRICTED FUNDS	$ 4,164,751	$175,204	$ –
RESTRICTED FUNDS:			
Abbott, William L.	$ 180,649	$ 8,876	$ 2,621
Archives of American Art	23,649	214	186
Armstrong, Edwin James	3,188	129	–
Arthur, James	69,309	3,413	3,838
Bacon, Virginia Purdy	160,442	6,928	12,904
Baird, Spencer Fullerton	63,452	3,051	126
Barney, Alice Pike	49,702	2,446	300
Barstow, Frederic D.	1,732	85	1,515
Batchelor, Emma E.	58,715	2,738	2,555
Becker, George F.	275,364	11,990	32,646
Brown, Roland W.	55,958	2,333	2,798
Canfield, Frederick A.	66,828	3,760	–
Casey, Thomas Lincoln	21,721	1,070	2,385
Chamberlain, Frances Lea	48,800	2,402	8,091
Cooper, G. Arthur, Curator's Fund	1,502	50	–
Cooper-Hewitt Museum	158,645	5,828	40,597
Division of Mammals Curator Fund	3,439	131	924
Division of Reptiles Curator Fund	591	22	47
Drake, Carl J.	270,121	9,936	24,368
Dykes, Charles	74,607	3,671	–
Eickemeyer, Florence Brevoort	18,836	927	9,051
Guggenheim, David and Florence	176,211	4,604	4,888
Hanson, Martin Gustav and Caroline Runice	15,407	758	10,274
Hillyer, Virgil	11,389	561	5,891
Hitchcock, Albert S.	2,737	136	1,056
Hrdlicka, Ales and Marie	104,260	4,249	3,219
Hughes, Bruce	33,172	1,635	19,359
Johnson, E. R. Fenimore	14,383	561	3,067
Kellogg, Remington, Memorial	9,580	87	75
Lindsey, Jessie H.	634	24	171
Loeb, Morris	151,131	7,518	1,393
Long, Annette E. and Edith C.	943	48	968
Lyons, Marcus Ward	7,710	70	–
Maxwell, Mary E.	33,992	1,674	28,846
Myer, Catherine Walden	35,013	1,723	3,490
Nelson, Edward William	41,099	1,896	427
Noyes, Frank B.	1,670	87	940
Pell, Cornelius Livingston	12,850	636	8,527
Petrocelli, Joseph Memorial	12,850	635	6,638
Ramsey, Admiral and Mrs. DeWitt Clinton	480,156	18,962	54,052
Rathbun, Richard Memorial	18,436	911	9,987
Reid, Addison T.	30,823	1,517	460
Roebling Collection	209,097	10,243	–
Roebling Solar Research	43,259	1,959	–
Rollins, Miriam and William	301,552	13,147	10,221
Smithsonian Agency Account	104,055	2,277	–
Sprague, Joseph White	2,196,963	79,103	–
Springer, Frank	31,075	1,528	17,860
Stevenson, John A.	10,355	415	349
Strong, Julia D.	17,330	857	1,624
T. F. H. Publications, Inc.	7,848	275	4,369
Walcott, Charles D.	193,095	8,226	–
Walcott, Charles D. and Mary Vaux	797,383	39,228	3,251
Walcott Botanical Publications	100,112	4,757	–
Zerbee, Francis Brinckle	1,646	81	1,436
Total Restricted Funds	$ 6,815,466	$280,388	$347,790
Total Consolidated Fund	$10,980,217	$455,592	$347,790

PEAT, MARWICK, MITCHELL & CO.

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

1025 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

The Board of Regents
Smithsonian Institution:

We have examined the balance sheet of private funds of Smithsonian Institution as of 30 June 1971 and the related statement of changes in fund balances for the year then ended. Such statements do not include the account of the National Gallery of Art, the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, or other departments, bureaus and operations administered by the Institution under federal appropriations. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, except for the method of accounting for fixed assets and related depreciation described in note 1, the accompanying balance sheet and statement of changes in fund balance of private funds present fairly the financial position of Smithsonian Institution at 30 June 1971, and the results of its operations for the year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles which, except for the adoption of the accrual basis of accounting for all funds described in note 2 in which we concur, were applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

PEAT, MARWICK, MITCHELL & CO.

27 August 1971

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
BALANCE SHEET OF PRIVATE FUNDS 30 JUNE 1971
(With comparative figures for 1970) (note 2)

Assets

	1971	*1970*
CURRENT FUNDS:		
Cash:		
In U.S. Treasury	$ 413,857	$ 49,599
In banks and on hand (including $79,273 in savings; $17,214 in 1970)	235,270	168,225
Total cash	649,127	217,824
Receivables:		
Accounts	774,772	352,814
Advances—travel and other	194,835	146,269
Reimbursements—grants and contracts	1,369,306	1,835,671
	2,338,863	2,334,754
Inventories at net realizable value	522,908	544,413
Investments—stocks and bonds at cost (market value $2,656,723; $2,900,264 in 1970)	2,788,759	3,409,426
Prepaid expense	116,988	39,541
Deferred magazine subscription expenses (note 3)	404,472	267,300
Equipment (less accumulated depreciation of $71,636; $49,932 in 1970) (note 4)	521,325	64,115
Total current funds	$ 7,342,442	$ 6,877,373
ENDOWMENT AND SIMILAR FUNDS:		
Cash	165,033	77,533
Note receivable	96,663	96,934
Investments—stocks and bonds at cost (market value $42,467,439; $29,456,568 in 1970)	31,288,633	30,213,145
Loan to U.S. Treasury in perpetuity	1,000,000	1,000,000
Real estate (at cost or appraised value at date of gift) (note 5)	2,176,219	1,760,448
Total endowment and similar funds	$34,726,548	$33,148,060

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
BALANCE SHEET OF PRIVATE FUNDS 30 JUNE 1971
(With comparative figures for 1970) (note 2)

Liabilities and Fund Balances

	1971	*1970*
CURRENT FUNDS:		
Notes payable (note 4)	$ 654,613	$ –
Accounts payable	814,581	1,381,000
Accrued liabilities	570,068	63,986
Unrestricted fund balance	1,719,657	1,858,347
Deferred income:		
Magazines subscriptions	1,400,926	1,030,115
Other	130,249	16,627
	1,531,175	1,046,742
Restricted fund balances:		
Gifts	1,109,718	1,493,041
Grants and contracts	290,741	286,144
	1,400,459	1,779,185
Unexpended income:		
Freer	210,562	389,906
Other	441,327	358,198
	651,889	748,104
Total current funds	$ 7,342,442	$ 6,877,373
ENDOWMENT AND SIMILAR FUNDS:		
Mortgage note payable (note 5)	293,641	310,697
Fund balances:		
Endowment funds—income restricted:		
Freer	13,328,493	13,188,994
Other	14,166,763	13,099,645
Current funds reserved as an endowment—income unrestricted	5,055,073	5,098,973
Real estate acquisition fund	1,882,578	1,449,751
Total fund balance	34,432,907	32,837,363
Commitments (note 6)		
Total endowment and similar funds	$34,726,548	$33,148,060

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
PRIVATE FUNDS

Statement of Changes in Fund Balances
Year ended 30 June 1971

Current Funds

		Unrestricted funds		*Restricted funds*			
					Grants and	*Unexpended income*	
	Total	*General*	*Activities*	*Gifts*	*contract*	*Freer*	*Other*
Balance at 30 June 1970	$4,511,854	1,869,941	–	1,566,028	286,144	434,873	354,868
Adjustments from cash to accrual basis	(126,218)	(11,594)	–	(72,987)	–	(44,967)	3,330
Adjusted balance at 30 June 1970	4,385,636	1,858,347	–	1,493,041	286,144	389,906	358,198
Additions:							
Grants and contracts net of refunds	9,316,961	–	–	–	9,316,961	–	–
Investment income	1,448,758	334,452	–	34,200	–	673,625	406,481
Gifts and bequests	2,261,285	304,292	52,218	1,895,589	–	1,705	7,481
Gross profit on sales	2,465,922	–	2,465,922	–	–	–	–
Rental	1,166,723	1,166,723	–	–	–	–	–
Other	251,629	56,926	–	127,042	–	67,259	402
Net gain (loss) on sale or exchange of investments	(4,541)	(4,541)	–	–	–	–	–
Total additions	16,906,737	1,857,852	2,518,140	2,056,831	9,316,961	742,589	414,364
Deductions (additions):							
Expenditures:							
Salary and benefits:							
Administrative	3,972,791	2,678,092	1,294,699	–	–	–	–
Research	5,720,632	–	–	712,667	4,537,637	386,771	83,557
Purchases for collection	599,043	–	–	317,518	–	249,891	31,634
Travel and transportation	644,201	65,751	58,272	152,537	323,104	31,223	13,314
Equipment and facilities	1,319,378	116,450	23,979	349,249	808,459	12,865	8,376
Supplies and material	800,841	161,974	171,309	125,358	264,351	74,237	3,612
Rent and utilities	567,656	263,907	18,915	15,832	269,002	–	–
Communications	147,641	69,150	17,116	11,872	49,445	–	58
Contractual service	2,377,568	318,773	493,967	759,459	639,968	126,529	38,872
Computer rental	653,121	–	–	1,182	651,939	–	–
Promotion and advertising	662,026	–	662,026	–	–	–	–
Depreciation	22,404	–	22,404	–	–	–	–
Administrative expenditures applicable to other funds	–	(2,254,104)	289,700	116,364	1,761,099	40,417	46,524
Total deductions carried forward	17,487,302	1,419,993	3,052,387	2,562,038	9,305,004	921,933	225,947
Adjusted balance at 30 June 1970 brought forward	$4,385,636	1,858,347	–	1,493,041	286,144	389,906	358,198
Total additions, brought forward	16,906,737	1,857,852	2,518,140	2,056,831	9,316,961	742,589	414,364
Total deductions, brought forward	17,487,302	1,419,993	3,052,387	2,562,038	9,305,004	921,933	225,947
Transfers in (out):							
Income added to principal	(63,322)	–	–	–	–	–	(63,322)
Transfer to unexpended income	257,320	–	–	–	–	–	257,320
Transfer to endowment funds	(227,064)	(21,053)	–	(206,011)	–	–	–
Transfer to restricted funds—gifts	–	–	–	300,945	–	–	(300,945)
Transfer for designated purposes	–	(13,037)	–	26,950	(15,572)	–	1,659
(Transfer to grants) computer services to commercial users	–	(8,212)	–	–	8,212	–	–
Transfer in support of activities	–	(534,247)	534,247	–	–	–	–
Total transfers	(33,066)	(576,549)	534,247	121,884	(7,360)	–	(105,288)
Net income (loss) after transfers	(613,631)	(138,690)	–	(383,323)	4,597	(179 344)	83,129
Balance at 30 June 1971	$3,772,005	1,719,657	–	1,109,718	290,741	210,562	441,327

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
PRIVATE FUNDS

Statement of Changes in Fund Balances
Year ended 30 June 1971

Endowment and Similar Funds

	Total	*Endowment*		*Current funds reserved as an endowment*	*Real estate acquisition fund*
		Freer	*Other*		
Balance at 30 June 1970	$32,837,363	13,188,994	13,099,645	5,098,973	1,449,751
Adjustments from cash to accrual basis	–	–	–	–	–
Adjusted balance at 30 June 1970	32,837,363	13,188,994	13,099,645	5,098,973	1,449,751
Additions:					
Grants and contracts net of refunds	–	–	–	–	–
Investment income	–	–	–	–	–
Gifts and bequests	1,676,848	–	1,345,256	79,776	251,816
Gross profit on sales	–	–	–	–	–
Rental	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–	–
Net gain (loss) on sale or exchange of investments	(114,370)	139,499	(130,193)	(123,676)	–
Total additions	1,562,478	139,499	1,215,063	(43,900)	251,816
Deductions (additions):					
Expenditures:					
Salary and benefits:					
Administrative	–	–	–	–	–
Research	–	–	–	–	–
Purchases for collection	–	–	–	–	–
Travel and transportation	–	–	–	–	–
Equipment and facilities	–	–	–	–	–
Supplies and material	–	–	–	–	–
Rent and utilities	–	–	–	–	–
Communications	–	–	–		–
Contractual service	–	–	–	–	–
Computer rental	–	–	–	–	–
Promotion and advertising	–	–	–	–	–
Depreciation	–	–	–	–	–
Administrative expenditures applicable to other funds	–	–	–	–	–
Total deductions carried forward	–	–	–	–	–
Adjusted balance at 30 June 1970, brought forward	$32,837,363	13,188,994	13,099,645	5,098,973	1,449,751
Total additions, brought forward	1,562,478	139,499	1,215,063	(43,900)	251,816
Total deductions, brought forward	–	–	–	–	–
Transfers in (out):					
Income added to principal	63,322	–	63,322	–	–
Transfer to unexpended income	(257,320)	–	(257,320)	–	–
Transfer to endowment funds	227,064	–	46,053	–	181,011
Transfer to restricted funds—gifts	–	–	–	–	–
Transfer for designated purposes	–	–	–	–	–
(Transfer to grants) computer services to commercial users	–	–	–	–	–
Transfer in support of activities	–	–	–	–	–
Total transfers	33,066	–	(147,945)	–	181,011
Net income (loss) after transfers	1,595,544	139,499	1,067,118	(43,900)	432,827
Balance at 30 June 1971	$34,432,907	13,328,493	14,166,763	5,055,073	1,882,578

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
PRIVATE FUNDS

Notes to Financial Statements

30 June 1971

1. Accounting for Fixed Assets.—The Institution records additions to fixed assets as follows: museum shops and computer equipment purchased with now appropriated funds are capitalized in the current fund; land and buildings acquired by gift are recorded in the endowment and similar fund at the appraised value at date of gift except for gifts of certain islands in the Chesapeake Bay and the Carnegie Mansion which have been recorded at nominal values; land buildings, furniture, equipment, works of art, living and other specimens, and certain other similar property purchased from federal appropriations, nonappropriated funds, except as indicated above or proceeds of gifts are not included in the accounts of the Institution; depreciation is recorded only for the computer and business-type activities.

2. Basis of Accounting.—On 1 July 1970 the Institution changed its method of accounting for restricted funds and endowment and similar funds from the cash receipts and disbursements to the accrual basis. The comparative balance sheet has been restated to reflect this change—with this change, all private funds of the Institution are accounted for on the accrual basis.

3. Deferred Magazine Subscripion Expenses.—This amount represents promotional expenses incurred in connection with the Smithsonian magazine. These expenses are to be amortized over a period of twelve months.

4. Notes Payable.—The notes payable of 30 June 1971 are summarized as follows:

6% unsecured note payable to a bank due 25 June 1972	$175,000
Installment note payable secured by computer equipment due 30 June 1976 in monthly payments of $7,993.64	479,614
	$654,614

5. Mortgage Notes Payable.—The mortgage notes payable are secured by first deeds of trust on property acquired in connection with the Chesapeake Bay Center. Funds for the curtailment of these notes will be transferred from Restricted Funds—Gifts, designated for the development of the Chesapeake Bay Center. The details of the mortgage notes payable are as follows:

a. A $252,700 note on property acquired for $376,000. The note is payable in nineteen consecutive semi-annual installments of $13,300, plus interest at the prevailing prime rate on the due date of payment but not less than 8%.

b. A $40,941 note on property acquired for $118,533. The note is payable in monthly installments of $451.02, including interest at the rate of 6%, with the final payment due on 1 November 1989.

6. Commitments.—Pursuant to an agreement, dated 9 October 1967, between the Institution and the Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art,

the Institution acquired, on 1 July 1968, all funds belonging to the Cooper Union for use exclusively for museum purposes, and certain articles of tangible personal property as defined in the agreement.

The agreement provided, among other covenants, that the Institution would maintain a museum in New York City and has pledges in excess of $800,000 for the support of such a museum. Pledges in the amount of $660,000 have been collected to date.

Mrs. HANSON. Dr. Ripley, I appreciate the very detailed presentation you have made today. I also want to say the committee is going to miss Mr. Bradley. He has done a terrific job for the Smithsonian Institution and he has had some very tough problems to handle through the years. The committee has come to feel that Mr. Bradley is a witness of the highest integrity.

I want to thank all the members of the Smithsonian staff who contributed to making this a very informative day. It was a distinct pleasure and privilege to have our astronaut, Mr. Collins, present.

Secretary RIPLEY. We are happy Mr. Collins is with us.

Mr. GALIFIANAKIS. Mr. Collins appeared in my district and we made a joint appearance.

COMPARISON OF BUDGET INCREASES

For the record I want a comparison of the increase in the budget request from last year and this year with only two changes, that which relates to increase in salaries and the other figure that relates to other increases as compared to last fiscal year.

Secretary RIPLEY. We will be happy to supply that.

(The information follows:)

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION—INCREASES REQUESTED IN "SALARIES AND EXPENSES"

	Increase—	
	1972	1973
Pay	$3,109,000	$3,123,000
Other	5,563,000	5,671,000

Secretary RIPLEY. May I echo your words about Mr. Bradley and say I count on him enormously and hope he will not be unknown to this committee in the future because I hope he will have time to give us some more of his wisdom and so on in connection with certain special projects.

Mr. GALIFIANAKIS. May we add our commendation to Mr. Bradley.

Mr. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1972.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

WITNESSES

MISS NANCY HANKS, CHAIRMAN
MICHAEL STRAIGHT, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN
VANTILE WHITFIELD, DIRECTOR, EXPANSION ARTS
CLARK MITZE, DIRECTOR, STATE AND COMMUNITY PROGRAMS
JOHN SPENCER, CONSULTANT TO THE MUSEUM PROGRAM

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee will come to order.

This morning we have the National Endowment for the Arts. We are particularly pleased to welcome the Chairman of the National En-

dowment for the Arts, Miss Nancy Hanks. I give you a particularly warm greeting because you are the only woman director that appears before this committee.

Miss Hanks, please introduce the members of your staff who are present today.

Miss HANKS. Michael Straight, deputy chairman of the Endowment and John Spencer, from Oberlin, Ohio, the new director of the museum program. He will be here full time in July. He has been a valued member of the museum panel for the last year and a half so he knows our programs and has been partly responsible for developing them.

From California we have Van Whitfield, the Director of the expansion arts program. He has been with us since last April. This program, of course, is one that has been on a pilot basis since last year and will move to full programing next year and we are very excited about that.

Miss Ana Steele who is Director of Budget and Research. Clark Mitze, Director of our State and community programs. Lawrence Reger who was our Associate General Counsel and has now moved to Director of Planning and Management.

Robert Wade, the new Associate General Counsel for the Foundation. We were so pleased to have Robert Wade come; he came from GAO so he has experience that will be helpful to us.

Wallace Edgerton, Deputy Chairman of the Humanities endowment. Paul Berman, the Director of the Staff and Chief Administrative Officer. Joyce Freeland, Head of Finance, and Douglas Richards who has the new position of Director of Performing Arts and Public Media. We have grouped those four together for management.

Dr. Ronald Berman, who is the new Chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities. Next to him Diane Lansing, staff assistant, who keeps track of all of these wonderful things we hope you will ask us questions about.

GENERAL STATEMENT

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert your general statement in the record and summarize it for the committee.

(The statement follows:)

STATEMENT OF NANCY HANKS, CHAIRMAN, NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

Good morning, Madame Chairman, members of the committee.

It is always a pleasure to appear before this subcommittee. But this particular occasion, I believe, is exceptionally important and exciting. Because of the backing of the President, the leadership of your committee, and the strong bipartisan support of the Congress, the endowment's 1972 budget was $29,750,000. This meeting gives me the opportunity to tell you, firsthand, just how important these funds have been.

1972 has been a fast-paced, creative, energetic year of expansion, innovation and evaluation—all to the benefit of the arts and the nation. Again, the Endowment has directed its funds toward our three major goals:

Availability of the Arts—to encourage the widest possible distribution of the nation's great cultural wealth.

Cultural Resources Development—to strengthen our major cultural institutions so they can better serve the public.

Advancement of Our Cultural Legacy—to further the creative work of the nation's finest artists.

To these ends, existing programs have been expanded substantially—many reaching truly meaningful levels for the first time:

Direct funding of state arts councils increased from $75,377 to $101,320.

27 contemporary dance companies toured 36 states for 147½ performance weeks, a 50% jump over last year.

Orchestra and Theatre programs were expanded to assist more grantees, some at significantly higher levels of funding.

The Artists in the Schools program was enlarged to include approximately 635 artists in 49 states.

In addition, new programs were launched to meet pressing needs that could not be dealt with at previous Endowment funding levels:

The Large Company Touring Program was initiated helping to bring the nation's three major ballet companies to at least 14 cities across the country.

A program geared to the needs of regional professional dance companies was established to aid audience development and the training of young American talent.

A program to assist opera companies was launched to improve artistic and administrative standards, to increase the audience for opera, and to provide expanded career opportunities for young American artists.

Most important, however, three entire program areas were enlarged in both funding and scope of activities; and one completely new program, Expansion Arts, was launched:

Public Media—In addition to support for the American Film Institute, grants are now being awarded in a wide variety of projects to stimulate creativity and assist major needs in this enormous field: expanded programming in the arts, regional film centers, film preservation, upgrading of film education, and increased opportunities for young artists.

Architecture and Environmental Arts has greatly broadened the functions of its office. This program now funds projects for increased public education on quality architecture and the physical environment, aid to graduate students in architecture and design, assistance to schools of architecture in minority colleges, research on arts facilities, and the extremely important field of design of new towns.

Funding for the *Museum Program* was increased from last year's $1,000,000 pilot to a program of $3,900,000. The pilot effort was received enthusiastically by the museum profession. Grants assist projects from the training of museum professionals to support of special exhibitions, from acquisition of new works by living American artists to helping museums better utilize their existing collections, from conservation and renovation to making works available to the widest possible audience.

And finally, we were able to launch the *Expansion Arts Prorgam* to assist and encourage art at the "grass roots" level. Long a concern of the National Council on the Arts, these community-based activities range from the rich folk heritage of Appalachia to the vibrant, creative arts of the inner city; from our vast, diverse Indian legacy to the vital culture of Spanish-speaking Americans. Outstanding professionals in areas such as these are making enormous contributions to our evolving cultural heritage. These efforts must be supported. And the general public must have greater access to these achievements.

This past year has been tremendously exciting for all of us involved in these fields. But the importance of our increased funding goes beyond the dollar amounts.

With the expansion of existing programs and the initiation of new ones, for the first time most of the artistic disciplines are now partners in the federal effort to improve the quality of life for all Americans.

One very exciting result of this—with great promise for the future—is the unprecedented increased communication and interaction among the disciplines. Much of this would have happened without the Endowment—for example, multimedia experimentation in the live arts has been a major trend for some time. However, it is my view that the Endowment is a vital catalyst in this process.

All the arts "under one roof;" nearly 200 highly respected experts in all the arts continually in contact with our staff and each other, continuing discussions of the problems and opportunities of each art form in relation to the others. The results?

Museum leaders and visual artists are increasingly aware of each other's problems and needs.

Our Public Media Program is delving into a major new area—creative media programming in the live arts.

Several Endowment offices are drawing up grant guidelines for joint programming in two or more art forms.

The Architecture Program is opening new vistas for multi-art involvement in our physical surroundings.

Through Endowment programs, artists and educators are combining their talents in some of the most exciting and creative classroom work ever seen.

These are but a few examples. In short, it is increasingly important to understand that our cultural heritage is not a fragmented patchwork of independent, isolated units. It is a rich, complex fabric of activities and ideas where the vast potential for communication, cooperation, and interaction is just beginning to be explored and realized. The Endowment has a vital role to play in this evolution.

For Fiscal 1973, the President is asking Congress for $39,000,000 for the Arts Endowment to continue and expand all these efforts.

This includes $35,500,000 in definite appropriations for national programs and grants to State Arts Councils, and $3,500,000 in indefinite appropriations to match private donations.

The additional $9,750,000 will provide modest increases in most programs, larger increments for the Museum Program and for State Arts Councils, and a substantial increase in Expansion Arts.

Endowment support of the arts has been and will continue to be that of catalyst—to encourage outside sources of support as well as new ideas and concepts for the arts.

The agency's record of generating $3 to $4 from other sources for every federal dollar expended continues, an excellent indicator of growing public interest and concern for the nation's cultural well-being.

However, even with the Endowment's generous increase in funding this year, troubles in the arts are by no means solved. And quality art is still not available to millions of people.

Financial problems continue to plague both artists and institutions. And their needs are increasing.

A work of art—whether a ballet, a painting, a symphony, a poem—from inception to sale or performance, is almost entirely hand-crafted: dance shoes are handsewn, not machine made: music scores are hand-set, costumes are all handmade: sets must be individually-designed and constructed.

Art is a service industry. While costs for all industries are on the rise, those in service industries are going up fastest. In most other service industries, increased costs are passed on to the consumer. But to do this in the arts would limit the audience to the wealthy few. In an attempt to hold the line against prohibitive prices, costs are pared to the bone—sometimes with damage to quality, such as cutting needed rehearsals. Equally important, the artist himself has traditionally—and unfairly—had to subsidize his own work with substandard salaries. Wages for dancers, actors, painters, writers are among the lowest in the nation. This is unjust. It must be changed. But at the same time, the arts must be made available to an ever wider, not smaller, audience.

To meet the rising costs of art, including payment of fair wages to the artists, and at the same time to keep prices within the reach of the public—this is the dilemma the arts face. If we wish to make our cultural heritage available to all our citizens, and I believe this goal imperative, then federal, state, local and private resources must be marshalled to insure increased access to art of the highest quality for all—including more public service activities.

Hence, *Availability of the Arts* is the first goal of the Endowment. The other two are both closely related to the first. Programs in *Cultural Resources Development* help to strengthen the financial footing, administrative practices and artistic standards of the major cultural institutions. Only in this way can they hope to meet the growing demand for their services. Funds in *Advancement of Our Cultural Legacy* encourage creation of new works of the highest quality by our finest artists. Only in this way can the nation's cultural resources be kept alive, flourishing, and fully responsive to our diverse needs and interests.

AVAILABILITY OF THE ARTS

The efforts to insure that all citizens have access to the finest in cultural activities will continue to be central to the Endowment's programs. This goal will receive the largest amount of Endowment funds in 1973.

This goal involves both the Endowment's own programs and the vital work of the State Arts Councils.

The rapid growth of the State Arts Councils is one of the most exciting aspects of the cultural scene today. The growing professionalism of the directors, the store of information that has been gathered about the nation's cultural resources, the creativity of state council programs, all have contributed greatly to our understanding and increased appreciation of our artistic wealth.

Because of the growing abilities of the directors as both administrators and innovators, several major Endowment programs are now handled directly by the State Councils (with funds in addition to their 5(g) monies). The directors' knowledge of their states' resources, and of the varying needs and interests of the people have made their advice of great help in the Endowment's planning.

The public and the state legislatures have also responded enthusiastically to their accomplishments. At a time of increasingly strained state budgets, the needs of the arts and the contributions of the Councils have resulted in steadily increasing appropriations from the state legislatures. The 1972 appropriations of $7,650,000, in addition to New York's $14,400,000, represent the states' votes of confidence in the future of the Councils and recognition of the importance of their work.

For 1973 this upward trend is continuing. For example, the Governor of Massachusetts has requested a doubling of that State Council's funds to $400,000.

In 1973, $6,875,000 will go from the Endowment to the State Councils in grants of approximately $127,000 each to continue their efforts.

The remaining $6,430,000 in the category, Availability of the Arts, will fund Endowment programs.

One of the oldest of our programs designed to bring the arts to a wider audience is the Coordinated Residency Touring Program for the smaller, contemporary dance companies. The development of this program is typical of Endowment procedure. Initiated in 1968 on a pilot basis, 4 companies toured one state for 8 weeks, reaching an estimated 28,600 people. The program proved an enormous success; our hopes for increased audience involvement as well as benefits for the companies were fully realized. Only *after* the program proved a success was it expanded.

We need to make every penny count. We have found the pilot trial invaluable in testing a new idea, correcting any problems that may arise, and evaluating prospects for the future *before* expending larger amounts of money.

The CRTP, administered by the State Councils, has grown in five years from 4 companies to 27, from one state to 36, from 8 performance weeks to 147½. The audience has also mushroomed, from 28,600 to 1,000,000.

We also learn from our successes ideas that may be applicable in other fields. What worked for the small dance companies might help the large ones. So this year we initiated the Large Company Touring Program to assist the Nation's three major ballet companies. The provisions in the program differ somewhat from those for the smaller companies. But the experience of the CRTP has been of great help in formulating the new program.

The economics of touring are fast pricing these three major companies out of the market. To insure that they are not forced to limit their work to the East coast, federal support is necessary. The first year of this program has also been a success.

And the lessons learned in dance touring are now being applied to other disciplines. In 1973 we plan to launch touring programs in two new fields: theatre and the visual arts.

Again on a pilot basis, two companies, Center Stage in Baltimore and the Guthrie Theatre in Minneapolis, will be assisted on tours to sites in their respective regions. Both companies draw audiences from a wide geographical area. However, for many people, a journey to either of these cities is as impossible as a trip to New York to see a major dance company. If these people are to enjoy top quality theatre, the companies must come to them.

We plan to continue development of the Art Fleet. We also assist other organizations which sponsor and arrange arts tours. Through the Federation of Rocky Mountain States, people in remote parts of this six-state region can enjoy top performances in music, dance and theatre as well as exhibitions in the visual arts.

Success here is the basis for yet another expansion. In 1973, we hope to begin a pilot effort along similar lines in the Midwest.

Another major success of the Endowment is the Artists in the Schools program, also administered by the State Councils. Now in its third year (1971–72 school year), the program has painters, sculptors, performers, writers, craftsmen, filmmakers, and environmental artists working directly with children and teachers in 49 states.

Endowment funds in this program for the 1972–73 school year will be approximately $1,000,000. The U.S. Office of Education will add another $1,000,000. And, for the first time, the Bureau of Indian Affairs will add $20,000 to the program for projects related to the BIA-operated schools. In terms of the national cost of education, the total here is a tiny amount. Yet with this, we are funding what could well be a revolution in the history of the classroom.

"The Poetry in the Schools Program is so exciting and is mushrooming so fast that it is unbelievable. It is permeating the whole curriculum from our 1st grade to the 6th grade in each school. Teachers find teaching more exciting and the children find learning exhilarating, challenging and fun. The program is reaching the gifted child, the backward child, the retarded child, the problem child—*all* categories of children—like nothing else has."—State Fine Arts Board Chairman.

However, we believe our efforts in this program go beyond the immediate educational value. The generation now in school will soon have to cope with problems of urban blight, crowded cities, the threatened environment. Art is not a solution to these problems. But it is a way of seeing them in a different light; it is a vital tool to use in coping with them. By making this generation more perceptive to beauty and aware of the need for it all around us, we can add greatly to their ability to change their world for the better.

Because of the success of the program to date, we plan to expand the concept next year to include a pilot program for Artists in Colleges and Universities.

This will complement the two equally successful, more specialized college level programs now operating: Artists, Photographers and Critics in Residence and Poets in Developing Colleges. Both will be expanded. Poets in Developing Colleges will be enlarged to include community colleges for the first time, as well as the primarily Black institutions now funded.

We can also reach a new audience in the visual arts by taking painting and sculpture out of the museum setting and putting them where more people can enjoy them. The Works of Art in Public Places and Inner City Murals Programs put major works by outstanding American artists in malls, parks, plazas, on highways and building walls for people to enjoy every day. Community enthusiasm is tremendous. In Wichita, for example, matching funds for a major piece of sculpture by James Rosati came from 18,500 donors—most of them children.

We plan to initiate a pilot program to assist a limited number of the more than 600 community arts councils in the nation. The work of these bodies in fund raising, in coordinating activities, and stimulating increased interest and participation in the arts by community residents is one more vital factor in national support of the arts.

Great classics and major works in film are also being made available to more people through Endowment support of Regional Film Centers. These Centers, usually in museums and universities, are now also able, with Endowment support, to expand their scholastic work in film, as well as to improve their film education programs.

Finally, we plan to expand a major new program—arts via the media. This is a sterling example of the cooperative efforts I mentioned earlier. The potential for reaching millions of Americans with the highest quality art through film, radio and television has barely been touched. The cost per viewer is a fraction of that of a live performance. Media broadcasts, of course, do not take the place of live productions. There is no substitute for the stage, the concert hall. And it would be tragic were rising costs to force cutbacks or an end to live performances. However, creative use of the unique assets of the media can provide entirely new experiences that are just as valid. The possibilities here are as exciting and challenging as anything the Endowment has ever done.

CULTURAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

As we move to make the finest in cultural experiences available to all our citizens, the institutions themselves must be strengthened to meet the demand.

Our dance companies, museums, orchestras, literary magazines, theatre and opera companies are second to none. They showcase the finest artists of our time. They are vital to development of young talent.

The very nature of our support to these institutions looks to the future:

To reach larger audiences;

To increase public service work to reach those formerly excluded from the arts—with special emphasis on the young;

To improve artistic quality;

To allow institutions to experiment with new programs and concepts to keep their work relevant, fresh and exciting;

To upgrade administrative standards, crucial to expanded operations;

To step up private fund raising, equally crucial to a vital future;

To encourage and present bright, young artists.

Endowment assistance is primarily to institutions of national or special regional significance. We feel we can best serve the smaller organizations by stimulating state and local support from those most familiar with the needs and interests of the communities served by these organizations.

When we speak of institutions, however, it must be remembered that assistance really goes to the individuals who make up those organizations. For example, Endowment orchestra grants have supported over 8,000 musicians, enabling them to earn a living in the field to which they have devoted a lifetime of study and work. So with opera, dance and theatre.

Endowment programs in these fields have made possible a range of creative and public service activities that could not otherwise have happened.

Because of our opera program, initiated this year, those companies can offer more and better apprenticeship-performing opportunities for young people, and reach vastly increased audiences through expanded tours, in-school performances, special works for the underprivileged, the poor:

"In all our history we had never been able to afford an opera until the fee . . . was brought within our reach by the support the company received from the National Endowment for the Arts. This is a great thing for us."—Concert Association President.

"Our program of student performances got into full swing this month with four full-scale performances of *Carmen*. These performances were sold out only 10 days after they were announced. We have already had to turn down over 10,000 students who wanted to attend. Over 4,000 of our seats will be filled with non-paying students from poverty areas."—Associate Director, Opera Company.

And, through the National Opera Institute, grants are made to experiment with new techniques to produce new and rarely performed works.

Grants to strengthen the administration and financial footing of these companies have been equally successful:

"We are deeply grateful to the National Endowment for the Arts for approval of the 1971 grant application (for) . . . a one-year fund raising campaign. That grant made it possible for us to raise the necessary funds to put the company in the black."—Director, Opera Company.

In the three-year history of our orchestra program we are seeing a growing number of creative projects such as special contemporary music programs, performances to showcase bright, young talent, innovative educational programs, and a substantial increase in projects and tours to reach new audiences, especially the young:

". . . our children are from lower income families where cultural opportunities tend to be scarce. Imagine the unforgettable excitement of seeing a real full-size harp or a set of tympani and being able to play them! . . . It is almost impossible to measure what the effects are; but we can see kids turning on, learning new words from a music vocabulary, more curious to try and experiment, listening to music in a new way, seeing and hearing feelings expressed, and on and on."—Director, Head Start Center.

Increasingly the orchestras are working to involve the students—not just perform for them. Some of our grantees are actually in residence in school systems from elementary level through college. Here the musicians, often in chamber ensembles, not only perform and teach, but actually rehearse and perform with the school's own groups—orchestra, bands, choruses, chamber groups and, in one case, with a recorder ensemble the students had formed.

We also began this year a program to encourage expanded activities of the resident professional dance companies. These companies are the training ground for the leading dancers of tomorrow; they provide the only source of live dance for hundreds of thousands of people; they are a vital creative ground for young choreographers, and, with Endowment support, they have great potential for serving much larger audiences.

Our Theatre Program has been raised to a more realistic level. The strength and vitality of the resident professional companies across the country has grown tremendously in the last decade. These companies provide new outlets for young playwrights, new ideas and concepts for the commercial theatre, excellent training for young actors, and outstanding performances for the public.

In addition to more support for the institutions in music, dance and theatre, the Endowment is most anxious to encourage multi-media programming by these organizations. The enthusiasm by leaders in these fields for this type of creative project is the focus for our developing programs.

We also intend to expand our projects for research into improvement and better design of physical facilities for the arts, from galleries and museums, to concert halls and theatres.

The largest single force in our cultural life is the more than 5,000 art, history and science museums which house an incalculable wealth of this nation's treasures. Museum attendance continues to soar—an estimated 700 million visits in 1970 alone, triple the entire population. This is dramatic testament to the success of museums' creative, innovative programs to make known the excitement and vitality of the works they hold.

The growth of this program has been guided every step of the way by the Advisory Panel comprised of highly respected museum leaders from across the country. As is true with all Endowment programs, we do not impose a program on any field; we let its leaders tell us what is needed, what the priorities are, and how we can best serve the field and the public.

The enormous success of the $1,000,000 pilot effort last year showed clearly how invaluable this procedure is. This year, as a result, we have expanded programs for purchase of works by living American artists, for audience development, to assist in presenting special exhibitions, to encourage research and scholarship, to train museum professionals, and to assist efforts in conservation and renovation.

The initiatives by museums in community programming, exhibitions, educational activities, and public service reflect the vitality and strength of these institutions despite the increasing financial crunch caused by the demand for their services. We want to encourage continued experimentation and imaginative programs for the public.

However, we feel it is equally vital to aid the less visible functions crucial to keeping the doors open. Museum directors put a high priority on top flight conservation work, research, scholarship, security, environmental control systems. But greater demands for services, and the consequent need for greater state and local funding, has required that funds be channelled instead to the more visible public service work—exhibitions, special community programs, educational work. The pressing needs of keeping the houses in order—which are essential to public service work—have not received the needed attention or funds. These problems are critical. The Advisory Panel feels the Endowment can be of great help.

By assisting programs to train musum directors and curators, to enlarge the scope of research and cataloging projects, we can help to upgrade the status of the museum professional. Today many of the most highly qualified directors and curators are underpaid and their work largely unrecognized. If museums are to have the leadership they need, the profession must be given the recognition, pay and freedom it desperately needs and richly deserves.

We must also act to save the collections. Pollution, bad storage conditions, and years of neglect are destroying some of our greatest works. An irreplaceable part of our heritage is literally decaying on the walls. The estimated 250 qualified conservators in this country cannot begin to meet the needs of even the 5,000 museums—let alone the additional thousands of other archival institutions. Our pilot efforts in conservation and renovation (to provide better climate control systems) this year will be the basis for expansion of the program next year.

Creative writers throughout the country are faced with a unique "institutional" problem: on the one hand commercial magazines have rapidly cut back publication of poetry and fiction. On the other, many non-profit literary magazines are near bankruptcy due to skyrocketing costs for printing and publication, not to mention the new postal rate increases. If these literary magazines vanish, public access to contemporary creative writing would also vanish. Endowment support of the Coordinating Council of Literary Magazines (which, in turn, supports many of these publications) and of the better independent and university presses is critical to the survival of creative literature in America.

ADVANCEMENT OF OUR CULTURAL LEGACY

Our cultural institutions which preserve and present our artistic heritage are second to none. So too, with our gifted artists. It is they who keep the evolution of that heritage alive and flourishing.

Artistic freedom in this country is unmatched by that of any other nation. Yet the problems faced by many artists in pursuing their careers are monumental.

Training and education in the arts are scarce and costly. Private arts institutions, conservatories, and arts departments of colleges and universities train students for lifelong careers as surely as do science departments and technological institutes. Yet the arts are systematically excluded from most Federal, state and local education funds that are available in the sciences and social sciences.

It is equally hard to "get started" in the arts. For a young artist to get his stories published, his paintings displayed in galleries, his compositions played by an orchestra, his plays performed—all are extremely difficult. It is even harder to find financial backing for the more expensive productions such as in dance, film, and opera. So, instead of perfecting his art and creating new works, many artists must devote most of their time to other work just to earn a living. Art is left for spare time.

Endowment programs are aimed at both these problems: first, to provide better training, along with pre-professional experience of the highest calibre; second, to give the artist an entry to the market, to bring his works to the public.

We are moving slowly into pilot efforts to assist major training programs in the arts.

We plan to continue aid for students to learn theatre crafts such as set and costume deisgn, lighting and the like.

Aid will be expanded for the gradaute student, the professional and the public in architecture and related design fields.

Additional fellowships will be provided for students in arts administration.

Major workshops in dance, architecture, theatre and the visual arts will receive more support to further their vital work in the creation and exchange of new ideas and concepts, as well as instruction and experience for young artists.

The crucial work of service organizations in the arts will also be expanded. They are increasingly becoming major focal points for assistance for their members, for exchange of information about their fields, communication of new ideas and techniques, and the gathering of important data about the arts.

The richness of the American cultural legacy is due in great part to the diversity of its origins. Our "art" is the art of all nations, all peoples. Yet only now are the outstanding contributions of some groups getting the recognition they deserve.

Across the country in storefronts, walk-ups, churches, open fields, converted garages, community centers, schools—wherever space can be found—outstanding professionals in all the arts are preserving and expanding the vibrant legacy of Black Americans, Spanish-speaking peoples, Orientals, Indians, and the rich American folk heritage.

But preservation is not just a saving of the past. It is a living, evolving process where young artists combine their heritage with the vitality and variety of their community life styles. Art grows out of their everyday lives.

The Expansion Arts Program was launched this year to encourage these exciting and challenging developments.

The training and pre-professional experience offered by these organizations to young artists is superb. The creativity, freshness, and vitality of their work is outstanding.

Most important, we are dealing here with full community participation. Not only students seeking careers in the arts, but anyone may come to these centers and workshops to dance, to paint, to sing, to play an instrument.

Through this program (and Artists in the Schools), we are just beginning to learn the impact and value of such participation. Through this kind of involvement, the arts can establish new lines of communication, awaken greater pride in self and community, and stimulate in the artists a heightened awareness of themselves and the forces that shape their lives. But most important is the sheer joy of creativity. This above all we want to encourage. This is what art is all about.

Through Expansion Arts, the achievements of these organizations will be increasingly brought to the public's attention. As this happens, more and more people may come to better understand what art can mean to their lives.

Aid to the young professional just getting started in the arts is equally vital to advancing our legacy.

Fellowships to the photographer, the painter, the sculptor, the writer, buy time to create, to study, to develop one's talent. Commissions allow the choreographer to create, rehearse and produce new works. Grants to jazz artists and composers enable them to study, to produce and perform new pieces.

In each case, works that might not otherwise have been created become part of our permanent heritage.

These programs are relatively new. But an informal study of grantees under the Literature Program's Discovery Awards was very promising. These grantees reported that, prior to their grant in 1967, they were relatively unpublished. Now, however, nearly all are widely published, which is certainly one purpose of this type of grant.

Continued support for the American Film Institute will enable this organization to conduct its many worthwhile activities aimed at encouraging the highest quality and creativity in this uniquely American art form.

And we plan to continue support to experimental theatres and workshops across the country. The new concepts, ideas, works, and modes of presentation developed by these groups contribute to the development of theatre in America.

PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND EVALUATION

The National Council on the Arts and the nine Advisory Panels are composed of nearly 200 distinguished leaders in all the arts. Together they comprise the most eminently qualified body in the country to determine national policies and priorities in the arts.

Not only are they the most qualified to create the programs, but they are also a national resource for information on how well the programs work. We have excellent feedback on our programs from these leaders, as well as from grantees, administrators, state and community arts leaders, and our own staff. These people provide a continuing link to each field.

However, expanded efforts in evaluation and research are essential to continued success.

The Endowment's own efforts in research—which last year produced the brochure, "Economic Aspects of the Performing Arts," have been enormously helpful to the agency and to arts leaders nationwide. This study, however, was by no means complete. Now, intensified research projects by private foundations and research organizations—some of which may be assisted by Endowment grants—will add greatly to the store of needed information in the arts. We plan to assist efforts in this area to insure that we have essential information for the wisest possible expenditure of funds. And we will continue to coordinate our activities with the other research organizations to provide complementary information and avoid duplication.

Our evaluation efforts likewise will be stepped up. From our many advisors throughout the nation, we know that our programs are sound. However, systematic, intensive evaluation by highly qualified experts can be of inestimable value, both to the Endowment and to the arts. The effects are two-fold. First, specific needs of the groups evaluated may be pinpointed and met; second, emerging patterns of needs for an entire field can further direct the Endowment's programs and funds to the greatest benefit for all.

This past year we completed several large scale evaluation projects. First, in cooperation with Sears-Roebuck Foundation, two major grantees were studied to provide new ideas as to how they could strengthen their already outstanding work. Also the Endowment conducted a study of the orchestras in the Southeastern states—again with the aim of strengthening both the organizations and Endowment programming. The results were excellent. One manager wrote us:

"We greatly appreciate the constructive comments and the continuing oversight of the National Council on the Arts. It is no small job to make (our symphony) the "music center" of (our state), and sometimes we are too close to the problems to evaluate all possible answers. I would hope that you or one of your representatives might visit with us again soon."

The letter went on to describe in detail how the recommendations of the evaluators were being enacted—and how successful the results were! This is typical of the response we received. Clearly, advice, comments and constructive cricitism by leaders in each field who are highly respected by the Endowment and by the organizations is of tremendous help to all. This is technical assistance at its finest.

TREASURY FUND

Rapidly growing involvement by the public in the cultural life of the nation can be measured by expanding audiences. It can also be measured by growing financial support for the arts from the corporate and private sectors.

In its role of catalyst for increased outside support, the Endowment has had remarkable success. Our grants to upgrade administrative practices of organizations, including fund raising drives, have already been noted. The success of the matching requirement for our grants in stimulatnig support—as in Wichita—has also been noted.

The other major Endowment effort in this area is the Treasury Fund. To my mind this is one of the wisest provisions Congress made in our enabling legislation. $3,500,000 for this purpose in 1973 will be matched. Last year alone the number of donors jumped by nearly 50% over the previous year. I feel this indicator is important to an understanding of the Endowment's role. Through our programs and policies we are giving Americans an opportunity to realize the value and potential of art in their lives. Our success in generating support is testament to our success in this vital process.

Miss HANKS. With your permission I would like to place the written statement in the record and then instead of highlighting, as it is, I would like to give examples from my recent trip to Kansas and Alabama to explain some of our programs. I have just returned from there the end of last week.

I went to Kansas on Wednesday, March 8, and had a very good and productive long talk with the chairman of the Kansas council and its new executive director. The State council there seems to be doing very well.

Our request for funds for the State councils this year is, as you know, to increase them from $101,000 to $127,000 each.

While in Kansas I talked with the people there about regional development. As you know we have been supporting the Federation of Rocky Mountain States for some time very successfully and leaders in the Midwest are eager to get a Great Plains Federation going because they are particularly weak in the performing arts and need to have more touring companies.

I also want to mention this year we have funded for the first time—and after 5 months it looks like a smashing success—a regional coordinator in the Northwest. This young man, Dale Kobler, is operating out of Denver but covering Washington, Oregon, and the nine States in the Northwest. He visits the cities and the councils and sees what help he can be to them and also serves as liaison for endowment programs.

In Kansas the members of the council there asked me specifically about what we were doing in the public media in translating some of our programs to films so they could show them. I told them at that time, as I wish to stress to the committee this morning, that one of our two major thrusts for this coming year will be in the area of making art more available on film.

We have presently two films on our artists in the schools program. One is "Wishes, Lies, and Dreams," and the other is "See, Touch, Feel." These films are very popular. They have been shown on both commercial and educational television as well as in teacher training institutes. We are extremely pleased. This is an area in what we call availability of the arts which we hope to promote this coming year.

In Kansas I had an opportunity as well to talk to them about the artists in the schools program. They have both the poetry and visual

arts components in that State, and they are very eager that the program be continued.

This year the Office of Education will match the endowment money with another $1 million. So we hope for great expansion in the 1972–1973 school year. There is no question it has been one of our most successful programs in working with the children as well as giving our artists an opportunity to have more employment.

ARTISTS IN THE SCHOOLS

Mrs. HANSEN. What type of school programs are operated?

Miss HANKS. The school program varies from State to State. The programs are operated through the State arts councils with Federal money. They pick the artists and the schools. The poets by and large are working with the English teachers and in English classes. They go in 1 to 2 days a week and teach the children not about poetry but how to write poetry; they teach them the beauty of the sound of words. The purpose of the program is not to make great poets of them but to make them understand better.

In the visual arts the school usually provides studio space and the artist or sculptor or painter or craftsman works in that studio and the youngsters have an opportunity to see him at work. He teaches, takes them on field trips, and so forth.

The program in poetry this year is in 43 States and will go into 50 States and three special jurisdictions in the coming year. We have components of dance, music, theater, film, visual arts, crafts, and environmental arts.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN PARTICIPATING

Mrs. HANSEN. How many children would you estimate are participating in the United States?

Miss HANKS. We don't have the total figures for other than the poetry program. This year we have 500 poets working in the schools. There are 950 schools directly involved. There are over 400 school districts. The total number of students is 250,000, the total number of classroom teachers—this is very important because artists are working with teachers as well—is 4,600.

In this connection the number of schools new to the program this year in poetry are 263. In connection with the program we also conduct seminars for over 5,000 teachers.

LIBRARY FACILITIES

Mrs. HANSEN. The reason I ask this question, is that some educators have not realized that some of the deficiencies of youngsters in many parts of the country, are the result of their having parents who are not proficient with the English language and in addition they don't have access to books in the home. There are many places in the inner city where the library service facilities are not available to these youngsters.

The school, of necessity, has to supplant some of the things a student would ordinarily receive at home. The school has more and more had to supply this type of information.

Perhaps in the next generation of children we will have a sufficient number of libraries so that any child, regardless of nationality, will be able to avail themselves of this impetus to learning.

Miss HANKS. That is right.

Mrs. HANSEN. I know many children in the Northwest who start school and don't speak a word of English in their homes. In one school in my district the children's vocabulary was so limited and no books were available.

The officials said it would be futile for them to proceed to the next grade until they broke the language barrier. These are not Indian children. This was a community where there wasn't any particular interest in books. Television was the only avenue of information and it happened to be very poor in that locality. Many communities don't have the opportunity to receive educational television.

Miss HANKS. The problem you raise is so serious. As small as the program is in terms of the needs of the whole country and all the school systems, I think it is extremely important.

In the problem of communication, which is the main thrust of the poetry program, in the Spanish-speaking areas we do attempt to have bilingual poets and writers.

I did want to mention I am particularly pleased that the Bureau of Indian Affairs this year is transferring money so they can start a program on a pilot basis which hopefully will increase.

Mrs. HANSEN. It is about time.

The Indian Art Institute is one of the better institutions.

Miss HANKS. It needs a lot of money and a lot of help, and we have been working very closely with the Bureau on this.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you know if scholarships are granted by the Indian Art Institute?

WORKS OF ART IN PUBLIC PLACES

Miss HANKS. I do not know.

In Kansas also I think it is interesting in this State in the middle of the country so many of our programs are operating. For instance, our coordinated residency touring program, which is for the small dance companies, has been there for several years and has been highly successful. That is the program, you recall, we started on a pilot basis in 1968 in the State of Illinois. Now we are in 36 States with 27 companies. We are having tremendous pressure on this program because we simply can't meet the demand for the groups coming in. As you know they don't come in on one night stands but come on a residency basis and stay at least one-half week and give workshops and classes as well as the public performances.

The purpose of my trip to Wichita was very exciting. It was to help dedicate the third major piece of sculpture we have worked in partnership with a community in this country to build. As you know there is one in Seattle and also one in Grand Rapids. Two years ago in connection with their centennial, Wichita wanted to have a piece of sculpture. Therefore the Government went in with them on a partnership basis.

For one reason or another big gifts were not forthcoming to match the Federal funds. Therefore they turned to the schoolchildren. They had a total of 23,000 contributions to build the sculpture; 21,000 were from children with the nickels and dimes who not only got the money from their parents or from candy money, but the school system got very much involved. All the children were working in sculpture. They sold their little pieces to make money to give to the city for this piece.

The whole town is so excited by this that they are planning to do two things. One, some of the private citizens are planning to add more pieces of sculpture. Also, Mayor Greene is very anxious to change some city ordinances so that art works will be included in all new municipal buildings that are being built.

I think this is a wonderful example of how this program is taking absolutely great art out into the country and then what it does in terms of the involvement of the whole community. We have many requests for this program. We have two more that presently have been negotiated, and we have requests from some 15 others including, very interestingly, from the San Francisco subway system. They want to make their subways beautiful and it occurred to them that is where they should put their public art. I thought that was very interesting.

(Discussion off the record.)

EXPANSION ARTS

Miss HANKS. I had an opportunity also in Wichita to visit their outstanding museum. They have one of the finest small collections of 19th and 20th century American art called the Murdock collection. A lady left the funds for it in honor of her husband.

The endowment some years ago had awarded a museum purchase plan grant. The musuem urged me during my visit to see if we could increase funds for that. They also needed a visiting specialist to come in and catalog some of the historical work.

I went from Wichita to Alabama on the occasion of the Birmingham festival, the oldest continuous arts festival in the country. It has been operating for 22 years. Interesting and very typical of the arts in the country is that the attendance rose 60%. The festival goes on for a period of 2 weeks and all of the arts are involved. They were really quite taken aback by the attendance, but they should not have been because this has happened in festivals and other art activities around the country.

While in Alabama I took the opportunity of announcing three grants. I want to mention these because they indicate the thrust of new endowment programs.

One was in the area of expansion arts to an organization in Mobile by the name of Culture in Black and White. Our funds will assist them in training in art, ceramics, dance, drama, music, and creative writing for 150 youngsters from the ages of 7 to 18.

Although community cultural centers are springing up all over the country, this is a tremendous movement since the early 1960's. It is hard to say that any of them is typical, and later, if you would like Mr. Whitfield to describe them in more detail, he will. They are run by professional artists working at the community level largely with young people. They are almost without exception cross media,

in other words they are not just theater or music or dance. They are in effect the arts out of school and arts in the street.

This program in terms of our appropriations request would receive the single largest increase. It has been on a pilot basis this year at $1 million. We are very hopeful that with the committee's support, we will be able to increase it to $2.5 million.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many youngsters are you reaching?

Miss HANKS. To answer that, with the pilot program we made 80 grants. I don't know if we have an estimate of the number of youngsters.

Mr. WHITEFIELD. I wouldn't have a number of the youngsters. There are 80 grants. I don't have an estimate at this time.

SAN FRANCISCO NEIGHBORHOOD ARTS PROGRAM

Miss HANKS. The program really just started, Mrs. Hansen, and it will take us a year or so of course for the descriptive reports to come back which come only at the completion of the grant period. It will be a considerable number because, for example, one of the grants made is to San Francisco Arts Commission.

In contrast to doing its own training and instruction, the commission's neighborhood arts program is a technical service agency for all of the groups in the area. This would reach a tremendous number of people. Incidentally that program is being fruitfully run by Walter Reuther's nephew.

Mr. MCDADE. What do you mean by the technical services for the whole community?

Mr. WHITFIELD. The neighborhood arts program is a neighborhood arts service project. In other words, they provide assistance for the community arts projects in San Francisco. They divided the city in four areas.

Mr. MCDADE. When you say "neighborhood" you are talking about the entire city?

Mr. WHITFIELD. In this particular case, yes. They provide community projects with thinge like art equipment. They negotiate rentals for space. They provide them with costumes, anything they might need to do the project, plus publicity. They provide them some art service to do the display advertising. They put out a monthly calendar on everthing that is happening. The group leaders from the four districts handle any problem or project one of the small groups wants done. If they can do it in the neighborhood arts program, they do it. They provide them transportation also for equipment, scenery and platforms for outdoor affairs. It is kind of a model project. Rather than support, for instance, to community art councils, we prefer supporting this type of activity because we can't get to all of the neighborhood art projects.

Mr. MCDADE. Are all of these performances given by professional people?

Mr. WHITFIELD. The people who perform are either taught or directed by professional people.

Mr. MCDADE. What about the performers themselves?

Mr. WHITFIELD. Rarely are they professionals.

Mrs. HANSEN. This is neighborhod participation?

Mr. WHITFIELD. Yes.

Mr. MCDADE. Do you have a breakdown on ages or anything like that? What kind of people are they? Are they post-college or what?

Mr. WHITFIELD. The most recognizable group across the country and especially in California would be teenagers from the ages of about 13 to 20. This is true all over the country.

Mr. MCDADE. I am referring specifically to the one in San Francisco.

Mr. WHITFIELD. They serve preschoolers and they serve elementary age children. However, I would say the largest number of kids that benefit from the total program would be between 13 and 20 years old.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many paid personnel does the Endowment for the Arts have at this facility?

Mr. WHITFIELD. In the neighborhood art program; 25 on the staff at present.

Miss HANKS. You mean the project has 25, we have none.

Mrs. HANSEN. Your agency is not paying the salaries?

Mr. WHITFIELD. Part of the money in the grant would include salaries. But they have 25 people just in that project alone. This project is a part of the San Francisco Art Commission. They have 25 paid staff, part time and full time.

Mrs. HANSEN. I would like to make a comment about this program. Mr. Zellerbach, one of the large industrialists on the west coast, is a member of the San Francisco Art Commission. He has been very active in the neighborhood arts program. When he visited me last year, he said the most effective job for humanities and the most effective job for redirecting teenagers' viewpoints was being done by the neighborhood art centers.

ARCHITECTURE AND ENVIRONMENTAL ARTS

Miss HANKS. Mr. McDade, to go back to your question about young people, this movement, as I mentioned, really got its thrust in the early 1960's and it has continued growing.

To put it in a frame of reference you go back to sort of the granddaddies that grew up like Henry Street Settlement in New York and Karamu House in Cleveland with professional artists working with young people from these areas.

From those two organizations have come some of the finest creative talent in this country. This is, in my view, one of the most important creative investments in the country and is very exciting.

To go on to another field, architecture and environmental arts, as you know we began a new push and new direction for that program in this fiscal year and are expanding it on a modest basis next year.

Basically the program will be directed to professional education and development and also into public education and awareness. Our council feels very strongly one of the problems of design in architecture in the country is that the public is not aware of and appreciative of the importance of good design.

We also have a problem in terms of building in disadvantaged areas. There are very few architects from minority groups. One of the thrusts in this program will be for additional training and opportunity for minority groups.

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In that connection our grant went to Tuskegee Institute, which has one of six black architecture schools in the country. The grant is for the specific purpose of students working in the city to improve the city but learning at the same time under professional direction.

That is really the end of my travelogue this morning except I wanted to mention it was one of the personal thrills of my life to accompany Marian Anderson, who is a member of the National Council on the Arts, to Birmingham. The purpose was that she was being installed in the Arts Hall of Fame in Birmingham. Everywhere that lady went she received standing ovations and she was mobbed for autographs. This of course is a complete change in what would have occurred not even a decade ago.

Marian is a very wonderful and gracious lady and at the end of the trip she was obviously very thrilled and touched. She made a comment that seemed to me in its way to say what we are all about at the Arts Endowment in terms of what we are trying to do, because in closing she said to the mayor, "Your city is more beautiful, it is more understanding, and it is more lovable."

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

Miss HANKS. One other thing. Mrs. Hansen, how many times have you traveled to a city and been given a kiosk, one of those big public information things. I couldn't bring it home on the plane but there is a kiosk from Alabama. It is to go on the corner of 15th and H if Mayor Washington can allow us to put it up.

Mrs. HANSEN. It is more attractive than some of the kiosks I have seen.

Miss HANKS. This is blue and red and yellow. Often when we go to a city they will send a piece of artwork by one of their artists back here to hang on our walls, but I didn't know how to act when I saw the kiosk.

JUSTIFICATION MATERIAL

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert justification pages 1 through 20 in the record at this point.

(The pages follow:)

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

SUMMARY STATEMENT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1973

The National Endowment for the Arts proposes a Fiscal Year 1973 program budget totalling $39,000,000. These funds would be utilized in the following manner:

Definite Appropriation - For National Programs:	$ 28,625,000
Definite Appropriation - For State Arts Agencies:	6,875,000
Indefinite Appropriation - To match donations to the Endowment (Treasury Fund):	3,500,000
TOTAL FEDERAL PROGRAM FUNDING	$ 39,000,000

"...our quest in the 70's is not merely for more, but for better -- for a better quality of life for all Americans.... Thus we are providing broader support for the arts, and helping stimulate a deeper appreciation of what they can contribute to the Nation's activities and to our individual lives."

Richard M. Nixon
State of the Union Address
January 20, 1972

During the current year, because of the support of the President and Congress, the arts and their publics are beginning to benefit from federal funding in meaningful terms. As President Nixon stated on May 26, 1971: "The important thing now is that government has accepted support of the arts as one of its responsibilities...."

To meet its responsibility as the only federal agency charged solely with encouragement and assistance for the nation's cultural resources, the National Endowment for the Arts has three goals:

1) Availability of the Arts: to encourage broad dissemination of cultural resources of the highest quality across the country;

2) Cultural Resources Development: to assist our major cultural institutions to improve artistic and administrative standards and to provide greater public service;

3) Advancement of our Cultural Legacy: to provide support that encourages creativity among our most gifted artists and advances the quality of life of our nation.

Communication between people is a deep concern of our time. So is the environment. And education. And constructive change. And basic human values. The arts are central to all of these issues.

The nation and its citizens are increasingly aware of the arts, as growing demand, interest, and involvement indicate. The Endowment's financial aid for the arts, representing as it does only a fraction of their total costs, derives its real importance when viewed as a catalyst for other support, as well as a statement of national awareness of the vital role of the arts in the quality of life of the nation.

During Fiscal 1972, continuing to move toward the "broadly conceived national policy of support for...the arts" charged by its enabling legislation, the Endowment was able to:

-- Provide greater access and availability by increasing direct funding of State arts councils from $75,377 to $101,320; by launching pilot tours to 13 cities for large dance companies and bringing 27 smaller companies into 36 States; and by extending the Artists in the Schools program into elementary and secondary school classrooms in 49 States.

-- Attack some of the problems of our great cultural institutions by launching a museum program which encourages public service and excellence; by beginning to move orchestra and theatre programs toward more realistic levels; by starting programs for opera companies and for regional professional dance companies, both geared toward audience development and opportunities for young American talent.

-- Assist creative advancement of our diverse cultural legacy by initiating the Expansion Arts Program, on a pilot basis, to aid community-based arts projects, often with minority/ethnic identification; by further refining fellowship programs for training and creative work; by continuing the vital work of The American Film Institute; and by beginning modest pilot efforts in environmental arts and photography.

The $9,250,000 increase for national and states programs ($26,250,000 in Fiscal 1972; $35,500,000 in Fiscal 1973) will basically be used as follows:

I. Availability of the Arts, Increases ($3,358,000)

- move state grants from $101,000 to $127,000 each;

- expand dance touring, initiate theatre touring, and test the prototype of the art fleet;

- explore additional methods of making the arts more accessible -- placing artists in college/community as well as school settings, beginning assistance to community arts councils, expanding murals in public spaces, and initiating essential new thrust: arts via the media.

II. Cultural Resources Development, Increases ($2,051,000)

- help meet museums' more critical needs by increasing assistance for aid to special exhibitions, purchase of works by living American artists, utilization of collections, training of museum professionals, renovation, conservation, community and educational programming, and aid to museum specialists;

- continue project grants for orchestras and opera companies for public service activities, administrative and artistic improvements;

- expand professional theatre project grants for new plays, upgrading artistic standards, school and community programs;

- assist regional dance companies, dance management services, independent literary publications, and university presses;

- initiate essential pilot efforts exploring facilities for the arts.

III. Advancement of our Cultural Legacy, Increases ($3,531,000)

- provide major increase in vital Expansion Arts program;

- expand fellowship programs;

- launch pilot programs in theatre training, theatre directors' development, and young musicians' career opportunities;

- initiate pilot efforts to increase professional competence and public awareness of environmental design excellence;

- explore important new area, "Alternative Education Forms."

The $280,000 increase ($890,000 in 1972; $1,170,000 in 1973) under the funding allowance for Program Development and Evaluation will permit the Endowment to step up critically needed efforts in this area.

The $3,500,000 request to match private donations (the Treasury Fund) will continue the Endowment's highly successful and increasingly important efforts to engage the private sector more fully in aiding the arts across the country.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

SUMMARY OF FUNDS AVAILABLE

	1971 Actual		1972 Estimate		1973 Request		Increase or Decrease (-)
Appropriation, Definite							
Direct Program	$ 8,465,000		$20,750,000		$28,625,000		$ 7,875,000
States Program	4,125,000		5,500,000		6,875,000		1,375,000
Appropriation, Indefinite							
Matching Funds	2,500,000		3,500,000		3,500,000		-0-
Total Appropriation		$15,090,000		$29,750,000		$39,000,000	$ 9,250,000
Gifts and Donations		2,500,000		3,500,000		3,500,000	-0-
Transferred from Others		30,090		-0-		-0-	
Recovery of Prior Years Obligations		126,642		-0-		-0-	
Unobligated Balance Prior Year		2,735,810[1/]		1,622,607[2/]		-0-	
Total Available for Obligation		20,482,542		34,872,607		$42,500,000	
Obligations	$17,640,135			34,872,607		42,500,000	
Transfers to Humanities	4,800	17,644,935					
Unobligated Balance		$ 2,837,607		$ -0-		$ -0-	

1 Includes $1,215,000 equity in ANTA Theatre received.

2 Does not include $1,215,000 equity in ANTA Theatre which is not available for obligation.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

ANALYSIS BY OBJECTIVE

Activity	FY 71 Actual	FY 72 Estimated	FY 73 Requested	Increase (Decrease)
1. Availability of the Arts	$ 6,816,790	$10,051,281 2/	$13,275,000	$3,223,719
2. Cultural Resources Development	6,948,220	9,514,000	11,565,000	2,051,000
3. Advancement of our Cultural Legacy	3,569,650	5,929,000	9,460,000	3,531,000
4. Program Development and Evaluation	305,475	890,000	1,170,000	280,000
5. Gifts, Donations, and Matching Funds	1/	8,488,326	7,000,000	(1,488,326)
T O T A L S	$17,640,135	$34,872,607	$42,470,000	$7,597,393

1/ Gifts, donations, and matching funds have been distributed by objective.

2/ Includes funds carried over from Fiscal 1971.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS

I. Availability of the Arts

Actual FY 71	Estimate FY 72	Estimate FY 73	Increase
$6,816,790	$9,917,017	$13,275,000	$3,357,983

"To my mind, one of the most exciting new directions charted by the National Council on the Arts has been its effort to take the arts to the people, all across the Nation." With these words, President Nixon underlined one of the most vital aspects of the Endowment's work -- providing access and opportunity to every citizen to participate in the arts. No longer the province of the wealthy or highly educated, the arts offer wide opportunities for human enrichment to increasing numbers of Americans from all walks of life. The largest amount of 1973 Endowment money will be directed towards increasing availability of the arts.

Federal-State Partnership. More than half ($6,875,000 out of $13,275,000) of the amount for availability of the arts will be used for direct grants of approximately $127,000 each to official State arts councils. By legislative directive, the amount appropriated for this purpose in divided equally among the 50 States and five jurisdictions.1/ Each State council in turn must match the Endowment's dollars with at least an equal amount of funding or services from non-federal sources. The Endowment views the State arts council movement (few councils existed when the Endowment was created in 1965) as an essential part of its wide variety of activities to make the arts more available.

Most of the State councils have done an excellent job of making the arts more widely available within their own regions; of stimulating increasing interest and funding from their State legislatures; and of involving the private sector as well in cooperative activities. Since the Federal-State Partnership Program began in Fiscal 1967, an estimated 8,000 separate projects have been carried out with combined Federal, State, and private funds. In Fiscal 1967, most of the State councils received a $25,000 planning grant. In Fiscal 1973, they will receive approximately $127,000 each.

In Fiscal 1967, the Endowment provided nearly $2,000,000 to the State councils; that year, State legislatures provided $4,850,000. By Fiscal 1971, with the Endowment's funding at $4,125,000 State legislatures had appropriated $8,867,000 excluding the New York State Council's special $18 million appropriation. For 1972, with the Endowment at $5,500,000, requests from State legislatures are at $15,000,000, excluding New York's special $12 million.

1/ American Samoa, District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. By the Endowment's legislation, Guam and American Samoa may receive no more than $65,000 each.

The National Council on the Arts in recent meetings has been discussing how to increase utilization of these State councils to assist the Endowment with its national programs. This is already being done in some areas. Both the Coordinated Residency Touring Program in dance, and the Artists in the Schools program, are funded through and administered by the State arts councils with monies separate from their Federal-State funds. Levels of management expertise and creative activity vary among the State councils but the capability and efficiency of each young State council is on the upgrade. In addition, close cooperation between Endowment staff and the State councils is of great help in keeping Endowment programs fully responsive to the diverse needs and interests of the American people.

In looking to the future, the Endowment recognizes its responsibility in continuing to provide a broad scope of technical assistance services to these councils, including regional meetings, seminars, and very importantly, close liaison with the Endowment's State and Community Office in D. C. Cooperation between the Endowment and the councils is one key to planning for the coming years, in which this partnership effort will play an increasingly important role.

Touring. Of the $13,275,000 requested for availability of the arts, $2,775,000 is allocated for touring. Areas will include dance, theatre, visual arts, and regional groups.

In dance, the Endowment has two basic touring programs, one for the nation's three major dance companies, the other for the smaller, often contemporary, groups. The former was launched this year on a pilot basis and the technical procedures are currently being evaluated; the latter has been operative since 1968.

The Large Company Touring Program was initiated to assist local, non-commercial sponsors across the country to bring out of New York the country's internationally-famous classical dance groups, which were better known abroad than in our own country. Costs of touring are high and growing; one-night stands, which had been the practice, were serving neither the companies nor their audiences; the result was increasing isolation, rather than increasing availability, of the best of American dance. Citizens in 13 American cities from Portland to Houston this year benefited not only from performances, but also from master-classes, seminars, and open rehearsals conducted by one or more of the major companies. The pilot program emphasizes the need for local support, over and above ticket sales.

The Endowment's responsibility in this area is crucial. Touring without government support has become prohibitive due to rising costs. (Even tours of great dance companies from abroad may cease to reach any but one or two East Coast cities.) Thus, Americans may soon be denied access to any of the superb classical dance of this century unless they visit or live in New York or Washington. For these reasons, the Endowment, its Advisory Dance Panel, and the National Council on the Arts are examining carefully the pilot effort this year, to determine its effectiveness and future implications. Concurrently, the Endowment is exploring methods, to be discuss later in this presentation, of filming great dance performances for media distribution.

The second dance effort, the Coordinated Residency Touring Program, is directed towards the smaller contemporary companies whose mobility, due to size and relatively uncomplicated technical needs (sets, costumes, musical accompaniment), is a distinct asset. In addition, many of the companies' content -- modern/experimental works, utilizing elements of electronic music and jazz as well as more traditional expression -- is uniquely suited to the development of new audiences for the dance.

The pilot effort in 1968 brought four companies to seven communities in one State; during the current year, 27 companies are in 36 States. The Endowment's contribution, in that five-year period, has risen from $25,000 to approximately $500,000. The other funds, provided by the local sponsors, have increased from $51,270 to $1,177,112 -- a better than 2-to-1 match of federal funds for payment of companies' fees. In addition, sponsors pay all local costs, such as hall rental, stagehands, ticket printing and distribution, etc.

State arts councils, aided by Endowment staff and a national coordinator, receive NEA monies and administer the program for groups of States in their region. Each local sponsor must book at least two companies for at least one-half a week each. The companies provide community services, such as master classes and open rehearsals, as well as performances. The program has been highly successful and is also being evaluated with an eye to expansion and improvement where needed.

In theatre, the Endowment in Fiscal 1973 will initiate a pilot effort in regional touring. In contrast to dance (where the vast majority of professional companies are home-based in New York), there are over 40 fully professional theatre companies across the country. Nonetheless, first-rate theatre is not available to millions of American citizens. The success of the Endowment's Coordinated Residency Touring program in dance, coupled with increasing demand for access to professional theatre, has led the Endowment to begin exploration of means and methods of moving noncommercial professional theatre around their regions. The lessons learned in the pilot effort -- which will probably tour two resident professional companies from Maryland and Minnesota -- will enable the Endowment to move forward backed by solid experience and evaluation.

In the visual arts, the Endowment this year hopes to continue development of its National Exhibitions Program -- the Art Fleet. The need and the demand are clear -- the need arising from the almost total curtailment of touring paintings and sculpture due to prohibitive shipping and insurance costs. The demand is also evident: one has only to struggle through the crowds that flock to museums showing exhibitions of great works. But, again, millions of Americans simply do not have access to our major museums. And, because of increased costs, the museums themselves are increasingly and understandably reluctant to provide "loan exhibits" to other museums.

Planning for the National Exhibitions program has been detailed and complex, involving both a major design firm and an aerospace corporation, as well as museum and conservation experts, the U. S. Army,

and artists. Financing will be high and the Endowment may have to attract major private funding to enable the project to move forward.

As environmentally controlled as an astronaut in a module, works of art, probably chosen with the Bicentennial in mind, would be toured in a series of inflated modular hemispheres -- a total exhibition center, transported by vans, that literally can be moved around like a wagon train and set up like a carnival. Parking lots, fields, shopping centers, empty lots, abandoned circus grounds -- all can provide exhibit space in areas readily accessible to millions of Americans. Film, slides, sound effects, as well as paintings, sculptures, drawings, prints, photographs, and models will be used. Community advance preparation in cooperation with State arts councils will be incorporated into the total experience.

The Art Fleet model and prototype exhibition on the theme of "Wilderness" were shown at the Corcoran Gallery here in Washington from October 9 to November 14, 1971. This gave us an opportunity to test public reaction. The travelling concept was uniformly applauded by the public (and by all but two critics); while response to the Wilderness Exhibition varied, most people found the experimentation with new modes of presentation, the multi-media approach and the works of art highly stimulating and enjoyable.

If successful, the Art Fleet will open up totally new viewing experiences to areas and people previously denied such opportunity. The potential impact of this concept cannot be overestimated.

Regional touring programs of a variety of professional arts groups are an additional means of increasing availability of the Arts. The Federation of Rocky Mountain States has done an exceptional job of bringing such groups as the Utah Symphony Orchestra, Ballet West, and the Montana Repertory Theatre to widely divergent audiences in isolated areas of its six-State region. These efforts will continue to be assisted, and a similar pilot effort for the Mid-West will be initiated.

Other Means of Making the Arts More Accessible. Of the $13,275,000 for availability of the arts, $3,575,000 will assist a wide variety of programs to increase the accessibility of the arts to all our citizens.

The major portion of this will continue and expand the Endowment's highly successful Artists in the Schools program. Launched in Fiscal 1969 with a $100,000 transfer from the U. S. Office of Education, the program today is bringing the excitement and relevance of the arts, through the practicing professional artist, into elementary and secondary school classrooms in 49 States.

Painters and sculptors, poets and writers, filmmakers, dancers, actors, and environmental design artists are now practicing their craft and providing informal instruction to thousands of American children across the country. For example, in the poetry component alone, over 400 poets in 844 schools are working directly with more than 4,300 teachers and nearly 190,000 students. The effect to date

has been outstanding, on the children, their teachers, their communities, and the artists themselves. The State arts councils administer the funds. The Endowment provides a broad variety of coordinating and advisory services. The local school boards cooperate. The Office of Education assists with coordination and with additional funds. Evaluation efforts are being undertaken. Films of the program in various school settings have been made and are increasingly in demand. By the end of 1971, these films had been viewed by an estimated 10.7 million people. In a preliminary Endowment effort to identify potential participants, over 900 professional writers alone, from 46 States, indicated their eagerness to be involved.

With the increase requested, the Endowment will move the program at an expanded level into all 50 States and at least some of the five jurisdictions. In addition, the Endowment will launch an expanded concept: artists in colleges and universities. Included in this will be an effort to involve the artists not only in campus activities, but also in community service. One indication of the potential has already been demonstrated by the Endowment's Poets in Developing Colleges Program, operative for several years. Bringing professional writers onto the campuses of developing colleges, primarily black in enrollment, has had an extraordinary effect on students, and has led to strengthening (and, in some cases, establishing where none existed) English Departments in these schools. Anthologies of the students' work have been compiled. Student writers have become award-winners in national competitions. Creative self-expression and cultural identification have been vastly increased.

Additional efforts in availability include the highly effective Works of Art in Public Places program and its younger off-shoot, the Inner City Mural program. Both are enabling cities and communities (24 to date) all over the country to commission and place outstanding works of the visual arts -- from sculpture along the highway to massive murals on building walls in our inner cities. Alternatives to viewing art in institutional settings are being provided, while American art is being made more widely available to citizens who might never experience its vitality and relevance. Our citizens' environment is greatly enhanced, and their sensitivity to their physical surroundings further developed.

Another new area to be explored with increased funds will be selective assistance, on a project basis, to community arts councils. In many States, community arts councils play a unique role in complementing the work of the State arts councils. It is felt that the Endowment should encourage the work of some of these groups, giving community councils a national focus while encouraging them to continue their cooperation with their respective State agencies. A valuable three-way partnership - federal, state, community - can only benefit all of the arts and better serve their vast potential audience.

Increased attention will be given to programs aimed at wider availability of the arts via the media. Touring conditions for professional performing arts groups have been described earlier. There are those who believe that touring may eventually all but cease.

Whether or not this is the case, it is clear that the Endowment must explore moving the arts across the country via film, television, and radio, while at the same time assisting our great arts institutions. Or, as stated in a recent thought-provoking letter from an expert both in the live arts and in the media:

"The institutions have to remain alive, to maintain the artists and the repertory to be reproduced in these new, very personal fingertip-controlled transmissions. But this replication will not happen overnight. So it's not a choice of putting money into live today - or canned tomorrow. Both plans, keeping existing institutions afloat, and dreaming about the methods that audiences will respond to in the future, will have to be put into motion at the same time."

The Endowment hopes to translate the "dreaming about the methods" into practical experiments. Filming the arts is extraordinarily complex, requiring a special sense of dimension and space, a particular sensitivity to the content, and great technical expertise. But steps must be taken -- and all of the newer technologies, including cassettes and cable TV -- must be included.

II. Cultural Resources Development

Actual FY 71	Estimate FY 72	Estimate FY 73	Increase
$6,948,220	$9,514,106	$11,565,000	$2,050,894

This country's great cultural institutions -- dance, theatre, museums, opera,orchestra -- are second to none in the world. They are composed of the artists and craftsmen of our time. They sustain creative effort, and convey the artists' vision to millions of people both here and abroad. Their growth has been nothing short of phenomenal. Their contribution to the esthetic environment of the nation cannot be computed. Demands on them are growing daily. Without increased assistance from all sectors of society, they will be unable to meet the demand.

The goal of Cultural Resources Development is not only a responsibility; it provides the Endowment with a great opportunity. Throughout the agency's history, Endowment support has generated three to four times its dollar amounts from other sources. In addition, continuing contact and close cooperation with experts from all over the nation in all the artistic disciplines has stimulated and encouraged the most constructive kinds of activities to benefit the artist and the public. The Endowment's role is clearly that of catalyst.

Museums. There are more than 5,000 museums in the country today. Their annual attendance is over 600 million. They collect, preserve, and exhibit this nation's great treasures in art, history, and science. Somewhat more than 500 of them have programs of national or regional significance. The remaining museums provide special service to their locales, and the Endowment is making every effort to stimulate State and local funding interest for them.

In addition to collecting, preserving, and exhibiting, museums serve as a source of inspiration and challenge to people living today. They give today's artist an audience. They conduct myriad educational and community programs. Their total resources are virtually incalculable.

Working closely with its Museum Advisory Panel, the Endowment during the current year launched a museum assistance program aimed at specific areas of need and import: purchase of living American artists' works; special exhibitions; utilization of museum collections; travelling specialists; conservation; community programming; training of museum professionals and renovation.

The Fiscal 1973 projected level will expand somewhat the current year program; more importantly, it will provide guidance for future programming, initiate evaluation efforts, and permit continuation of the major pilot effort in the critical area of renovation.

Our deep concern with renovation grows out of the Endowment's increasing distress about conservation. The nation's great treasures are deteriorating. An estimate recently showed that there are

perhaps 12,000 institutions (museums, archives, libraries) in this country with materials sorely in need of conservation efforts. Yet, there are only 250 practicing conservators in the country. The training need is dramatic. In addition, the Endowment is supporting, this year, regional conservation centers to make equipment and expertise available to as many museums as possible.

But thousands of dollars could be spent saving works which have gotten into their current condition because of harmful storage, exhibit, and climatic conditions, without reaching the core of the problem. As one outstanding conservator recently stated: "The whole world should be grateful the Dead Sea Scrolls were not 'preserved' in an American museum."

The Endowment plans to launch in Fiscal 1974 with at least $3 to match each Endowment $1 a program to help museums renovate their facilities in order to conserve their works. The funds allocated in Fiscal 1972 and 1973 will be primarily used to enable institutions to assess their needs. A few selected renovation projects will be funded. At the same time, the Endowment's Architecture and Environmental Arts Program will be conducting research and demonstration efforts in arts facilities, including museums, to spot examples of excellence which may be used as models. The research has already begun. This program has strong implications for the Bicentennial -- the preservation of our American heritage.

Opera. Opera assistance, launched this year, will be continued, aiding development of new audiences, training of young American talents, apprentice programs, touring and public service performances, and improvements in administrative capabilities. Additional aid, through the National Opera Institute, is available for the commissioning and production of new works and direct grants to outstanding young singers. As a multi-media art, opera provides opportunities for a broad artistic spectrum: singers, composers, choreographers, dancers, designers, conductors, musicians, librettists, and directors. Contemporary opera presentation is increasing, utilizing film, slides, electronic music, theatre actors.

Orchestras. Of the over 1,000 orchestras in the country, approximately 100, due to demonstrated quality and need, are eligible for Endowment aid. Total costs of those 100 are estimated in the coming year at approximately $97 million. The Endowment's projected program would continue its project grants for children's concerts, exploration of use of the media, artistic and administrative improvements, and other service activities. The National Council on the Arts has expressed specific interest in encouraging training and performing opportunities for young Americans, and commissioning and programming of contemporary repertoire. It additionally has favored the development of smaller travelling ensembles for community and neighborhood concerts. Response from the orchestras has been excellent. The Endowment has completed its first major evaluation of orchestras (in the southeastern part of the country) and will continue and expand these efforts.

It is an acknowledged fact that, by and large, orchestras' regular subscription performances pay their own way through ticket sales and generous private contributions. It is the public service activities, increasingly in demand, which are straining orchestras' resources to the breaking point. For example, just 22 of our major orchestras played nearly 1,000 student concerts last year with free or reduced admissions. These concerts do not pay for themselves, and are partly responsible for the fact that of 28 major orchestras, 26 have budgets over $1,000,000 each. Many are well over the $1 million; six have budgets ranging from $3 million to $6 million. The maximum Endowment grant at the present time is generally $100,000 in federal funds; the Endowment is under constant pressure to raise that ceiling in order that public service activities may be continued.

Theatre. During the current year, the Endowment was able to increase the maximum project grant for professional theatres to $100,000. Thirty-six companies are receiving a total of $1.5 million in Endowment funds; of these 36, only four received the maximum amount allowable. Because the professional theatre movement in this country is making such a vital contribution to world theatre, as well as providing an essential feed-in to the commerical theatre (rather than the other way around, as used to be the case), the Endowment will increase the total program level in the coming year. The Endowment will also continue operating support for the ANTA (American National Theatre and Academy) theatre in New York, which plans to conduct programming to assist the commercial theatre in doing more creative work.

Dance and Choral Groups. In addition to the three major and perhaps 60-odd smaller contemporary dance companies, there are about 12 professional dance groups located around the country which have a unique role in American dance. They help satisfy audience demand, create new interest, and, most importantly, provide the training ground for many of this country's superb young dancers. As training grounds and important cultural resources, their role is critical to the American dance scene. The Endowment's program will assist professional management programs and will help these groups to upgrade their artistic standards, to commission and perform new works, and to engage guest choreographers/directors.

Additional small grants assist artistic development of outstanding American choral groups.

Literature. In the literary world, the "institutional structure" is provided by the variety of publications which, much the same as theatres, orchestras, museums, etc., get the artists' works out to the people. In Fiscal 1973, the Endowment will continue its assistance to the Coordinating Council of Literary Magazines which provides small grant to many of the perhaps 1,000 literary magazines in the country. Many of these publications are seriously threatened by sharply rising production costs and increases in postal rates. In addition, nearly all major commercial magazines have drastically cut back on publication of new fiction and poetry and works by young writers. Therefore, without the small literary magazines, many of America's most vital creative voices will not be heard.

In addition, the Endowment will explore funding of the excellent independent literary presses, as well as of university presses, which have a unique role in publishing literary pieces unlikely to be handled by commercial publishers.

III. Advancement of our Cultural Legacy.

Actual FY 71	Estimate FY 72	Estimate FY 73	Increase
$3,569,650	$5,928,877	$9,460,000	$3,531,123

This young Nation has an extraordinary cultural legacy. It springs from the unprecedented diversity of our origins. It finds its voice in unique artistic expression -- this is the country in which the film arts were born, in which the blues and jazz came into being, in which dance, architecture, the crafts, photography reached new levels of achievement. The preservation and encouragement of that voice is perhaps the most fundamental task of the Endowment, and the area which will receive the largest increase in Fiscal 1973.

Individual Artists. The voice of the nation's cultural legacy is the voice of its individual creative talents. Of the $9,510,000 requested for advancement of our cultural legacy, $2,200,000 will provide direct and indirect assistance to the individual artist.

Direct assistance is provided through the Endowment's fellowship programs, including choreographers, painters and sculptors, photographers, creative writers, architecture and environmental arts graduate students, and jazz musicians. Two types of fellowships are made available: one aimed at a specific end result, e.g., creation and performance of a new dance work, the other aimed at career development -- by buying time and materials for a creative artist.

Indirect assistance will further experimental contemporary work in theatre and music, as playwrights and composers need a forum within which they may test and develop their craft. Training programs for theatre artisans and other professionals will be expanded; music conservatories will continue to be aided, largely through the Treasury Fund. Groups concerned with developing opportunities for young American concert artists will be assisted.

Expansion Arts. This new pilot program was launched this year at the $1 million level to assist professionally-directed, community-based arts groups all over the country. Many are minority/ethnic in orientation. They are located in the inner city, in rural areas, in the suburbs. They offer first-rate professional training, including active participation, in one or more art forms. The level of originality and vitality of the work is outstanding. These centers provide not only excellent training, but also an opportunity for cultural identification and constructive self-expression. They are open to those seeking careers in the arts as well as those who come for self-fulfillment, interest, and enjoyment. Some participants, such as pre-schoolers, students, school drop-outs and others with special needs, might not be reached by "mainstream" cultural activities. These centers provide not only artists, but also new ideas and techniques to the more established modes of artistic presentation. They are, for the most part, guided by the "new professionals" -- individuals, chiefly artists, who have attained high levels of achievement and who elect to remain in the community and involve its citizens.

A full-time Program Director has been on the Endowment staff since April 1971. An Advisory Panel has been established and has considered applications under the current year's pilot program. The Panel and Council to date (January 1972) have recommended matching grants to 50 groups in 23 communities. Aware of the complexity and comparative lack of sophistication of this exciting young field, the Panel has recommended that technical assistance be considered a major thrust of the program. To this end, the Endowment has been exploring with various corporations the possibility of securing contributed administrative assistance (accountants, managers, bookkeepers) to help the groups in this program. We are extremely pleased that International Business Machines, Inc. has just agreed to provide a staff assistant for the program director. An additional major intent is to engage in active and specific efforts to stimulate interest on the part of all governmental (federal, state, local) bodies and the private sector as well.

Education. The Endowment's Education Program will work with the Expansion Arts Program in carrying forward funding in a new area, "Alternative Education Forms," to provide constructive alternatives to today's classroom. Involvement of the artist outside of the classroom, in community centers, neighborhood theatres, museums, has been of demonstrated effectiveness in releasing children's and young adults' innate desire to learn and to express themselves. Using the arts as an educational tool has had remarkable effects, including a mastery of verbal and conceptual skills often not connected with traditional education.

Additionally, recognizing the all-pervasive influence that television and film are in the lives of all Americans, particularly the young, the Endowment will allocate funds toward curriculum development, workshops, and in-service training of film teachers.

The Endowment works closely with the U. S. Office of Education in developing all of its education programs.

The American Film Institute. The Endowment will continue assistance to this organization, created in 1967 with funds from the Endowment, The Ford Foundation, and the member companies of the Motion Picture Association of America. Its activities include film archival work (in cooperation with the Library of Congress), filmmaker training, film production, education, research and publications (the first definitive directory of American film ever published). The Endowment will also provide funds for preservation efforts -- barely holding the line against rapid deterioration -- to be coordinated nationally through the Institute. (The area of film preservation is one of serious concern and has definite Bicentennial implications; according to the experts, at least $2 million annually will be needed by FY 1974.)

Architecture and Environmental Arts. Attention to the esthetics of our environment -- beyond the clean air and water concerns -- is long overdue. Because of the enormity of the field, the Endowment is moving slowly into areas of prime importance -- professional education and development, public education and awareness, and participation in

federal building programs. University training, conferences, workshops, research, education materials, tours for public officials, development of standards of excellence -- all will receive concerted focus on a national level. This is another field in which the Endowment hopes to take an active role in engaging support and interest at all governmental and private levels.

Photography and Special Projects. Endowment funds will support photographic surveys of regions of American life, and encourage exhibitions of outstanding works of photography. They will permit a variety of special projects in various art forms to encourage creative programming and to continue to guide Endowment thinking in flexible new ways to assist the arts.

National Service Organizations/Workshops and Services. A vital role in the advancement of our cultural legacy is played by a variety of groups, ranging from national service organizations to artists' workshops. Funds will be available to further the work of these groups which provide unique services to their constituencies. In addition, these organizations provide information which is extremely important in keeping Endowment programs responsive to the field. Included are groups such as the Associated Councils of the Arts, American P.E.N. (Poets, Playwrights, Editors, Essayists, and Novelists), O.P.E.R.A. America, International Theatre Institute, Association of American Dance Companies, American Symphony Orchestra League, and a broad spectrum of smaller groups which conduct workshops, assist community galleries, conferences, seminars and the like. The Endowment feels it essential to strengthen and encourage private service groups in the arts.

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Note: The Endowment, believing in its role as catalyst, feels its responsibility includes the encouragement of broad support from all sectors of society. A specific goal is cooperative programming with other federal agencies.

In the past, transfer funds from and to other agencies, such as the U. S. Office of Education (H.E.W.), the National Science Foundation, the Smithsonian Institution, and the National Endowment for the Humanities have permitted significant joint projects.

The Endowment is currently negotiating with the Office of Education and the Bureau of Indian Affairs for joint Artists in the Schools programming. These efforts will continue for Fiscal 1973.

IV. Program Development and Evaluation

Actual FY 71	Estimate FY 72	Estimate FY 73	Increase
$305,475	$890,000	$1,170,000	$280,000

A recurrent theme in the Endowment's past few years has been the need for solid research and expanded evaluation. Efforts in both areas have been launched. A great deal more is needed.

For example, in 1971, the Endowment was able to publish "Economic Aspects of the Performing Arts -- a Portrait in Figures." By contracting with a research firm which worked closely with arts groups, a limited amount of data on a number of performing arts institutions was made available for the first time. The study had its limitations; in addition, to develop projections for the future, it should be expanded and repeated to provide more information as well as comparative figures.

More statistical data is needed on museums. Some effort must be made to collect information on the individual creative artist in America today. The Endowment needs to examine the performing artist as well -- training required, time-span of productivity as performer (far different, for example, between symphony musician and dancer), annual income, length of seasons, numbers of the profession unemployed, etc.

Perhaps more important than the research needed is evaluation of past and current Endowment programs. The National Council on the Arts has repeatedly stressed the urgency of this point. The Endowment has launched several efforts this year; the first evaluation of a selected group of symphony orchestras (in the southeast); a beginning effort to evaluate the Artists in the Schools program; and a major study, in cooperation with the Sears-Roebuck Foundation, of two substantial Endowment grantees. Not only do such evaluations help the Endowment spend its funds wisely, but the organizations themselves have also benefitted enormously. Constructive opinions and suggestions by respected experts are greatly valued by the organizations. These evaluations are proving very effective in helping the organizations to upgrade artistic and administrative standards, and to be fully responsive to their communities.

The Dance Program is currently undergoing a review and evaluation of its entire scope of activities; efforts of this type are under consideration for Theatre. The Expansion Arts program needs evaluation activities. The first year (1972) of the Endowment's Opera Program calls for analysis. The same is true of its Museum Program. Panelists and consultants will increasingly be utilized as program development advisors and evaluators.

Another important use of Program Development and Evaluation funds would be toward the concept of regional programming. The role of the Endowment, the State councils, and regional groupings needs serious examination as regards future plans. A series of regional meetings involving State councils and Endowment staff is an annual necessity to

assist creative and efficient management of public funds, as well as to insure the Endowment's continuing responsiveness to needs in the field. The Endowment is moving in the area of regional planning in close cooperation with the State councils, many of which are already helping to administer Endowment programs on a regional basis. In cooperation with nine State councils in the Northwest, the Endowment has just provided funds enabling them to secure a regional coordinator. He will work to expand communications and working relationships between artists and arts groups in the region, as well as between them, the Endowment, the State arts councils, and other private and governmental bodies.

If the Endowment receives the amount requested of Congress, it intends to utilize the full 3% -- $1,170,000 -- allowable under Program Development and Evaluation.

PILOT PROGRAMS

Mrs. HANSEN. You have given the committee some examples of achievements that have been made. Please list for the committee any additional examples of some of your outstanding achievements during the past year.

Miss HANKS. I would be happy to do so. We are very pleased with the museum program. We started it in fiscal 1971 as you know on a pilot basis, and we expanded it with the assistance of the committee to a full-fledged program in fiscal 1972. The final grants will not be approved by the Council until May but it is quite clear that the program is working very well. We found some problems in the pilot year and this is why I feel so strongly, as an aside, that the programs be worked out on a pilot experimental basis to get the kinks out of them before we launch a full program. As a result of our experience in 1971 the museum panel made some changes in that program.

There are various parts of it which I won't go into in detail, but with the museum purchase program we have enabled museums around the country to purchase works of living American artists. It has been very successful. The aid to special exhibitions has been, I think, and will be even more dramatic in encouraging special exhibition work. We have some catalogs with us of some of the exhibitions we have sponsored to show the committee, if you would like to look at them.

If I am not mistaken, this year we will be participating on at least a one to one and usually one to three or four basis in the support of some 66 exhibitions ranging from a Federal contribution of $2,500 to $50,000.

Mrs. HANSEN. Are these located throughout the country?

Miss HANKS. Throughout the country. I don't know how many States. They are all over the country.

FINANCIAL STATUS OF THE ARTS

Mrs. HANSEN. You say in your general statement: "Art is a service industry. While costs for all industries are on the rise, those in service industries are going up fastest. In most other service industries, increased costs are passed on to the consumer. But to do this in the arts would limit the audience to the wealthy few."

Do you want to amplify on that statement for the committee? I think the increasing price of tickets is exemplified in this city at the Kennedy Center Theater. Ticket prices are escalating at a rapid pace. It is rapidly becoming almost impossible for the average person to attend a performing arts affair.

Miss HANK. Costs are going up dramatically. Of course the reason for this, as in my testimony, art is a service industry.

Further we have to realize that the wages and salaries of most artists have been substandard. In effect the artists of this country have been subsidizing art. There is a push to redress this imbalance which has moved very strongly in the field of music for example. The salaries in the dance field are still very low, much lower than in the other areas. Some of our best dancers have an income of $5,000 to $6,000 a year. I believe 2 years ago it was $3,000 to $4,000. So there is a change.

But obviously these salaries will have to change. The problem is not only in the service industry cost rise, but in the performing arts you literally can't perform in halls that are large enough for ticket income alone—no matter what price—to pay for the cost. A 2,300 to 2,800 seat hall is about right in terms of music. With a larger hall you lose the value of that performance.

If we are going to keep these performing arts groups alive not only will the private income have to increase—and incidentally private contributions are on the increase and there is no reason to believe that Federal or State monies are replacing private money but State legislative funds will have to increase, and in my judgment Federal aid will as well.

To give an example of a program that we started this year that I mentioned that has worked very well, Large Company Touring. As you recall we are touring the small companies around the country and that has been very successful. This past year we made it possible for the three major classical repertory companies, all home based in New York, to expand their touring around the country.

However, I have to say I don't know how long we will be able to do this. We certainly can't do it at the level of funding that we are talking about now because they are costing a minimum of $43,000 to $73,000 a week on the road.

Mrs. HANSEN. You commented in your general statement that the economics of touring are pricing the three major companies out of the market.

Miss HANKS. Yet do you want to say you can have the three companies only in New York and only the people of New York or the tourists that go there can see them? I don't think we can say that in our country. We also must encourage the development, the improvement of artistic standards as well as stability of resident companies around the country.

Ten years ago there were only two, today there are approximately 10 of them. However, it may be generations before, if ever, they reach the quality—

LITERARY MAGAZINES

Mrs. HANSEN. I think something has to be done to increase creative writing.

The number of literary magazines as you noted are becoming fewer and fewer and there is practically no place for the creative writer to be read or published. What future does a creative writer have? It will be a sad day in the history of America when creative writers have no avenues to express themselves, because the pen is far mightier than the sword.

Miss HANKS. I agree. I wonder if Mr. Straight might speak to that a moment. He has been working very closely with our literature panel chairman, Simon Michael Bessie.

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes.

Mr. STRAIGHT. Our panel, Madam Chairman, is made up of commercial publishers, writers, editors of small magazines, and critics.

We look to them very deliberately to find out what we should be doing to feed small sums into the mainstream of American literature which they, of course, must take over as publishers to make available to the great reading public. They approved the current fellowships in creative writing to help young writers who have published some material to further develop their professional careers, and they also approved our program of support to small literary magazines which as you noted serve the function of an initial platform for the young writer. These magazines are read by agents and by publishers all around the country, and to obtain the services of a good agent or to attract the interest of a publisher is the way in which a young writer initially becomes established and recognized and begins to earn a living at his profession.

So we have undertaken to continue indirect support to these small literary magazines because the sums involved are so small—a typical grant is $500 or $600—that it seems improbable we could carry out these grants as efficiently as could their own organization, the Coordinating Council of Literary Magazines.

The question you raised remains, which is a difficult one. At a time when the medium range of commercial magazines which have in the past carried fiction and good writing are themselves encountering the squeeze of high costs and relatively fixed prices, at a time when they are eliminating good writing from their pages and when the medium-sized magazines which in the past have carried fiction, such at Atlantic and Harper's, are encountering increasing financial pressure, what then do we do to preserve places where the writers can be established. It is a very important question for our panel to face.

Mrs. HANSEN. I think it is a very important question for America to face because if the writers have no place to be heard except commercial television, then the temptation is to limit their works.

You are then faced with the syndrome which ends in mediocrity and eventually reduces the forum for thought.

WORLDWIDE PROBLEM

Mr. YATES. This isn't only the problem of our country. Isn't it worldwide? What are they doing in France?

Mr. STRAIGHT. In France as you know, the press has suffered tremendous setbacks and is going to the government for direct subsidies.

Mr. YATES. Are they receiving it?

Mr. STRAIGHT. Only in small amounts. The amount the French Government has given to the press has been in the past via individual numbers. I doubt very much the question of direct subsidy of the press can ever arise as a practical proposal in this country. I think it would be rejected by both sides.

Mr. YATES. And rightfully so I think.

Mr. STRAIGHT. In England the small literary magazines manage to exist and the British Arts Council follows pretty much the same pattern we follow: Some individual fellowships to writers and some grants to literary magazines.

Mrs. HANSEN. As the interest through the understanding of arts by young people grows, won't there hopefully be a future again to expand creativeness and an understanding of creativeness through your arts program?

Mr. STRAIGHT. I would hope so. Miss Hanks mentioned that 500 poets were currently engaged in working with children in the schools through our program. Our opinion is that this is not only good for the school children but good for the poet because the children are both the most enthusiastic and the most ruthlessly critical of the audiences which the poets face. The poets are finding they can't get away with anything with these children whereas among their fellow poets sentiment may prevail.

So we expect these poets to do better poetry in the future and we expect at the same time the children they are now reaching will continue to provide audiences for good poetry, and therefore a measure of the success of this program would be the future sales of books of poetry and the poet's writings in magazines and other books.

WPA WRITER'S PROJECT

Mr. MCDADE. You don't by any chance have any kind of figures on the series by writers working during the days of the depression and distributed ever since and some of the great authors that contributed?

Mr. STRAIGHT. There is no question at all the WPA series was written by writers who became most important in this country. Great men like Wallace Stegner and others participated in the program during the thirties. We can get that.

(The information follows:)

The following is a partial list of authors who were employed on WPA writers' projects during the 1930's and the early 1940's. Only those writers who went on to achieve extensive publication and some degree of critical or popular acclaim are included.

AUTHOR	PROJECT	WORKS AND AWARDS
Lionel Abel	New York City	Guggenheim Fellow, 1958; National Institute of Arts and Letters Award, 1964; Rockefeller Foundation grantee, 1966; his play Absalom won the Critics Circle Award as best Off-Broadway play, 1956.
Conrad Aiken	Massachusetts	Selected Poems won the 1929 Pulitzer Prize and the Shelley Memorial Award; Guggenheim Fellow, 1934; Library of Congress Chair of Poetry, 1950-51; Collected Poems won the National Book Award, 1953. Successful poet-critic-novelist.
Nelson Algren	Illinois	The Man With the Golden Arm was a best-seller and won the National Book Award in 1949. Others: Never Come Morning, A Walk on the Wild Side, Notes from a Sea Diary, Neon Wilderness.

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Saul Bellow	Illinois	The Adventures of Augie March, National Book Award, 1953; National Institute of Arts and Letters Award, 1952; Herzog, NBA Award, International Literary Award, James L. Dow Award, 1964-65; Mr. Sammler's Planet, NBA Award, 1970.
Edwin August Bjorkman	North Carolina	Went on to a successful career as a novelist, translator and editor.
Maxwell Bodenheim	New York City	Widely published as a poet and critically acclaimed.
Arna Bontemps	Illinois	Dow Award, 1967; Editor, American Negro Poetry, 1963.
Maristan Chapman (pen name of the husband and wife team, John and Mary Ilsley Chapman)	Florida	Authors of more than two dozen best-selling books for children and juveniles.
John Cheever	National Office	The Wapshot Chronicle, National Book Award, 1958; The Wapshot Scandal, 1964; William Dean Howells Award, National Institute of Arts and Letters, 1965; Bullet Park, 1969.

WPA WRITERS

Edward Dahlberg	New York City	National Institute of Arts and Letters Award, 1961; National Endowment for the Arts Award, 1967; Rockefeller grantee, 1965. Books: Can These Bones Live; Because I Was Flesh.
Miriam Allen deFord	California	Winner Edgar Allan Poe Award of Mystery Writers of America in 1960 and 1964. The Overbury Affair and Stone Walls.
Floyd Dell	National Office	Successful novelist, playwright and essayist.
Loren Eiseley	Nebraska	Became a distinguished humanist, anthropologist and essayist. The Immense Journey, 1957; Darwin's Century, 1958; The Firmament of Time, 1960.
Ralph Ellison	New York City	The Invisible Man, NBA Award, 1952.
Stuart Engstrand	Illinois	Spring, 1940; The Sling and the Arrow, 1947; Beyond the Forest, 1948; Son of the Giant, 1950; A Husband in the House, 1952; The Scattered Seed, 1953, all novels.
Kenneth Fearing	New York City	Poetry: Afternoon of a Pawnbroker, 1943; Stranger at Coney Island, 1948. Novels: The Big Clock, 1946; The Loneliest Girl in the World, 1951.

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Vardis Fisher	Idaho	Author of the 12-volume series of novels published under the general title The Testament of Man, beginning in 1943. He won the Harper Novel Prize in 1939 with Children of God, a long novel based on the history of the Mormon Church.
William Gibson	New York City	Plays: Two for the Seesaw, 1958; The Miracle Worker, 1960; A Cry of Players, 1969. Novel: The Cobweb, 1954.
Harlan Hatcher	Ohio	Became both a successful writer and educator. Editor of three-volume Modern Continental, British and American Drama.
Stewart Holbrook	Oregon	Author of numerous books about the West and Northwest U. S., most of them dealing with legendary figures.
David Ignatow	New York City	National Institute of Arts and Letters Award, 1964; Guggenheim Fellow, 1965; Shelley Memorial Award, 1966; Rockefeller Foundation grant, 1968. Former editor, Beloit Poetry Journal.

WPA WRITERS

Jerre Mangione	National Office	Guggenheim Fellow, 1945; Fulbright Research Fellow, 1965; Rockefeller Grantee, 1968. Novels: Mount Allegro, 1943; Ship and the Flame, 1948; Reunion in Sicily, 1950. Mangione is the author of a forthcoming book on the WPA writers' program and the recent New York Times article on the subject.
Vincent McHugh	New York City	Novels: Caleb Catlum's America, 1936; The Victory, 1947. He also became a successful screenwriter.
Claude McKay	New York City	Leader of the Negro literary renaissance of the 1920's and 1930's. Autobiography: A Long Way From Home, 1937.
Willard Motley	Illinois	Novels: Knock on Any Door, 1947; We Fished All Night, 1951.
Gorham Munson	National Office	After his early work as a biographer, he concentrated on essays and criticism. Author of The Written Word, published in 1949.
Kenneth Patchen	NYC & California	Shelley Memorial Award, 1954; National Endowment for the Arts Award for lifelong contribution to American letters, 1967. Author of more than three dozen books of poetry and plays.

WPA WRITERS

William Phillips	New York City	Successful author, critic and editor. Founder and editor of Partisan Review.
Vance Randolph	Missouri	Became foremost folklorist of the Ozarks and the Midwest.
Kenneth Rexroth	California	Became the leader of the West Coast literary community and co-founder of the San Francisco Poetry Center. Shelley Memorial Award, 1948; Guggenheim Fellow, 1949; Amy Lowell Fellow, 1958. With Kenneth Patchen and others, was responsible for new wave of popularity for oral poetry and staged readings.
Philip Rahv	New York City	Became an outstanding critic. Among founders of Partisan Review, which he left two years ago to found a new literary quarterly, Modern Occasions.
Ross Santee	Arizona	Major Southwest novelist and short story writer. Hardrock and Silver Sage, 1951; Lost Pony Tracks, 1953.
Eli Siegel	New York City	Author of several volumes of poetry and creator of aesthetic realism.

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Studs Terkel	Illinois	Became an actor, radio interviewer, writer. Most recent books: Division Street, U.S.A., 1966; Amazing Grace (a play), 1969; Hard Times, 1970.
Parker Tyler	New York City	Became one of the most distinguished film critics in the U.S. Magic and Myth of the Movies, 1947.
Margaret Walker	Illinois	Author and educator. Director of the Institute for the Study of the Life, History and Culture of Black Peoples. Yale Younger Poets Award, 1942.
Richard Wright	Illinois and NYC	Native Son, his best-known book, was a best-seller, later was dramatized and staged by Orson Welles and made into a movie in 1951. Other works include: Black Boy, 1945; The Outsider, 1953; Black Power, 1954.
Frank Yerby	Illinois	Became one of the most successful popular novelists of the 1940's to 1960's. Among his books: The Foxes of Harrow, 1946; The Vixens, 1947; The Saracen Blade, 1952; Goat Song, 1967; Judas, My Brother, 1968.

Mr. McDade. It would be very helpful I think to have a listing of some of the recognized writers who contributed to that series in the thirties and give some idea of the scope of the publications. My understanding is that it has been distributed far and wide for many years with great success, the writing is a monument to American writing creativity, and it was a Government subsidy and it helped to launch the careers of the many people.

Mr. Straight. When Rogers Stevens was chairman of the endowment, we had a meeting with the poet of the Library of Congress, Reed Whittemore, who said he was sick of the question being asked what the Government could do for writers; it should be what can the writers do for the Government. He noted during this period the books that were written about Government programs were beautifully written because the Government had employed the best writers, and the photographs taken of the programs were the best photographs because they had employed Margaret Bourke White, Walker Evans, Dorothea Lange, and others to take those photographs. In the same way he felt if the Government could raise its own standards of performance and employ very good writers in the kind of popularized textbooks to acquaint people with the programs, this was a sound use of American talent.

(Discussion off the record.)

Miss Hanks. I might mention in additional response to your question, Leonard Randolph, director of our literature program, is getting in touch with the gentleman who wrote the article in the New York Times about the guidebooks. The gentleman is writing a whole book on this to see what the situation is, what numbers of the guidebooks are revised and how they are being revised, and how many reached second publication.

One of the important points raised in the article was they are not only outstanding pieces of writing and real history of the country at that time, but they are so expensive they are almost prohibitive in terms of people being able to buy them. Even libraries. Mr. Randolph is checking on that.

Mr. McDade. What are they selling for now?

Miss Hanks. $10 or more. If you are talking about the whole 50 of them or whatever number there is, that becomes very expensive. There is no question that the people who wrote those are now thought to be some of the giants of American literature. Ralph Ellison was one of the writers, if I recall, and Conrad Aiken was another. Others have gone on to great positions in education, such as Harlan Hatcher. I think this is a very important point you raised.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUNG WRITERS

Mr. Yates. Is there a depression in the country as far as your writers are concerned? Have they outlets for their writing? Is it a comparable period, as far as writers are concerned, to the WPA days? Don't you have a great many more places that they can place their writings?

Mrs. Hansen. There are very few places for writers to publish their works today. In the thirties there were three or four more women's magazines than currently exist. In those days, 90 percent of the maga-

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zine content was fiction and poetry. Now, 90 percent of the content is medical advice, advice on how to patch your linoleum, advice on how to get something out of a can and get it cooked in 15 minutes, and advice on how not to live with your husband or how to live with your husband.

Supposing you are a young writer and you write poetry and fiction, where are you going to sell it? Some newspapers carry a poetry column. The Oregonian still carries one. I noticed in last Sunday's Oregonian there was a poem published, written by somebody in Massachusetts. This shows how far writers have to search for a market. There are very few literary and poetry magazines today.

The writer today finds himself, if he is going to make a living, selling his works to television. Or writing horrendous television commercials to sell soap for airing in the afternoon for what they think is a "women's audience". I have news for them, many women only watch television while ironing and usually pay little attention. The young writer today has probably the most limited field of all of the arts.

Mr. YATES. Does Mr. Straight agree with the chairman?

Mr. STRAIGHT. I couldn't add anything to that. I think it is a very good summary.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mrs. HANSEN. Women are interested in good fiction and poetry. They are not interested in trash.

Miss HANKS. This is a point raised again by Nancy White, a member of the Council. She is disturbed with the cutback, as you say, in the good writing. Also her concern is that the good photography has been taken out of the magazines.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is correct.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mrs. HANSEN. I would hope the art programs will raise the standards and desires of people.

FUNDING AUTHORIZATIONS

Including appropriations for matching grants, your budget estimate is $39 million for 1973. What is the authorized amount?

Miss HANKS. $40 million.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert in the record a tabulation of your authorization for fiscal years 1971 through 1973 for both the arts and the humanities. The tabulation should be broken down by program activity as prescribed in your authorizing act.

(The information requested follows:)

National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities - Fiscal 1971 through Fiscal 1973 Authorizations

National Endowment for the Arts	
Fiscal 1971	
Program Funds	$12,875,000
Federal-State Partnership Program	4,125,000
Funds to match private donations	3,000,000 *
Fiscal 1972	
Program Funds	$21,000,000
Federal-State Partnership Program	5,500,000
Funds to match private donations	3,500,000 *
Fiscal 1973	
Program Funds	$28,625,000
Federal-State Partnership Program	6,875,000
Funds to match private donations	4,500,000 *
National Endowment for the Humanities	
Fiscal 1971	
Program Funds	$17,000,000
Funds to match private donations	3,000,000 *
Fiscal 1972	
Program Funds	$26,500,000
Funds to match private donations	3,500,000 *
Fiscal 1973	
Program Funds	$35,500,000
Funds to match private donations	4,500,000 *

* The funds are authorized together as one sum to the entire Foundation.

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE

Mrs. HANSEN. Your appropriation language provides that these funds shall be available until expended. What is the requirement for this provision?

Miss HANKS. We will put that in.

(The information referred to follows:)

It is a requirement of section 11(a) of the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act, as amended, that sums appropriated for the outright funding of programs of the Foundation "shall remain available until expended." Because of the requirements of section 6(f) and 8(f) that the National Council on the Arts or the National Council on the Humanities must review each application over $10,000, the endowments' schedules are coordinated with dates of council meetings. To introduce a funding cut-off date of June 30 in each year would reduce unnecessarily the Government's negotiating stance with grantees, since such negotiations often consume several months.

Regarding Treasury funds appropriated to match gifts, such funds are not available for obligation until the gift to be matched has been received, and a significant portion of private gifts to the Foundation for Treasury Fund purposes are received during the last quarter of the fiscal year. Again, a 1-year limit would severely affect the Foundation's ability to negotiate in the best interests of the Government, and would reduce staff capability to handle these funds in the most effective manner possible.

Section 5(g)(5) of the NFAH Act provides that funds allotted to a particular State council during one fiscal year, but not utilized by that State council, at the end of such year shall be available to the Arts Endowment for other purposes. This provision is inconsistent with 1-year funding. In addition, endowment policy provides that these funds are made available to State councils for special projects.

TREASURY FUND

Mrs. HANSEN. What was the unobligated balance of the Endowment for the Arts as of June 30, 1971?

Miss HANKS. Program funds $134,000. Approximately $62,000 of that was returned State money which is not available until June 30. Therefore our carryover was about $72,000.

PRIVATE CONTRIBUTIONS

Mrs. HANSEN. Describe your experience in obtaining private contributions this past year.

Miss HANKS. It has been very good. It followed the pattern of last year in that the number of contributions is increasing all the time. As of the present date we have 555 contributions to the Treasury Fund totaling some $2,633,000. This means we have approximately $900,000 more to come in before the end of the year. We will have no difficulty in raising those funds.

I might mention, Madam Chairman, if you would be interested in the totals from 1971, there were 519 donations. Of those, 298 came from individuals, 125 from foundations, 63 from corporations and 33 from other groups.

The interesting thing to me is the contrast between these years and previous years. For example, in 1967 the endowment received private monies of approximately $2 million from 17 donors. In 1970 we received $2 million from 357 donors.

The point I am trying to make is the tremendous broadening of the base of interest of people contributing to this fund.

Mrs. HANSEN. I noticed for example, in fiscal year 1970 the Central Labor Council in West Klickitat County made a contribution. This is the type of contribution I think is meaningful.

What is Camelot?

Miss HANKS. Camelot is the wonderful auction which was started several years ago in St. Louis. It raises funds for the St. Louis arts and education fund which is one of the largest united fundraising operations in the country for the arts. In toto that fund raises money for the activities of the St. Louis arts organizations. They auction everything, such as famous people going in to cook a dinner, flying trips, and so on. That is Camelot.

STATE ARTS COUNCILS

Mrs. HANSEN. Give us a general summary of the operation of the State program during the past year.

Miss HANKS. I would be happy to make some introductory remarks. If you would like more details, Clark Mitze, director of the program, is here. We again continue to be impressed by the advance of the State arts councils. There are only three now which are not funded with legislative money.

Mrs. HANSEN. Which three?

Miss HANKS. Wisconsin, Nevada, and Arkansas. We are pleased to say that American Samoa came in this year with the establishment of its council so there are councils existing in all States and jurisdictions.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you know how American Samoa was able to establish a council?

Miss HANKS. No.

Mrs. HANSEN. They printed some very beautiful Christmas cards, and thank you notes to sell as a means of raising their local funding. Since the cards were so lovely it was a genuine contribution.

Miss HANKS. I want to mention that despite the fact that States such as Wisconsin do not have State legislative funds, Wisconsin does have an active program through its arts council. We make the Federal contribution of $101,000 this year, hopefully $127,000 next year, and they match it with private funds or in-service type contributions.

Mrs. HANSEN. What are some of the activities in which the State programs are involved?

Miss HANKS. They really cover the waterfront. The categories we have are visual arts/museums, music, drama, community assistance, dance, literature, crafts, architecture, film, radio, television, art festivals, and others. The important point in the Congress authorizing direct appropriations to them was a recognition of the great diversity of activities in the United States, and the States should be able to do what they want.

In Alaska they are concerned with their totem poles. They might put money into the preservation of totem poles. Incidentally, Alaska now is cosponsoring with the National Endowment for the Arts a tour of the Seattle Symphony, the first time a major symphony has toured this State. I happened to bring with me a map which I thought was very dramatic. They are there this week in Alaska.

Mr. Mitze?

Mr. MITZE. The States are working with each of our program areas. The State arts councils are deeply involved in each of these programs. The coordination with endowment programs is practically complete.

MUSEUM PROGRAM

Mrs. HANSEN. What has been the extent of your aid to museums during the past year?

Miss HANKS. In fiscal 1971 the pilot program was approximately $1 million. The program in fiscal year 1972 will be approximately $4 million. That will include the $100,000 transfer from the Smithsonian under the National Museum Act.

Mrs. HANSEN. What activities are involved in your pilot program?

Miss HANKS. I will mention these briefly and John Spencer will be happy to go into detail if you would like. The components of the program are 11. There is a museum purchase plan which grants $5,000 or $10,000 to a museum, which it matches with $5,000 or $10,000, for the purchase of works of living American artists.

Mrs. HANSEN. How do you select the museums? Is it a panel selection?

Miss HANKS. A panel selects the museums on the basis of applications. We gave grants this past year to 16 museums and I believe the applications were somewhat over 60.

Mr. SPENCER. That is right.

Miss HANKS. The museum panel thinks this is one of the most effective ways of assisting museums and also supporting the artists in the country. The recommendation is that in 1973 this portion of the program be substantially increased to some $400,000. There is no question that it is one of our most successful programs.

Second is the aid to special exhibitions. As you know, the real lifeblood of museums in terms of reaching the public is the special exhibitions they put on. It brings life to the museums. Many of them, because of grave financial difficulties, have had to cut back on their exhibitions not only in terms of numbers but in terms of quality and reaching out into the country.

The program in this year, fiscal 1972, will be some $900,000 for these exhibitions. We are receiving word back from them as to the success. We also receive catalogs from them on the exhibitions they have been putting on, and they most certainly are of the highest quality and improving all the time.

I mentioned earlier, Madam Chairman, that in the pilot year we experimented and made some shifts in the program for this current year of operation. One of the shifts was that we established a new category of utilization of museum collections. This was because the history and science museums and some of the art museums needed to do more extensive work in making use of their own collections for their public.

The fourth area is key and critical in the country. That is the question of conservation. It really does not do much good to spend a great deal of money buying paintings and putting them in a situation where they deteriorate or cannot be restored to good condition. I have brought books here to show what can be done in terms of conservation.

We have two serious problems in that area. One is the availability of conservation experts. Therefore our programs support training. There are very few top conservators in this country. Some museums send their works to Italy and other Western European countries to have them restored. Therefore we are supporting training programs for conservators.

Secondly, there is little need for every museum in the country to have its own conservation laboratory. The equipment is extremely expensive. Therefore we are working with established centers to make them regional centers so that they can serve a whole region.

One example of that would be, for example, the Winterthur Museum in Wilmington which has the facilities which could easily, if they had staff, serve a much broader number of collections than just their own.

The fifth area is closely alined to conservation and was developed by the council and museum panel for conservation reasons. As I mentioned earlier, there is no point in buying the painting and putting it in a situation where humidity is bad or security inadequate. During this year on a pilot basis we are working with the museums to ascertain the seriousness of the problems they have in humidity control and air conditioning.

MUSEUM TRAINING PROGRAM

The other areas which I will mention very briefly are in museum training. In this pilot year of 1972 it is $100,000 because the panel wanted to move slowly in the field. Almost the total amount of money will go to one institution which will focus on training.

Mrs. HANSEN. Which institution?

Miss HANKS. The Museum of Natural History in New York. Basically the training programs will be directed to minority groups in technical training. This is a problem the panel is very concerned about.

An exciting program is that of the visiting specialists. As I mentioned in my visit to Wichita they have one of the outstanding American collections. They have a storeroom filled with historical materials. They have one copy of it. One small fire and the whole collection would be gone. They do not need to have a full-time registrar come in to work on the material. We therefore would be able to assist them if they applied to us to send someone in for 2 to 3 months to do the job. There are many similar examples throughout the country.

We have small fellowships for museum professionals. As you know, in the museum field there are no sabbaticals as, for example, there are in universities. Yet, particularly the young people need to take 2 to 3 months off to finish some of their work or to explore their own field.

Another category is what we call wider availability of museums. The point you raised earlier, Madam Chairman, about the costs of the performing arts are now hitting the museums. Many of our major museums are starting to charge entrance fees. We have a pilot program with six museums in Chicago, all of which have put on entrance fees. We are attempting, in this 2-year pilot, to find out whether or not the distribution of free tickets in certain areas of the community will assist the museums as well as the public.

Those are the nine areas we have this year. In 1973 we have a program outlined for education programs. It is not operating during this

year. We also have a category called general programs and services to the field. An example of that is that the museum profession has a professional organization called the American Association of Museums. They also have an organization of the art museum directors. We assist both of those groups in one way or another in terms of help that they need in servicing the whole field.

WESTBETH HOUSING PROJECT

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the current status of the Westbeth housing project in New York?

Mr. STRAIGHT. That has not been an active question with us since we last appeared before this committee. The National Endowment, upon recommendation of the council, determined to put no further funding into Westbeth. It still maintains, as you know, a very substantial relationship through the mortgages underwritten by the FHA for middle income housing.

The community of artists functioning in Westbeth to the best of my knowledge is active, putting on its own shows, engaging in a very vocal relationship with the current board headed by the Kaplan Foundation, members of Mr. Kaplan's family. To the best of my knowledge it was necessary for them to raise rents of residents in Westbeth in order to obtain the cash they needed to meet their mortgage payments, and to do the unforeseen repairs on pipes, paint, and various other matters concerned with renovation of the building.

The efforts of Mr. Kaplan to turn the project into a cooperative have continued, to the best of my knowledge, but have not yet been completed.

I was in New York recently touring the waterfront area with the wife of Senator Javits, who has expressed an interest in this area, more particularly in the development of pier 45 as an area where artists might work. It was apparent to me that over a long period the hopes we had which we expressed here, that this area will be upgraded through further public housing projects, those hopes will be justified. Meanwhile, however, Westbeth has not proved to be a national model which will be picked up elsewhere and funded by comparable programs of the Endowment because the initial investment was substantial and the projects of those living there has not yet become a prototype for others to follow.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is this because of the costs?

Mr. STRAIGHT. Yes. The costs of maintaining Westbeth have proven to be higher than foreseen, particularly since commercial rents in midtown Manhattan have dropped. Therefore Westbeth has become less attractive.

The residential quarters of Westbeth have all been occupied fully from the start, and they still have a long waiting list. The commercial occupancies have lagged for the reason I mentioned, that commercial rentals in the area of New York have gone down in value.

They attempted to bring a nonprofit theater in there and maintain it for a year. The theater came to us for an emergency grant to continue there, but our understanding was that the tenants themselves did not favor its continuation and that the Kaplan family had already made an arrangement to lease the space to a company engaged in film-

ing dance performances which will be paying rent. Therefore to the best of our knowledge the enterprise is functioning, is meeting its cash obligations by raising rents, and has not come back to the Government for further grants because they have been told by the chairman, upon advice of the council, that we felt we had done as much as we could for this project.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is the Westbeth project self-sustaining?

Mr. STRAIGHT. Yes.

Mrs. HANSEN. Were any funds from your 1972 appropriation allocated to this project?

Mr. STRAIGHT. No, Madam.

Mrs. HANSEN. Does your 1973 budget estimate contain any provision for these projects?

Mr. STRAIGHT. No.

Mrs. HANSEN. Are there any other Federal funds currently being used in the operation of this project?

Mr. STRAIGHT. No. There are tenants in Westbeth, which may be the recipients of Government grants but for services rendered and not to provide rent in Westbeth.

GRANTS TO STATE ARTS COUNCILS

Mrs. HANSEN. Describe the need to increase the State grants from $101,000 to $127,000.

Miss HANKS. I believe we can say that the States, with very few exceptions, are doing a superb job. They are reaching out more into their total State, and they are touching areas of the arts which they had not before. We are very pleased with the work that they are doing. We have funded a State coordinator in the Northwest region. His reports back are very good. Further, the endowment had regional meetings with the States rather than a national meeting and endowment people went out to talk to them. We could not be more pleased with the way they are developing. I think the funds will be spent very well.

Also, I believe that increased Federal monies will increase the appropriations from the State legislatures. Massachusetts, for example, has asked for a doubling of its funds. Last night I talked with the people from Missouri. They are requesting a major increase. This is happening even in States that are poor.

The State of Alabama, if I am not mistaken, already has appropriated $125,000 to match the Federal monies which they are planning to get. As you know, we have an odd figure of $127,000 because Guam and American Samoa under the legislation can receive only $65,000.

In addition I want to stress a point that Mr. Mitze made—that we are very much increasing the activities of the national programs of the endowment through the States. Examples are our artists in the schools and coordinated residency touring programs. This coming year we are starting a pilot on touring of theater which the States will handle.

Mrs. HANSEN. I hope the States of Oregon and Washington will participate.

Miss HANKS. Absolutely. They are very good States.

Mrs. HANSEN. They are having their statewide arts council dinner this month in the State of Washington.

Miss HANKS. I believe I have an invitation to come out there sometime in September. I wanted to chat with you about that. Also I have not been in Oregon and wanted to see some of the programs there.

Mr. WYATT. We herewith officially invite you and will see to it that you have an excellent visit.

Miss HANKS. In cooperation with the humanities endowment we are pleased to support the Shakespeare Festival in Oregon which will tour that whole area. I would like very much at some time to visit this project.

ART FLEET

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $2,775,000 for touring.

Do you have any additional comments to make in this regard to what you discussed earlier? Also give us a description of the National Exhibition Art Fleet for which $865,000 is requested.

Miss HANKS. The large company touring program is involved here which we initiated this year and would like to continue next year. The three companies are performing in at least 14 cities this year and will remain at about that level next year because of limited funding. As to the touring of the smaller dance companies, we are in 36 States and will attempt to add several more during the coming year with increased funds.

The program in dance touring has been so successful that we will attempt pilot programs for two theaters this coming year, one, the Guthrie in Minneapolis, which will tour a six-State region there, which is desperately needed. Also Center Stage in Baltimore will tour a five- to six-State region in the East. These theater programs as well as the dance are operated through the State arts councils.

The national exhibition program is the art fleet that we talked about with the committee before. As you will recall, the purpose of the program was to get at the problem of exhibitions traveling in the country, exhibitions of fine art. The insurance rates were so high and the damage factor so high that we have developed through an engineering firm called Convectron a container that is shock-proof, humidity controlled, air-conditioned, security controlled, and so on. It can be developed from the prototype to transport works of art. The idea is to send pieces of fine art out into the country. The containers would travel on trailer trucks and then would be set up, usually in a park or a fairground, in module units. It is totally feasible for this to be done from a technical point of view.

The State arts councils are very hopeful that we will go ahead with the program and are anxious to cooperate.

We had the State councils come in to look at the show we had at the Corcoran Gallery, to look at the model, and I am giving you pictures of those. They modified our ideas about the program in a very interesting way. Almost unanimously they said that they wanted space within the exhibition to have their own local groups performing, painting, potting, or what have you. Therefore if funds are available and we do move ahead we definitely will have space for local activities.

It is the view of the staff and Council that we should move forward with the art fleet on a small basis, experimenting with it and testing it further on the road, because it needs substantial work as far as it educational component is concerned. This would be a very considerable addition to the bicentennial in 1975–76.

CULTURAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

Mrs. HANSEN. Justify your request of $11,565,000 for cultural resources development.

Miss HANKS. In the area of cultural resources development our primary aim is to assist the major cultural institutions of the country to extend their public service activities and to improve their artistic and administrative standards. We have programs for the museums, for the opera companies, orchestras, dance, and theater companies. The orchestra program was started in fiscal year 1971. Incidentally, approximately 50 percent of the monies going to the orchestras go to youth-related activities.

We also have the program for professional theater companies in the country of which there are approximately 40. We have dance this year for the first time. As I mentioned earlier, we do have a strong development of resident professional dance companies in the country which has occurred within just the last few years, and these programs are to assist them.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the basis of priorities for grants to museums?

Miss HANKS. I think perhaps Mr. Spencer might correct me if I am incorrect. The special exhibition program has great priority, but second to it would be the conservation and renovation work which we are doing.

Mrs. HANSEN. Are the museum grants selected on the basis of applications which you receive?

Miss HANKS. The museum program differs from, for example, orchestra programs. As you know, we develop a program to meet the needs of a field on the advice of the field rather than standardizing the programs. In the orchestra field, as you know, they come in for a total grant, an application which includes everything within it. In the museum field, in contrast, the museums may apply under any of the nine programs, and more than one if they wish.

Mrs. HANSEN. On what basis is selection made?

Miss HANKS. Selection is made on the basis of the staff review and advice from a panel of museum professionals. The panel we have now is co-chaired by Evan Turner, director of the Philadelphia Museum, and Louis Jones, director of the New York State Historical Association. Representation on the panel also includes professionals from our history and science museums as well as from the fields of education and the visual arts. These men review all applications and make recommendations to the National Council. The National Council on the Arts in turn reviews the applications.

ORCHESTRA PROGRAM

Mrs. HANSEN. Justify your request of $3.2 million for orchestras.

Miss HANKS. Orchestra program funds will again be augmented by Treasury fund monies. The orchestras like to participate in the Treasury fund because that enables them to encourage new sources of private money. The orchestras spent in the past year approximately 50 percent of their funds on youth-related activities, 35 or 36 percent on other public service work, such as more touring, and the rest for administrative and artistic improvement. I think the program is working very well.

We are having considerable pressure on it for this reason. As you will recall, in 1971, with the encouragement of this committee, and certainly your assistance, we were able to start an assistance program for the orchestras. We decided to start it at what we thought was an effective level, which was about $3 million.

Last year it was raised to approximately $4,100,000, perhaps a little more, including Treasury fund grants. It is still the single largest program of the entire endowment. In fiscal year 1973 it will be maintained at about the same level.

The pressure I mentioned is that the costs for orchestras, as for all other groups, are going up. I have met with them individually and also in a big meeting in Chicago to talk to them about the reality of the situation—that we started an effective program for them and that until fiscal year 1974, when hopefully our authorizing committees will permit us to ask for more funds, the program will remain at approximately the current level.

OPERA PROGRAM

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $1 million for opera.

What are the details of this request?

Miss HANKS. The opera program had to be delayed in the year 1971 because of the cut in appropriations. However, we were able to begin in 1972 and it will be continued in 1973. That program also will be further augmented with Treasury fund monies and therefore reaches a total of approximately $2 million.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many operas do you assist?

Miss HANKS. I believe there are 31.

Mrs. HANSEN. Are these scattered throughout the country?

Miss HANKS. Yes.

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $1.9 million for theater. What are the details of this request?

Miss HANKS. This is a continuation and extension of our professional theater program. Thirty-six companies receive a total of $1.5 million.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert in the record a list of the companies which did receive funds?

Miss HANKS. I will be happy to. Would you like it for orchestra, opera, and theater?

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes.

(The information requested follows:)

ORCHESTRA PROGRAM—FY 1972

Major orchestras

American, Atlanta, Baltimore, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dallas, Denver, Detroit, Houston, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Milwaukee, Minnesota, National (Washington, D.C.), New Orleans, New York Philharmonic, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Rochester, St. Louis, San Antonio, San Francisco, Seattle, and Utah.

Metropolitan orchestras

Albany, Albuquerque, Birmingham, Charlotte, Chattanooga, Columbus, Corpus Christi, El Paso, Erie, Evansville, Florida, Fort Wayne, Fresno, Glendale (California), Grand Rapids, Hartford, Honolulu, Hudson Valley, Jackson, Jacksonville, Kalamazoo, Knoxville.

Louisville, Memphis, Miami Philharmonic, Nashville, New Haven, New Jersey, Norfolk, North Carolina, Oakland, Oklahoma City, Omaha, Oregon, Phoenix,

Portland, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, Richmond, Sacramento, Shreveport, Spokane, Springfield, Syracuse, Toledo, Tucson, Wichita, and Youngstown.

Other

American Symphony Orchestra League, American Youth Performs, Arkansas Orchestra Society, Aspen Music Festival, Colorado Philharmonic, Continuing Education—Symphony West Association (Arizona), Grand Teton Music Festival (Wyoming), Minnesota Arts Council, Minot Symphony (North Dakota), Missouri State Council on the Arts, Saratoga Performing Arts Center, Southern California Choral Music Association, Symphony of the New World, Vermont Symphony, Yavapai Symphony Association (Arizona), Orchestra Da Camera (New York), and St. Paul Civic Philharmonic Society.

OPERA PROGRAM—FY 1972

Arizona Commission on the Arts, Baltimore Opera Co., Center Opera Co. (Minneapolis), Chautauqua Opera Association (New York), Cincinnati Summer Opera House Association, City Center of Music and Drama (New York), Dallas Civic Opera, Goldovsky Opera Institute (Massachusetts), Great Plains Federation for the Arts and Humanities (Kansas), Hawaii Opera Theatre, Houston Grand Opera Association, The Juilliard School (New York), Kansas City Lyric Theatre, Kentucky Opera Association, and Lyric Opera of Chicago.

Manhattan School of Music (New York), Metropolitan Opera Association, Mississippi Opera Association, National Opera Institute, Oberlin College, Opera Association of New Mexico, Opera Company of Boston, Opera Festival Association (New York), Opera Guild of Greater Miami, Overture to Opera Co. (Michigan), Philadelphia Musical Academy, Portland Opera Association, Saint Paul Opera Association, San Diego Opera Guild, San Francisco Opera Association, San Francisco Opera Association—Western Opera Theater, Seattle Opera Association, Spring Opera (California), Syracuse Symphony Orchestra, Tri-Cities Opera Workshop (New York), and University of Southern California.

Professional Theater Companies—FY 1972

A contemporary Theatre (Seattle), Actors Theatre of Louisville, Alley Theatre (Houston), American Conservatory Theatre (San Francisco), American Place Theatre (New York), American Shakespear Festival Theatre and Academy (Stratford, Conn.), Art Institute of Chicago (Goodman Theatre), Asolo Theatre Summer Festival Assoc. (Sarasota), Atlanta Arts Alliance (Alliance Theatre Co.), Bucks County Playhouse (New Hope, Pa.), Center State Associates (Baltimore), Center Theatre Group (Los Angeles), Chelsea Theatre Center (Brooklyn), Cleveland Play House, Connecticut Players Foundation—Long Wharf Theatre (New Haven), Dallas Theatre Center.

Foundation for Repertory Theatre of Rhode Island—Trinity Square Repertory Co. (Providence, R.I.), Guthrie Theatre Foundation (Minneapolis), Hartford Stage Co., LaMama Experimental Theatre Club (New York), Milwaukee Repertory Theatre, Mummers Theatre (Oklahoma City), Negro Ensemble Co., (New York), New York Shakespeare Festival, Oakland University—Meadow Brook Theatre (Rochester, Mich.), Old Globe Theatre (San Diego), Phoenix Theatre-Theatre, Inc. (New York), Playhouse in the Park (Cincinnati), Repertory Theatre of Lincoln Center (New York), Seattle Repertory Theatre, Springfield Theater Arts Association—Stage/West (Massachusetts), Theatre Company of Boston, Washington Drama Society—Arena Stage (Washington, D.C.), Webster College—Repertory Theatre at Loretto-Hilton Center (St. Louis), Yale University—Yale Repertory Theatre (New Haven), Washington Theatre Club (Washington, D.C.).

Miss HANKS. I shall also include the dance.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please do.

(The information requested follows:)

COORDINATED RESIDENCY TOURING PROGRAM—FY 1972

Participating companies

Alvin Ailey American Dance Theatre, James Cunningham/Acme Dance Co., Merce Cunningham and Dance Co., Dance Theatre of Harlem, Dance Theatre Workshop Co., Dances We Dance/Betty Jones, First Chamber Dance Co., Erick Hawkins Dance Co., Lucas Hoving Dance Co., Pearl Lang Dance Co., Bella Lewitzky Dance Co., Jose Limon Dance Co., Murray Louis Dance Co., Matteo and the Indo-American Dance Co., Daniel Nagrin, soloist, Gloria New-

man Dance Theatre, Nikolais Dance Theatre, Rudy Perez Dance Theatre, Don Redlich Dance Co., Paul Sanasardo Dance Co., San Francisco Dancers' Workshop, Sybil Shearer Co., Paul Taylor Dance Co., Tharp/Rudner/Wright, Yuriko and Dance Co., Utah Repertory Dance Theater, Dance Repertory Co. (Richard Englund).

LARGE COMPANY TOURING PROGRAM—FY 1972

Participating companies

American Ballet Theatre, City Center Joffrey Ballet Co., New York City Ballet.

RESIDENT PROFESSIONAL COMPANIES—FY 1972

Dancers' Workshop of San Francisco, Bella Lewitzky, Gloria Newman, N.C. School of the Arts, Atlanta Ballet, San Francisco Ballet, Pennsylvania Ballet, National Ballet, Boston Ballet, Ballet West.

Mrs. HANSEN. Did your theater people also tour?

Miss HANKS. Some, but they basically have stayed pretty well put. This is why we are attempting to do the regional touring program for the two pilot companies. Their financial situation is so serious it is difficult for them to tour.

ADVANCEMENT OF OUR CULTURAL LEGACY

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $9,460,000 for "Advancement of Our Cultural Legacy." Will you give us a general summary of this request?

Miss HANKS. As you know, we have the fellowship programs for the individual artists. They are in the visual arts, photography, architecture, dance, jazz, and literature which is new this year. The fellowship programs and the funds requested would remain at approximately the same level in 1973 as in 1972.

The big increase in this area is in the Expansion Arts. I want to mention again, as I did before, that I feel that this is one of the most vital new activities entered upon by the Endowment.

From the beginning, the National Council on the Arts has been highly concerned with arts at the community level and they simply have never been able to do anything about it. When I first came in 1969, we attempted with total lack of success to get funds transferred from, say, OEO or HUD for these purposes. Therefore, with the increase in funds last year we started the pilot program in Expansion Arts. We are hopeful that we will be able to raise that pilot to some $2.5 million.

Mr. Whitfield, who has joined us, is not only a professional artist but he founded and operated one of the outstanding centers in Los Angeles in this whole new field and therefore we are very fortunate to have a man who not only knows the whole field but has been actively involved in it.

If at any time you would like more detail about this, I am certain he would be happy to supply these details.

We have had more response from Congress and from the press about this program than almost any other we have initiated.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many city projects will this assist?

Miss HANKS. We have 80 projects this year. I will have to supply for the record the number of cities.

(The information referred to follows:)

It is anticipated that 1972 grants in the Endowments' Expansion Arts program will assist projects in 44 cities.

Miss HANKS. In the pilot year, and also in this coming year 1973, I would like to mention that from a staff point of view we feel very strongly that we should fund projects that we had been able to get out and see to find whether there is indeed community involvement and to see what the artistic quality level is. Therefore we may go to as many as, say, 175 projects next year with the increase in funds. We certainly will not be in all States and certainly not in all the major cities or rural areas of the country. I think it is important that we have staff which goes to see these groups and helps them because they need as much technical assistance as they need money.

We did have a staff problem in this area, and still do because we have a limitation in administrative funds as well as a ceiling in the number of employees. But I am pleased to tell you that IBM has given us an employee for this year, an accounting specialist, who has been working with us a few months, and will be with us throughout the year. I am hopeful one or more other corporations and a university will volunteer a staff person who can help us.

INDIVIDUAL FELLOWSHIPS

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $2.2 million for direct and indirect assistance to individual artists. What is the basis for selection of grantees and the amount of the grant computed?

Miss HANKS. The amount of the grant varies as does the selection process. In the visual arts and in photography we reecive applications from painters, sculptors, craftsmen, and photographers. We also have regional nominators. In visual arts, for example, we have perhaps 500 to 700 applications and nominations. Those are reviewed by a small panel of people and then go to the National Council on the Arts for approval.

In literature this year we started with 27 fellowship grants. They were all done on the basis of nominations from the field rather than acceptance of applications. The panel felt it was important to do it because it simply could not handle administratively the number of applications that we know will come in.

However, because the programs are supposed to be broadly available to the public, the literature office is mailing next week the guidelines for next year to the 1,300 people who have asked for information about fellowships in literature within the last year or so.

I think it will be a severe administrative problem for us, but on the other hand if we are to have a program of encouraging creature work in literature I don't see how we could have done otherwise. The panel has agreed to work night and day on this program.

In literature, fellowships are $5,000. In visual arts, they are $7,500. Both of those grants are to buy time and materials for the people to do what they would like. I noticed in the paper yesterday a superb review of Linda Paston's poetry. She received an absolutely superb review of her previous work. She is thrilled with the fellowship she has because it will enable her to travel some, which she feels she needs to do, as well as to have some assistance in taking care of her three

children. This is the type of thing people do with their money, either to take time off from their academic careers or to buy time in order to be able to work.

To go on, in choreography we have three different types of fellowships. One is $1,000 each to young choreographers who are just expanding their careers. They do work for the smaller companies. There were 28 of those this year. Then the choreographic fellowships for the more advanced choreographers have a fee of $5,000. In addition to that fee they receive a grant for rehearsal time because, as you know, a choreographer really cannot choreograph a dance merely on paper. He has to work with the dancers.

The architecture fellowships are just beginning. I think there is quite a variety in those and I would be happy to supply more information for the record.

Mrs. HANSEN. Are these panel selections?

Miss HANKS. All panel selections.

Mr. YATES. Off the record.

(Discussion held off the record.)

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee will resume at 1:15 p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION

AMERICAN FILM INSTITUTE

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee will come to order.

You are requesting $1.8 million for the American Film Institute. What are the other sources of funding for this project?

Miss HANKS. The major private source of support of the American Film Institute is from the Ford Foundation toward support of the Center for Advanced Film Studies in California. There are other sources from the motion picture industry itself and from private individuals.

The contributions from the motion picture industry have been disappointing in terms of the level of support. As you know in the original founding of this organization it was thought that the film industry would come in for about a third of the funding on a continuing basis. The lack of subsequent funds, I think, comes basically from the fact that some companies have had very hard times recently and therefore the future of funding from that area is in question.

In talking with Mr. George Stevens, Jr. who is the director of the Film Institute, he indicated they have a variety of fundraising projects in mind including one or two major benefits that would raise substantial funds. Further they have in cooperation with several department stores in various areas of the country—I believe one was in Minneapolis and one in Houston—a program to raise funds through the department store in a film showing.

Mrs. HANSEN. Isn't the preservation of their film of extreme importance?

Miss HANKS. I think it is one of the most crucial and important things they do. They are continuing to collect films that should be preserved. This year for the first time they are funding, using Federal

funds, preservation activities of the Museum of Modern Art and George Eastman House in addition to the Library of Congress which they have supported for sometime. The AFI, Library of Congress, Museum of Modern Art, and George Eastman House are all working together to see that the critical films are being saved.

Second, I would like to say in cooperation with the National Science Foundation and Corporation for Public Broadcasting, the National Endowment for the Arts has initiated a research project to see if there can be a further improvement in techniques for preserving film.

Third, we had a study done by people in preservation and they have come up with the figures of the total needs. They are considerably beyond any funding ability by the National Endowment for the Arts. The minimum estimate is $2 million a year for the preservation and at the present time we are only putting in approximately $300,000. Whether or not this is something that this committee and the administration will want to consider as a high priority so they could add on funds in fiscal 1974, I think is one question we will certainly raise.

Mrs. HANSEN. Isn't this peculiarly an American art form?

Miss HANKS. Oh, yes.

ARCHITECTURE AND ENVIRONMENTAL ARTS

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $820,000 for "Architecture and Environmental Arts." What have you been doing in this connection and what do you plan for fiscal year 1973?

Miss HANKS. As you know, at the endowment the architecture program had been put on the back burner for the better part of the year because we had been unable to find the right person to head the program. I am very pleased to tell you that after our search, Bill Lacy joined the staff in the spring. Mr. Lacy, having been dean of the architectural school at Tennessee and formerly assistant dean at Rice, is an outstanding young man.

If I might briefly tell you the various elements of the program, the major portion is in the category of professional education and development. This will comprise a variety of things from small research grants to fellowships, conferences and workshops, a design advisory board, and the dissemination of information. I mentioned earlier today the grant to Tuskegee which has one of the six black schools of architecture. Considerable emphasis will be put on minority training in this field because there are very few people from our minority groups in architecture. And Mr. Lacy and his associates feel if we are to design the community for the future to meet the needs of people, emphasis must be put in this area.

Secondly, a strong thrust of the program will be in public education and awareness. Mr. Lacy and the Council members concerned with this feel a serious problem in terms of building in this country is because the public—including the citizenry as well as Government officials at all levels—are simply not aware of the importance of both exterior and interior design.

Mr. Lacy is working with seven of the outstanding new town developers. They have come to the endowment to ask how the arts may be worked into their new program. We are meeting with them next week.

PHOTOGRAPHY

Mrs. HANSEN. $510,000 is requested for photography and for special projects. Please give the committee a description of your photography program.

Miss HANKS. There are two parts to the photography program. I don't know whether the committee is aware of it or not, but there is considerable movement in the visual arts field from painting and sculpture into photography. Many of our painters and printers are moving into photography as an art form. We are now giving fellowships in photography as well as in the other visual arts because of the demand.

Very interestingly the panel we got together was very pleased with applications and nominations because superb work was coming from people no one had ever heard of and from all over the country.

Secondly, one of the things in photography we would like to do is similar to the point Mr. McDade raised earlier and on which Mr. Straight commented, that we believe very imaginative and creative work can be done in terms of documenting in a creative way the culture and society of cities and States within the Nation. We would hope in fiscal year 1973, working through the State art councils, to pick certain areas where this could be done. We feel the documentation by photography as well as Mr. McDade's point in terms of writing could be extended.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the average amount of these grants?

Miss HANKS. Photography grants range from $750 to $4,000.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many grants have been awarded?

Miss HANKS. I will have to supply that for the record.

(The information follows:)

In fiscal 1971, photography fellowships totaling $47,000 were awarded to 23 artists in grants ranging from $750 to $4,000.

Mrs. HANSEN. Are the participants selected by panel?

Miss HANKS. Yes.

NATIONAL SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $830,000 for national service organizations workshops and services. Please review this activity for the committee.

Miss HANKS. One of the very important things in the country as the arts become more active, as they become more professional, is that they have better means of communication between themselves and also that they have available to them technical assistance of a very high order.

Therefore, the National Council on the Arts feels that it is very wise that the endowment fund on a modest basis some of these professional organizations to do a better job of what they are attempting to do. Examples of such organizations include the American Association of Museums, the American Symphony Orchestra League, the Associated Councils of the Arts. Our funds go for a variety of projects including research work they might do, conferences, publications, and their seminars. For example, the American Symphony Orchestra League continued a workshop we support. These are to improve standards throughout a whole field.

PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND EVALUATION

Mrs. HANSEN. Justify your request of $1,170,000 for program development and evaluation.

Miss HANKS. Madam Chairman, I cannot begin to tell you how important this area is. We are grateful for the wisdom of this committee in giving us strong support in the area. As the endowment has grown we simply could not have developed the programs that we have as soundly based without the assistance of consultants and panels from all over the country. I feel so strongly, as I know you do, that the program for the endowment should be responsive to the field. As good as staff is, we should not be sitting in Washington dreaming up the program. Therefore, an important part of this funding is for the consultants and panelists to develop the plans for the expenditure of Federal funds.

Mrs. HANSEN. What type of consultants do you hire?

Miss HANKS. The top professionals we can get in every field. You simply could not get better people in the field. I would be happy to submit lists of panelists.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert in the record a list of your panelists.

(The information follows:)

National Council on the Arts

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ADVISORY DANCE PANEL

George Beiswanger, Chairman
Georgia Commission on
the Arts
Decatur, Georgia

Jerry Bywaters Cochran
Instructor
Texas Christian University
Dallas, Texas

Merce Cunningham
Cunningham Dance Foundation
Brooklyn Academy of Music
Brooklyn, New York

Martha Hill Davies, Dir.
Juilliard School of Dance
Brooklyn, New York

Roger Englander
Panel Co-Chairman
CBS Producer
Young Peoples' Concerts
New York, New York

Alexander Ewing, President
City Center Joffrey Ballet Co.
Millbrook, New York

Cora Cahan Gersten
Dancer and Teacher
New York, New York

Kathleen Stanford Grant, Mgr.
Dance Theatre of Harlem
Brooklyn, New York

Thelma Hill, Lecturer and
Instructor
University of Cincinnati
Cincinnati, Ohio

C. Bernard Jackson, Director
Inner City Cultural Center
Los Angeles, California

Deborah Jowitt, Panel Co-Chrmn.
Dance, Critic & Choreographer
Village Voice
New York, New York

Joe Layton, Choreographer
New York, New York

Stella Moore, Chrmn. of Dance
Panel
Pennsylvania Council on the Arts
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Frances Poteet, Exec. Dir.
Missouri State Council on
the Arts
St. Louis, Missouri

Judith Sagan
Chicago Dance Foundation
Chicago, Illinois

Allegra Fuller Snyder, Teacher
University of California
Pacific Palisades, California

Michael Steele, Arts Critic
Minneapolis Tribune
Minneapolis, Minnesota

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EXPANSION ARTS PANEL

Mr. Stephen Benedict
Associate,
Rockefeller Brothers Fund
New York, New York

Mr. Leslie Butler
Artist/Student
5381 Chillum Place, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Miss Marie Cirillo
Federation of Communities
in Service
Model Valley Industrial
Development Council
Clairfield, Tennessee

Mr. Enrique Duran
Teacher
23319 Chase Street
Canoga Park, California

Mrs. Miriam Colon Edgar
Director, Puerto Rican
Travelling Theatre
New York, New York

Makoto Iwamatsu
Director/Actor
Los Angeles, California

Mr. Anthony S. Keller
Executive Director
Connecticut Commission on the Arts
Hartford, Connecticut

Dr. Manuel A. Rodriguez, Panel Chrm.
President, Council for Community
Relations of Durango
Durango, Colorado

Mrs. Joan Sandler
Program Specialist
Department of Cultural Affairs
New York, New York

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ADVISORY JAZZ PANEL

Willis Conover, Panel Chrmn.
Program Consultant, VOICE
OF AMERICA (MUSIC U.S.A.)
Member of Jazz Panel, J. F.
Kennedy Center for the
Performing Arts
New York, New York

Pastor John G. Gensel
Pastor to the Jazz Community
St. Peter's Lutheran Church
New York, New York

Milton Hinton
Professional jazz bassist
St. Albans, Long Island, N. Y.

Marian McPartland
Professional jazz pianist
New York, New York

Dan M. Morgenstern
Editor, DOWN BEAT magazine
New York, New York

Russell Sanjek
Vice President
Broadcast Music, Inc.
New York, New York

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MATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

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ADVISORY LITERATURE PANEL

Simon Michael Bessie, Panel Chrm.
Co-founder and President
Atheneum Publishers
New York, New York

James Boatwright, Associate
Professor of English
Washington and Lee Univ.
Editor, Shenandoah
Lexington, Virginia

Robert Gottlieb, Editor-in-Chief
and Executive Vice President
Alfred A. Knopf Publishers, Inc.
New York, New York

Richard Howard, Poet and
Translator
New York, New York

Hugo Lecky, Writer
Executive Director
Rhode Island State Council
on the Arts
East Greenwich, Rhode Island

N. Scott Momaday, Novelist
Santa Fe, New Mexico

Thomas Parkinson, Writer
Professor, Univ. of Calif. at
Berkeley
Berkeley, California

Webster Schott, Vice President
and Editorial Director
Hallmark Cards, Inc.
Kansas City, Missouri

Toni Morrison, Writer
New York, New York

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ADVISORY MUSEUM PANEL

Mr. Carter Brown
Director, National Gallery of Art
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Bruce B. Dayton
Trustee, Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Mr. J. C. Dickinson, Jr.
Director, Florida State Museum
University of Florida
Gainsville, Florida

Mr. Barry Gaither
Curator, Museum of the National Center of Afro-American Artists

Elma Lewis School of Fine Arts
Roxbury, Massachusetts

Mr. James Haseltine
Executive Director
Washington State Arts Commission
Olympia, Washington

Mr. Louis Jones
Panel Vice-Chairman
Director, New York State Historical Association
Cooperstown, New York

Mr. Sherman Lee
Director, Cleveland Museum of Art
Cleveland, Ohio

Mr. Gerald Nordland
Director, San Francisco Museum of Art
San Francisco, California

Mr. Daniel Robbins
Director, Museum of Art
Rhode Island School of Design
Providence, Rhode Island

Mr. Harold Rosenberg
Art Critic, The New Yorker
New York, New York

Mr. Joshua Taylor
Director, Nat'l Collection of Fine Arts
Smithsonian Institution
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Evan Turner
Panel Chairman, Director, Philadelphia Museum of Art
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Mr. Jack Tworkov
Artist
New York, New York

Mr. James Woods
President, Studio Watts Workshop
Los Angeles, California

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ADVISORY MUSIC PANEL

Donald Engle, Panel Co-Chairman
President, Minnesota Orchestra Association
Minneapolis, Minnesota

A. Beverly Barksdale, General Manager
The Cleveland Museum of Art
Cleveland, Ohio

Richard Cisek, Managing Dir.
Minnesota Orchestra Association
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Van Cliburn, Pianist
New York, New York

Willis Conover, Chairman of Advisory Jazz Panel
Program Conductor and Consultant
Voice of America (MUSIC USA)
New York, New York

Roger Hall, President
Roger Hall Associates
New York, New York

R. Philip Hanes, Jr., Art Patron
Former Member National Council on the Arts
Chairman of the Board
Hanes Dye & Finishing Company
Winston-Salem, North Carolina

Robert Mann, Violinist
Juilliard Quartet
Faculty of the Juilliard School
New York, New York

Peter Mennin, Panel Co-Chrmn.
President, The Juilliard School
New York, New York

Gian-Carlo Menotti, Composer
Mount Kisco, New York

Benjamin Patterson, Director
The Composer in Performance
New York, New York

Russell Patterson, Gen. Mgr.
Kansas City Lyric Theater
Kansas City, Missouri

David Rockefeller, Jr.,
Development Coordinator
Boston Symphony Orchestra
Boston, Massachusetts

Max Rudolf, Head, Opera Dept.
Curtis Institute of Music
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

William Severns, Chief Administrator, Los Angeles Music Center
Los Angeles, California

Robert N. Sheets, Exec. Dir.
The Colorado Council on
the Arts and Humanities
Denver, Colorado

Rise Stevens, Opera singer
New York, New York

Howard Taubman, Critic-at-large
The New York Times
New York, New York

William Thomson
Kulas Professor of Music
Case-Western Reserve University
Cleveland, Ohio

Alfred Wallenstein, Conductor
Palm Springs, California

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PUBLIC MEDIA ADVISORY PANEL

Mr. James Blue
Director, Media Center
Rice University
Houston, Texas

Mr. Roger Englander
Chairman, Public Media Panel
Television Producer, CBS
New York, New York

Mr. Arthur Mayer
Professor, Faculty Member
Dartmouth, USC and Stamford
New York, New York

Mr. Dean A. Myhr
Executive Director
Minnesota State Arts Council
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Mr. Donn Pennebaker
Pennebaker, Inc.
New York, New York

Mr. Sheldon Renan
Director, Pacific Film Archive
University Art Museum
University of California
Berkeley, California

Mr. David Stewart
Director, Special Projects
Corporation for Public Broadcasting
Washington, D. C.

Mr. George Stoney
Chairman, Dept. of Film and Television
New York University
New York, New York

Mr. Willard Van Dyke
Director, Department of Film
Museum of Modern Art
New York, New York

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STATE & COMMUNITY/SPECIAL PROJECTS PANEL

Durward B. Varner, Panel Chrmn.
President, University of Neb.
Lincoln, Nebraska

Ralph Burgard, Arts Consultant
Riverdale, New York

James Camp, Dir.
Florida Center for the Arts
University of South Florida
Tampa, Florida

Norman Fagan, Dir. of Educ.
John F. Kennedy Center for
the Performing Arts
Washington, D. C.

Barnet Fain, Chairman
Rhode Island State Council
on the Arts
Chairman, North American
Assembly of State and
Provincial Arts Agencies
Providence, Rhode Island

Cliff Frazier, Director
Community Film Workshop
Council, Inc.
New York, New York

John H. MacFadyen, President
Associated Councils of the Arts
New York, New York

Marjorie Phillips, Former Chrmn.
Washington Arts Commission
Seattle, Washington

Mel Powell, Director
Music Programs
California Institute of the Arts
Valencia, California

Shelley Shakes
Youth Representative
Solon, Iowa

Robert A. Wykes, Composer
St. Louis, Missouri

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ADVISORY THEATRE PANEL

Kenyon Bolton, President
The Cleveland Play House
Cleveland, Ohio

Robert Brustein, Dean
Yale University School
of Drama
New Haven, Connecticut

Robert Crawford, Panel Chrmn.
Vice President, American Univ.
of Beirut
New York, New York

Gordon Davidson, Artistic Dir.
Center Theatre Group
Los Angeles, California

Zelda Fichandler, Producing
Director
Arena Stage
Washington, D. C.

Earle Gister, Head
Drama Department
Carnegie-Mellon Univ.
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

John Lahr, Writer and Critic
New York, New York

Edith Markson, Dir. of Dev.
American Conservatory Theatre
San Francisco, California

Joseph Papp, Producer-Director
New York Shakespeare Festival
New York, New York

Harold Prince, Producer-Director
New York, New York

Lloyd Richards, Director
Faculty member, New York Univ.
School of the Arts
New York, New York

Donald Seawell, Attorney and
Producer
New York, New York

Louise Tate, Exec. Dir.
Mass. Council on the Arts
and Humanities
Boston, Massachusetts

Frank Wittow, Director
Academy Theatre
Atlanta, Georgia

Peter Zeisler
Yale University
New Haven, Connecticut

Jean-Claude Van Itallie
Playwright
New York, New York

Miss HANKS. For example, the chairman of the museum panel, Evan Turner, is head of the Philadelphia Museum, one of the top in the country. Louis Jones heads one of the top history museums. In music Peter Mennin, president of Juilliard, is cochairman with Mr. Donald Engle, president of the Minnesota Orchestra. That is the caliber of persons we have on all of these panels. They have given unstintingly of their time and effort because the application load has grown so tremendously that they have to meet now three to four times a year and for 3 to 4 days at a stretch. This is a tremendous call on their time. Almost without exception we never have a turndown unless there is a problem of scheduling with the people coming.

Also in this category you will be pleased to know I think that we are finally going to be able to push ahead on a matter that has been of concern to the committee for sometime, and that is research in the arts. Our focus during fiscal 1973 will be on the museums because we do have statistics and information, sketchy as they are, in the performing arts much more than we have in the museums.

I think maybe you saw the book the Endowment did publish on the performing arts which has been helpful to us.

A third area in this program development evaluation I refer to again and again is the Coordinated Residency Touring Program in Dance. Funds for coordinating this program throughout the country are in this category.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert in the record a tabulation of cost factors included in the $1,170,000 requested.

Miss HANKS. We can estimate that for you. We have estimated the use of the major portion of this fund. Then there is certainly the portion we retain as "flexibility money" to haul in the consultants we don't know we are going to need.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert this information in the record.

(The information follows:)

Building on modest efforts during the last year and a half, the arts endowment plans to launch a major research effort in fiscal 1973. It is expected that this activity will consist of research done by consultants and contracted studies with detailed staff review as well as direct staff efforts. All research work will be designed to be responsive to the needs of the field and special efforts will be made to avoid duplication of efforts by other groups. Because there has been only a minimal amount of work done in this area, commitments will depend on the success of each phase of the endowment's efforts. At the present time it is estimated that $550,000 will be allocated for this activity.

Funds in this catagory will also be used to assist in the development of programs. Again, responsiveness to the needs of a discipline require us of panelists, consutlants, and contracted services. For example, the endowment, as part of program development, provides coordination services for dance companies, local sponsors, and State art councils under the endowment's coordinated residency touring program—$275,000 of program development and evaluation funds have been allocated for this activity.

As in the area of research the endowment has steadily increased its evaluation efforts. Substantially increased activity is planned for fiscal 1973. In addition to special staff efforts, an allocation of $175,000 will be used principally for contracted studies and consultants.

The wisdom of Congress in providing program development and evaluation funds has allowed the endowment to begin new programs and review continuing programs insuring that support of the arts and our cultural institutions with Federal funds is wisely and efficiently carried out. With the availability of increased program funds for the endowment and rapid developments in each discipline, the flexibility of program development and evaluation funds is necessary for successful administration.

Mrs. HANSEN. Also insert in the record a listing of the current membership of the National Council on the Arts.

Miss HANKS. Yes.

(The information follows:)

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON THE ARTS MEMBERS

Miss Nancy Hanks, Chairman

MEMBERS WITH TERMS EXPIRING IN 1972

Marian Anderson, concert artist
Virginia B. Gerity, opera patron
Lawrence Halprin, landscape architect
Helen Hayes, actress
Charles Heston, actor and producer
Jimilu Mason, sculptor
Donald Weismann, university professor and painter
Nancy White, former editor-in-chief *Harper's Bazaar*

MEMBER WITH TERMS EXPIRING IN 1974

Jean Dalrymple, director, City Center Light Opera and Drama Companies
Duke Ellington, bandleader and composer
O'Neil Ford, architect
Richard Hunt, sculptor
Robert Merrill, Metropolitain Opera singer
Gregory Peck, actor and producer
Rudolf Serkin, concert pianist
Edward Villella, dancer

MEMBERS WITH TERMS EXPIRING IN 1976

Maurice Abravanel, conductor and musicial director
Kenneth N. Dayton, corporate executive
Charles Eames, designer and film producer
James Earl Jones, actor
Charles K. McWhorter, attorney
Beverly Sills, opera singer
E. Leland Webber, museum director
Robert E. Wise, producer-director

MEMBERS WITH TERMS EXPIRING IN 1978

Richard F. Brown, museum director
Anne Potter Wilson, arts patron

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. McDADE.

Mr. McDADE. No questions.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Wyatt.

Mr. WYATT I have no questions I have enjoyed the presentation very much.

Miss HANKS Thank you.

GIFTS, DONATIONS, AND MATCHING FUNDS

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert justification page 21 and pages 32 through 53 in the record.

(The pages follows:)

V. The Treasury Fund (Gifts, Donations, and Matching Funds)

	Actual FY 71	Estimate FY 72	Estimate FY 73	Increase
Appropriation	$2,500,000	$3,500,000	$3,500,000	-0-
Gifts	2,500,000	3,500,000	3,500,000	-0-

In six years, the Endowment has attracted donations totalling over $9,500,000. It is increasingly apparent that this funding mechanism has been overwhelmingly successful, to the point that during the past and current fiscal year, donations far outstrip available federal funds to match. The potential here would appear to be limitless.

During the current year, the Endowment is using the Treasury Fund primarily in the Music Program to assist its orchestra and opera programs, as well as other major audience-building ventures. Several of the professional theatre companies will also benefit.

In Fiscal 1973, the Endowment would continue to stimulate increased private funding for orchestras and opera companies and expand its museum renovation program.

The importance of the Treasury Fund cannot be overstated. It has helped seal the partnership between the federal government and an extraordinarily broad representation of the private sector. Donations have ranged from $1.00 to $250,000, and have come from citizens of modest means, major foundations, small and large businesses, unions, school systems, renowned artists, wealthy patrons, civic leaders -- literally every type of source. Arts organizations have found the Endowment's Treasury Fund of immense help in attracting new sources of funds in their communities. In FY 1971 the Endowment received a record 519 donations -- a 45% increase over the previous years -- to match fully the $2,500,000 available in Treasury Fund monies. 298 of these came from individuals -- a remarkable testament to the interest and involvement of our citizens in the arts. The remaining 221 donations came from foundations, corporations, professional and other public and private groups, reflecting the strength of the partnership between the private, corporate and government sectors in support of the cultural life of the nation.

During the current year (1972), which is only half over, the Endowment has already had to put on the brakes regarding donations, despite the fact that it has its largest appropriation to date ($3,500,000) for this purpose. The Endowment is certain that the $3,500,000 requested for this purpose in 1973 will be fully matched. In the event that sufficient outside funding is not secured, the money reverts to the U. S. Treasury.

The Adolph's Foundation
Akron Community Trusts
Henry Albrecht Foundation
The Alvord Foundation
American Federation of Musicians
American Security & Trust Co.
American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers
AMREP Corp.
Albert Appel
The Armand Hammer Foundation
ARTS Rhode Island
Alma Stewart Ballinger
Mrs. Zlatko Balokovic
W. N. Banks Foundation
Mrs. J. Breckinridge Bayne
The Louis D. Beaumont Foundation
Bechtel Corp.
Mrs. Roland H. Becker
Beckwith Motors, Inc.
Peter Belin
Mrs. G. R. Bell
Judson Bemis
The Benjamin Family Foundation, Inc.
Mr. and Mrs. Warner Bentley
The Bernhard Foundation
Mr. and Mrs. James Biddle
Billirene Fund
Blinken Foundation, Inc.
Eleanor A. Bliss
Mr. and Mrs. Richard J. Blum
Mr. and Mrs. Herman Blumenthal
The Blythswood Charitable Trust
Eva H. Bothwell
Mrs. Fredson Bowers
Mrs. Frank Bowdle
Mrs. Marie Graves Bullock
The Bush Foundation
Lee D. Butler
Elliot Cades
The Morris and Gwendolyn Cafritz Foundation
William N. Cafritz
The Calderwood Charitable Foundation
California Theatre Foundation
CAMELOT
Sylvia Carewe
Meyer L. Casman
Catron, Catron & Donnelly
Selah Chamberlain, Jr.
Champlain Oil Co., Inc.
Paul G. Chancellor
Mrs. David Hyde Chick
Mrs. Cyrus S. Ching
T. T. Church
Cincinnati Institute of Fine Arts
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NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

SUMMARY OF OBLIGATIONS BY OBJECTIVE

Objectives	FY 71 Actual Amount	%	FY 72 Estimated Amount	%	FY 73 Estimated Amount	%
1. Availability of the Arts	$ 6,816,790	39.3	$10,051,281 2/	39.4	$13,275,000	38.7
2. Cultural Resources Development	6,948,220	40.1	9,514,000	37.3	11,565,000	33.7
3. Advancement of our Cultural Legacy	3,569,650	20.6	5,929,000	23.3	9,460,000	27.6
SUB-TOTALS	$17,334,660	100	$25,494,281	100	$34,300,000	100
4. Program Development and Evaluation	305,475	--	890,000	--	1,170,000	--
5. Gifts, Donations, and Matching Funds	1/	--	8,488,326 2/	--	7,000,000	--
T O T A L S	$17,640,135		$34,872,607 2/		$42,470,000	

1/ Gifts, donations, and matching funds have been distributed by objective.

2/ Includes funds carried over from Fiscal 1971.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

SUMMARY OF OBLIGATIONS BY ART FORM

Art Form	FISCAL 1970 Actual	%	FISCAL 1971 Actual	%	FISCAL 1972 Estimate	%
Architecture + Environmental Arts	$ 347,750	3.2	$ 178,681	1.3	$ 750,000	3.8
Dance	1,751,350	16.0	1,251,170	9.4	1,900,000	9.6
Education	1,240,000[1/]	11.3	571,831	4.3	1,400,000	7.0
Expansion Arts	- [2/]	-	307,600	2.3	1,025,000	5.2
Literature	513,121	4.7	470,450	3.5	530,000	2.7
Museums	-	-	926,957	7.0	3,900,000	19.6
Music	2,525,195	23.1	5,188,383	39.1	4,375,000	22.0
National Exhibitions	-	-	-	-	50,000	.2
Public Media	195,000	1.8	1,264,455	9.5	2,000,000	10.1
Special Projects	505,711	4.6	538,529	4.1	600,000	3.0
Theatre	2,891,000	26.4	2,021,482	15.2	2,300,000	11.6
Visual Arts	970,294	8.9	552,141	4.2	1,030,000	5.2
SUBTOTALS	$10,939,421	100.0	$13,271,679	100.0	$19,860,000	100.0
Program Development and Evaluation	74,644		305,475		890,000	
T O T A L S	$11,014,065[3/]		$13,577,154[3/]		$20,750,000[4/]	

1/ Includes $900,000 transferred to the Endowment from the U. S. Office of Education (H.E.W.) for the Artists in the Schools Program.
2/ Grants in this area, prior to establishing a program, are reflected in the other art form budgets.
3/ Includes gifts and matching distributed by art form.
4/ Does not include gifts and matching.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

SUMMARY OF OBLIGATIONS BY RECIPIENT

Grants to:	FISCAL 1969			FISCAL 1970			FISCAL 1971		
	No.	Amount	%	No.	Amount	%	No.	Amount	%
Individuals	254	$ 489,465	8	339	$ 400,791	3	121	$ 509,678	3
Colleges and Universities	75	594,519	9	46	360,886	3	64	475,940	3
Institutions	112	2,317,530	36	164	7,976,484	61	299	9,794,323	55
Professional Associations	15	927,350	15	25	615,135	5	34	784,951	4
Schools	3	67,700	1	9	49,975	-	18	152,575	1
State, Municipal, & Community Agencies	29	328,033	5	74	1,536,150	12	108	1,554,212	9
Federal-State Partnership Program Sec 5(g)	52	1,606,332	25	54	1,963,602	15	55	4,062,981	23
Misc. Contracts	-	104	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Program Development & Evaluation	-	39,606	1	-	74,644	1	-	305,475	2
TOTAL	540	$6,370,639	100	711	$12,977,667	100	699	$17,640,135	100

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

OBLIGATIONS BY STATE

	FY 68		FY 69		FY 70		FY 71		Totals FY 68-71	
State	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Alabama	9	$ 50,983	10	$ 43,984	7	$ 71,313	11	$ 144,357	37	$ 310,637
Alaska	2	46,383	2	37,609	3	51,163	5	98,877	12	234,032
Arizona	3	59,383	5	32,659	9	81,248	7	143,377	24	316,667
Arkansas	3	48,383	3	32,159	6	52,863	2	85,377	14	218,782
California	65	885,640	45	491,744	67	744,847	58	1,112,027	235	3,234,258
Colorado	10	56,863	6	74,109	7	183,113	12	238,987	35	553,072
Connecticut	12	118,428	13	118,253	15	388,263	18	342,177	58	967,121
Delaware	0	---	1	1,000	1	36,363	2	79,377	4	116,740
Florida	7	61,883	7	34,534	11	79,163	9	200,477	34	376,057
Georgia	14	68,105	7	50,909	6	489,663	9	203,577	36	812,254
Hawaii	3	82,633	3	41,159	5	54,563	3	97,577	14	275,932
Idaho	1	835	2	31,159	5	49,663	1	75,377	9	157,034
Illinois	16	123,343	19	141,382	23	143,463	18	348,377	76	756,565

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

SUMMARY OF OBLIGATIONS BY STATE AND NATIONAL

	FY 68		FY 69		FY 70		FY 71		TOTAL	
Program	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
National Project*	24	$ 4,923,563	32	$1,609,260	33	$ 3,456,800	45	$ 3,365,430	134	$ 13,355,053
States	514	5,782,552	528	4,761,379	678	9,446,223	654	14,274,705	2374***	34,264,859
	538	$10,706,115**	560	$6,370,639	711	$12,903,023	699	$17,640,135	2508	$ 47,619,912

* Certain programs affect the entire Nation, or a large portion, and cannot be credited to any particular State.

** Includes $36,111 of refunds and deobligations not shown on other charts.

*** In some cases, a grant to a single recipient affected activities in more than one State, resulting in a larger total number of projects in the breakdown by States than in the breakdown by recipient.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

OBLIGATIONS BY STATE

State	FY 68		FY 69		FY 70		FY 71		Totals FY 68-71	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Indiana	6	$ 107,630	8	$ 34,600	11	$ 169,563	12	$ 190,482	37	$ 502,275
Iowa	5	79,383	5	61,159	12	99,633	7	104,793	29	344,968
Kansas	5	55,729	9	35,034	8	109,863	7	113,077	29	313,703
Kentucky	3	59,383	6	82,859	7	56,863	7	165,377	23	364,482
Louisiana	9	105,883	12	181,509	14	101,488	13	190,802	48	579,682
Maine	4	40,058	3	41,409	3	63,663	6	143,577	16	288,707
Maryland	7	131,760	9	63,409	13	173,263	13	298,227	42	666,659
Massachusetts	13	281,263	18	136,959	37	270,413	34	437,127	102	1,125,762
Michigan	19	158,503	13	117,859	17	294,724	17	488,467	66	1,059,553
Minnesota	13	167,383	13	199,009	14	240,613	19	579,382	59	1,186,387
Mississippi	5	54,583	3	34,959	2	37,363	6	125,657	16	252,562
Missouri	7	73,933	6	42,509	13	179,363	9	510,377	35	806,182
Montana	1	39,383	4	47,859	7	64,463	4	165,877	16	317,582

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

OBLIGATIONS BY STATE

State	FY 68		FY 69		FY 70		FY 71		Totals FY 68-71	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Nebraska	5	$ 37,360	4	$ 37,909	4	$ 45,613	4	$ 110,792	17	$ 231,674
Nevada	2	24,453	1	30,909	3	47,613	1	75,377	7	178,352
New Hampshire	4	41,426	1	30,909	2	61,363	5	155,668	12	289,366
New Jersey	9	89,948	11	54,609	13	66,913	9	166,677	42	378,147
New Mexico	6	56,943	4	193,159	7	105,563	10	287,727	27	643,392
New York	79	763,127	119	816,239	112	1,632,474	125	1,880,625	435	5,092,465
North Carolina	23	145,580	13	58,759	15	78,963	12	191,847	63	475,149
North Dakota	1	13,175	2	30,223	2	36,863	2	77,377	7	157,638
Ohio	21	124,168	17	56,959	23	342,713	19	473,240	80	997,080
Oklahoma	2	40,133	2	37,859	7	65,413	7	149,277	18	292,682
Oregon	5	56,993	4	38,109	13	88,313	7	133,577	29	316,992
Pennsylvania	11	98,160	15	90,484	19	260,188	18	251,217	63	700,049
Rhode Island	8	83,923	5	133,109	7	468,363	6	227,017	26	912,412

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

OBLIGATIONS BY STATE

State	FY 68		FY 69		FY 70		FY 71		Totals FY 68-71	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
South Carolina	4	$ 27,500	5	$ 33,784	2	$ 48,563	2	$ 87,577	13	$ 197,424
South Dakota	3	10,335	2	37,609	2	43,363	5	89,877	12	181,184
Tennessee	7	55,433	7	68,784	10	55,813	9	158,877	33	338,907
Texas	15	127,063	15	76,034	15	120,863	18	331,534	63	655,494
Utah	5	50,703	8	61,894	7	137,363	7	274,527	27	524,487
Vermont	9	55,689	10	90,159	7	42,213	7	118,417	33	306,478
Virginia	6	55,623	7	50,689	12	100,663	8	133,777	33	340,752
Washington	9	200,683	12	82,259	18	354,463	16	428,177	55	1,065,582
West Virginia	2	44,383	2	37,609	6	72,063	4	142,577	14	296,632
Wisconsin	13	172,052	12	135,134	13	77,088	10	172,077	48	556,351
Wyoming	2	40,383	2	31,909	2	47,363	3	81,877	9	201,532
American Samoa	0	---	0	---	0	---	1	14,500	1	14,500
District of Columbia	18	291,431	11	132,659	31	649,998	27	1,173,076	87	2,247,164

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

OBLIGATIONS BY STATE

State	FY 68		FY 69		FY 70		FY 71		Totals FY 68-71	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Guam	1	$ 39,383	2	$ 35,309	1	$ 36,363	1	$ 53,500	5	$ 164,555
Puerto Rico	1	39,383	2	37,609	1	36,363	1	75,377	5	188,732
Virgin Islands	1	39,383	1	30,909	1	36,363	1	75,377	4	182,032
TOTAL	514	$5,782,552	528	$4,761,379	678	$9,446,223	654	$14,274,705	2374	$34,264,859

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

NATIONAL PROJECTS

FY 1968

American Ballet Theatre (national tour)	$ 394,830
American Federation of Arts (critics project)	10,500
American Film Institute	2,600,000
American National Opera Company (national tour)	449,740
American P.E.N. (National Center)	20,000
Association of American Dance Companies	15,000
Association of American University Presses	28,500
Center for Inter-American Relations	75,444
College Circuit Tour--dance--A. Ewing	5,000
Coordinated Residency Touring--dance--C. Reinhart	5,000
Kaplan Fund (artists housing)	750,000
Kodaly Fellowship Program--A. Ringer	29,340
Literary Anthology--George Plimpton	16,649
Martha Graham Dance Company	25,000
Modern Language Association Conference, in conjunction with American P.E.N., on Writers in the Universities	5,000
Music Critics Association for American Musical Digest	64,000
National Association for Regional Ballet	18,130
National Book Committee, Inc.	39,000
National Educational Television American Regional Theatre Project	75,000
National Guild of Community Music Schools ($24,700 to H. Zipper; $7,500 to the organization)	32,200
National Music Council (International Music Congress)	32,000
Study of Dance Recording Methods--D. Turnbaugh	9,120
Study of Federal, State, and local music programs--A. Sapp	24,110
Theatre Development Fund	200,000
FY 68 Total	$ 4,923,563

FY 1969

Affiliate Artists, Inc.	$ 50,000
American Association of Museums	10,000
American Choral Foundation, Inc.	25,000
The American Federation of Arts	10,000
American International Music Fund, Inc.	25,000
American Musical Digest	50,000
American National Theatre and Academy	438,000
American Symphony Orchestra League	1,250
Artists' Technical Research Institute	10,000
Associated Councils of the Arts	79,000
Association of College and University Concert Managers	2,300
Central Midwestern Regional Educational Laboratory, Inc. (CEMREL)	$ 100,000
Coordinating Council of Literary Magazines	103,000
Experiments in Art and Technology	50,000
Film Culture Non-Profit Corporation/Filmaker's Cinematheque	30,000
Foundation for American Dance/City Center Joffrey Ballet (Tour)	197,200
Goldovsky Opera Institute (National tour--22 states)	85,000
International Folk Music Council	5,700
Music Critics Association, Inc.	38,000
National Art Education Association (1969 World Congress of the International Society for Education Through Art--I.N.S.E.A.)	35,000
National Educational Television American Regional Theatre Project	85,000
National Guild of Community Music Schools	15,000
New York City Opera (Training Program for Conductors and Singers)	40,000
P.E.N. American Center (two grants)	5,100
U. S. Theatre Centre/International Theatre Institute	20,000
Young Audiences, Inc.	60,000
Program Development and Evaluation	39,710
FY 69 Total	$ 1,609,260

FY 1970

Affiliate Artists, Inc.	$ 185,000
Alvin Ailey American Dance Theatre (pre-tour)	10,000
American Association of Museums	5,000
American Ballet Theatre	620,000
American Choral Foundation, Inc.	25,000
American Musical Digest	115,000
American National Theatre and Academy	694,000
American Society for Theatre Research	15,000
Bay Area Educational Television Association (KQED) (O.E. Transfer for film)	100,000
Central Midwestern Regional Educational Laboratory, Inc. (CEMREL)	62,000
College Entrance Examination Board	100,000
Coordinating Council of Literary Magazines (CCLM)	150,000
Agnes de Mille (For tour work)	10,000
Experiments in Art and Technology	25,000
Foundation for American Dance/City Center Joffrey Ballet (Tour)	250,000
Foundation for the Extension and Development of the American Professional Theatre, Inc.	7,500
Martha Graham Center of Contemporary Dance, Inc. (Tour)	50,000
International Theatre Institute, U. S. Centre	25,000
National Association for Regional Ballet	33,250
National Folk Festival Association	39,000
National Guild of Community Music Schools	$ 17,500
National Opera Institute	600,000
P.E.N. American Center	27,500
Seattle Opera (Conference)	5,000
Whitney Museum of American Art (National Scholarships)	10,000
Young Audiences, Inc.	276,050
Program Development and Evaluation	74,644
FY 70 Total	$ 3,531,444

FY 1971

Affiliate Artists, Inc.	$ 280,300
America the Beautiful Fund of the Natural Area Council	25,000
American Association of Museums	18,800
American Educational Theatre Association/University Resident Theatre Association	25,000
The American Federation of Arts	50,000
The American Film Institute	1,086,875
American Musical Digest	8,750
American National Theatre and Academy	56,082
American Society of Landscape Architects Foundation	10,000
American Symphony Orchestra League	79,000
Artists' Technical Research Institute	10,000
Associated Councils of the Arts	125,000
Association of American Dance Companies	25,000
Brooklyn College (Theatre artisan training)	70,000
Center for Understanding Media (Artists in the Schools)	62,508
Chimera Foundation for Dance (Film production)	24,900
College Entrance Examination Board	125,000
Coordinating Council of Literary Magazines	50,000
Corporation for Public Broadcasting	40,000
Cultural Council Foundation/Teachers and Writers Collaborative	10,000
Dance Notation Bureau	35,000
Educational Broadcasting Corporation	3,750
Film Culture Non-Profit Corporation/Filmaker's Cinematheque	9,800
Foundation for American Dance/City Center Joffrey Ballet (Tour)	250,000
Martha Graham Center of Contemporary Dance (Tour)	50,000
International Theatre Institute, U. S. Centre	35,000
The Jargon Society	45,000
National Association for Regional Ballet	19,240
National Folk Festival Association	25,000
National Guild of Community Music Schools	17,500
New York State Historical Association (Regional conservation center)	41,500
New York University Regional Conservation Center	40,000
O.P.E.R.A. America/Baltimore Opera Company	15,000
Pan American Development Foundation/Inter-American Music Festival	20,000

National Projects - 1971 (continued)

The Paper Bag Players (Tour)	$ 20,000
P.E.N. American Center	39,000
Young Audiences, Inc.	196,950
Young Concert Artists, Inc.	15,000
Program Development and Evaluation	305,475
FY 71 Total	$ 3,365,430
FY 68, 69, 70, and 71 TOTALS	$13,429,697

PRIVATE CONTRIBUTIONS

Mrs. HANSEN. To what extent are private contributions currently being earmarked for specific projects?

Miss HANKS. Almost all of them. We actually approve a grant and it goes through the whole process of staff, panel, council before private funds are accepted for that. In other words, the availability of funds has no effect whatsoever on the quality of the project.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do these private contributions currently qualify for tax exemptions?

Miss HANKS. Yes, they do.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the procedure you follow for the solicitation of private funds?

Miss HANKS. There are two ways. First, and the one that we bank on most heavily, is that the organizations themselves use treasury fund money to raise money in the local communities. For example, the St. Louis Orchestra grant on a treasury fund basis will raise funds in St. Louis for the endowment.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much, Miss Hanks for an excellent presentation.

Miss HANKS. Thank you. It is wonderful to be here.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

WITNESSES

DR. RONALD BERMAN, CHAIRMAN
WALLACE EDGERTON, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN
ROBERT KINGSTON, DIRECTOR, PLANNING AND ANALYSIS
ARMEN TASHDINIAN, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR, PLANNING AND ANALYSIS
HERBERT McARTHUR, DIRECTOR, EDUCATION PROGRAMS
JOHN BARCROFT, DIRECTOR, STATE AND COMMUNITY PROGRAMS
JAMES BLESSING, DIRECTOR, FELLOWSHIPS AND STIPENDS
WILLIAM EMERSON, DIRECTOR, RESEARCH GRANTS

Mrs. HANSEN. We now have the National Endowment for the Humanities and our principal witness is Dr. Ronald Berman, the Chairman. It is a pleasure to welcome you to the committee. Since this is your first appearance before the committee, please insert your biography in the record.

Dr. BERMAN. Yes, ma'am.

(The biography follows:)

Dr. Ronald Berman was commissioned Chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities by President Nixon, effective December 9, 1971. In addition to other administrative duties, he chairs quarterly meetings of the National Council on the Humanities, a 26-member group of citizen humanists appointed by the President to advise the endowment on policy matters and to make recommendations on grant applications. He is also a member of the Federal Council on the Arts and the Humanities, established to coordinate arts and humanities activities among Federal agencies.

Ronald Stanley Berman was born in New York City December 15, 1930. He graduated from Erasmus Hall High School in that city and won an athletic scholarship to Harvard, where he was a champion half-mile runner. Mr. Berman was married to the former Barbara Barr in 1953. They have three children: Andrew, 16, Julia, 13, and Katherine, 10. The family resides in Arlington, Va.

Before becoming Chairman of the Endowment, Mr. Berman was a professor of English at the University of California, San Diego. He taught previously at Kenyon College and Columbia University, having taken his A.B. in social relations at Harvard and his M.A. and Ph. D. in English literature at Yale. Mr. Berman was a Naval intelligence officer in the U.S.N.R. between 1952 and 1956.

Perhaps best known as a Shakespeare scholar, Mr. Berman is the author of many books, reviews, essays and articles, covering a wide range of subjects and literary periods from the Renaissance to the contemporary American literary scene. His most recent book, "America in the Sixties: An Intellectual History," was published in 1970.

GENERAL STATEMENT

Mrs. HANSEN. Also insert your general statement in the record and summarize it for the committee.

Dr. BERNARD. I will do that.

(The statement follows:)

STATEMENT OF RONALD S. BERMAN, CHAIRMAN, NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES, BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES, COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

I appreciate this opportunity to discuss the importance of support for the humanities, to recount aspects of the endowment's programs and operations over the past year and to respond to the questions of this committee. My review of past hearings convinces me that the searching assessment of endowment programs in the past has been most helpful and that the confidence in the endowment displayed by the committee has been crucial in translating good ideas into important national programs.

It is a pleasure for me to acknowledge the endowment's debt to the legislators and presidents who have commissioned and supported it. We all recognize that such support cannot be taken for granted; I am encouraged by the statement of President Nixon that "now is the time to enrich the life of the mind and invoke the splendid quality of the American spirit." That 1969 message has been translated into significantly increased funding with, of course, the vital support of this committee and the Congress.

You may recall endowment testimony last year before this committee which discussed in general terms the production and dissemination of humanistic knowledge in the United States. You will recall our statement that endowment programs are part of that complex process in which knowledge is created and affects our society. I have restated on pages H–9 and H–10 of this year's submission the goals of individual programs conducted by the endowment, all of which enable us to carry out the mission established in 1965 by the Congress.

To look dispassionately at the broad functioning of higher education in the United States today is to be struck immediately by the heavy emphasis on the production of knowledge through scholarship and science. The Federal Government has strongly supported efforts to bring new knowledge into being and to relate it to what is already known. $17.8 billion in the administration's request for fiscal year 1973 reflect the extent of that commitment.

Within the National Endowment for the Humanities, the establishment of an effective fellowship program reflects the endowment's concern that our capacity for research and good teaching be reinforced; and the committee will find, in the endowment's justification, an extensive discussion of the program. Similarly the endowment's research program supports efforts to reassess the past and understand the present. The committee will find too, in the discussion of the endowment's education program, lengthy justifications for support of humanities activities in institutions of higher education—and to a lesser degree in secondary schools—which are the meeting place for research and scholarship on the one hand and of education on the other.

Having said this I should want to express my belief that inadequate attention has been paid in this country to the dissemination of knowledge—in particular to the adult citizen. A moment's reflection will suggest. I think, that few of our educational institutions from high schools, colleges, through graduate schools, make significant effort to continue the education of its graduates after they are awarded a degree, or after they leave the commencement stage. Nor have very many tried to have impact on that enormous group of citizens who have had no prior contact with formal higher education. I have seen some increase in

summer programs for college and university alumni in the past years. Yet they reach an extraordinarily small part of their graduates for a limited period of time with a limited number of educational offerings. To the high school graduate and to those who fail to graduate from high school, the opportunities for continued learning are limited indeed. I am speaking here of education in the broad sense, of course, education in the liberal arts, not simply education for a vocation.

In short, despite almost universal acclaim for the idea of adult or continuing education in this country we have done an inadequate job of extending it to our adult population throughout their adult lives.

What are the reasons for this remarkable disparity between our stated ideals and our performance? One central fact must be the low value placed upon continuing education by our institutions of higher education. In some institutions this seems to be the result of a commitment to a narrow definition of the clientele, modes, and even purposes, of education. Occasionally one senses a conviction that the institution's prestige will suffer should they seek seriously to educate adults; and almost always the institution, and frequently statewide systems of higher education, believe that adult education should pay its own way. We have recognized the responsibility of public agencies and public funds to support education of our young people, but we seem unwilling to make the same commitment on behalf of mature and adult citizens.

Certainly another major reason for this acute disparity between our claims and our performance must be the attitude of humanists and scientists themselves. Within the humanities, teachers and scholars in history, literature, languages and philosophy often conclude that the road to professional advancement lies in the direction of research only, not in the teaching of adults. Over the past several years, as the endowment has mounted education activities for the broad public, we have noticed that it is difficult to secure teachers prepared to confront an adult audience, one that asks for significant answers to important questions rather than for those bits and pieces of specialized knowledge which sometimes pass for teaching in some institutions of higher education.

Perhaps no other dimension of education reflects more complexities than continuing education. Here a large number of agencies and programs are directed to an increasingly wide and complex audience. We recognize the merits of pluralism in education, of course, but I think it is quite clear that when uncontrolled it can inhibit the growth of well-financed, articulated structures.

In this as in every other field of education the activities of the Federal Government have played a central role. While there is no agency within the Federal Government responsible for all adult or continuing education activities, the scope of those activities are broad, and the beneficiaries of them extensive. For instance, in 1973 the estimated public Federal outlays for adult education programs will total $1.9 billion or 12 percent of all Federal education expenditures.

$91 million of this amount will provide basic adult education to persons with less than 12 years of formal schooling; those programs are extended primarily through the Office of Education, the Office of Economic Opportunity, and the Model Cities program at HUD. Extension and occupational training administered primarily through Departments of Agriculture and Labor and the Veterans' Administration and HEW will be supported by outlays of $580 million. Public library services and public broadcasting will account for $110 million in expenditures. The professional and technical training of public employees for the purposes of improving public services, not including on-the-job training, will account for $595 million of public outlays.

Some 28 Federal programs look to the reduction of the number of unemployed or underemployed or poorly trained persons in both urban and rural areas. In addition, the Bureau of Indian Affairs conducts an adult vocational program for Indians and the U.S. Armed Forces institutes provides vocational training for personnel who will not seek academic degrees after leaving the service. There are some 15 Federal extension programs ranging from traditional training in agricultural techniques, home economics and consumer services to new programs in land management for recreational and educational purposes and water pollution control. And in addition to these broad manpower and extension programs, a wide range of activities originating mostly from HUD, OEO and the Law Enforcement Assistance Agency, are designed to develop the skilled personnel to provide needed services in urban areas.

To this must be added the approximately 20 programs in social and rehabilitation services, programs seeking to strengthen and expand the training

of public health personnel, to improve the skills of the mentally and physically handicapped as well as a broad range of paraprofessional training activities—activities to train personnel for child welfare projects, juvenile correction and problems of the aged.

Another grouping of Federal adult education programs support research dissemination and teacher training, these primarily through the U.S. Office of Education. The intention is to improve the quality of teaching personnel at all levels of education. Mention should be made of library and media programs and a miscellany of programs not easily cataloged but which impinge on adult education. Examples are civil defense education, Cuban refugee assistance program, programs to develop and train Indian leaders, the White House Fellows program, expansion of educational opportunities for women, programs to increase public understanding in academic teaching and research in the natural and social sciences, programs which offer grants to States for historic preservation purposes and many others.

I recount this extensive list of programs supported largely by Federal funds, not to challenge their value but to illustrate their scope and complexity. I can think of no program which I have enumerated which does not serve a specific, important national need. Their very number illustrates the point I am seeking to make; that education for adults is directed towards special purposes through many Federal agencies and private institutions. Equally important, of the more than 100 adult education programs supported by the Federal Government, there is not one outside the National Endowment for the Humanities which supports the education of literate adults simply as citizen and as individual. Yet surely their education and its quality must profoundly affect our national life. To inform adult citizens, to assist their decisionmaking at all levels of social and public life, and to provide them with a means of understanding this difficult and often challenging world, is clearly an objective of education, of the disciplines of the humanities, and of the National Endowment for the Humanities. Obviously, the endowment cannot impose order on the complexities of Federal, State, and private funding of adult education, but we think it important that the endowment support the education of citizens in the interests of a democratic society.

To this end, the endowment has pursued two broad goals in continuing education—goals for which substantially increased funds are sought in the endowment's fiscal 1973 request. The first endowment goal, pursued through its Division of State and Community Programs, seeks to bring together at the State level, a wide range of educational institutions and community cultural institutions—museums, libraries, educational television and the like—into a cooperative arrangement. This program is intended to offer education in the humanities which bears on issues of our national life and which draws in a thorough-going and sustained way upon the capacities of professional humanists. The other goal of the endowment is to bring the products of media technology to serve more fully the needs of general citizen audiences at the reduced unit costs which such technology makes possible.

The State and Community Programs Division intends to create new modes by which the scholar in the humanities can bring his knowledge to bear on contemporary public problems and on the concerns of the adult citizenry. Instead of talking about knowledge in general terms, we are concerned with the specific knowledge which the academic humanist can bring to the arena of public discussion. Thus, if continuing education can be perceived as the process by which the adult citizen can acquire that knowledge essential to informed participation in social and political life, then our State and community programs form a vital part of this process, bringing to him a deeper sense of the past, a precise definition of ideas, a perspective on current public problems, and alternatives based on reasoned discussion.

We have systematically sought to utilize existing extension structures to realize our programs. We have sought to involve the specialist from the beginning to help build bridges to the community. We have sought the cooperation of various national associations to help us mount our programs. We have sought ways by which new combinations of public and private organizations and institutions can work cooperatively to initiate state-based programs. We have come to realize in the process that commonly-held conceptions of the specialist may have to be broadened to include newspaper editors, librarians, directors of historical societies and museums, television and radio producers and broadcasters, and others directly involved with the educational function. Finally, we plan to continue to

seek out new ways of making our journey into continuing education more meaningful both for the adult public and for the academic humanist who participates.

Understanding the difficulties inherent in mounting continuing education in the humanities with no prior models to follow, the State and community programs division decided early in the life of the program to seek out new relationships among the academic humanist, and continuing education specialist, and the adult citizen, cutting across traditional structures and ways of operating in this attempt to increase public understanding and use of the humanities. Thus, we are creating new groupings in the states of individuals who understand the humanities, who can speak for the adult public, and who are familiar with the varied forms of continuing education. These structures have been developed to provide continuity and to create a cumulative effect whereby resources can be systematically mobilized while avoiding the pitfall of isolated, unconnected projects.

Perhaps we can give new meaning to continuing education if the program is successful and we can indeed restore some sense of dialog to community life. Perhaps the field of adult education will acquire a greater sense of purpose and definition than it now enjoys, contributing both to intellectual life and to the workings of a democratic society.

This effort at the state and community level must be reinforced and supplemented by programs mounted by the Endowment at the national level, particularly by the electronic media, and film. The aim of our national dissemination program is quite simply to make available to the largest possible number of people high quality education in history, in the cultures and literatures of the world, and in other areas of humanistic knowledge.

Without apology, we use the phrase "popular education." The word "popularization" has come to have a rather disreputable connotation; and indeed this disrepute is deserved when it means glamorizing or vulgarizing or oversimplifying serious matters to the point of uselessness, merely to attract wide attention. We mean something quite different by popular education: the employment of gifted teachers to translate the findings of scholarship, in ways that will have meaning and appeal for those large numbers of people whose goal is not to become scholars or specialists or professional experts, but rather to gain a deeper sense of where they are, in time and in place.

To this end, we propose to continue and expand the Endowment's present programs for nationwide dissemination of humanities programs. This means cooperative endeavors among scholars, writers, producers, directors, teachers, exhibition designers, and others. It also means utilizing, in whatever combinations are most effective, every means of communication—speakers, films, television programs, exhibits, recordings, and written materials.

Several basic models of procedure have already been proven effective. The Endowment's national humanities series, now in its third year, relies centrally on speakers and performers who travel about the country and make presentations to large and small groups, principally in communities which do not have easy access to cultural institutions. This format is of course a relatively expensive one, but it has the great advantage of permitting direct dialogue, and interchange of ideas, between those presenting the program and their audiences. A second approach, whose value has been accepted over a long period, is that of the traveling exhibition. The Endowment plans to provide increased support for such exhibits, but with a special emphasis on transforming them into more fully educational expositions, by incorporation of explanatory reading guides and well constructed audio-visual materials. Finally, the Endowment wants to take increasing advantage of films for public education. In film lies the opportunity to bring education to great numbers, yet with the extraordinary economy which this medium makes possible.

From the humanities standpoint, the current pattern of television programing leaves much to be desired. In any typical week of some 600 to 800 hours of broadcast time in a city such as Washington, it is rare to find more than 6 or 8 hours devoted to history, biography, or other clearly humanistic fields. This is not to disparage some of the excellent and attractive programing in news interviews, documentaries, and mere entertainment. But it is to raise a question of proportion and balance.

The fact is that increasingly large portions of the public are not only willing, but anxious, to watch historical programs. This was made clear by the critical and popular response to the public telecasting of Lord Clark's BBC-produced "Civilisation" series. There has been a similar response to this year's public television presentation of "Masterpiece Theater," which includes a series on

the wives of Henry VIII and another on Elizabeth I. The Humanities Endowment has made a good beginning in this area by providing funds for two very well-received productions—last year's "The Wright Brothers," and this season's biographic program "To Be Young, Gifted, and Black," the work and short life of the American playwright Lorraine Hansberry.

Films such as these can bring insight to millions of people, at a cost of a fraction of a cent per viewer. In addition, aside from initial broadcasts, films of stature and permanent value can be distributed for years for free public viewing, through museums, colleges, libraries, and other community institutions. And such gatherings may themselves result in community dialogs, formation of discussion groups, and the creation of deeper perspectives on the relation of the past to the present, thus strengthening our efforts at the State and community level.

Of the increased funds requested by the Endowment for fiscal year 1973, approximately 47 percent will be directed toward the education of adults in the several disciplines of the humanities. In so doing, the Endowment will not only be serving one purpose established by Congress as central to the Endowment's mission, that of "public understanding and appreciation of the humanities." It will bring into some balance the products of scholarship and the needs of the public. It will demonstrate the capacity of adult educators to cooperate fruitfully for the general welfare. Most importantly it will provide the Nation's citizens with increased resources of the mind and spirit for reasoned judgments and rational choice.

Dr. BERMAN. I have prepared a summary statement.

I appreciate this opportunity to appear, and I am glad to acknowledge the help this committee has given the Endowment by its searching assessment of our program. The support of the Congress and of the administration has been vital to our success.

My written statement recalls that our testimony last year discussed the Endowment within the whole process of the production and dispersion of knowledge in the United States. All of the programs of NEH are a part of this process: the fellowship program reflects the Endowment's desire that human resources for scholarship and capabilities for new knowledge be enlarged; the research program supports the production of knowledge in the humanities; the education program supports activities in institutions of higher education—and to a lesser degree in secondary schools—which are the meeting places for research and scholarship on the one hand and of teaching on the other.

I wish to stress one aspect of the Endowment's work which responds to a need inadequately recognized: the continuing education of the adult citizen. Our colleges have placed a comparatively low value on continuing education, and within the humanities it has been difficult to find teachers who are not more concerned with their professional advancement through research than with the teaching of adults.

The overall Federal effort in this field is complex and involves a diversity of agencies; estimated total Federal outlays for adult educational programs in fiscal 1973 account for 12 percent of all education expenditures proposed. But, within this range of activity only the National Endowment for the Humanities supports the education of literate adults simply as citizens and as individuals. Continuing education in the humanities accounts for about 47 percent of the Endowment's fiscal 1973 requested increase.

The first endowment goal in continuing education, pursued through its division of State and community programs, is to bring together at the State level a wide range of educational institutions and community cultural institutions in a cooperative arrangement, creating new ways

in which the expert can bring his knowledge to bear on contemporary problems and on the concerns of the adult citizenry. We have utilized existing extension structures; we have sought out specialists to help build bridges to the community; we have sought the cooperation of national associations; and we have created new groupings of individuals and organizations for education in important books and issues. We hope this will lead to the application of reasoned discourse to social alternatives.

The Endowment seeks particularly through television and film to make available to the largest possible number of people high-quality education in history, in the cultures and literatures of the world, and in other areas of humanistic knowledge. We call this popular education, without apology, because it is popularization in the best sense of the word. Two examples of what we mean are the National Humanities Series, now in its third year, and a new series of biographical programs for public television. The attached file of reviews of these series commends us, we hope, to our congressional sources of support.

At an appropriate time perhaps we can look at the enclosures I mentioned.

GAP IN EDUCATION

Mrs. HANSEN. I think what comes through in your general statement is that you wish to bridge that gap in the educational process which is responding inadequately to continuing education of the adult and that every teacher should be knowledgeable in a broad field as well as thoroughly trained in educational techniques in his or her subject matter. Is that correct?

Dr. BERMAN. I think that is quite correct.

Mrs. HANSEN. I think the concept of adult education has been limited to the teaching of additional learning skills rather than adding to the total culture of a person and the community.

Dr. BERMAN. Yes, I think that is unfortunately true.

Mrs. HANSEN. Isn't one of your goals to provide a broader education?

Dr. BERMAN. I think so. You might even go so far as to say our goal is to affect teaching as well as learning, to make something of the teacher more than, unfortunately, he now is, a narrow restricted specialist.

(Discussion off the record.)

JUSTIFICATION MATERIAL

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert the justifications at this point in the record.

(The pages follow:)

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

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NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

SUMMARY OF FUNDS AVAILABLE

	1971 ACTUAL	1972 ESTIMATE	1973 REQUEST	INCREASE
Appropriation, Definite Program....$	11,060,000	$ 24,500,000	$ 35,500,000	11,000,000
Appropriation, Indefinite Matching Funds.....	2,500,000	3,500,000	3,500,000	- -
Total Appropriation.....	13,560,000	28,000,000	39,000,000	11,000,000
Gifts and Donations.....	2,500,000 1/	3,500,000	3,500,000	- -
Transferred Fron Arts Endowment	4,800	- -	- -	- -
Recovery of Prior Years' Obligations.....	205,525 2/	- -	- -	- -
Unobligated Balance Prior Year	2,502,065	4,570,458	- -	-4,570,458
Total Available.....	18,772,390	36,070,458	42,500,000	6,429,542
Transfers to Arts Endowment (-)	17,850	- -	- -	- -
Obligations (-).....	14,184,082 3/	36,070,458	42,500,000	6,429,542
Unobligated Balance.....	4,570,458	- -	- -	- -

1/ Includes gift in kind of $117,325.
2/ Excludes $40,127 in restricted gift funds returned to donors.
3/ Includes $565,013 in definite program funds, $39,813 in unrestricted gift and matching funds, and $3,965,632 in restricted gift and matching funds committed to approved projects but received too late in the year to be obligated.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

Analysis by Program Element

Program and Element DEFINITE APPROPRIATION	FY 1971 Actual	FY 1972 Estimated1/	Fiscal Year 1973 Unobligated Balance Prior Year	Fiscal Year 1973 Requested	Fiscal Year 1973 Estimated Total Available	Increase or Increase or Decrease (-)
State and Community	$957,425	$3,538,575	- -	$6,435,000	$6,435,000	$2,896,425
State-based humanities programs	587,400	2,787,600	- -	5,685,000	5,685,000	2,897,400
Special projects	370,025	750,975	- -	750,000	750,000	-975
Public	1,098,439	2,732,443	- -	4,750,000	4,750,000	2,017,557
Nat'l dissemination	837,259	2,372,778	- -	3,750,000	3,750,000	1,377,222
Museum and historical organization programs	261,180	359,665	- -	1,000,000	1,000,000	640,335
Education	4,763,270	8,951,924	- -	11,035,000	11,035,000	2,083,076
Institutional planning and development.....	2,549,917	5,450,083	- -	6,585,000	6,585,000	1,134,917
Higher educ. projects	1,560,329	2,212,492	- -	2,650,000	2,650,000	437,508
NEH professorships....	- -	- -	- -	300,000	300,000	300,000
Elem. & second. projects.....	653,024	1,289,349	- -	1,500,000	1,500,000	210,651
Fellowship	2,477,829	5,634,041	- -	7,210,000	7,210,000	1,575,959
Younger humanists	975,595	2,212,476	- -	2,375,000	2,375,000	162,524
Senior.....	741,435	1,441,565	- -	1,620,000	1,620,000	178,435
Jr. college teacher ..	228,500	961,500	- -	1,100,000	1,100,000	138,500
Summer stipends	165,000	300,000	- -	400,000	400,000	100,000
Selected fields	256,500	528,500	- -	900,000	900,000	371,500
Professions	- -	190,000	- -	375,000	375,000	185,000

Analysis by Program Element (continued)

Program and Element	FY 1971 Actual	FY 1972 Estimated1/	Fiscal Year 1973 Unobligated Balance Prior Year-	Fiscal Year 1973 Requested	Fiscal Year 1973 Estimated Total Available	Increase or Decrease (-)
Summer seminars.....	- -	- -	- -	$440,000	$440,000	$440,000
Faculty development..	110,799	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Research	$1,590,272	$3,556,668	- -	$4,500,000	$4,500,000	$943,332
Research grants....	1,125,063	2,817,020	- -	3,500,000	3,500,000	682,980
Research centers...	- -	- -	- -	300,000	300,000	300,000
Editing	290,332	400,000	- -	400,000	400,000	- -
Bicentennial.....	174,877	339,648	- -	300,000	300,000	-39,648
Planning: development, evaluation & dissemination	146,180	651,362	- -	1,570,000	1,570,000	918,638
Total obligations definite appropri...	11,033,4152/	25,065,013	- -	35,500,000	35,500,000	10,434,987
Unobligated balance.	565,013	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Total definite approp. available...	11,598,428	25,065,013	- -	35,500,000	35,500,000	10,434,987
INDEFINITE APPROPRIATION						
Obligations from gifts and matching funds.	3,168,517	11,005,445	- -	7,000,000	7,000,000	-4,005,445
Unobligated balance	4,005,4453/	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Total indefinite approp. available	7,173,962	11,005,445	- -	7,000,000	7,000,000	-4,005,445
GRAND TOTAL	13,772,390	36,070,458	- -	42,500,000	42,500,000	6,429,542

1/ Includes appropriation of $28,000,000 ($24,500,000 definite and $3,500,000 indefinite), gifts of $3,500,000, and carryover of $4,570,458 from the previous year ($565,013 definite and $4,005,445 indefinite).

2/ Includes transfers to the Arts Endowment.

3/ Includes $39,813 in unrestricted funds and $3,965,632 in restricted gifts and matching funds committed to approved projects but received too late in the fiscal year to be obligated.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

II. HIGHLIGHT STATEMENT

Proportions of the Budget

The budget for fiscal year 1973 proposes $35.5 million in definite appropriations and $3.5 million in indefinite funds to match gifts generated from private or non-Federal sources. The combination of Federal and non-Federal funds would make $42.5 million in new funds available to the Endowment, compared with $31.5 million in the present FY 1972.

This represents a smaller increase, proportionately, than those of FY 1971 and FY 1972 and it is calculated simply to maintain the now established programs of the Endowment at a significant level of usefulness: a level which will effectively honor the promise implicit in the creation of the Endowment and its careful development by the Congress and the present Administration over the past three years.

Since President Nixon noted, in 1969, that "the need for a new impetus to the understanding and expression of the American idea has a compelling claim on our resources," requests for Endowment support have increased markedly, as the following table may indicate:

		Applications	Awards
FY 1969	No.	1,236	396
	Amount*	$26,325	$5,454
FY 1970	No.	2,134	542
	Amount*	$55,635	$10,516
FY 1971	No.	2,972	653
	Amount*	$94,333	$14,184
FY 1972 (est.)	No.	4,500	1,140
	Amount*	$120,000	$36,070

*Amounts in thousands.

In part, of course, this increase in applications stems from an increased public understanding of the purposes and scope of the Endowment and of the humanities; more importantly, however, it attests to the wisdom of the Administration and the Congress in perceiving the current of history which would today make humanistic knowledge, and the values which are its concern, as central to the public consciousness and as important to the nation's health as was the development of our scientific resources in the late nineteen-fifties. The rate of applications to the Endowment provides also

some index of the success of the Endowment in carrying out its mandate to foster "the wider application of humanistic knowledge and insights to the general public interest," and it begins to hint the dimensions of the national needs for which support is required.

In the light of those needs, when the peculiar significance of humanities education is considered, Federal support to the humanities is still disproportionately, and perhaps alarmingly, small. "Education of many different kinds," according to a witness before the House Committee on Science and Astronautics three years ago, "will become the central activity of the people of the United States." And of those "different kinds" the vast majority will be related to the humanities. For the humanities are the means by which men and societies learn to analyze their beliefs, to formulate their ideas and to evaluate their actions. And because both the object and the instrument of humanistic education is man and his human society, humanistic knowledge is, uniquely, the one kind of knowledge which can be equally available and equally appropriate to every citizen at every educational level. Yet less than 1% of Federal support for research and development goes to the humanities, and the National Endowment for the Humanities is the only agency of the Federal government charged specifically with the production and dissemination of that kind of knowledge which concerns itself with the ideas, beliefs and values which determine man's response to his human society.

By the programming, therefore, which the Budget describes -- by extending and perfecting means of national dissemination, by generating state-based groups capable of stimulating humanities activity at the local level, by encouraging, at educational institutions, projects designed to keep each generation newly aware of the relevance of those values which inhere in the humanities, and by grants to individuals, continuously searching for new and timely perspectives upon old beliefs and experiences -- by these the Endowment designs the widest national understanding of humanistic values by the most economic means.

It administers these programs through five divisions: the Research Division provides support to individual and group projects of research in the humanities related generally to matters of national concern; to centers for research in priority areas; and to the editing of significant humanistic texts; the Fellowship Division provides, through several programs, stipends to enable individual teachers and non-academic humanists to study areas which may be directly and fruitfully related to the work they characteristically perform; the Education Division supports institutional projects in the humanities designed, by challenging traditional groupings of subject matter and traditional curricular patterns, to recover schools, colleges and universities from the pursuit of narrowly academic or professional training; the Public Program Division, through projects in the media, projects involving individual

academic humanists from the universities, and projects of non-academic public institutions, like museums and libraries, seeks to develop instruments susceptible of broad national dissemination, designed to promote an understanding of the humanities and a discussion of public issues informed by humanistic knowledge; and the State and Community Program Division supports, through specially formed groups acting as regrant agencies in each state, programs designed to infuse humanistic knowledge into the discussion of issues of contemporary importance at the state and community level.

Through the programs of the Public and the State and Community Divisions, $11.1 million of the present request will enable an increased thrust in adult public education, where presently available resources are markedly inadequate. To offset the primarily vocational emphasis of the country's conventional adult education programs, which have left the adult population increasingly cut off from resources in the humanities, the Endowment proposes to enlarge still further upon the 814 communities and community-based institutions through which the adult public are engaged in the present fiscal year. $6.6 million of the $11 million requested for the Education Division will demonstrate the Endowment's continuing commitment to the institutional development program, sustaining thorough revision and development of humanities curricula at colleges and universities. A total of $7.2 million will sustain a Fellowship program, extensive and flexible enough to benefit all levels of society and meet the highly individual needs of vast numbers of people whose professional work benefits from humanistic training. And a requested $4.5 million will continue the basic research grant program, with a new focus upon resource centers to bring together physical and human resources for the development of knowledge in areas of national need.

Thus the FY 1973 request calls for special community projects, elementary and secondary education projects, fellowships for college teachers, senior scholars, and junior college teachers, bicentennial and editing projects of the Research Division, and evaluation and dissemination to remain at, or very close to, their fiscal 1972 levels. But present priorities have determined that approximately 31% of the total funding (as opposed to 25% in FY 1972) will be allocated to public activity, 31% (as opposed to 36% in FY 1972) to formal education, 20% (as opposed to 23%) to fellowships, 13% (as opposed to 14%) to scholarly research, and 4% (instead of 2%) to projects funded through the Office of Planning. More than 85% of the increase (and more than 72% of the total) requested will go directly to public or institutional educational activities in the humanities. And $3.5 million will again enable the Endowment to match private gifts, encouraging, in each of these activities, that partnership between the public and private sectors which the Congress has sought to sustain since the establishing of the Endowment.

Strategies and Priorities

Our culture has grown from and absorbed numerous cultures: that these are based upon a common humanity, and have within them a community of ideas and a community of purpose, is an understanding that only continuing education in the humanities can reveal. And that mission has determined the priorities of the National Endowment for the coming year.

In addressing the needs and attempting to meet the understanding of a vast variety of our citizens, programs earning Endowment support will be developed by scholarly individuals and learned societies; by well established universities and newly burgeoning community colleges; by galleries and museums, television stations and libraries; and by extension programs, adult education centers, and historical societies in states and smaller communities throughout the country.

Each of these provides a different route towards the understanding of our life as a Nation today; each is peculiarly able to investigate a different source of that national life; and together they serve those citizens who strive to establish for themselves individual values based on knowledge of the experience and wisdom of our collective past.

As the only Federal agency charged with attending this neglected area, a knowledge of its unique responsibility has determined the nature of the Endowment's programs and the priorities it must pursue within them. Aware that lack of knowledge about the human experience poses threats to social continuity, the Endowment's mission is to bring humane knowledge (and the scholars) out of the academy to the nation broadly, and to restore humanistic knowledge to its proper function as a guide to decision-making in popular life.

(i) Inevitably the Endowment must be concerned with the production of knowledge--the raw materials of humanistic education. Only 14% of its budget, however, is used within the Research Division: there funds are specifically used for projects which do not represent merely the specialized interests of professional scholars but which will have bearing upon problems of national concern like war and peace, urbanization, minority cultures and foreign policy; and in fiscal year 1973 the Endowment proposes to support a limited number of research centers in which materials for the study of vital problems may be most conveniently and economically brought together.

(ii) The Endowment, of course, must be concerned not only with materials but also with people -- people whose function is to transmit knowledge and relate it to the interests of the community at large. Thus from its beginnings the Endowment has supported fellowship programs, designed to provide good teachers with the opportunity to reassess periodically the relationship between the knowledge which is their professional commodity and the urgent needs of the society within which they teach. This year the Endowment seeks to

complement these programs of fellowships for teachers with programs of fellowships for professionals -- for leaders in various businesses and professions and communities -- who may, by a period of time studying the humanities, be encouraged to relocate their practical concerns within the context of ideas which should inform them.

(iii) By such means, the Endowment advances the use of centers of education and learning within society and effects a bridge between the academy and the world of which it is a part. But more directly, through its education programs (to which approximately one-third of its total funding is directed), the Endowment seeks to reform, and indeed redefine, the nature of schools and colleges and universities so that they may become not isolated repositories of "academic" information, but locations for continuing educative dialogues in which a knowledge of tradition and the past is related to demands of the future.

(iv) A change in the concept and function of humanistic education is implicit herein and it demands that new means of making available continuing education -- of dissemination broadly the knowledge of human interests and activities in a manner persuasive to the general public -- be provided. The Public Programs of the Endowment encourage expertise in this area by using the old resources of public education (libraries, museums) and the new resources of modern technology (the film and television) for public education in the humanities, and by devising new formats in which citizen dialogue with professional scholars may grow.

(v) And because, in the last analysis, this process of production and dissemination of knowledge is aimed at the citizen of the Nation -- because it is each citizen in each community who must locate himself in relation to his national past, his personal future and the whole human community; because it is the individual citizen who must, by knowledge and through reason, determine the Nation's priorities -- the Endowment has developed over the past year an activity of state and community-based programs to support, through a regrant capacity, humanities projects at the local level.

These are the kinds of activity which the Endowment supports and the present request will enable it to continue such support. Within these activities the priorities are not new: the history of the Endowment is traced by them and they represent some of the Nation's immediate concerns.

The present request does not call for any massive new development nor will it accommodate any peripheral or highly experimental new programs. The Endowment's cautious development of its programs, with minimal funding, during its first five years -- initially through concerned humanistic scholars who constituted a majority of its grantees during its first year, thereafter through educational institutuions as they recognized the importance of a revitalized, relevant humanities curriculum, subsequently through broad programs of national dissemination, and, most lately, through support to humanities groups developing programs within the individual states

themselves -- this development insured that when, in the past fiscal year, Congress responded to the President's request with substantial support, the Endowment would be ready to meet the increased challenge.

New or Significantly Expanded Program Elements

The proportions of the present budget are designed to insure that the Endowment will not lose ground as it moves towards fulfillment of the promise which has now been made. Only three of the activities described in the following pages -- Summer Seminars for college and high school teachers, NEH Professorships, and Research Resource Centers -- represent new line items, and none of these is actually a new activity for the Endowment: the first two, in fact, were presented in last year's request but were eventually deferred because of inadequate funding. Increases in other activities -- notably in higher education projects, in national dissemination (including museum programming), in the State and Community Programs -- have been meticulously calculated to insure that opportunities for discussing the problems which rest at the heart and puzzle the mind of our civilization may not prove inadequate; and provision has been made for the support of pilot projects to meet the now generally recognized need for formal education in the humanities outside the context of our academic institutions.

(i) State-based Humanities Programs ($5,685,000)

With the encouragement of the Congress, the Endowment undertook for the first time in fiscal 1971 to develop a state-based program for adult education in the humanities.

Since its inception the Endowment had supported the production of materials and programs for national dissemination and provided project support for specific public activities initiated by local community organizations. These efforts produced a wealth of information and a fund of effective programs and resources which were prerequisite to the establishment of state humanities organizations with authority to receive and dispense significant amounts of Federal monies on a continuing basis. The State-based humanities program, which was initiated in sixteen states in FY 1971 and which, by the end of the present fiscal year, will be in either the planning or operational stage in 36 states, will increase public interest in the humanities by providing meaningful public participation in the planning and administering of an important part of the Endowment's program. Building on the accomplishments of the states involved this year, the FY 1973 budget envisages funds which will enable the first 36 states to reach full operational development and provide "design" grants for the planning of operations in the remaining 19 states and territories. These programs will comprise a vital link in a Federal-state-local network designed to bring our cultural heritage and traditions directly to the citizens in all sections of the country.

(ii) Public Dissemination ($4,750,000)

The primary purpose of the public programs of the Endowment is to disseminate nationally a knowledge of the humanities and an appreciation of the historic and cultural inheritance of the United States. To these ends slightly increased funds are requested for two current activities: (a) to produce high quality films on American history and other subjects which will qualify as true television "specials" and generate throughout the country a heightened and vivid awareness of the values and principles which have informed our development as a nation; and (b) to expand the highly successful presentations mounted by the National Humanities Series in small towns which do not have access to universities, major libraries, museums and other cultural facilities. With a proposed increase for fiscal 1973 two new series programs, regionally located, can ensure the presentation in every state, in a scholarly and dramatic fashion, of some of our great civilizing ideas. More significantly the 1973 budget includes a request for $650,000 to support the mounting of carefully articulated, public exhibitions presenting "Perspectives on America" by museums and historical societies throughout the nation. This program will move the Endowment recognizably towards fulfillment of its mission of encouraging the genuinely educational use of the historic and cultural resources which have been too often neglected or seen merely as trophies in the past.

(iii) National Endowment for the Humanities Professorships ($300,000)

The Endowment proposes this program -- deferred in FY 1972 -- to use more creatively the services of some of the nation's most distinguished and imaginative humanists from the universities. National Endowment for the Humanities Professorships would recognize and encourage distinguished teaching of the humanities in the colleges and universities of the country. These awards, made in conjunction with similar awards from the National Science Foundation, would enable a selected number of outstanding college and university instructors to devote time to exploring the problems of teaching -- developing new approaches, revising classroom materials, experimenting with the use of student aides. The duties of the professorships would be defined also to ensure that each recipient participated in some form of public education during his tenure and consulted with his fellows in such a way as to secure not only immediate impact upon one campus but a continuing effect in the education of the Nation as a whole.

(iv) Research Resource Centers ($300,000)

During past years the Endowment has made grants for development and cataloguing projects at scholarly centers whose province is of signal national interest. In such areas, where general resources throughout the country do not match the potential importance of the subject, it is singularly economical to encourage the growth and usefulness of one center to which may be drawn relevant materials, scholars, and teachers. The Endowment has identified a number of such needs and proposes this year, therefore, to establish a separate

activity in its Research Division for their support. The requested $300,000 would provide initially for development grants -- which might be expected to run over three or four year periods -- to five such centers.

(v) Summer Seminars for College Teachers ($440,000)

The growth of community junior and small four-year colleges has been marked in recent years but the teachers in such colleges have often received less formal training than their colleagues at the major universities. Such is the function of every educational institution today, however, that its faculty may be tremendously influential in the lives of vast numbers of our citizens. The continuing education of such teachers and their acquaintance with a variety of projects in the humanities being

conducted on campuses throughout the country cannot be neglected by this Endowment. A pilot program is proposed in this budget for 10 summer seminars for humanities teachers in community colleges and small four-year colleges. These seminars would be designed (a) to give these teachers opportunity to improve their knowledge and skill in specific subject areas and (b) to build supportive relationships between universities and smaller institutions.

(vi) Planning Grants ($1,340,000)

As the major divisions of the Endowment address the volume of requests prompted by their established activities, it is proposed this year to keep more grant funds than has been customary in the past available in the Office of Planning for the support of projects of promise in the humanities which yet fall outside the program definitions published by the Endowment. Most importantly in FY 1973, this will enable the Endowment (a) within a program started in FY 1972, to support projects undertaken by students and young people which might not otherwise qualify in competition for Education or Research grants; and (b) in conjunction with a number of universities, to support pilot projects, like the Dallas Library Project, carefully designed to meet the growing demand for quasi-formal, academic but non-traditional education in the humanities through the resources of the media and public institutions.

The activities described above account for most of the increased funds proposed for the Endowment. The remainder of the increase is requested to support the growing number of high-quality applications for innovative institutional planning and development projects, designed to humanize formal education in the colleges and universities so that it may continue to command and influence the deepest interests of contemporary students; for teacher and other professional fellowships; and for research grants.

III. PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS

STATE AND COMMUNITY PROGRAM

(Definite Appropriation)

Activities	1971 Actual	1972 Estimate	1973 Request	Increase or Decrease (-)
1. State-based grants	$587,400	$2,787,600	$5,685,000	$2,897,400
2. Special projects	370,025	750,975	750,000	-975
Total	957,425*	3,538,575	6,435,000	2,896,425

*plus 38,329 in gifts and matching funds.

The State and Community program of the Humanities Endowment is a major effort to encourage broad involvement of the American public in real examination of our national life -- as it has been, as it is, as it could be -- using the perspectives and methods of the humanities. Beyond that, this program is a grassroots program aimed at increasing dramatically the quality, extent, and effect of state and local programs in the humanities. In another respect, this program is a basic effort to add a new dimension to the field of adult education -- neglected at present by the best minds in colleges and universities, given low priority by most Federal agencies whose programs include a component aimed at adults, and in general diffuse and vague in its definitions of achievement. And, finally, it is a salient in the Endowment's effort to involve academic humanists in a fuller and more useful relationship with the general adult public, and to establish closer ties between the Endowment and groups rooted in states and communities.

Rational discussion of major national problems is indispensable to their solution: increasingly our problems require the control of technology, and no problems can be approached successfully without broad citizen understanding of the issues and choices involved. The state and community program intends the creation of state and local forums where informed discussion of the national life in all its variety can occur.

These local discussions will focus around the information and insights which academic humanists -- drawn from the local and state communities -- can provide. Experience to date suggests that a large public is interested in ways of participating in and deepening its appreciation of community life and education; and the Endowment's effort to support, focus, and give coherence to such local interest fills a large gap in the community. The encouragement and expansion of strong grass-roots programs in the humanities is essential to the real national impact.

Looked at from a different perspective, the Endowment's program is a model -- a concrete example -- of innovative adult education. Adult education has been a field in search of objectives. Whether in the Chautauqua movement, in the Great Books groups, in "night-school" history courses, or in training programs for social workers, adult education has suffered from being either too narrow to be of lasting use to the individual as a citizen, or too diffuse to be usefully applied Indeed, what has distinguished adult and continuing education in colleges and universities from other forms of education has been the failure to define a purpose which could command both the real assent of the "regular" campus community and the long-term interest and support of the larger society outside the campus. The state and community program defines such a purpose by encouraging a continuing examination of the dilemmas of the human being in society. Beyond that, the program provides alternatives to the vocationally-oriented credit course, and a more pragmatic rationale and approach to the informal non-credit "edifying" course by its insistence that programs must relate to problems of real concern to society. It witnesses that such education is an intrinsic function of any community

in its public context.

Central to the achievement of a program of this magnitude is the involvement of large numbers of academic humanists in a useful dialogue with general adult audiences. Academic humanists are central because they constitute the largest single pool of expertise in the disciplines the Endowment supports. While there are significant numbers of individuals outside that pool, the failure to tap the major repository of relevant information and insight would guarantee failure. The humanist is willing, indeed eager, to accept this responsibility, but for at least a generation there has been no generally available mechanism to place him in contact with the public other than in a severely limited way: and correspondingly, the humanist has developed a reticence about such activity because he has seen it abused by snake-oil salesmen. If the Endowment succeeds in bringing a significant number of humanists into useful and comfortable relationships with a general public -- and evidence suggests that this is already beginning in this program -- a major reshaping of the nature of education, of public dialogue, and of the humanistic constituency will be successfully taking place.

The program as a whole comprises two activities of the Endowment: (1) state-based programs, aimed at testing the ways in which broadly-based programs in the humanities can be developed within the states; and (2) special projects, conducted primarily at the community level.

1. State-based Humanities Programs ($5,685,000)
FY 1972 $2,787,600; FY 1973 $5,685,000; increase $2,897,400.

The main effort to achieve the goals mentioned above lies in the state-based program. This program brings the Endowment into partnership with institutions and organizations throughout a state to realize new levels of public activity in the humanities and new dimensions of discussion of real public concerns.

Concretely, the program aims at the following objectives:

1. to involve the Endowment in an effective partnership with groups drawn from the educational and civic leadership of the state;

2. to create new human and financial resources for public activity in the humanities within the states, by the full involvement of humanists in program activity, and by a matching provision for Federal funds;

3. to create increased public use of the humanities (at both thestate and local level) through increased public participation in the planning of such activity, and by relating program activity to the current conditions of national life;

4. to establish organizations within the states in order to learn what kind of permanent structures are most satisfactory for the strengthening and coordination of program activity within particular states.

The procedure for this program is built upon prior Endowment grant-making experience in public programs, and upon the specific circumstances of the humanities both locally and nationally. Briefly, these are that most humanists are in institutions of higher education; that most existing state-wide organizations or agencies (such as state historical societies or state divisions of archives and history and "state-wide" university extension networks) either concentrate on one aspect of the humanities, or concentrate on much more than the humanities alone; and that much existing experience in mounting public programs in the humanities is spread over a wide variety of institutions and organizations.

The fundamental method of the state-based program is to seek a loose "pooling" of resources and experience in an informal organization comprised of representatives of the strongest and most active humanities programs in each particular state. In a very few instances, the program works through state arts organizations where there is a full commitment to the humanities as well; but in general the intent is to draw upon existing expertise and interest in the humanities wherever it is found. It is not, therefore, a Federal "state-grant" program in the usual sense, since the state-based grants are made to organizations composed of private citizens (where appropriate, reinforced by public officials) with specific prior experience in adult education and in the humanities.

Once an initial "pool" of institutions and organizations is identified within a state, the Endowment staff consults at length with them about the goals and objectives of the state-based experiment; in every instance, the response has been enthusiastic. The Endowment then requests that they develop a proposal which meets general objectives of the program. Beyond that, the program requires that each Federal program dollar be matched by non-Federal funds, and that the bulk of program funds granted to the organizations by the Endowment be in turn regranted by them to local institutions and organizations. As part of its proposal to the Endowment, the organization must develop specific criteria and procedures by which they will judge and fund "regrant" proposals from within the state, including a description of how they will concentrate resources on a state-wide program "theme." In general, the Endowment provides program design grants (averaging $15,000) to these informal organizations in order to encourage their development of strong and well-considered proposals for operational funds.

In fiscal 1971, the first year of the state-based experimental program, six operational grants were made at an average level of $100,000, and ten additional groups were invited to apply for program design grants at an average grant amount of $15,000. The funds available in fiscal 1972 will permit operational funding of the fiscal 1971 program design group, plus continuation of the six fiscal 1971 operational groups, at an average grant level of $150,000. Beyond this, the available funds permit program design grants (at an average of $15,000) to be made in 20 additional states. Thus, by the end of fiscal 1972, 16 states will be operational at an average level of $150,000 each, for a total of $2,400,000 of Endowment funds, and

twenty more state groups will have received program design grants at an average of $15,000 each, for a total of $300,000.

Examples of state-based grants:

(i) The Joint Committee on the Humanities in Oregon received an experimental state-based grant of $100,000 in fiscal 1971. The committee proposed as its general theme "Man and the Land." The theme is intended to unify and increase the impact of all work under the grant, and programs developed by historians, philosophers, and other humanists will aid public discussion of the ecological and land-use questions that are particularly of public concern in Oregon. The committee has stimulated projects that make humanistic knowledge and insight more available to general public audiences by encouraging efforts to make the humanities relevant to public problems. The general theme of "Man and the Land" permits a variety of approaches: programs on changes in attitudes toward the land historically, Oregon Indian culture and the land, the land's relation to urban dwellers, to the young, and to the values of other groups. Beyond this, the committee put a priority upon developing programs for small communities, particularly in eastern and southern Oregon, and on the development of multi-media programs for general use.

(ii) The Missouri Committee for the Humanities, under an experimental state-based grant of $100,000, is concentrating upon the theme "Man and the American Dream, 1776-1976." A statewide forum to consider the theme initiated the Committee's activity. Distinguished humanists from institutions throughout the state met in discussion and seminar sessions with an adult audience broadly representative of all areas of the state. The forum considered the way in which the theme, the humanists, and the general adult public could be coordinated in Missouri; from the forum sprang six "regional demonstration grants" sponsored by the Committee aimed at presenting a concrete model of public programs in the humanities in all parts of the state. The demonstration grants will be followed by further Committee grants to institutions and organizations in communities throughout the state.

(iii) The Minnesota Humanities Commission has received an experimental state-based grant of $100,000 in fiscal 1972 to initiate a public program in the humanities under the general theme "Minnesota's Changing Life Styles." Using historians, students of literature, philosophers, and other humanists, the Committee will make grants to trace the development of social patterns and attitudes in Minnesota from the life styles of the Indians and the voyageurs, to the "dissenting life style" -- the young people who occupy a neighborhood in Minneapolis near the University of Minnesota. Grants will be made for what amounts to a coordinated examination

of the social history of the state and its implications for its present citizens -- all aimed at the general adult public of the state.

The experience of the Endowment in fiscal 1971 and thus far in 1972 has strongly indicated that there are large numbers of institutions and individuals within the states who feel urgently that resources are needed so that the humanities and the humanist can reach the public in a statewide effort, and that it is possible to command the talents and time of distinguished citizens, and the human and financial resources of institutions within the state, in order to raise the level of public discussion and understanding through the use of the humanities. Therefore, in fiscal 1972 and fiscal 1973, the Endowment plans to extend the experiment generally to the nation's 55 states and territories.

The amount requested for fiscal 1973 would permit the funding of the 36 state groups who will by then be in the operational stage or will have completed their program design and will be seeking operational funds. In addition it will permit program design grants to be made at an average level of $15,000 to groups in the 19 remaining states and territories which will be asked to begin the experiment in fiscal 1973. The program design funding will require $285,000. Thirty-six states in the operational stage at an average grant level of $150,000 from the Endowment will require $5,400,000. In this program the Endowment will experiment with a flexible funding range from $125,000 to $175,000 for each state-based group, subject to the recommendation of the National Council on the Humanities which, in this as in other programs of the Endowment, will consider, with expert advice, the s substance of each proposal, the range and extent of its potential impact and its clear budgetary needs.

2. Special Projects ($750,000)
FY 1972 $750,975; FY 1973 $750,000; decrease $975.

This program was originally created by the Endowment to provide support for a limited number of local projects initiated by community institutions and organizations, with the aim of reaching the general adult public and helping them to discover a new understanding of local problems through the knowledge and insight of the humanist. Each project ideally can function as exemplary: setting high standards of quality for public activity in the humanities. In both the State-Based and Special Project programs, the Endowment actively encourages the participation of historical societies, museums, libraries, and other local organizations and institutions which provide informal educational programs for the adult public. It is supplementary and complementary to the state-based experimental activity: until such time as fully operational state-based experimental groups exist in all the states, the special projects activity is the only device available to the Endowment for the support of locally-initiated public programs in the humanities tailored to the capacities of local institutions, and geared to local viewpoints and insights. In fiscal 1972 and 1973, priority will be given to special projects in states which do not have a fully operational state-based program.

Further, such an
/activity can serve as a concrete model for the activities of a subsequently-established state-based group and as illustrations of high-quality local programs in the humanities for existing state-based groups. The amount requested for fiscal 1973 will permit the funding of approximately 25-30 such projects
at an average grant size of $30,000. This is roughly the level of this activity in fiscal 1972.

Examples of Special Projects:

(i) In fiscal 1972, this program made a grant of $22,000 to the Chicago Public Library for a year-long program centered on "the city in historical and philosophical context." The Chicago Public Library is aggressively seeking to expand its role in the city, to become more than a repository for books, and to make the library's services available to a wider constituency than it presently reaches. With this grant, the library will offer a series of lectures and discussions on the nature of the city from a humanistic viewpoint; it will call on representatives of civic organizations from all over the city, and particularly from culturally deprived areas, for participation. Building upon the lecture-discussion series, the library will make its staff and its services available at neighborhood centers throughout the city for community-centered discussions based upon the over-all theme. The expectation is that by the end of the grant period the library will have substantially increased its ability to serve more than an educationally-advantaged population, and generated a genuine thoughfulness about the "meaning" of a city such as Chicago. The Endowment does not presently fund a state-based experiment in Illinois. The Chicago Public Library grant from the special projects activity will give a subsequent state-based group in Illinois a "leg up" on planning and implementing a statewide program, as well as possibly providing for the identification of individuals, institutions and groups who could be involved.

(ii) In fiscal 1972, the Endowment awarded a grant of $48,680 under its Special Projects program to the University of California, Davis for support of an institutional consortium project titled "The American Heritage in a Changing Society." The project started by bringing together the key elements of an informal "regional consortium in the humanities" in this North Central California region -- consisting of the University of California, Davis personnel, community service directors from the six community colleges within a 40-mile radius of the Davis campus, and representatives of the communities served by these community colleges -- to plan cooperatively for a series of seminars in each of the six community college areas on problems of local concern to which humanists could speak. At present the project is carrying out local community orientations on these plans' weekend seminars in each of the six areas on the

themes of justice, ecology, ethics, and the family; and community follow-up programs for further exploration of these topics. Through this program, the University of California, Davis anticipates the development of an on-going cooperative relationship with its local community colleges, and spirited and informed community discussions in the humanities with several thousand adults from the mixed populations of this area -- Indians, Mexican-Americans, Blacks, and Anglos -- on problems directly related to their community.

The Endowment views the University of California, Davis, project as a potential model for reaching other heterogeneous communities in California, and as a vehicle for generating resources in the humanities at the university and the community colleges for subsequent involvement in an eventual California state-based program of public activities in the humanities.

PUBLIC PROGRAM

(Definite Appropriation)

Activities	1971 Actual	1972 Estimate	1973 Request	Increase or Decrease (-)
1. Media Production and dissemination	$343,259	$1,272,778	$1,850,000	$577,222
2. National Humanities Series	494,000	1,100,000	1,900,000	800,000
3. Programs for museums and historical organizations	261,180	359,665	1,000,000	640,335
Total	1,098,439*	2,732,443	4,750,000	2,017,557

*plus $477,320 in gifts and matching funds.

The purpose of the Endowment's Public Program is to stimulate the desire, and provide the opportunity, for the adult public of the United States to have access to general education (as contrasted to formal instruction) in the humanities -- history, philosophy, literature, jurisprudence and other fields. Its distinctive task is to encourage the design and ensure the availability of a variety of

programs which may be used by different groups or, through the media, by individuals throughout the nation.

The evidence is clear that there is a very large public, and potentially an even vaster public, eager and able to gain knowledge of the past and influential ideas and life styles, and prepared to ponder their relevance to the present and future. This real yearning for deeper insights on the human condition is strikingly exemplified by the popular response to the televised broadcasts and the film distribution of Lord Kenneth Clark's "Civilisation" series, to the televised series on Henry VIII, and to the illustrated-lecture programs presented through the Endowment's National Humanities Series.

The Endowment proposes to continue and expand its support for production and dissemination of such programs for the adult public, utilizing all possible types and combinations of communication vehicles -- electronic and print media, exhibitions, speakers and discussion leaders. The funds requested for the Public Program for fiscal year 1973 would permit support for new and expanded projects of these types.

1. Media Production and Dissemination ($1,850,000)
FY 1972 $1,272,778; FY 1973 $1,850,000; increase $577,222.

Opportunities abound to transmit, through historical and biographical films, profound and rich experiences of the continuities and discontinuities of man's development, and to bring humanities disciplines to bear on subjects such as justice and law, and language and meaning.

After several years of activity in the production and distribution of film at an essentially experimental level, the Endowment, by fiscal year 1972, had itself achieved several substantial models for types of public humanities education programs which could successfully be encouraged and supported.

(i) A major activity was the television broadcast of the biographic work, "The Wright Brothers," produced with an Endowment grant by National Educational Television. Written and directed by Professor Arthur Barron, this remarkable color film not only gave a vivid account of the development and first flights of the Wrights' plane, but also succeeded in illuminating the nature of the brothers' personalities and conveyed a perceptive impression of the culture and spirit of their era.

(ii) Another biographic work is based on the stage presentation of the same title, "To be Young, Gifted, and Black." It traces the personal and literary development of Lorraine Hansberry, the author of "Raisin In the Sun" who died of cancer in 1964 at the age of 34. The film, which was the first presentation in NET's biography series begun this January, has received unanimous critical acclaim.

(iii) Demand continues for loan of films of the acclaimed "Civilisation" series, the distribution of which is possible as the result of an earlier Endowment grant to the National Gallery of Art. The thirteen 52-minute color films are made available free to community and campus audiences by distribution through colleges with less than 2,000 students. The programs present Lord Clark's synthesis of ideas and events of sixteen hundred years in the history of Western man. In FY 1971 the programs were viewed by an estimated 1,384,000 people and bookings already extend through fiscal 1972.

The Endowment has concerned itself with both the production of films and the development of organizational mechanisms needed to permit the widest possible distribution of film programs, free to the general public, through institutions such as museums and public libraries. Within these mechanisms there can be support for the creation and distribution of supplemental printed materials, such as study guides and reading lists related to the film programs to facilitate more intensive follow-up reading and discussion by members of the public audience whose interests are most deeply engaged by particular films -- thus ensuring that the public program in the humanities does indeed contribute to serious national dialogue on significant contemporary issues.

The FY 1973 request, while scarcely sufficient to support the production of one other series of the magnitude of "Civilisation," would nonetheless permit the production and distribution of several major programs, or of several short series, together with accompanying study materials. It will also enable support for essential development efforts to prepare treatments and scripts for prospective later productions.

2. National Humanities Series ($1,900,000)
FY 1972 $1,100,000; FY 1972 $1,900,000; increase $800,000.

More and more communities are requesting presentations of the National Humanities Series, conducted by the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation. Employing a format in which humanist lecturers, supported by performers, make presentations and lead discussions for general audiences and interested organizations, the Series went to approximately 60 communities in 40 states during fiscal year 1971.

Satisfied that the National Humanities Series, administered with Endowment funds by the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, has established a successful format and justified the careful expense of its experimental years, the Endowment has during the present fiscal year awarded grants for the establishment of two new centers (in addition to the Woodrow Wilson) for production and dissemination of Series programs: The Extensions divisions of both UCLA and the University of Wisconsin are designing programs in which academic humanists will take specially prepared media programs to a number of communities which have limited access to educational or cultural institutions.

Each center will be encouraged to have its own creative ideas on content, format, and styles of program presentations, permitting a healthy emulation of one another's best achievements. The two new centers, one located in the West and one in the Midwest, will provide effective geographic distribution for the series.

As with the first year of the Wilson project, the first-year funding of the new centers is at a modest level, but sufficient to permit an estimation of future success. (It should be noted that, as an increasing number of State-based organizational networks come into existence, they can request and make arrangements for Series presentations, leaving the Series centers increasingly free to concentrate on the production of highest quality programs, rather than distribution processes.)

3. Programs for Museums and Historical Organizations ($1,000,000)
FY 1972 $359,665; FY 1973 $1,000,000; increase $640,335.

Probably the most important contribution to the public which is served, or could be served, by the country's hundreds of impecunious museums and historical societies would be the provision of high quality, appealing exhibits, articulately interpreted and designed to provide a genuine educational experience. Far too often "historical exhibits" constitute simply a display of items of curiosity, rather than a well thought-out program for giving a sound and relevant understanding of an historical event or era. Very seldom is there a real attempt to show the direct or indirect relation of local cultural circumstances and practices to those in other parts of the country or the world. Such achievement requires the best inputs of academic humanists and experienced museum professionals.

It is proposed that approximately $700,000 be utilized in FY 1973 to mount exemplary exhibitions, gathered under the broadly demonstrative national title "perspectives on America," which would serve to relate important historic events of American history and cultural history to concurrent developments in various regions and localities. The basic exhibitions would include not only artifacts, documents, pictures, slide tapes, etc., but printed study guides; and they would be prepared by local museum and historical society personnel with the ongoing guidance of professional humanists, distinguished both by their scholarship and their concern for public education.

The Endowment has considerable expertise in this area and the proposed program stems both from the Endowment's increased capacity and from a recognition of present public needs. At a time when there is both disaffection with institutions of formal education and, paradoxically, an increasing demand for education, it is important that our public resources for the understanding of man in society do not remain merely places for the scholar's delight or the tourist's duty, but become active centers of community life. For many years the Endowment has encouraged locally developed exhibitions, supported education in the humanities for museum personnel, and encouraged the development

of expertise in state historical societies. The building now of a coherent national program directed towards the understanding of American life is an appropriate development of the Endowment's activities.

At the same time it is proposed to continue the museum fellowship program at a level of approximately $300,000. This program has been in existence for several years and provides fellowships for masters degrees to attract good students into careers in museums and historical associations which serve social rather than purely aesthetic purposes. Applications are encouraged from institutions which have programs in American studies, social anthropology and history, and which can provide a sound combination of academic and practical training to persons who intend to assume public educational roles in these museums and historical associations. Although this is a "low-profile" program which does not attract wide attention, it has succeeded in introducing some 120 well-trained younger people into professional careers in the country's museums. The need for more such personnel continues.

The Endowment's request for museum and historical association programs in FY 1973 therefore envisages a continuation of this professional training in the humanities, together with adequate funds to support about a dozen exemplary educational exhibitions. By judicious use of matching fund offers the Endowment would hope to attract complementary local support for these projects in every region of the country, and those which prove most effective may be suitable candidates for subsequent development into the kind of major touring exhibit presently being mounted by the Field Museum.

EDUCATION PROGRAM

(Definite Appropriation)

Activities	1971 Actual	1972 Estimate	1973 Request	Increase or Decrease (-)
1. Institutional grants				
a. Planning	$370,700	$700,000	$800,000	$100,000
b. Development	2,179,217	4,750,083	5,785,000	1,034,917
2. Higher education projects	1,560,329	2,212,492	2,650,000	437,508
NEH Professorships	--	--	300,000	300,000
3. Elementary and secondary	653,024	1,289,349	1,500,000	210,651
Total	4,763,270*	8,951,924	11,035,000	2,083,076

*plus $1,468,410 in gifts and matching funds.

When college graduates of 1961 were asked in a recent study to choose the kinds of courses they would take if they had the chance to do it again, the humanities were the overwhelming first choice of the respondents.[1/] The study, undertaken in 1968 by the Carnegie Commission on Higher Education, declared that "the humanities maintain their popularity with both men and women, graduates of good colleges and poor ones, and bright students and less bright ones..." It also indicated that graduates not only clearly preferred a broad general education with a humanistic content to a narrowly vocational one, but were also deeply concerned with social problems and clearly expected their education to relate to these concerns.

This preference for the humanities reflects an increasing national conviction that only through reliving and rethinking our basic culture can we achieve the maturity and humanistic orientation in which our pressing problems can be solved. The Endowment seeks to address itself to precisely these needs: to expand and improve the teaching of the humanities at all educational levels, to relate the study of the humanities to social concerns, and to foster a stronger humanistic orientation in the professions themselves.

The Endowment has found the desire for improvement to be strong in all types of educational institutions, and it offers support through its project, planning, and development grants to the whole variety, including the junior and community colleges, the predominantly black institutions, the four-year colleges, and to non-profit educational organizations as well as the universities and the schools. In FY 1971 the Endowment made 111 grants within its education program: every one of them was designed to bring the academic world -- the teachers, the curricula, the knowledge, the expertise -- closer to the interests and the needs of contemporary society. It is a fundamental premise of the Endowment's programs that, while knowledge is valuable, it exists not only to perpetuate itself, but to do so in relationship to growing and changing human beings. This is a role for education no different from that known to Socrates, Erasmus or Thomas Jefferson; it is a humanistic role; and the education activities of the National Endowment for the Humanities are, therefore, appropriately designed to support that role wherever academic institutions, long given to less vital purposes, seek to recover it for themselves.

1. Institutional grants.

Interest in Institutional Grants has been growing rapidly, for they provide timely assistance in refocusing and coordinating the humanities programs of colleges and universities. These grants can not only support humanities programs of comparable attractiveness a and pertinence to those in the sciences, but they can vitalize the rational study of issues, the neglect of which is one cause of stu-

1/ Joe L. Spaeth and Andrew M. Greely, Recent Alumni and Higher Education: A Survey of College Graduates. 1970, pp.69-97. A general paper prepared for the Carnegie Commission on Higher Education, based on a representative sample of 1961 college graduates.

dent unrest. Concerned with the total academic effect of an institution on the quality of human life, these grants enable students both to appropriate their cultural heritage and to confront intelligently the many value questions pressing for answers.

A. Educational Planning Grants ($800,000)
FY 1972 $700,000; FY 1973 $800,000; increase $100,000.

These planning grants enable a faculty task force to work out the design of new programs in a much more thorough way than the usual committee can. Changes in existing unimaginative programs and preparation of new and more demanding ones require the extended time and undistracted attention of representative faculty, students and administrative officers.

Since any development plan must assume careful planning, with pilot studies where possible, these grants offer promise of influence on the direction of an institution disproportionately larger than the amount granted. Funds for 20 to 25 grants each year are needed. The present rate of increase in requests for help with proposals for such grants implies that this number is quite modest.

Examples of Planning Grants (approximately $30,000 each)

(i) In 1971 a group of faculty and students at the six Claremont Colleges in California were enabled through an Endowment grant to develop plans for a new major program that will relate the literature, art, music, history, philosophy, and religion of a given time, within its social and political framework. Themes will be selected on which to base courses which will explore the relationships and draw comparisons between Western and non-Western cultures. This new venture is an effort to establish what are called "horizontal studies" in place of the present "vertical education" which the typical departmental major provides: to focus students' attention on that inter-relationship of ideas, beliefs and expressions, which forms a culture, rather than to study a single subject, or group of unrelated subjects, which in themselves do but little to enhance our understanding of man in human society.

(ii) Fisk University is planning an interdisciplinary studies program in the humanities that will allow students greater freedom of choice and provide more complete faculty and student interaction. Its purpose is to examine more fully the intellectual relevance of the black experience and its significance in developing self-identity. The humanities will become an integral part of the student's daily experience, through the development of courses focusing on man's aspirations and accomplishments, as well as on his experiences of frustration.

(iii) With the creation in 1970 of the College of Humanities and Social Sciences, Drexel University, traditionally a

technological institution, is seeking ways to bring about the union of humanities and technology. A planning grant will enable faculty and students to develop courses which stress the humanistic values and social obligations of professions, the arts, sciences and technology.

b. Educational Development Grants ($5,785,000)
FY 1972 $4,750,083; FY 1973 $5,784,000; increase $1,034,917.

Virtually all of the conditions of contemporary life -- the life for which our educational institutions propose to prepare their students -- have been undergoing profound stress and change, a state of affairs likely to continue. One result, for education, is that no portion of the curriculum can today be exempt from the intense scrutiny required to assure its lasting value to the student and relevance to the life, the world, and the decisions awaiting him or her upon graduation. As these prospects have become less and less predictable over recent years, the humanities' curriculum has become more and more important to the contemporary student. It is from this area of his studies that the modern college student looks for sources of continuity and identity and hopes to gain a sense of balance to see him through this uncertain period of his life, now compounded by the uncertain period of history we are living in. The contemporary student seeks usable knowledge and the basis for professional skill from every segment of the curriculum, but from the humanities he expects in addition something more immediate and urgent, something not formerly associated with literature and history and philosophy: readiness to make independent judgment and decision based on self-assigned goals and values. He has a right to expect this access to a new but needful level of readiness. But few humanities programs are ready to accord it to him because few universities have been alive to the new demands on the humanities; fewer still have been able to provide for them.

The institutional development grant is the Endowment's single most effective means both of encouraging a thorough examination of humanities programs in the universities and of furnishing part of the funds to overhaul them. With some of the humanities curricula in American universities unchanged in almost a century, the need for encouragement and guidance is as great as the need for money.

The most immediately effective use of grant money for educational development is to release key faculty people from short-term and routine demands so that they can make the broad and thorough study of their humanities program that is a necessary prelude to redesigning it in concert with the administration and the affected students. Minor amounts of a grant may be used to improve library holdings in some crucial areas of study, but facility improvement is not supported except when it is an indispensible aspect of a larger curricular renovation.

These kinds of grants are usually programmed over three or four

years, with the grantee insititution assuming a larger portion of total costs each year. The objective, in all cases, is to provide for a gradual and stable transition from public to private funding, so that by the expiration of the grant period the institution is able to sustain the development program entirely from private sources. Gifts-and-matching grants are used to fund some part of each approved grant so as to stimulate involvement of several funding sources and activate the grantee institution's efforts to raise private money. Typical grants range from $100,000 to $200,000 a year for two to five years. The average development grant made during the academic year 1970-71 was $360,330 over periods of more than two years. In fiscal year 1973 it is anticipated that between 15 and 20 such grants will be made, although the number of institutions that could qualify for and benefit from a development grant is obviously many times that number. Among the criteria for awarding this kind of grant is the potential of the proposed development program to serve as a model for other institutions of higher learning and thus multiply the benefits to be realized with public support. In consideration of this goal, institutions which would be likely to profit from it are invited to investigate successful development programs of Endowment grantees.

Examples of Development Grants

(i) Following up on two years of planning supported by the endowment, The George Washington University secured an award of $432,730 outright from the Endowment and $250,000 in gifts-and-matching funds in support of an experimental program in the humanities. This program focused on the problems and potentials of urban life in the District of Columbia, exploring the humanistic implications of field study by students going out into the community as well as the possible contribution of the humanities to the formulation of public policy.

(ii) A development grant to the Pennsylvania State University Medical School will result in the expansion of the School's Department of Humanities, the only such department among all the nation's medical schools. This program -- supported by an outright grant of $258,221 and a gifts-and-matching grant up to $100,000 -- will make possible a substantial humanistic orientation in the school, generating a thorough study and discussion of ethical questions related to medical practice, such as those concerning genetics, abortion, elective death, organ transplants or experimentation with humans. As a result this medical school may well become a center for research on such questions, research that is imperative and long overdue.

(iii) Bennett College, a small liberal arts college predominantly enrolling Negro women in Greensboro, North Carolina, has initiated a new program: the Bachelor of Arts and Sciences in Interdisciplinary Studies. A major feature of this program is involvement by the students in the local com-

munity, where they take an active part in the work of government agencies, educational efforts and industry. The four-year program carries an Endowment grant of $219,132 outright and a gifts-and-matching offer of up to $100,000.

2. Higher Education Projects Grants ($2,650,000)
FY 1972 $2,212,492; FY 1973 $2,650,000; increase $437,508.

The Endowment's Higher Education Projects Grants cover the wide variety of undertakings and promising experiments taking place all over the country. These projects include the development of particular courses, institutes for faculty members, conferences on ethnic studies, projects to integrate the humanities into professional education and the development of teaching materials such as films and film-strips.

Project grants have averaged $20,000 to $30,000, but occasionally reach as high as $100,000 on a gifts-and-matching basis. Currently about one-third of the applications received are funded, sometimes by only a fraction of the money needed. Moreover, the number of really worthwhile applications is increasing, a good indication that even when an institution is not yet ready to undertake large-scale planning and development it can still be the matrix for viable new programs, responsive to this generation of students and valuable to the future of the institution. The Endowment is convinced that these grants, modest in themselves, can instill a new vitality into stagnant humanities programs and foster the spirit of experimentation and adventure that should always be the impulse behind humanistic studies. In FY 1971 higher education project grants were awarded to 61 institutions; this year 100 to 150 institutions will receive them. The FY 1973 request will enable the Higher Education Projects Program not just to keep pace with the increase in well conceived applications but to stimulate academic humanists to undertake the kinds of projects that can excite similar efforts at every level, from the small junior or community college to joint ventures by major universities.

Within the Education Projects Program $300,000 would be allocated for a new activity, the National Endowment for the Humanities Professorships, intended to be a parallel effort to a program now being developed by the National Science Foundation.

In this program the Endowment would offer about fifteen leadership grants for outstanding college and university teachers of the humanities. The recipient would be designated a National Endowment for the Humanities Professor. He would be given the equivalent of a full year of released time, but the length of the project and the proportion of his time devoted to it in a given year could vary within wide limits. For example, he might wish to spend a part of one year consulting with colleagues and developing a new course, part of a second in experimental teaching, and part of a third in evaluating and disseminating the results of his experiment. The aim of the program would not be the rewarding of certain individuals so much as effecting through them changes in the present reward system, so that

good teachers will begin to get more of the prestige that presently goes to research.

The Endowment proposes that the NSF and the Endowment coordinate their Professorships through consultation and that occasionally a coordinated award be made to a scientist and a humanist at the same institution for a joint teaching endeavor.

Each award would offer the equivalent of a full year's salary over a one-to-three year period, necessary travel and, here appropriate, a student assistant and funds for equipment and materials. About fifteen such awards could be made with an allocation of $300,000.

(Note: this program was included in last year's appropriation request but had to be deferred because of inadequate funding.)

Examples of Higher Education Projects Grants

(i) In 1971 Mercer County Community College and Princeton University began a five-year joint educational project to develop a fresh approach to the teaching of technology in the community college, an approach which will help students in the technical disciplines become more aware that their designs must not only be technically feasible but must also be consistent with the values and concerns of the human community and the human environment. The project will serve as a model of a type of cooperation that can exist between a large university and a neighboring community college.

(ii) With Endowment support the Visiting Philosopher Program at the University of Connecticut will enable junior and community colleges, particularly those serving minority groups, to have their first sustained contact with some of our most creative philosophers so that they may gain a fuller sense of the excitement of original philosophic thought and of its relevance to their problems and concerns.

(iii) An Endowment supported oral history project at Mary Holmes Junior College in West Point, Mississippi, has enabled black college students to record the history of their community through the memories of some of its oldest residents as a means of developing the students' self-awareness and encouraging a fuller appreciation of their heritage, and of providing primary historical materials for research on rural Mississippi.

(iv) In recognition of the vital issues of value -- and human choice -- raised by advances in genetics and the biological sciences, the Endowment is supporting a two-part research and curriculum development program at the new Institute for Society, Ethics and the Life Sciences to explore the questions of population control, behavioral control, genetic engineering, and death and dying.

3. Elementary and Secondary Education Projects Grants ($1,500,000)
FY 1972 $1,289,349; FY 1973 $1,500,000; increase $210,651.

While the bulk of Endowment funds are allocated for higher education and public dissemination, the Endowment recognizes the role that humanities education must play in elementary and secondary schools, namely, to examine and clarify the values by which individuals and societies live. Like the college students, many high school students are demanding that humanities courses be more relevant to national concerns and more responsive to the problems of youth. Consequently there is great need for development of new courses and new approaches to teaching. The U.S. Office of Education will continue to bear primary responsibility in this area, but it is particularly important that the Endowment continue to support individual humanities projects where they have the potential to become models and encouragements for the development of genuinely effective programs to revitalize the teaching of children in their most responsive years.

Although a wide range of projects is supported, all are of an exemplary nature, pursuing the development of significantly new approaches to the teaching of the humanities in elementary and secondary education. The level sought for FY 1973 will enable the Endowment to fund 40 to 50 projects, including summer institutes in ethnic studies and selected fields for elementary and secondary teachers, the development of curricular and audio-visual materials for use in the schools, and experimental programs and projects within individual schools and school districts.

Examples of Elementary and Secondary Projects Grants.

(i) In New York, Project Weeksville is reconstructing the history of Weeksville, a pre-emancipation black community in what is now Bedford-Stuyvesant. Archaeological digs and searches of New York City records have involved both the community and students on all levels. In 1971, Endowment support helped bring the project to the elementary schools as students learned the history of their community through archaeological findings and artifacts.

(ii) The University of Illinois, in conjunctionwwith the Latin Committee of the College Entrance Examination Board, held a three-week summer institute to introduce high school teachers to a new Classics course which had been developed by the Latin Committee. The interdisciplinary course for students who do not read either Latin or Greek was designed to acquaint high school students with the classics of Roman and Greek civilization, which form the basis of Western culture.

(iii) Since many teachers of Indians are not Indian themselves and have little or no contact with Indian culture, Fort Lewis College in Colorado held a two-week institute on Indian history and culture, with a special emphasis on the tribes to which the teachers would be returning.

(iv) The National Humanities Faculty, originally developed through the Endowment's Office of Planning and Analysis, has proved itself during the past three years to be a successful venture, attracting wide interest and stimulating ideas for change among school administrators and teachers. The Faculty operates with its own board, which selects interested and qualified first-rate professional scholars to work directly with school systems and teachers. This program has been financed in part through gifts and Federal matching funds, but definite funds are needed to insure administrative continuity.

Because of exemplary programs developed under Faculty auspices during the 1970-71 school years, five school districts are serving this year as local humanities reference centers for other sch schools in their area. The five are New Canaan, Connecticut; Boston, Massachusetts; Middletown, New York; Chester, Vermont; and Richmond, Virginia. The Faculty will also be working in fourteen other school systems, all for the first time, in fourteen other school systems, all for the first time, in 1971-72: Ridgefield, Connecticut; Boise, Idaho; Jacksonville, Illinois; Indianapolis, Indiana; Lawrence, Kansas; Bloomfield Hills, Michigan; Mountain Lakes, New Jersey; Bronx, Rochester, Sinclairville, and Watertown, New York; Burlington, North Carolina; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and Vancouver, Washington.

Up to 60 school districts are expected to be served by the Faculty in 1972-73.

FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

(Definite Appropriation)

Activites	FY 1971 Actual	FY 1972 Estimate	FY 1973 Request	Increase or Decrease (-)
1. Fellowships for younger humanists	$975,595	$2,212,476	$2,375,000	$162,524
2. Senior fellowships	741,435	1,441,565	1,620,000	178,435
3. Junior college teacher fellowships	228,500	961,500	1,100,000	138,500
4. Summer stipends	165,000	300,000	400,000	100,000
5. Fellowships in selected fields	256,500	528,500	900,000	371,500

6. Fellowships in the professions	---	190,000	375,000	185,000
7. Summer seminars for teachers	---	---	440,000	440,000
8. Faculty development grants	110,799	1/ ---	---	---
Total	2,477,829	5,634,041	7,210,000	1,575,959

1/To be funded out of Education Division programs.

A fellowship buys time for its recipient -- time to catch up, investigate, develop new insights. Scholars and teachers, strengthened in the scope and quality of their knowledge, translate the fellowship experience into improved teaching, writing, and leadership in their given fields.

Fellowships are a proven mechanism for advancing the aims of education; yet the number available to humanists has always been far too small. This is true whether one judges by comparative opportunities available in other subject fields, or in the stricter terms of how many fellowships could be used effectively in the humanities. When the Endowment was established, there were fewer than 500 post-doctoral fellowhips annually available in the humanities, and the number of these has remained approximately the same. Sabbaticals (half-year leaves of absence, or full-year leaves at half-pay) have also traditionally been offered each year by a number of colleges and universities, but the number has not been large. Entering this situation, the Endowment awarded 157 fellowships and 128 summer awards in FY 1967 and has increased this number to an estimated 411 fellowships and 150 summer awards in FY 1972 -- thus very substantially increasing the support available to humanists and the advancement of humanistic knowledge.

The program proposed for fiscal year 1973 would continue the six existing fellowship and stipend programs, directed toward (1) younger college teachers, (2) senior scholars, (3) junior college teachers, (4) summer study for college teachers at all levels, (5) young scholars in selected fields, (6) leading individuals in non-academic professions; and (7) it would provide summer seminars at the major universities for small-college and local-college teachers.

1. Fellowships for Younger Humanists (225 awards, $2,375,000)
FY 1972 $2,212,476; FY 1973 $2,375,000; increase $162,524.

Fellowships are awarded primarily to younger teachers in the four-year colleges and universities for study related to their teaching. There are approximately 50,000 full-time humanities teachers

age 40 and under in the four-year colleges and universities. A minimum national target should be to provide fellowship opportunities to ten percent of this group over a seven-year period (i.e., over a normal sabbatical period). This would require up to 700 fellowships per year. As it is, approximately only 500 awards are presently available to college teachers in the humanities of all ages (not counting the Endowment's fellowships for senior scholars), but most of these go to the more established scholars. The Endowment therefore proposes to raise the numbers of these first-category fellowships from 200 in FY 1972 to 225 in FY 1973.

In the past these awards have been broadly distributed. They range over all the fields of humanistic study, and they go to scholars in every type of college and university and in nearly every state. In FY 1972, younger humanist fellowships and summer stipends covered 48 states and the District of Columbia; and 28 percent went to scholars in colleges, as opposed to universities.

Some examples of fellowship projects are the following:

(i) A professor of English from Hiram Scott College in Nebraska will study the relationships between ecology and humanistic studies. His study will include a comparison of philosophical and ecological views of man and his natural environment, and an analysis of the attitudes and values represented in literature and philosophy which appear to have contributed to such problems as the manipulation (and pollution) of the natural environment for specifically human ends.

(ii) An assistant professor of history at Montana State University has noted that although our knowledge of constitutional thought during the late 18th century is extensive, much about the origins of the American legal order remains unclarified. He plans to study the courts in particular, to help clarify the meaning and significance of the American Revolution, and will seek to answer such questions as how Virginia's patriot leaders, who were also lawyers, resolved the dichotomy between revolution in America and the maintenance of the local judicial and political traditions that they valued.

2. Senior Fellowships (90 awards, $1,620,000)
FY 1972 $1,441,565; FY 1973 $1,620,000; increase $178,435.

The Senior Fellowship program responds to proposals from senior or mid-career humanists which promise first-rate contributions to humanistic knowledge. The support available to the best of the senior humanists for uninterrupted study and research is clearly minimal in terms of the potential contributions to knowledge which these men and women are in a position to make. A measure of the lack of needed support for distinguished scholars in humanities fields is shown in a survey of highly-rated but unsuccessful

applicants for Senior Fellowships for 1968-69. The survey revealed that by the summer of 1970, 64 percent had not yet been able to complete the project for which they had sought NEH support!

On the basis of applications received in previous years, approximately 100 Senior Fellowships will be needed to make support available for projects of the highest quality. The 90 awards proposed for FY 1973 will come within range of meeting this need.

As with fellowships for college teachers, Senior Fellowships range across all humanistic fields of study. Emphasis is place on study which will contribute insights essential to a better understanding of issues of national importance, and on the teaching and interpretation as well as the discovery and creation of knowledge.

Some examples of Senior Fellowships:

(i) A professor of American literature at Jackson State College in Mississippi will do a critical study of the prominent black author, Richard Wright. A colleague and personal friend of Wright, she will show his contribution to literature and to the nation's culture.

(ii) A specialist in the field of juvenile justice, particularly in its social and psychological aspects, proposes a fresh examination of the philosophical and jurisprudential problems in this sensitive field. This professor of law at Boston College will direct his study toward deepening general understanding of the problems of treating delinquent youth, focusing on traditional child welfare philosophies as affected by the current emphasis on enforcing legal rights.

3. Junior College Teacher Fellowships (100 awards, $1,100,000)
FY 1972 $961,500; FY 1973 $1,100,000; increase $138,500.

These fellowships are needed as urgently as for four-year college and university teachers, but with a somewhat different emphasis. Junior college teachers for the most part use fellowships to increase general knowledge of their fields, in relation to immediate curricular and instructional needs, rather than for scholarly investigations. This specialized purpose, involving a somewhat different set of award criteria, is best served by a separate program of awards, restricted to these teachers who, with less than full professional training, are responsible for the education of a rapidly increasing number of the nation's young people.

In the best estimate we can make, there are about 24,000 full-time teachers of the humanities in junior colleges. A sustained effort will be needed to upgrade the excellence of their teaching.

The FY 1973 request for funds to support 100 awards, a small increase over last year, is intended to maintain the necessary forward progress.

Some examples of junior college teacher fellowships:

(i) An assistant professor at the Washington Technical Institute will plan an introductory humanities course, "Man and Community," in which she will demonstrate the relevance of humanistic concepts and communications skills to students biased in favor of technical training because they have been unable to relate the humanities to their career aspirations.

(ii) An instructor of social science at San Diego City College will study the development of Asian-Americans, a group that he feels has until recently been largely ignored by our society. His proposal arises from personal experience at a large urban community college with a pronounced racial mix.

4. Summer Stipends (200 awards, $400,000)
FY 1972 $300,000; FY 1973 $400,000; increase $100,000.

These smaller awards are offered to teachers in both the two-year colleges and the four-year colleges and universities, to help them carry out individual studies, prepare new courses, or revise old ones. A subsidiary value of the program is that it calls attention to the value of summer study and keeps the example of summer faculty grants before the colleges, with an eye to encouraging the broadest use of private funds.

Some examples of FY 1971 summer stipend projects:

(i) An assistant professor of humanities will study the problem of violence in contemporary Western culture in preparation for teaching a course on the subject in the curriculum of a newly-developed contemporary humanities program at Converse College in South Carolina.

(ii) At Macalester College in Minnesota an assistant professor of English will compare American and Canadian writing dealing with the westward movement and the developing frontier, paying particular attention to the differences between the two national experiences.

5. Fellowships for Guided Study in Selected Fields (75 awards, $900,000)
FY 1972 $528,500; FY 1973 $900,000; increase $371,500.

This program responds to a clear need for additional scholars

and teachers in certain critical fields -- fields where traditional curricula are deficient or behind the times, or where preparation of teachers has been neglected. It was established in FY 1970 with the award of 10 fellowships to young scholars interested in Afro-American studies to enable them to spend the 1970-71 academic year studying, under designated senior scholars, at four leading centers for such study.

In FY 1971, 30 fellowships were awarded for work in Mexican-American and American Indian, as well as in Afro-American, studies; and in FY 1972, 41 fellowships are being awarded for work in these fields. The fellowships provide opportunities not now ordinarily available to young scholars, making possible new levels of professional competence in both scholarship and teaching, and thus contributing to an increased general understanding of vital areas of knowledge too long neglected.

The budget request for fiscal 1973 would support 75 fellowships for such guided study. These would be used to support work in the three fields covered in FY 1972, and to extend the program into other areas of study in which additional competent scholars and teachers are urgently needed: for example, the study of ethical and humanistic implications of new biological discoveries and technological capabilities.

6. Fellowships in the Professions (50 awards, $375,000)
FY 1972 $190,000; FY 1973 $375,000; increase $185,000.

Community leaders and leaders in various professions -- law, journalism, engineering, city planning, architecture, medicine, social work, business and public administration, for example -- have an important influence on directions this country takes in all its affairs.

Unlike scholars and teachers, whose work involves the advancement and transmission of knowledge, people in the professions are concerned with the application of knowledge and have not generally felt the need to stand back from their work to examine its wider implications for the community and the nation. The quality of their leadership, like that of teachers and scholars, can be enhanced by a period of study designed to broaden and sharpen their historical and philosophical perspectives; in addition to serving the commonweal, the effect should be to demonstrate the practical value of the humanities among their colleagues.

Proceeding on the premise that leading professionals can schedule five months or so free for study and reflection, and can frame study proposals that promise to have significant impact upon the quality of Endowment is beginning in FY 1972 a small program of fellowships for such leaders. The budget for FY 1973 provides funds for approximately 50 awards for this purpose.

7. Summer Seminars for College Teachers (20 seminars, 160 teachers, $440,000
FY 1972 --; FY 1973 $440,000; increase $440,000.

These seminars -- a new program -- would provide opportunities for summer study under distinguished scholars at nearby universities to teachers in small colleges and in local and community colleges. Very few grants for independent summer projects are available to these people, and their importance in providing opportunities at the grassroots of America deserves support.

These seminars would provide opportunities for renewing teacher commitment and stimulating continued professional growth by bringing small college instructors into contact with first-rate scholarship and with the ambience and resources of a major center of learning. They would also serve a highly useful reverse function in bringing university people into touch with local college teachers and their problems.

For FY 1973 the Endowment proposes a pilot program of 20 summer seminars. Each seminar, which would have about eight teachers participating, would cost about $22,000,aallowing $2,000 per participant plus a housing allowance of $250 and cost-of-education payments of $500 per participant to institutions.

(Note: This program was included in the Endowment's appropriation request for FY 1972 but was deferred because of inadequate funding.)

RESEARCH GRANTS PROGRAM

(Definite Appropriation)

Activities	1971 Actual	1972 Estimate	1973 Request	Increase or Decrease (-)
1. Research grants	$1,125,063	$2,817,020	$3,500,000	$682,980
2. Editing grants	290,332	400,000	400,000	--
3. Bicentennial grants	174,877	339,648	300,000	-39,648
4. Research Resource centers	--	--	300,000	300,000
Total	1,590,272*	3,556,668	4,500,000	943,332

*plus $828,458 in gifts and matching funds.

The main purpose of the Endowment's Research Program is to provide support of American scholarship in the humanities.

Research in the humanities -- the study of human ideas, values, beliefs and actions in the past as they have revealed themselves in literature, philosophy, the fine arts, history and its associated disciplines, and in the humanistic social sciences -- is vital to man's understanding of his world and of his relationship to it and to his fellows.

The Endowment's research grants support the discovery of new knowledge in the humanistic disciplines which are the foundation of our educational system. They also aid projects to reconsider and revise old knowledge so as to bring it into consonance with new discoveries or to show anew its bearing on the rapidly changing circumstances of our times.

In making grants for these purposes the Endowment seeks and relies upon the best available scholarly judgment in the United States and abroad to adjudge the merits of proposals competing for grant support. Central to this process of scrutiny is consideration of the potential relevance of proposed projects to the general public' understanding of problems of current national concern such as race relations, urban problems, and questions of war and peace. Such proposals are encouraged by the Endowment in the hope of giving humanistic research the greatest possible practical significance.

Research grants range from a large, ongoing grant to the Modern Language Association of America for editing of definitive editions of outstanding American writers of the last century down to grants of $1,000 or $2,000 to private individuals for pursuit of particular research or writing projects. Such grants often include matching provisions to generate support for the humanities from philanthropic foundations or private individuals. In FY 1969 over $275,000 was granted on that basis, amounting to almost two-thirds of outright research grants in that year. In FY 1971 nearly $2.1 million was granted in gifts and matching, a third again as much as was granted to research projects on an outright basis, eloquent testimony to the effectiveness of NEH funds in enlisting new sources of support for the humanities.

The fiscal 1973 request for $4.5 million for humanistic research represents an increase of 28% over the FY 1972 appropriation. This may be contrasted with $24,747,250 in application requests in 1971, with $5,860,858 recommended and approved for funding and with $1.6 million actually funded outright. In absolute terms only one-third of the projects with the highest funding recommendations were funded outright; another third were supported on a matching basis but a remaining third of these meritorious projects, involving requests of $2,161,000, received no support of any kind.

It is clear that the number and cost of research applications will continue to increase in FY 1973. The higher level of funding

requested will not allow program expansion but will only permit the Endowment to continue its present relative level of grant making, i.e., about one of ten eligible applications funded outright and roughly an equal number funded from gifts and matching monies.

The Research Grants Division's activities for FY 1973 fall into four separate programs, one of them new. These are research grants for general purpose research, editing grants, the bicentennial grants program and a new and experimental program for Endowment support of research centers in the humanities.

1. Research Grants ($3,500,000)
FY 1972 $2,817,020; FY 1973 $3,500,000; increase $682,980.

The Research Grants program entertains applications and makes grants in the thirteen major fields and the ninety-three areas of scholarly specialization within them which, for the Endowment's purposes, make up the humanities.

The major purpose is the building up both of knowledge and of American expertise in the humanistic disciplines. Application to the division has risen at such a steep rate in recent years that projections one year ahead are difficult: but the best estimate is that the division will receive at least 1500 applications in FY 1973 and possibly many more.

The division has laid special emphasis on and made special efforts in a number of high-priority fields of research. The first of these in terms both of Endowment effort and of long-run significance is the growing field of Negro history and culture. Interest in this field and demands upon its capabilities recently have far outstripped its resource potential. The Black experience both in this country and elsewhere is little understood and poorly documented; material which does exist is scattered, poorly ordered and for practical purposes almost inaccessible to researchers.

The Endowment supports the editing of the papers of the famous Negro leader Booker T. Washington and, in a separate but allied area, the papers of the great abolitionist William Lloyd Garrison. Support has been given to a massive and long-term oral history project at Fisk University in Nashville to broaden its efforts to record the Black experience in the middle and upper South by means of oral history techniques. Similarly a grant offer has been made and a grant ultimately will be forthcoming to the New York Public Library's Schomburg Collection in Black history and literature. By general agreement the Schomburg Collection is the outstanding national resource for Black Studies but it has been under-funded for years and a great part of its holdings is uncatalogued or otherwise inaccessible to researchers.

Two-year support has been granted to an oral history project in

Chicago by an American social and labor historian to document by means of interview the early history of the labor movement in that area. Ultimately this effort may broaden to include documentary materials and possibly the establishment of a research center in this field. Another two-year grant has been made to the University of Minnesota to establish an historical and documentary archive bearing on the American experience of so-called "ethnic" immigrant groups to this country, i.e., people of Central, Southern and Eastern European origins. This project is compelling since the national publications and organizations which ethnic communities sponsored earlier in this century are now breaking up and their holdings are being lost or dispersed. When completed, such an archive will constitute a valuable resource for American social history.

2. Editing Grants ($400,000).
FY 1972 $400,000; FY 1973 $400,000; no increase

The Endowment's Editing Program supports scholarly editions of important literary or philosophical works. Hitherto the major item aided by this program has been the massive project of the Modern Language Association of America to edit and produce definitive texts of the writings of prominent American authors of the 19th century. This project is making available for the first time accurate texts, edited as nearly as possible in line with the author's known final intentions, of the works of Stephen Crane, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Nathaniel Hawthorne, William Dean Howells, Washington Irving, Herman Melville, Henry David Thoreau, Mark Twain, and Walt Whitman. The Endowment's assistance in this project is limited to preparation of the texts.

Publication of these volumes has been carefully designed to serve the layman's purposes as well as the scholar's. For example, in library editions textual footnotes and apparatus, which are of interest only to the literary scholar, are separated from the texts and printed in the back of the volumes, permitting commercial publishers, on payment of a nominal fee and on a nonexclusive basis, to bring out clear-text editions of these works in paperback for inexpensive purchase by school and college students and the general reader. So far ten volumes have appeared in paperback, one of them -- Hawthorne's Scarlet Letter -- in no less than eight separate paperback editions.

By the end of FY 1971, 44 of a projected 171 volumes had been published. In the current fiscal year (FY 1972), an almost equal number of volumes -- between 37 to 42 -- will be published or in press. It is anticipated that by the end of FY 73 over one hundred of these volumes will have been completed and the project will be well on its way to a successful conclusion.

The MLA project for American authors provides a useful example of the way in which Federal funding can generate large-scale support for humanistic projects which would not otherwise be available. In the last two years support from universities of this project has

been half again as large as Endowment support; support of publication costs, borne entirely by various university presses, is larger than either. On a rough estimate the Endowment is bearing less than a quarter of the cost of the entire project; without that support, however, it is unlikely that so large an undertaking would ever have been possible.

Support in 1973 at the same level as 1972 ($400,000) will permit this project to go forward at a steady pace. In addition, it will permit support for comparable projects, if not such broad-gauged ones, which are equally deserving of Endowment assistance.

3. Bicentennial Grants ($300,000)
FY 1972 $339,648; FY 1973 $300,000; decrease $39,648.

Under Public Law 89-491 the Endowment is mandated to encourage and coordinate "scholarly works and presentations focusing on the history, culture, and political thoughts of the Revolutionary War period." In keeping with this charge, the Endowment sets aside a specific portion of its research budget for studies relating to the Bicentennial. This year the request is for $300,000, the same as last year.

Much historical and documentary material currently available on the Revolutionary period dates from the last century, when historical studies were new and relatively untried; it is seriously outdated. Also, attention in the 19th century tended to focus largely upon the major figures of the Revolutionary epoch, such as Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, etc., leaving out of account other vital personages who, though less well-known, played significant roles in the winning of our independence and the founding of our Constitution. Endowment support under the Bicentennial program is effectively changing this situation.

Of primary importance among the Bicentennial projects is the University of Virginia's preparation of the complete edition of the correspondence of George Washington, which the Endowment has supported for two years; this edition eventually looks to the publication of all of Washington's correspondence, incoming as well as outgoing, in definitive fashion. Alongside the great Washington project the Endowment is also supporting Dumas Malone's massive life of Thomas Jefferson, the fourth volume of which appeared last year to unanimous critical acclaim; E. Francis Ferguson's edition of the letters and papers of Robert Morris, and definitive, scholarly lives of such figures as Alexander McDougall of Pennsylvania, Jonathan Trumbull of Connecticut and Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts.

Another Bicentennial grant supports an economist's study of probates of wills and other financial materials in the colony of Massachusetts in 1774 to determine as far as possible the structure and distribution of wealth in that colony. Still another project will use documentation in British Army and Admiralty archives bearing on

American prisoner-of-war camps in Great Britain to determine the political and social views of captured American enlisted personnel in those camps.

When completed, projects such as these promise to add a new dimension to our understanding of the birth of the Nation. The requested continuation of Bicentennial funding will permit the Endowment to support existing projects and to undertake initial support of the number of new proposals which are now coming before us. Little time now remains before the formal observances of the Bicentennial in 1976; additional funds for the Endowment in this program will permit it to take fullest advantage of that time.

4. Research Resource Centers ($300,000)
FY 1972 -- ; FY 1973 $300,000; increase $300,000.

Research centers, by concentrating scholarly materials and by giving clear focus to the collaborative scholarly efforts of individuals, can greatly encourage and efficiently accelerate the development of new and established fields of study. Our knowledge and understanding of Russia, for instance, owe almost everything to the establishment just before and after the second World War of the Russian Centers at Columbia and Harvard.

Inquiries and applications in the last two years indicate a continuing need for such centers in various humanistic fields. However, limitations on research funds have prevented the Endowment from undertaking extensive support of such centers. It is currently supporting a center in Black Studies at Fisk University and in American ethnic studies at the University of Minnesota, but this is far short of the needs. Because research has far-reaching implications of a practical kind for the public interest, for an understanding of areas, peoples and languages of the world, and often underlies national and international policy judgments which vitally affect the Nation, the Endowment requests funds to establish a special new Research Grants program for support of such centers in FY 1973 at the level of $300,000.

Research centers can operate at various levels. At the primary level they can serve to collect and order research materials and to make them available to researchers in a variety of ways; in such cases an Endowment grant would be limited largely to the costs of collection and administration, as is presently the case with support at Fisk University and the University of Minnesota. At another level they can serve as forcing-houses of scholarship in important fields of study by concentrating materials and also scholars whose interaction, both personal and scholarly, can greatly accelerate the development of given fields of study. At the highest level centers can undertake graduate and post-doctoral training (as well as the functions previously mentioned) by fellow-ship grants of various kinds. At all levels there will be a certain effect

designedly or otherwise, on undergraduate education owing to the concentration of scholarly personnel and graduate students which such centers involve.

Since the Endowment support of such centers would be envisaged as "start-up" costs for a limited period of time, perhaps five years and since host institutions should make a commitment to shoulder a growing proportion of costs through that period, most Endowment grants probably should be for materials, not scholars. Matching funds will play a role in support for centers and in most cases a partially matching grant application will be urged on applicants from the beginning. Though costs will vary, contacts with consultants and research center directors indicate that they will average $100,000 a year and that, after the initial year, we should be prepared to add two or three new projects a year for four years, levelling off at that point with 10 or 15 centers in operation, new ones being added only as old ones become self-sustaining in whole or large part.

PLANNING: DEVELOPMENT, EVALUATION AND DISSEMINATION

(Definite Appropriation)

Activities	Actual	1972 Estimate	1973 Request	Increase or Decrease (-)
Planning, development, evaluation, dissemination	$146,180*	$651,362	$1,570,000	$918,638

*plus $355,890 in gifts and matching funds.

It is essential that the programs of the Endowment not become frozen into set patterns, that they be coordinated so that there may be a coherence and balance to the work of the Endowment as a whole, and a responsiveness to national needs. To assist the Chairman in coordinating these activities and in developing a cogent national program is the primary task of the Office of Planning and Analysis. To this end it seeks not only to maintain a balance between the work of the five main divisions of the Endowment but also to explore and develop new programs where it discerns a need not answered by the existing divisions.

It has the responsibility, too, of evaluating the needs for humanistic education and assessing the impact of programs which the Endowment sponsors. For this purpose it must keep account of the resources and facilities available for education in the humanities.

And finally, the business of the office is dissemination. For

it is a premise of the Endowment that the projects which it supports shall be useful -- not merely in the formative development of the individuals and institutions by whom they are undertaken, but subsequently by comparable individuals and institutions who may find through their example a similar enrichment of personal and professional life.

To keep the agency open to new ideas, to ensure that its programs are both coherent and responsive to the needs of the American people, and to extend a knowledge of its work to those who may find it instructive, the Office of Planning and Analysis undertakes a variety of grant and contract activities for the development of new program ideas and the evaluation of Endowment operations. These are among the activities provided for by recent Appropriation Acts, which state: "not to exceed three percent of the funds appropriated to NEH for the purposes of Section 7(c) shall be available for program development and evaluation." The dissemination of results is covered by Section 7(c) (4) of P.L. 89-209 (as amended by P.L. 90-348) which authorizes the Endowment to "foster the interchange of information in the humanities."

Because the tentative and exploratory nature of these activities demands considerable flexibility in both their planning and budgeting allocation, and because such a small amount of past appropriations has been set aside for them, they have customarily not been itemized in the budget. In view of the major increase sought for planning in 1973, however, an approximate distribution of the total request among OPA's three major functions is noted below.

Development (Approximately $1,340,000)

To explore new avenues for the effective use of the Endowment's funds, OPA supports promising proposals which may not seem to fall into any specific program category or which, initially, overlap the missions of the established programs. The history of the Endowment is marked by examples of such projects:

(i) The National Humanities Faculty, begun as an experimental undertaking by OPA, is now a regular operating program of the Education Division (q.v.).

(ii) The Dallas Public Library experiment, initiated this past year, is designed to test the use of the neighborhood library as a service facility for providing both information about and the means for acquiring pre-college and college-level education and, thus, offering an alternative to traditional institutional programs.

(iii) A major share of project funds ($150,000) during FY 1971 was allocated to the planning of the State-based humanities programs. These funds are being used by ten states to survey their needs and resources for public humanities education, to plan model programs, and to create the effective

administrative mechanisms necessary to qualify for (and to use wisely) the larger operational grants being made available in fiscal 1972.

The Endowment is consistently attempting to reach and involve directly in the humanities new groups of people, and in 1973 the agency will seek to extend its constituency to include fresh sectors of the population which, for lack of access to suitable channels, traditionally have not been actively involved in humanities programs. The Endowment plans to take an active role in identifying needs and in designing, or stimulating others to design, program mechanisms with the potential for meeting those needs. Once developed and tested, these programs can be transferred to NEH operating divisions leaving planning funds available for similar program development in subsequent years.

In fiscal 1972,a sustained development effort is being directed at younger people, both those still in school and those no longer enrolled in formal educational programs. This new undertaking Youthgrants in the Humanities, was launched in February of this year, and the first grants are expected to be made before the end of FY 1972. The experiences of other agencies, such as the National Science Foundation and the Office of Education, shows that once stimulated, students will respond with both imaginative and yet practical proposals to make their education more meaningful and their communities more human places in which to live. While each of the Endowment's operating divisions will continue to be open to applications from youth groups, the OPA program will be an identifiable activity: about 20 projects (ranging between $1,000 and $10,000) are expected to be funded in the present year's pilot program, and support of up to 50 projects is anticipated in fiscal year 1973, or an average of one per state.

Another particular area of need which will have priority in future program development will be continuing -- or adult -- education. A renewed interest throughout the country in opportunities for higher education outside the confines of the college campus has highlighted the need for carefully controlled experimental models which can make basic humanities education available and attractive to citizens who do not choose to follow conventional paths to an academic degree. The use of the public library as a continuing education facility, for example, heretofore experimented with only in large cities, will be tested in small towns and rural areas, which traditionally have had few or no opportunities for humanistic education beyond high school. Either separately or in tandem with an education program administered through the public library or some other such community agency, the vast opportunities which television presents for the study of the humanities outside the University are principal foci in the Endowment's development plans.

The audience served by library and television programs is broad

and various, its primary constituency being out-of-school youth and adults who want to pursue a self-developed, self-directed course of study for enrichment or college credit. While this group needs a facility, resources and creatively designed formats to help them carry out their own study plans, there are other groups who, because of different needs and objectives, require specially structured programs of continuing humanistic education. One of the most important of these groups -- judged in terms of the impact they have on our society -- are business executives and administrators of public agencies. Drawing on its substantial and successful experience with fellowships for humanistic scholars, the Endowment's Fellowship Division is experimenting this fiscal year with a small program of fellowships for business leaders and others working in the non-education professions. Unfortunately most of these individuals can not take an extended leave of absence to pursue full-time study at an educational institution. The need, therefore, exists to develop a program offering a variety of alternative forms of humanistic study which will permit "practical men of the world" to continue their own liberal education and, more importantly, enable them to look at their work (and daily decisions) in terms of broader human concerns and pressing societal issues.

These are examples of major demonstration projects in which the Endowment, through its Office of Planning, will take initiative to assure that important needs receive adequate attention and that careful planning will precede, thorough documentation accompany, and objective evaluation follow the implementation of programs designed to meet those needs. Approximately one half of the requested "development" funds will be kept available for such significant exploratory activities which, as the Endowment's major divisions respond to already well recognized demands, remain its means of responding to emergent needs of a society constantly scrutinizing itself.

Evaluation (Approximately $60,000)

Sound programming depends on critical evaluation, and that evaluation is no less necessary than it is difficult in an area like the humanities which defies the usual standards of measurement.

The prerequisite of a good evaluation program is availability of information. During the 1970-71 period a major effort was undertaken to design an information retrieval system within the Endowment which could provide grant data needed by the Endowment, the Office of Management and Budget, and the Congress. The 1971-72 period has seen completion of the system and its extensive use to develop the information required for program planning and analysis.

Following on this development, staff are giving special attention in fiscal 1972 and 1973 to the design of a general evaluation framework, including procedures and criteria, for assessing the impact of NEH programs. The immedicate usefulness of such evaluative procedures will be seen in assessing the effectiveness of the sizable institutional development grants now being awarded in the Education

program (q.v.) and the newly instituted state-based humanities programs (q.v.). A clear assessment of these is essential if other organizations are to profit fully from the work accomplished by the first group of grantees.

It is evident, too, that as the Endowment moves to support cultural education adequately at every level and in every state it must seek out and assemble information on successful programs for education in the humanities which exist under various auspices in different parts of the country. Still relatively little is known about the production and dissemination of humanistic knowledge, although miscellaneous information is available in Government and private agencies and institutions. An important task in 1973 will be to begin to assemble such information so that the Endowment and other agencies, both Federal and private, may effectively use their resources in areas where there is most need, without the risk of either neglect or duplication.

Dissemination (Approximately $170,000)

By disseminating information about successful projects to potential users, the Endowment helps organizations with humanities programs to learn from the experience of others. By this means the Endowment increases the impact of its efforts and maximizes the uses of its funds.

(i) Humanities. The major means of dissemination has been the Endowment's highly successful newsletter, HUMANITIES, which first appeared in 1970 as a quarterly. To keep pace with expanded Endowment activity and in response to its enthusiastic reception by educators and others engaged in humanities programs, the newsletter is being expanded to bimonthly publication. Through its more frequent appearance, it will be able to disseminate even more information about successful innovations in the humanities which might be replicated.

(ii) Experiments in the Humanities. With the same concern of extending the knowledge of projects which it has found useful, the Endowment recently embarked on its Experiments in the Humanities program. The objective of this program, the planning of which has just been completed, is to offer to the education community and the public a series of in-depth case studies of noteworthy education projects funded by the Endowment. Each of the studies will be prepared by an eminent writer selected on the basis of his ability to exercise independent judgment about the experiment and to describe its development and results in a manner understandable by teachers, school officials, parents and others concerned with renewing the educational system. Between five and ten such studies are planned for this year and within the present request up to twelve studies can be undertaken in fiscal 1973.

(iii) The Jefferson Lecture in the Humanities. The efforts of the Endowment are not intended, like those of many organizations involved in the humanities, to be directed at aiding only individuals or institutions concerned with research or education. To reach beyond these groups to the average citizen, the Endowment has initiated two specific undertakings, one of them, the Jefferson Lecture, just this year.

Most societies in the free world have devised some means, appropriate to themselves -- a laureateship, a national academy, a national prize -- of acknowledging formally, in a manner both symbolic and useful, the importance of the humanities to their national life. Until this year, however, although the United States officially acknowledged (by the Fermi Award, and the National Medal for Science, for example) the importance of scientific achievement, it had failed formally to recognize the unique contributions to the Nation of men who are concerned with man and with man's course on this earth. By means of the Jefferson Lecture, the Nation now recognizes those contributions. The Lectureship not only confers a signal honor on its recipient but it also provides the American public with an opportunity to gain through him a deeper understanding of the sources and implications of our cultural heritage. For, from the rostrum in the Nation's capital afforded by the lectureship, and in subsequent publication, one of the country's great thinkers will be able to bring his learning, his insights, his humane wisdom to the general public. This budget request includes provision for continuing the Jefferson Lecture in 1973, thus establishing it as an annual event in the cultural life of the Nation.

(iv) Good Reading in the Humanities. As a less formal means of disseminating humanistic thought directly to the broad public, NEH began supporting in fiscal 1971 the development of a series of reading lists, which would inform the general reader about distinguished works on important subjects. Each of these "Good Reading in the Humanities" lists describes up to 10 books which are characterized both by sound scholarship and by a clear readable style and which are available in most book stores and libraries. Thus far, lists have appeared on the American Revolution, the humanistic aspects of the environment, and others near completion concern the relation between higher education and society and the historical development of the city.

The response to the first lists has been so great that reprints as well as preparation of lists on additional subjects are now being planned. The request for 1973 includes funds for 10-15 lists. These will continue to include lists which bring together works from many disciplines to illuminate a problem area (like race relations, civil liberties) and lists which focus on the work and unique contributions of scholars in each of the specific fields comprising the humanities. In issuing these lists the Endowment hopes to encourage American humanists to emulate their European counterparts by writing for and

sharing their insights with broader audiences.

IV. MATCHING FUNDS

(Indefinite Appropriation)

	1971 Actual	1972 Estimate	1973 Request	Increase or Decrease (-)
Federal matching	$2,500,000	$3,500,000	$3,500,000	--
Gifts and donations	2,500,000	3,500,000	3,500,000	--
Carryover from previous year	2,173,962 2/	4,005,445 2/	--	-4,005,445
Total available	7,173,962	11,005,445	7,000,000	-4,005,445
Total obligation	3,168,517	11,005,445	7,000,000	-4,005,445

Through matching funds provided from the indefinite appropriation the Endowment stimulates private gift-giving in support of the humanities and encourages colleges and universities, professional societies, research organizations, and other institutions with humanities programs, to develop new sources of funds and thus broaden their base of support.

The offer of gifts to the Endowment has steadily increased from $100,000 in fiscal 1967 to $2.5 million (the limit of the appropriation) in fiscal 1971. The $2.5 million was made up of 517 separate donations, a number greater than the total number of gifts received in the entire preceding five-year period. The five-fold increase over the year before in the number of gifts from private individuals (and the nearly half-million dollars they donated) indicates a rapidly growing awareness of and support for Endowment activities among the general public.

As one example of that broad support, it may be noted that 73 of the 517 gifts were individual donations (or pooled funds to which individuals contributed) to further the work of the National Humanities Series, and came from Ephrata, Washington; Grants Pass, Oregon; Poplar Bluff, Missouri; Liberal, Kansas; Dalton, Georgia; Due West, South Carolina, and many other small towns across the land where the Series has appeared.

1/ Includes gift in property of $117,325.

2/ These carryovers resulted primarily from gifts received too late in the fiscal year to be obligated; almost all of these funds, however, were already committed to approved projects.

Together with the Federal matching funds they released, the FY 1971 gifts added $5 million to the Endowment's budget constituting over 30% of total new funds available during the year and helping to support 110 projects.

The distribution of the gifts among the Endowment's programs along with comparative data from the previous year is shown below. Particularly striking this past year was the large increase in the amount of money received on behalf of humanities research projects, activities which traditionally have attracted very little support.

Gifts Received, 1970-71, by Program
(amounts in thousands)

Program	1970		1971	
	Amount	(%)	Amount	(%)
Education, total...	$956	(48)	$1,116	(45)
(Development)			(502)	(20)
(Other)			(614)	(25)
Research.....	276	(14)	1,045	(41)
Public	518	(26)	221	(9)
Planning.....	248	(12)	118	(5)
	2,000	(100)	2,500	(100)

Among the 110 projects being conducted with the aid of private gifts received last year are the experimental residential college at the University of Vermont, a folklore institute in Arizona for teachers of minority group children, a community education center for the Spanish-speaking population in Washington, D.C., a speakers program on human values at the University of Mississippi, the planning of Black music centers around the country, the educational activities of the Frederick Douglass Museum of African Art, the highly acclaimed "Wright Brothers" television program, editions of the papers of American statesmen, a research center concerned with Jewish history and culture, interdisciplinary fellowship programs, archaeological projects abroad, studies of American scholars in Soviet-bloc countries, and a national community discussion program focusing on issues of U.S. foreign policy.

The fiscal 1972 indefinite appropriation was $3.5 million, for the full amount requested by the President, and the fiscal 1973 request is for the same amount, $3.5 million. Approximately one half of these funds are expected to be used in the Education Division where they will play a critical role in the success of the institutional development program. Awards made in this program consist of a combination of outright and matching grants, designed to help assure that the grantee institutions, by locating private sources of support, will be able to continue their development

program at the end of the grant period.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

Gifts Received: Actual 1967-71 and Estimated 1972-73 (in thousands)

Program	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	Total 1967-71	1972 (est) 1/	1973 (est) 1/
Planning	$65	$50	$154	$248	$118	$635	$50	$50
Public 2/	20	152	123	518	221	1,034	320	320
State and Community 2/	- -	- -	- -	- -	(19)	- -	100	100
Education	21	88	741	956	1,116	2,922	1,570	1,570
Fellowship	- -	- -	5	- -	- -	5	- -	- -
Research	- -	35	239	278	1,045	1,597	1,460	1,460
Total gifts (and pledges)	106	325	1,262	2,000	2,500	6,193	3,500	3,500
Matching funds	106	325	1,262	2,000	2,500	6,193	3,500	3,500
Subtotal	212	650	2,524	4,000	5,000	12,386	7,000	7,000
Unobligated balance from prior year	- -	120	505	1,549	2,153		4,005	- -
Adjustments 3/	- -	- -	-81	20	21		- -	- -
Total available	212	770	2,948	5,569	7,174		11,005	7,000

Obligations from Gifts and Matching Funds, FY 1967-73 (in thousands)

Planning	$50	$80	$50	$645	$356	$1,181	$100	$100
Public 2/	- -	85	421	572	516	1,594	900	640
State and Community 2/	- -	- -	- -	- -	(38)	- -	200	200
Education	42	100	650	1, 454	1,468	3,714	5,000	3,140
Fellowship	- -	- -	- -	10	- -	10	- -	--
Research	- -	- -	278	735	829	1,842	4,805	2,920
Total obligated	92	265	1,399	3,416	3,169	8,341	11,005	7,000

Program	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1967-71	1972 (est)1/	1973 (est)1/
Unobligated balance .	120	505	1,549	2,153	4,005		- -	- -
Total available.....	212	770	2,948	5,569	7,174		11,005	7,000

1/ Projected on basis of 1971 data.
2/ Data relating to the Special Projects activity, administered as part of the State and Community Program beginning FY 1972, are included in the Public Program 1967-71.
3/ Includes returns from prior years' grants (+) and transfers to other accounts (-).

MEMBERSHIP OF HUMANITIES COUNCIL

Mrs. HANSEN. Also insert a list of the current membership of the National Council on the Humanities in the record.

Dr. BERMAN. Yes.

(The list follows:)

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON THE HUMANITIES

Chairman of the Council: Ronald S. Berman, Chairman, National Endowment for the Humanities.

TERMS EXPIRING IN 1974

Mr. Jacob Avshalomov, conductor, Portland Junior Symphony, 919 SW. Taylor Street, Portland, Oreg.

Mr. Allan A. Glatthorn, director, alternative schools, project, Elkins Park, Pa.

Mr. Henry Haskell (retired journalist), Summit House, 750 West 47th Street, Kansas City, Mo.

Dr. Mathilde Krim, Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research, 410 East 68th Street, New York, N.Y.

The Revered James Wm. Morgan, First Methodist Church, Post Office box 777, Denton, Tex.

The Reverend Walter J. Ong, S.J., professor of English, St. Louis University, St. Louis, Mo.

Mr. Eugene B. Power (founder, University Microfilms, retired), the Plymouth Building, 2929 Plymouth Road, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Professor Robert Ward, Department of Political Science, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Dr. Stephen J. Wright, College Entrance Examination Board, 888 Seventh Avenue, New York, N.Y.

TERMS EXPIRING IN 1976

Mr. Robert O. Anderson, chairman of the board, Atlantic Richfield Co., 717 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

Mr. Lewis White Beck, Burbank professor of moral and intellectual philosophy, University of Rochester, Rochester, N.Y.

Miss A. Louise Blackwell, associate professor of English, Florida A. & M. University, Tallahassee, Fla.

Mr. Leslie H. Fishel, Jr., president, Heidelberg College, Tiffin, Ohio.

Mr. Leslie Koltai, chancellor, Junior College District of Metropolitan Kansas City, Mo., 3130 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.

Mr. Sherman E. Lee, director, Cleveland Museum of Art, 11150 E. Boulevard, Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. Herman H. Long, president, Talladega College, Talladega, Ala.

Professor Rosemary Park, Graduate School of Education, University of California at Los Angeles, 407 Hilgard Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.

Mr. Arthur L. Peterson, professor, Department of Political Science, Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio.

TERMS EXPIRING IN 1978

Dr. Jeffrey Hart, East Thetford, Vt., professor of English, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N.H.

Dr. Sidney Hook, 345 Eighth Avenue, New York., N.Y., professor of philosophy (emeritus), New York University, New York, N.Y.

Dr. Martin Kilson, 4 Eliot Road, Lexington, Mass., professor of government, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

Mr. Irving Kristol, The Public Interest, c/o Basic Books, 404 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y.

Henry R. Luce, professor of urban values, New York University, New York, N.Y.

Mr. Richard R. St. Johns, president, Filmways, Inc., 359 North Cannon Drive, Beverly Hills, Calif.

Mr. Sheldon H. Solow, builder, 75 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

Dr. Frank E. Vandiver, 6134 Chevy Chase Street, Houston, Tex., provost, Rice University, Houston, Tex.

Prof. Hanna Gray (Mrs. Charles M.), 5660 South Blackston Avenue, Chicago, Ill., professor of history, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

STATE-BASED HUMANITIES PROGRAM

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $5,685,000 for State-based humanities program. Since this program just recently began please give the committee a detailed description of this program.

Dr. BERMAN. That is quite true. We have only in the last 2 years begun an operation which will eventually affect the whole United States. In 1971 there were six State-based operational grants at a level of $100,000 each. This year there will be 16 operational programs and 20 more being planned for implementation next fiscal year. The operational grants are running now at a level of $150,000 each. The design or planning grants are $15,000 each, sufficient, we hope, to enable the State-based group to formulate an operational program for the future.

The State-based program is highly cooperative. One of the things that we try to do is to bring together people with a variety of interests; but always I think with some sense that, since they do have a common cause, there has to be some conception around which their program should be structured. I think we view that conception in this way:

It has to be rather strictly tied to the study of the humanities, and it should have at base some connection with academic expertise. So, generally, when a group is given a planning grant, we try to have it include one or two academic people, one or two business people, representatives from other walks of life, and perhaps some with experience in government administration.

Mrs. HANSEN. Who selects grantees?

Dr. BERMAN. This really is a flexible developing process. We make inquiries of a large number of organizations, experts, and public bodies including Congress.

Mrs. HANSEN. I notice there is a Joint Committee on the Humanities in Oregon. Who appointed this committee? Is this committee eligible to accept moneys from the Federal Government and do they receive State funds?

Dr. BERMAN. In Oregon the Chairman is Mr. Thomas Vaughan, Director of the Oregon Historical Society.

Mrs. HANSEN. By whom was he appointed?

Dr. BERMAN. I think his selection antedates my appointment. I will call on Mr. Barcroft.

SELECTION PROCESS

Mr. BARCROFT. If I could describe the process of selection in Oregon, I think it would illustrate the process of selection in other States as well. We called about 18 national organizations involved in adult education and in public affairs and in the humanities and asked them to suggest people who had a reputation of being extremely competent in their field. We called on the American Association for State and Local History which is a national organization for all State and local historical societies. They indicated Tom Vaughan was a man of great strength and extremely competent and active in an historical society which was indeed reaching a great deal of the public in Portland and Oregon. We had known Mr. Vaughan, of course, several years earlier because he had been involved in other grants from the endowment in the past for public activities in the humanities.

So we assembled, through calling these 18 or so national organizations and then calling around in the State as well, people in adult education, university and college administrators, the community college administrators, the newspaper editors, simply asking them who in your State is in fact doing exciting public activity and making the resources at colleges and universities and other kinds of resources available for public education.

Out of those named, the endowment staff asked an initial group of three people to come to Washington and meet with us for a day and a half to talk about negotiating a State-based program in Oregon. One was Tom Vaughan, one was Duane Andrews, director of Continuing Education for Oregon State System of Higher Education, and one was Omar Bacon of the Medford Public Library, who, again, had been recommended by the American Library Association, also by the local public libraries in Portland and other parts of the State.

We asked these three people whether or not they could themselves identify and select a representative group of people from adult education, from public organizations such as libraries and historical societies, from civic groups, and colleges and universities in the State, who could in fact develop and submit to us a plan for a statewide program of public humanities activity.

The legislative authority for proceeding in this fashion is that the endowment is authorized to make grants to unincorporated groups provided that they have an adequate fiscal agency who can assure that they can keep records according to Federal guidelines.

These three persons who initially had been identified by the endowment as a kind of nucleus then added five more, after consultation within the State, on the basis of their expertise in adult education and humanities. That then was the group that subsequently applied to us for a planning grant to develop a program across the State and later for an operational grant to meld the program in the State. This is the procedure.

RELATION TO STATES

Mrs. HANSEN. How many States in the United States have the flexibility within their gubernatorial executive fund for such contingencies as funding a humanities program and how many legislatures have appropriated specific funds for this purpose?

Dr. BERMAN. In answer to your previous question, we have relied rather heavily on congressional instruction by our authorization committees in both the House and Senate, which urged that we conduct an experimental State-level program for a period of 2 or 3 years. We have not asked a Governor to designate a State agency for this purpose, nor have we encouraged our groups to seek State-appropriated funds for this purpose. Rather we have asked them to match it on a 1-to-1 basis from private and local sources, with in-kind contributions from museums, historical societies, libraries, and universities. We have asked them over the next 2 or 3 years to simply explore with us the best way to make this program permanent, but we have not asked anyone at this point to try to get State legislative action.

Mrs. HANSEN. In essence this is a pilot operation to determine what the potentials are and to develop State organizations.

Dr. BERMAN. Exactly. That is very precise.

Mr. EDGERTON. I may say we have been in touch with all Governors routinely as we work with groups within the State and have received strong expressions of support from them and interest in the program itself.

Mrs. HANSEN. I think this is an appropriate discussion because next year your authorization bill will again be considered. I think it is important at this time to show what techniques you are developing so the authorizing committee will have the benefit of this information.

Mr. EDGERTON. Yes; we would hope that would recommend itself to the authorizing committees. We don't intend to ask for the separate legislation for it yet. We think it might be appropriate down the road a bit. The program will not be fully operational in the 55 jurisdictions until 1974.

(Discussion off the record.)

THE OREGON PROGRAM

Mrs. HANSEN. You say in your justification:

> The Joint Committee on the Humanities in Oregon received an experimental State-based grant of $100,000 in fiscal 1971. * * * The general theme of "Man and the Land" permits a variety of approaches: programs on changes in attitudes toward the land historically, Oregon Indian culture and the land, the land's relation to urban dwellers, to the young. * * * Beyond this, the committee put a priority upon developing programs for small communities, particularly in eastern and southern Oregon, and on the development of multimedia programs for general use.

Please explain how this program operates.

Mr. BARCROFT. In the case of the Oregon committee, one of their initial decisions was that the Oregon Historical Society did indeed have some special strength it could immediately bring to bear in making a topic of this sort interesting and useful, and the division of continuing education—the initial committee in a sense divided up some of the labor—the division of continuing education undertook the development of a film which will be shown to community groups all over the State—a historical treatment of how the land had in fact been populated in Oregon, how it had been used, and what the implications of the various kinds of uses were for citizens today.

So that project is going to take about a year to get in final form and is going to be shown all over the State as an aid to discussion by community groups who will work through continuing education units on the campuses of colleges of the State to create community discussion about the environment and land use.

That project will use historians and sociologists and economists to develop a rather careful treatment of how land use in Oregon has in fact historically developed over the past 100 years or so. That is one kind of project they are doing.

The Oregon Historical Society, as its portion of the program, has undertaken a series of projects with local historical societies to retrieve information about the land development in various areas of the State to help citizens examine how their community developed, what the economic and land use basis in their particular community was, and what the implications of that might be.

All of this, by the way, has a beneficial side effect. The Oregon Historical Society has developed interesting new material, now on file in

Portland, that did not exist before about the historical development of some of these parts of the State, although that was not the primary purpose.

As in all of the State-based programs, the primary purpose is to stimulate the imagination of community groups and other kinds of organizations like libraries and museums to apply to them for re-grants to mount local projects around the general theme. The Oregon group has made approximately six of these re-grants in the past 9 months to organizations of various community groups in the Portland ghetto, examining the implications for the disadvantage of land use in Portland, and discussing the development of that part of the city. The State group has also made grants in small towns in eastern Oregon to provide locally generated community discussion of land use and historical development and communication choices that are available in those communities.

One part of the grant of the endowment has been to rather well-staffed expert institutions to develop projects that would go across the State; another part of the grant has been to use the best local "re-grant" projects as models of the kind of applications that the Oregon committee would welcome and would be able to fund.

MISSOURI COMMITTEE FOR THE HUMANITIES

Mrs. HANSEN. You say in your justification: "The Missouri Committee for the Humanities, under an experimental State-based grant of $100,000, is concentrating upon the theme 'Man and the American Dream, 1776–1976'." Have you used approximately the same kind of techniques in this program?

Mr. BARCROFT. Yes, approximately. Though in that State the initial committee was much more heavily oriented toward university leadership than in Oregon for the simple reason that the institution complexity of Missouri is such and the strength of university extension in that State is so great that the nucleus group was more heavily related to university extension than in Oregon. The kind of projects they have done, however, have been similar.

Mrs. HANSEN. You also say: "The Minnesota Humanities Commission has received an experimental State-based grant of $100,000 in fiscal 1972 to initiate a public program in the humanities under the general theme 'Man's Changing Life Styles.'"

Have you used approximaately the same kind of techniques in this connection?

Mr. BARCROFT. Yes, ma'am.

AUTHORIZATION FOR STATES PROGRAM

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the section of your authorization act that provides for this activity?

Mr. EDGERTON. "To encourage education and understanding and appreciation of the humanities" is a paragraph in section 7 relating to the endowment.

Mrs. HANSEN. There is no limitation against participation of the States?

Mr. EDGERTON. No, ma'am; there is not.

Mr. BARCROFT. Our reauthorizing committees in 1970 discussed whether in this experimental program new authority was needed, and both reports indicated the committee judgment was that the existing authority did permit this kind of program.

Mr. EDGERTON. The specific citation is section 7(c)(5).

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

SPECIAL PROJECTS

Justify your request of $750,000 for special projects.

Dr. BERMAN. We have the list of special projects here.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert in the record a list of those projects and give the committee a few examples of the projects.

(The information follows:)

State and Community Special Project Grants, FY 1972 to date

Chicago Public Library, The City in Historical and Philosophical Context: The Chicago Public Library will conduct a series of eight lectures by distinguished humanists on the general subject, "The City in Perspective." The series will be recorded for use in other branches, FM radio, and educational TV and will be published in book form. Invitations will go to representatives of organizations concerned with the city -- ethnic, educational, cultural and economic -- to attend the initial programs. The sponsors maintain that the humanist can bring a fresh and new approach to the city, especially from the standpoint of the philosopher, the historian, and writer. Professor John Hope Franklin is the project advisor. ($22,000)

University of Chicago, Conference on Public Programs in the Humanities: The University of Chicago's Center for Continuing Education will host two related conferences: the first will focus on the problems commonly faced by institutions in developing experimental public programs in the humanities of the sort funded by the Endowment's Special Projects program; while the second will provide an opportunity for broader discussion of more general humanities programs. The major objective is to stimulate interest and enthusiasm in the potential contribution of quality institutions of higher learning to the life of this nation through public humanities programs for adults. ($31,189)

University of Texas, American Revolution Bicentennial Program Planning Conference for Texas Colleges and Universities: The University of Texas, with the participation of other colleges and universities of Texas, is planning a combined public and academic four-year bicentennial program for the state culminating with an international convocation in 1976. The theme will be the American democratic experience -- successes, failures, and lessons. The focus will be upon problems facing American democracy, examined against the background of the American past, Texas' experience, and the experience of other nations attempting to find democracy and make it work. One major aim is to link together for the first time in a sustained common enterprise the academic resources of the State of Texas, and to engage the larger Texas community in an enterprise of significance for all thoughtful citizens. ($75,470 jointly funded by three Endowment divisions)

Utah State University, A Humanistic Approach to Contemporary problems of Freedom and Responsibility: Humanistic scholars at Utah State will conduct a series of presentations in central rural Utah, focussing on the theme, "Freedom and Responsibility." The aim is to stimulate dialogue among humanists and the general adult public on the theme through the examination of the history, philosophy, and implications of the famous "four freedoms." Each session will involve multimedia presentations, and will include lecture, discussion, debate, dramatization, and symposia. The theme was developed at a three-day conference, funded by Utah State University and attended by faculty and community leaders, who are now working together on the implementation of the project. ($75,000)

State and Community Special Project Grants, FY 1971

University of Alaska Museum, College, Modern Alaskan Native Material Culture: Second of a two-phase project which entails, first, collection information and objects reflecting the development of the material culture of Alaskan native peoples over time, and, secondly, interpreting and disseminating the materials to "new" Alaskans in urban centers and "old" Alaskans in remote villages. The stationary and traveling exhibits, the slides, photographs and tapes will provide both the native and outsider with a deeper knowledge of the little-known fields of Alaskan history and culture. ($53,900)

Atlanta Public Library, Georgia, The Cinema as Art: A film series exploring the history, theory, and criticism of cinema in order to gain an appreciation of cinema as an art form and as a reflection of changing cultural and aesthetic values. Each session of the series consists of a presentation by a film expert, the viewing of a significant film and then a group discussion, and selected critical readings. ($3,500)

University of California at Davis, The American Heritage in a Changing Society: This project, an extension of an earlier grant, is a regional program in north central California examining American heritage in order to understand social changes, especially social changes in this area. The project consists of three parts: 1) a series of five weekly seminars in three communities and six weekends workshops in different communities all on the theme "The American Heritage in a Changing Society," with 150 participants in the seminars, 300 in the workshops; 2) establishment of a regional humanities consortium formed from eighteen local colleges and organizations such as museums and public libraries; 3) the use of television to bring parts of the program to an audience of over 50,000. ($48,680)

University of California at Los Angeles, Insight: Humanities and the Urban Crisis: Expanding an earlier effort, this project comprises a series of public discussions relating the humanities to problems of urban life. Through discussions, films, presentations, and field trips, fifty to one hundred groups of women in the Los Angeles area examine such topics as "Identity and the Urban Man" and "The Causes of Social Change." A guide to the program is written for national distribution, with the hope that the effort will be repeated elsewhere. ($60,300)

Cincinnati Historical Society, Ohio, Historymobile, 1971: The Historymobile of the Cincinnatic Historical Society is unique in that it is used solely to transport staff and supplies to such places as neighborhood playgrounds and old age homes where historical exhibits are then set up. Other history mobiles are merely vehicles converted into mini museums. Audiences are encouraged to participate in presentations and to touch displays. The Cincinnati Recreation Commission has judged the Historymobile the most successful mobile unit in the city. ($3,000)

Craft Alliance, St. Louis, Missouri, Lectures on the Interaction of Crafts and Society: Twenty lectures free to the community, explore the topic, "Crafts in Primitive and Contemporary Societies." The lecturers are professional craftsmen and scholars in archaeology, psychiatry, and sociology who emphasize the significance of artistic merit in crafts, techniques of craftsmanship, and the place of crafts in the lives of men. A special feature of the project is to develop pamphlets, slides and video tapes for use by elementary and secondary school teachers in their art and social studies classes. ($7,000)

Douglas House Foundation, Los Angeles, California, Watts Writers Workshop and Affiliated Branches: The Douglass House Foundation administers the Watts Writers Workshop and their six affiliated branches which teach literature and writing skills to ghetto youths. The Workshop, begun as a small pilot project soon after the 1965 Watts riot, has grown tremendously, and its writers have published in magazines such as Esquire, Harpers, and Western Review. ($38,329, from gifts and matching funds)

Hampton Association for the Arts and Humanities, Virginia, Community Archaeology Project: A community historical research and site excavation project on the City of Hampton, the oldest continuous English-speaking settlement in America. The project, a collective effort of the Hampton Association for the Arts and Humanities, various city agencies, and area schools and colleges, involves Hampton residents of all ages, and from both the black and white population, in all phases of excavation and document research. Public displays, library and television programs and presentations in the schools are being developed from the objects and information collected. ($50,000)

Museum of the City of New York, East Harlem History Project: Research, development and dissemination of historical materials on the East Harlem Community in New York City, done by community residents (through high schools, adult education classes, community centers). The project's significance is manifold: 1) it documents for the first time the history of East Harlem, 2) it encourages cooperation between often hostile ethnic groups, 3) it serves as a model for future cooperative neighborhood research projects, and 4) it generates new interest and respect for the urban environment. ($42,210)

The Rhode Island Film Archive, Providence, Development of the first cataloging system for a news film archive covering the entire state of Rhode Island since the advent of motion pictures. The model project has three features: 1) to organize film footage for historical research; 2) to establish criteria for selecting historically relevant film; 3) to preserve old film footage by transfering deteriorating nitrate-based film to safety based film. Journal articles disseminate the Archive's findings to other historical agencies who wish to develop motion pictures as a tool for researching state and local history. ($10,000)

State Capitol Museum, Washington, Japanese-American Exhibit: Support for the development of traveling exhibit and community programs on the history of the Japanese-Americans in the Pacific Northwest, with particular emphasis upon their relocation during World War II. Washington's Japanese-American community has already collected materials for the program and will help design and construct the portable exhibit.
($6,666)

Tulsa City-County Library, Oklahoma, Pride in Heritage Project: Third in a series of projects sponsored by the Tulsa City-County Library, this program focuses on eight different ethnic groups and each one's contributions to the United States, especially Oklahoma and Tulsa. Each group (including descendants of American revolutionaries, Southerners, Indians, Chicanos, Negroes, Jews, Greeks, Lebanese, Italians) are contributing programs through their own organizations, as well as add to lectures, multimedia presentations and panel discussions planned by the library throughout the county. The Pride in Heritage Project's emphasis is on ethnic groups in modern society, and its purpose is to emphasize values of intercultural exchange, common cultural elements, and to bring about understanding of current intercultural conflicts.
($49,800)

Western Kentucky University, Bowling Green, Kentucky Heritage: A series of programs for public audiences on the subject of Kentucky history and folk culture as represented in music, literature, arts and crafts. The project produces and distributes displays films, slides and television programs to school and public audiences throughout the state and surrounding region.
($34,969)

Dr. BERMAN. The University of Alaska Museum has been granted outright the sum of $53,900 for exhibits and educational programs pertaining to Alaskan native culture, which differentiates Alaska from the Eastern States. Each program follows its own thrust. This one concentrates on indigenous Indian art.

INDIAN ART EXPOSITION

Mrs. HANSEN. Were they able to rescue from the flood all of their Indian art at the exposition in Fairbanks?

Dr. BERMAN. I don't know about that. It has been a long time since I was in Fairbanks.

Mr. HANSEN. They had the centennial celebration the same year as the Expo in Canada and shortly before the celebration closed they had a flood. They had a fine exhibition of Indian art and I wondered if that was salvaged?

Dr. BERMAN. I think, judging from the Florentine flood, also a recent event, the salvage may be greater than we think; especially when we consider the artifacts of Eskimo art, wood and leather.

Mrs. HANSEN. Dr. Berman, part of the work was done by the Eskimos and by the Alaskan Natives themselves. They had some very interesting items.

Dr. BERMAN. You are speaking of rock and ivory carvings?

Mrs. HANSEN. I am also speaking of paintings. These were done in some instances by young people who had never had a bit of art instruction. It was an unusually fine exhibit. These were done by various village groups in Alaska.

Dr. BERMAN. I was up there once. I helped build the highway. I think we can pretty easily find out through our State organization there the exact situation of the damaged artifacts.

OTHER SPECIAL PROJECTS

Mrs. HANSEN. What are some examples of other special projects?

Dr. BERMAN. There is one that I somewhat hestitantly point to in Washington, the State Capital Museum in Olympia. This program has to do with Japanese-Americans and their role in the Pacific Northwest. Its special emphasis is on relocation in the World War II experience. It is an exhibit supplemented by lectures and exhibits.

Mrs. HANSEN. What was the cost of this exhibit?

Dr. BERMAN. Relatively small. It is somewhat under $7,000.

Mrs. HANSEN. What are your plans in this regard?

Mr. TASHDINIAN. Primarily to develop an exhibit which can tour the State.

Mrs. HANSEN. Washington State has an excellent State museum as is the Olympia Musuem.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mrs. HANSEN. What are some of your other special projects?

Dr. BERMAN. I think one we have noted in some detail is the University of California at Davis project. The formal title is "American Heritage in a Changing Society." It is a kind of catalog of the things that have happened in recent history in the State of California. This is funded to a somewhat fancier tune. It is $48,680.

I think the good thing about this is that it is very much an interdisciplinary affair. It is in north-central California, and it has the form of weekly seminars in different communities, weekend attendance in classes on the same theme: the American Heritage in a Changing Society.

In the seminars there will be over 100 participants, and in the workshops 300. What this does is rely on what is sometimes called a consortium method. Within a given area, especially within a populous and affluent one like northern California, there are many local community colleges, societies, libraries, educational television stations and museums, all of which can come together in these various programs.

In these seminars guest speakers discuss some traditional concepts like progress or perhaps freedom of speech, how they originated and how they are today treated.

Finally, there are six half-hour TV programs which broadcast summary statements by lecturers.

Mrs. HANSEN. Who is sponsoring the TV programs?

Dr. BERMAN. The University of California at Davis. That is a place in which we have a certain confidence.

MEDIA PRODUCTION AND DISSEMINATION

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $1,850,000 for media production and dissemination. What are the details of this request?

Dr. BERMAN. I hope what you hear about this will all be good. This is a part of our public program that we are expanding very considerably. Perhaps it might now be appropriate to enter some of the public responses to this program that would justify those increased expenditures I have mentioned.

In this media program we concentrate on educational film. One of these is "The Wright Brothers" of which, perhaps, you may have heard.

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes.

Dr. BERMAN. Another worked out quite well last year, the Cherokee "Trail of Tears."

Mrs. HANSEN. That was excellent.

Dr. BERMAN. I am glad you liked that one.

A third which, of course, is not historically oriented, is "To Be Young, Gifted, and Black," the story of Lorraine Hansberry. Another is about Abraham Lincoln.

NEWSPAPER REVIEWS

Perhaps you would like to look through the enclosures with special attention to the newspaper reviews of the Lorraine Hansberry film, and to include a sample of these in the record.

(The information was furnished to the committee.)

(Discussion off the record.)

1973 PROJECTS

Mrs. HANSEN. What type of projects are you proposing in 1973?

Dr. BERMAN. It is going to fall into these general areas: Some films will be strictly historical, having to do with biographies of distin-

guished Americans. Some will be related to the bicentennial and will center on the Revolution; some on the Civil War period. Some will move somewhat further afield into intellectual biography, the life of Galileo and, that of Lord Byron.

There are going to be others that will be extremely interesting. One of these is a program on the Italian Renaissance, by the University of Connecticut. I think we are giving the kind of program that will appeal to and inform most people.

Here is one I think that does bear very closely upon our bicentennial interests—NET research and development of a great many programs, perhaps as many as two dozen on the life and careers of our Adams family. This family history provides the substance for a great many reels.

REVOLUTIONARY FIGURES

Mrs. HANSEN. I have been trying to get somebody interested in the lives and careers of some of the people that signed the Declaration of Independence. They were an interesting group of men. They were just as interesting as Henry the VIII's wives.

Dr. BERMAN. I almost regret to say we have anticipated this. We have a great deal of work going on covering Elbridge Gerry and other signers of the Declaration. All kinds of educational short films and research-supported materials, including articles, books, and the collecting and editing of the papers of various revolutionary figures.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is your agency ever consulted when films are presented as to the historical accuracy?

(Discussion off the record.)

BICENTENNIAL GRANTS

Dr. BERMAN. Our public media and research grants relating to the bicentennial also concern Robert Morris, John Jay, Jonathan Trumbull, the Adams Family, Jefferson, Edmund Randolph, and others in the enclosure listed.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert that list in the record.

(The information follows:)

National Endowment for the Humanities

BICENTENNIAL-RELATED GRANTS, FISCAL YEAR 1971

	Outright	Gifts and Matching
1) Thomas R. Adams, John Carter Brown Library, Brown University, R.I., British Pamphlets of the American Revolution, 1764-1783	$15,500	
2) American Association for State and Local History, American Bicentennial Planning and Technical Assistance for Local Historical Organizations	38,820	
3) American Film Institute, D.C., American History Film Design Project	25,000	
4) Richard Bardolph, University of North Carolina, Black Americans and the Law, 1775-1970	15,500	
5) David A. Bernstein, California State College, The New Jersey Privy Council, 1777-1796	1,500	
6) Richard Buel, Wesleyan University, Conn., Social History of the Revolutionary Army	8,500	
7) Carnegie-Mellon University, Pa., David C. Humphrey, King's College and Columbia, 1746-1787	9,611	
8) CUNY Research Foundation, N.Y., James E. Ferguson, The Papers of Robert Morris, 1781-1784	25,627	
9) CUNY Research Foundation, N.Y., Robert East, The Program for Loyalist Studies and Publications	4,000	
10) Clark University, Mass., George A. Billias, Biography of Elbridge Gerry	16,713	
11) Clemson University, S.C., Robert S. Lambert, The South Carolina Loyalists in the American Revolution	7,855	
12) Columbia University, N.Y., Richard B. Morris, The Papers of John Jay	36,980	

Bicentennial-Related Grants, Fiscal Year 1971 (cont'd)

	Outright	Gifts and Matching
13) George M. Curtis III, Montana State University, The Virginia Courts During the American Revolution	$9,500	
14) Robert V. Daniels, University of Vermont, Comparative History of Revolution	15,500	
15) De Pauw University, Inc., James L. Cooper, Social Stratification of Revolutionary New Hampshire, 1750-1800	6,241	
16) Lawrence J. Friedman, Arizona State University, Quest for National Identity: Patriotism, Racism, and Male Chauvinism in America, 1787-1861	9,500	
17) Fred J. Hood, Georgetown College, Ky., Religion and the American Nation: Reformed Tradition in the Middle and Southern States, 1783-1837	9,500	
18) Richard H. Kohn, N.Y., The Federalists and the Army: Politics and the Creation of the American Military Establishment, 1783-1801	8,804	
19) Arthur S. Marks, Bryn Mawr College, Pa., Benjamin West's School and Its Importance for American Art	1,500	
20) University of Michigan, Howard H. Peckham, Editorial Project for the Bicentennial of the American Revolution	5,000	
21) Paul F. Norton, University of Massachusetts, Architecture of Massachusetts	15,500	
22) University of Southern California, John A. Schutz, The Massachusetts House of Representatives: Study of Colonial Legislature, Its Operation and Members, 1747-1756	7,450	
23) University of Virginia, Donald Jackson, The Papers of George Washington	10,600	$60,000
24) University of Virginia, Stephen G. Kurtz, A Symposium on the American Revolution	17,412	

Bicentennial-Related Grants, Fiscal Year 1971 (cont'd)

	Outright	Gifts and Matching
25) University of Virginia, Dumas Malone, Jefferson and His Time (six-volume study)	$9,000	$14,000
26) Wayne State University, Mich., Patricia Hernlund, The Ledgers of William Strahan, 18th Century English Printer	6,275	
27) William M. Wiecek, University of Missouri, The Constitutional Character of the United States Anti-Slavery Movement, 1770-1860	1,500	
28) Williams College, Mass., Benjamin W. Labaree, The Decision for American Independence, 1774-1776	11,996	
29) Yale University, Conn., J. H. Hexter, Yale Center for Parliamentary History, Editing and Publication of Manuscript Accounts and M.P.'s Diaries	15,000	
Total	365,884	74,000

National Endowment for the Humanities

BICENTENNIAL-RELATED GRANTS, FISCAL YEAR 1972

	Outright	Gifts and Matching
1) CUNY Research Foundation, N.Y., Robert A. East, The Program for Loyalist Studies and Publications	$35,000	
2) CUNY Research Foundation, N.Y., E. G. Ferguson, The Papers of Robert Morris	32,508	
3) Columbia University, N.Y., Richard B. Morris, The Papers of John Jay	37,940	
4) University of Connecticut, Albert E. Van Dusen, Editing the Papers of Jonathan Trumbull, Sr.	11,154	$40,830
5) Duke University, N.C., Bernard Peach, Richard Price and the Ethical Foundations of The American Revolution	20,000	28,000
6) Educational Broadcasting Corporation (NET - National Programs Division), Virginia Kassel, Project to Research and Develop a Series of 26 Public Programs Based on the Lives and Careers of America's Adams Family	30,375	
7) Indiana University, Patrick J. Furlong, The House of Representatives, 1789-1801: The Revolution Fulfilled	15,000	
8) Institute of Early American History, Va., Stephen G. Kurtz, A Symposium on the American Revolution	12,412	
9) Dumas Malone, Va., Jefferson and His Time (six-volume study)	20,000	24,000
10) Maryland Historical Society, Edward C. Carter II, The Collection and Planning Phase of the Papers of Benjamin H. Latrobe		23,849
11) University of Michigan, Brian N. Morton, Beaumarchais and the American Revolution	19,965	
12) University of Michigan, John B. Shy, The American Revolutionary Generation: Collective Military Biography	17,619	

Bicentennial-Related Grants, Fiscal Year 1972 (cont'd)

	Outright	Gifts and Matching
13) University of Missouri at St. Louis, Arthur H. Shaffer, Edmund Randolph, A Political Biography	$15,000	
14) New York University, Kenneth Silverman, A Cultural History of the American Revolution	19,468	
15) Old Sturbridge Village, Inc., Mass., Richard M. Candee, Three-year Study of Early New England Vernacular Architecture		$63,800
16) University of Texas at Austin, John A. Gronouski, Initial Planning of a Statewide Bicentennial Program Involving the Colleges and Universities of Texas	75,470	
17) Washington University, Mo., Alice H. Jones, Wealth Estimates for the American Colonies, 1774	15,453	
18) University of Wisconsin, Jurgen Herbst, Legal History of the American University in the Colonial and Early National Period	14,367	
19) University of Michigan, Bruce Gronbeck and Howard Martin, Television Film for a General Audience on "Discourse during the American Revolution" on both sides of the Atlantic	22,000	
Total	413,731	180,479

NATIONAL HUMANITIES SERIES

Mrs. HANSEN. Justify your request of $1,900,000 for the National Humanities Series.

Dr. BERMAN. The National Humanities Series is an operation that we are especially proud of. The series has to date this year already appeared in about 60 small towns. I think the best thing to do is try to define it alongside our National Humanities faculty. Whereas the faculty is professional and works in schools, the series is concerned with communities and the general adult public. Where the faculty has a total preponderance of academic types and their own academic board of governors, the series includes also actors and performers, people who can put across programs which may involve drama or recitation. The series has been the subject of much public response. We hope you will allow us to insert some of the newspaper articles in the record. Perhaps you would like to examine them.

(The information was furnished to the committee.)

Dr. BERMAN. I might call attention to the fact that there has been a good deal of visibility to this program. Congressman Thompson points to it in the Congressional Record of last November 15 and elaborates on this in very fine style, especially the very deep and sincere public response to the series.

The program has been enlarged by two new centers, one in the Midwest and one on the west coast.

HUMANITIES CENTERS

Mrs. HANSEN. I notice in your justification you list the University of Wisconsin and UCLA. Are these the two new centers?

Dr. BERMAN. Those are the two new centers.

Mrs. HANSEN. What will be the functions of these centers?

Dr. BERMAN. These are only centers from which teams emanate to go into local communities. They could be doing the largest possible variety of things. Some samples are these: Interpretations of the Revolutionary spirit, changing patterns of labor, concepts of law and justice, credibility and responsibility in academic society. Aside from these issues there are topics and even straight rhetorical presentations, readings from Plato or Shakespeare, discussions of Hobbes and Machiavelli. These centers will produce a large variety of humanistic presentations.

Would you like for me to enter into the record a rather lengthy list of this year's presentations.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please do.

Dr. BERMAN. I perhaps ought to mention "A More Perfect Union": Included in the team are three professors—William Jamison, an American history professor, Ion Jamie Gregor Macgregor, a Scots student of American affairs, and Richard Jefferson, professor of literature—plus an actress, Donna Jamison. This discussion-performance team traces "the dreams, purposes, and values that have shaped the American experience," and engages the audience in a dialog on the ideas of a wide variety of American figures, including such diverse individuals as Jefferson, Thoreau, Carry Nation, and Malcolm X.

(The information follows:)

THE NATIONAL HUMANITIES SERIES

PRESENTED BY THE WOODROW WILSON NATIONAL FELLOWSHIP FOUNDATION
FUNDED BY THE NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

1971-72 National Humanities Series Programs

1. A MORE PERFECT UNION: Included in the team are three professors--William Jamison, an American History professor, Ion Jamie Gregor Macgregor, a Scots Student of American affairs, and Richard Jefferson, Professor of Literature--plus an actress, Donna Jamison.

   This discussion-performance team traces the dreams, purposes and values that have shaped the American experience. Through the ideas of Jefferson and Thoreau, the politics of Carry Nation and the contemporary vision of Malcolm X, they explore the nature of American diversity.

2. A SENSE OF PLACE: Included in this team are two professors--Robert Pierle and Robert Cochran, specialists in regional American literature and a multi-talented folksinger, Katie Lee.

   Together, they paint a picture of an America diverse in heritage and folklore, and yet threatened by strong forces which discourage that diversity.

3. EXILES IN THE HOUSE: A. D. Van Nostrand, author and Professor of English at Brown University, appears in a mixed-media presentation dealing with the alienation of contemporary Americans in the perspective of history and mythology.

4. CONVERSATIONS: Bramwell Fletcher, an actor famous for his impersonation of George Bernard Shaw, is accompanied by Author Lael Tucker Wertenbaker. In the show, Bernard Shaw is interviewed about today's America and responds with his own words, drawn from his plays, prefaces, correspondence and other writings.

5. STORY: The team includes two professors--Richard Hanson, a specialist in religion, and archeology, and Paul Chaffee, whose field is modern literature--an ethnic dancer, Mary-Kay Harris and a percussionist, Jean-Max Sam.

   The team explores the continuity of human experience through the stories of man and the relationships between ancient myth and modern literature.

6. THE TOUCH OF TIME: Albert and Maclin Guerard, critics and creative writers, investigate everyday mental processes such as distorting, softening and rationalizing and how they are transformed by the artistic process.

7. THE POLITICS OF CONSCIENCE: Esther M. Doyle, a master of the oral interpretation of literature, appears in a reader's theatre interpretation of A MAN FOR ALL SEASONS and actor, Douglas Saxby explores the dilemmas faced by the play's characters.

8. FOLKLORE OF THE FRONTIER: William G. Owens, author, folklorist, and teacher, accompanied by a folk-singer, discusses the folk material of the American West.

9. ASTROLOGY, ALCHEMY AND THE NATURE OF MAN: Mark Graubard, historian of science, accompanied by actress Lee Billington, delves into the mysteries of these ancient studies and finds that science reflects the needs of man.

THE NATIONAL HUMANITIES SERIES

PRESENTED BY THE WOODROW WILSON NATIONAL FELLOWSHIP FOUNDATION
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CALENDAR OF EVENTS 1972

COMMUNITY	PROGRAM	DATES
Alabama		
Huntsville	CONVERSATIONS	April 12, 13
Alaska		
Juneau	A SENSE OF PLACE	January 9, 10, 11
	A MORE PERFECT UNION	March 20, 21
Ketchikan	A SENSE OF PLACE	January 12, 13, 14
	A MORE PERFECT UNION	March 13, 14
Kodiak	A SENSE OF PLACE	January 3, 4
	A MORE PERFECT UNION	March 23, 24
Sitka	A SENSE OF PLACE	January 6, 7
	A MORE PERFECT UNION	March 16, 17, 18
Arizona		
Bisbee	ASTROLOGY, ALCHEMY AND THE NATURE OF MAN	February 13, 14
	A SENSE OF PLACE	April 27, 28
Arkansas		
Harrison	A SENSE OF PLACE	February 7, 8
	EXILES IN THE HOUSE	April 7, 8
Russellville	A SENSE OF PLACE	February 10, 11
	EXILES IN THE HOUSE	April 5, 6
California		
Weed	A MORE PERFECT UNION	February 24, 25
	EXILES IN THE HOUSE	March 12, 13
Connecticut		
New Canaan	EXILES IN THE HOUSE	January 27, 28
	CONVERSATIONS	March 15, 16

Calendar of Events 1972

COMMUNITY	PROGRAM	DATES
Florida		
Fort Myers	CONVERSATIONS	March 24, 25
	THE TOUCH OF TIME	April 24, 25
Orlando	CONVERSATIONS	March 27, 28, 29
	THE TOUCH OF TIME	April 27, 28, 29
Pasco County	CONVERSATIONS	March 22, 23
	THE TOUCH OF TIME	April 20, 21, 22
Georgia		
Statesboro	THE TOUCH OF TIME	April 17, 18
	STORY	May 15-19
Idaho		
Caldwell	A SENSE OF PLACE	January 20, 21
	A MORE PERFECT UNION	March 2, 3, 4
	THE TOUCH OF TIME	May 22, 23
Illinois		
Carthage	THE POLITICS OF CONSCIENCE	March 2, 3, 4
	STORY	March 20-24
Indiana		
North Manchester	STORY	March 13-17
	A MORE PERFECT UNION	May 8, 9
Iowa		
Fayette	A MORE PERFECT UNION	April 20, 21, 22
	THE TOUCH OF TIME	May 15, 16
Kansas		
Hesston	A SENSE OF PLACE	March 9, 10
	A MORE PERFECT UNION	April 12, 13, 14
Liberal	CONVERSATIONS	April 3
	A SENSE OF PLACE	May 7, 8, 9
Ulysses	ASTROLOGY, ALCHEMY AND THE NATURE OF MAN	February 21, 22
	A SENSE OF PLACE	May 3, 4, 5
Kentucky		
Hopkinsville	A SENSE OF PLACE	February 14, 15
	THE FRONTIER IN SONG AND STORY	April 16, 17
Whitesburg	A SENSE OF PLACE	February 17, 18
	THE FRONTIER IN SONG AND STORY	April 18, 19
Maine		
Bath	A MORE PERFECT UNION	January 10, 11
	A SENSE OF PLACE	April 3, 4

Calendar of Events 1972

COMMUNITY	PROGRAM	DATES
Maryland		
Cumberland	EXILES IN THE HOUSE	January 14, 15, 16
	STORY	April 17-21
Princess Anne	EXILES IN THE HOUSE	January 17, 18
	THE TOUCH OF TIME	May 8, 9
Massachusetts		
Haverhill	A MORE PERFECT UNION	January 3, 4, 5
	A SENSE OF PLACE	April 6, 7
Michigan		
Grand Haven	THE TOUCH OF TIME	April 3, 4
	A MORE PERFECT UNION	May 4, 5
Minnesota		
Faribault	THE TOUCH OF TIME	April 6, 7
	A MORE PERFECT UNION	May 15, 16
Luverne	STORY	February 27-March 3
	THE TOUCH OF TIME	April 9, 10, 11
Mississippi		
Mathiston	THE POLITICS OF CONSCIENCE	February 21, 22, 23
	EXILES IN THE HOUSE	April 3, 4
Missouri		
Dexter	STORY	February 24, 25
	CONVERSATIONS	April 11
Poplar Bluff	STORY	February 21, 22, 23
	CONVERSATIONS	April 10
Nebraska		
Holdrege	A MORE PERFECT UNION	April 3, 4
	A SENSE OF PLACE	May 14, 15, 16
McCook	THE POLITICS OF CONSCIENCE	February 24, 25
	A MORE PERFECT UNION	April 6, 7
	A SENSE OF PLACE	May 11, 12
New Hampshire		
Gorham	A MORE PERFECT UNION	January 13, 14, 15
	ASTROLOGY, ALCHEMY AND THE NATURE OF MAN	May 1, 2, 3
Wolfeboro	CONVERSATIONS	March 19, 20
	A SENSE OF PLACE	April 10, 11, 12

Calendar of Events 1972

COMMUNITY	PROGRAM	DATES
New Jersey		
Waldwick	A MORE PERFECT UNION	January 21, 22
	CONVERSATIONS	March 17, 18
New Mexico		
Roswell	CONVERSATIONS	April 4, 5, 6
	STORY	May 1-5
New York		
Riverhead	A MORE PERFECT UNION	January 17, 18, 19
	THE TOUCH OF TIME	May 1, 2, 3
North Carolina		
Morganton	A SENSE OF PLACE	March 20, 21
Ohio		
Portsmouth	EXILES IN THE HOUSE	January 23, 24
Oklahoma		
Bartlesville	A MORE PERFECT UNION	February 7, 8, 9
	STORY	April 3-7
Oregon		
Grants Pass	A MORE PERFECT UNION	February 20, 21, 22
	EXILES IN THE HOUSE	March 14
Pendleton	A SENSE OF PLACE	January 16, 17, 18
	A MORE PERFECT UNION	February 28, 29
Pennsylvania		
Lebanon Valley	EXILES IN THE HOUSE	January 10, 11
	THE TOUCH OF TIME	May 11, 12, 13
Mount Pleasant	A SENSE OF PLACE	April 17-21
	THE FRONTIER IN SONG AND STORY	April 20, 21, 22
Smethport	EXILES IN THE HOUSE	January 20, 21
	A MORE PERFECT UNION	May 1, 2
Rhode Island		
Westerly	A MORE PERFECT UNION	January 6, 7, 8
	A SENSE OF PLACE	April 13, 14, 15
South Carolina		
Due West	A MORE PERFECT UNION	February 2, 3, 4
	A SENSE OF PLACE	March 22, 23, 24, 25
South Dakota		
Fort Thompson	THE POLITICS OF CONSCIENCE	February 29, March 1
Webster	THE POLITICS OF CONSCIENCE	February 26, 27, 28
	A MORE PERFECT UNION	April 17, 18

Calendar of Events 1972

COMMUNITY	PROGRAM	DATES
Tennessee		
Cleveland	A MORE PERFECT UNION	January 30, 31, Feb. 1
	STORY	April 10-14
Jefferson City	A SENSE OF PLACE	February 23, 24, 25
	FOLKLORE OF THE FRONTIER	April 12, 13, 14
Texas		
Dalhart	A MORE PERFECT UNION	February 11, 12, 13
	A SENSE OF PLACE	April 30, May 1, 2
Denton	ASTROLOGY, ALCHEMY AND THE NATURE OF MAN	February 15, 16, 17
	A SENSE OF PLACE	March 13, 14
Galveston	CONVERSATIONS	April 7, 8
	STORY	May 8-12
Vermont		
Poultney	CONVERSATIONS	March 13, 14
	ASTROLOGY, ALCHEMY AND THE NATURE OF MAN	April 27, 28, 29
Virginia		
Emory	A SENSE OF PLACE	February 20, 21, 22
	THE TOUCH OF TIME	May 5, 6
Washington		
Longview	A SENSE OF PLACE	January 27, 28
	A MORE PERFECT UNION	March 6, 7
Olympia	A SENSE OF PLACE	January 23, 24, 25
	A MORE PERFECT UNION	March 9, 10, 11

The schedule is subject to change. Please be in touch with the chairman in any community before planning a visit to observe programs.

MUSEUMS AND HISTORICAL ORGANIZATIONS

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $1 million for programs for museums and historical organizations. What is the base of priorities for selection of museums to receive grants?

Dr. BERMAN. I think there are two general bases. One is competitive and relative. That is, from all the museum requests that come to us we take those that, through intensive review, float to the top, which look best in relation to each other.

The second is absolute, rather than relative—how well the programs communicate their purpose; how well they fulfill our mandate of support to the humanities. There would be, then, one relative and one absolute basis.

DEFINITION OF HUMANITIES

Mrs. HANSEN. Can you define humanities for the committee?

Dr. BERMAN. There are three ways. As for the first, it is simply a collection of disciplines like archeology, literature, and history.

The second way is to define it through people and books. Obviously, almost by definition, humanities is Shakespeare and Homer, those great minds whom we encounter and who change us.

The third thing is perhaps most important of all. That is, the humanities is a set of values and it is intimately connected, I think, with morality and ethics. I am myself, a specialist in humanism, which is somewhat different, I think, from the present notion of humanities, but the root sense is that from books and ideas we derive an ethical responsibility; we must live up to them. Therefore, these humanistic books, like the Bible, are not works of entertainment or simply works or art, but reflections of life's obligations.

That is the shortest way I can put it.

Mrs. HANSEN. A very good definition.

What is going to be the size of your grants to museums?

Dr. BERMAN. We have several different kinds of grants for museums so I think there is going to be a great variation.

COORDINATION OF MUSEUM PROGRAM

Mrs. HANSEN. The Smithsonian Institution and the National Endowment for the Arts, also provide assistance to museums. How do you coordinate your program with those of these other institutions?

Dr. BERMAN. All of that roughly $1 million we have requested is either additional or supplementary so there will be no Federal overlap.

We posit the matter this way: Other Federal agencies allow money for acquisition in museums. They allow money for bricks and mortar, and they allow money for preservation; they allow money in short for all of the technology and physical aspects of museums. We restrict our function to modes that I do not believe are matched by other granting agencies.

Mrs. HANSEN. Such as?

Dr. BERMAN. One is to train museum personnel so as to enable them to go on to higher degrees; exposing them to work in the humanities so they can correlate this with the interests of the community.

Mrs. HANSEN. Miss Hanks testified this morning they are doing some exploratory work in personnel training as is the Smithsonian

Institution. Is your training program specifically geared to that portion of the museum that deals with the preparation and management of exhibits affecting the humanities?

Dr. BERMAN. Yes; it is that specific.

Mr. EDGERTON. May I revert to the question of personnel training, because I think the National Endowment for the Humanities has more experience and has produced more graduates working in American museums today than any other agency of Government. It happened to be the first meeting of the National Endowment I attended in June of 1966 when there was a recognition that one of the severe problems faced by museums is simply the capacity and professional skills of museum personnel.

The National Museum Act which the Smithsonian administers has a number of programs which differ specifically in terms of training from ours. Their major program is technical assistance, techniques of so-called museology, where they attempt to train people for the purposes of preservation, cataloging, and the like. Our concern has always been to relate the museum, especially the small and modest one, to scholarship, to encourage in that museum a broader sense of how their collection disseminates American history and American culture.

The other dimensions of the Smithsonian Museum Act are curatorial and interpretive programs, and we are sharing with the Smithsonian in this program this year under a grant of funds that will come to us. It ties in very closely with our personnel development program.

To date the general management programs under the Museum Act are intended for the training of administrators in the museum and are not a concern of ours.

When we began the program of training people to exercise broader scholarship in curatorial functions, four institutions in the country provided them. Today there are 15. Due in large part to the fellowship program which produced 120 trained personnel, we vastly upgraded the range of museum professionals throughout the country.

We have done two things: One, we have trained a lot of competent personnel working in museums. On the other hand, we have encouraged institutions of higher education to take it out of the category of museology and put it in the broader scope of culture.

PHILOSOPHY OF TAXATION

Mrs. HANSEN. Probably one of the greatest debates in the history of the United States is on the philosophy of taxation. How much support should come from the land for the institutions of modern government versus the ability of man to pay upon his ability to earn. It is conceivable I would guess that the Constitution and a State's history might be able to give a State the informational background which would set the stage for an unemotional and unpolitical debate. It would seem to me this could be the type of the material used. I use this purely as an example.

Mr. BARCROFT. Essentially it is, and it is exactly the kind of example we would advance to a State-based group in the early stages of their planning as the kind of thing they ought to be thinking about as the justification and basis of their existence.

We don't mean this to be taken literally, but we tell them in the initial stages with the endowment that we would like for them to simply discover, to literally elicit what the major problems of their State are and stop at the first one they think the humanists of that State can present an effective information program about that is not emotional.

Mrs. HANSEN. It is simply background material?

Mr. BARCROFT. Right.

Mrs. HANSEN. You have heard the expression used that we do not know from where we came, or where we are going or how we are going. There probably is less identity by people today with the region in which they were raised because it has been a very mobile population in the past 30 years.

Also there are not as many large landowners percentagewise as there were 30 years ago. This has caused a shifting of values.

To understand the total problem you have to study what occurred and why it happened.

It would seem to me this is one of the ways the humanities could be applied. Instead of the continual uprooting by emotion, we should attack our problems by an understanding first and then discuss what action should be taken.

Mr. EDGERTON. Related to that in a general way is the importance of trying to retain the cultural identity of our many regions in itself. Where we move toward a Nation with a greater homogeneity throughout, a view of the characteristics and background that characterize so many parts of the Nation is needed to help us understand our own roots.

EDUCATIONAL PLANNING GRANTS

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $800,000 for educational planning grants. Please give the committee the details of this request.

Dr. BERMAN. The general reason, Madam Chairman, for a planning grant, which you will note is considerably smaller than a development grant, is to enable the latter eventually to take form on a campus. Not all campuses have the right kind of educational equipment, courses, faculty, book collections; even the concept of organizing courses may not be available to them, so that a modest infusion of assistance is needed to get things rolling.

The purposes of a planning grant of about $20,000 to $30,000 is to free faculty, students and administrative officers from other tasks so they can work on planning their curriculum and to give them secretarial and other assistance.

One example of planning that I feel especially keen on is exemplified by Claremont College in California. This is mentioned in the budget in detail; what it does is integrate material not often found in the ordinary college course. The ordinary college course, if we are talking about the 18th century, exposes us to Dr. Johnson and Boswell and a few other writers. But this course is going to be interdisciplinary—which I think in some cases is a superior way of doing things.

If you are talking about the enlightenment in the 18th century, you have Gainborough, Gibbon, Voltaire, Rousseau, d'Alembert, and others. A course involving men connects literature with the history and, culture of the period.

EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT GRANTS

Mrs. HANSEN. Justify your request of $5,785,000 for educational development grants.

Dr. BERMAN. This is a very considerable program, certainly one of the larger programs of the endowment.

What happens when all of the planning has been done, when all of our concepts are to be transformed into some kind of action? The development grant covers the cost of additional faculty, in some cases a book collection, and a departmental structure geared to offer a solid educational program. There are a good many examples of the development grants.

PENN STATE MEDICAL SCHOOL

Mrs. HANSEN. I notice Pennsylvania State University Medical School was awarded a development grant.

Dr. BERMAN. I am sure Mr. McDade will want to say something about this. Perhaps I can do it briefly in preface.

This is part of a very considerable effort on the part of the endowment to do something about the issue of medical ethics and to make it part of a larger program we are shaping with the National Science Foundation, the Kennedy Foundation, and other groups.

It typifies the explosion of new knowledge which creates a subsequent explosion of humanist embarrassment, our ethics not being equal to our powers. I will yield to the Congressman.

Mr. MCDADE. I think it is eminently worth doing and am delighted to see the national Endowment is involved in it. Some of the questions that medical discoveries pose just boggle the mind.

Dr. BERMAN. They are fantastic.

(Discussion off the record.)

SIZE OF GRANTS

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the average amount of grants in these instances?

Dr. BERMAN. These are very large. I think it would be fair to say a median range of grants would be around a quarter of a million dollars.

USE OF GRANT FUNDS

Mrs. HANSEN. What are the costs to be covered by the grants?

Dr. BERMAN. Relief time for administration in order that they may spend full time planning, the same for faculty, the use of secretarial assistance, lecturers, and consultation.

I will call on Mr. McArthur who is in charge of this particular division.

Mr. MCARTHUR. Other budget items would include new appointments where the institution makes the commitment to pick up the new appointment subsequently during the period of the grant; some expenses for library acquisitions, those particularly needed for the programs; occasionally very modest renovations of necessary seminar rooms and the like; bringing in of visitors, travel by the persons on the campus to see what is being done at other institutions; provisions

for meetings, reports, dissemination of results; and lastly I would say evaluation.

Mrs. HANSEN. Why are you involved in the repairing of buildings?

Mr. MCARTHUR. Occasionally there will be a modest cost in renovating a room so that it may be used as a seminar room.

Mrs. HANSEN. Why shouldn't the university meet these expenses?

Mr. MCARTHUR. We would do this only for let's say a developing institution. It would be a rare item. We don't get into bricks and mortar or capital expenditures.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert in the record a very detailed statement on the limits of providing renovation funds.

Mr. MCARTHUR. Guidelines for Development Grants state that funds may be requested "to cover modest renovation of facilities (such as seminar rooms)." Such requests, which would be expected not to exceed $1,000, have to be fully justified as indispensable to the larger curriculum project and must be closely scrutinized by the endowment's staff and reviewers. To date, no such requests have been made and no funds have been expended for this purpose.

Mrs. HANSEN. I don't think universities should be allowed to use development funds for renovating their facilities. That is not part of the humanities program.

Mr. MCARTHUR. Institutional cost sharing is very heavy in the budget. It runs about equal to the Federal input. Federal money declines during the period of the grant, a 5-year period, and institutional money increases so at the end of the grant period——

Mrs. HANSEN. I want it understood that university facilities are not going to be repaired at the expense of this program.

Mr. EDGERTON. To insure you have a specific response, we value that judgment and share it.

Mrs. HANSEN. I am sure you do. In the first place this is a responsibility of the State universities, or, as the case may be, private trustees.

HIGHER EDUCATION PROJECT GRANTS

You are requesting $2,650,000 for higher education project grants. What does this entail?

Dr. BERMAN. Project grants are in the $20,000 to $30,000 range, covering a wide variety of undertakings generally experimental.

Mrs. HANSEN. Such as?

Dr. BERMAN. A particular one is the visiting philosopher program at the University of Connecticut. This one, mentioned briefly on page 30, describes a program enabling small colleges and community colleges, particularly those serving minority groups to have their first sustained contact with some first-rate people not otherwise available to them.

The development of this program led to the appearance on over 50 campuses of visiting philosophers who gave lectures or talked informally with students, faculty and the interested public. Colleges were selected on the basis of financial need and their relative isolation.

Precisely in the opposite way were the philosophers themselves chosen. They were taken from the best colleges and centers of scholarship. Mixing the two seemed to us to result in a pretty fine educational experiment.

Mr. McDade. I think you are to be complimented on that effort to get out and bring in some of these people who might otherwise not have an opportunity to be heard at those schools.

Dr. Berman. This is kind of a guideline for us generally in programs. Not all kinds of mixes are beneficial but we try to put in enough yeast with the dough.

Mr. McDade. Do you have any statistics on the schools you operate through to indicate some of the broad range you cover?

Dr. Berman. Yes. This one went to over 50 campuses.

Mrs. Hansen. Please insert in the record a list of those universities.

Dr. Berman. We will.

(The information follows:)

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

INSTITUTIONS VISITED BY

VISITING PHILOSOPHERS

Kent State University	Kent, Ohio
Wittenberg University	Springfield, Ohio
Earlham College	Richmond, Indiana
Wichita State University	Wichita, Kansas
Stephens College	Columbia, Missouri
California State College	Long Beach, California
Lake Forest College	Lake Forest, Illinois
Rossevelt University	Chicago, Illinois
Texas Christian University	Fort Worth, Texas
Morgan State College	Baltimore, Maryland
North Carolina State University	Raleigh, North Carolina
Seton Hall University	South Orange, New Jersey
Bennington College	Bennington, Vermont
Fresno State College	Fresno, California
University of North Dakota	Fargo, North Dakota
Drew University	Madison, New Jersey
Hamilton College	Clinton, New York
University of Vermont	Burlington, Vermont
Franklin-Marshall College	Lancaster, Pennsylvania
College of Saint Teresa	Winona, Minnesota
Colorado State University	Fort Collins, Colorado
Muskingum College	New Concord, Ohio
University of Delaware	Newark, Delaware
Idaho State University	Pocatello, Idaho
Tougaloo College	Tougaloo, Mississippi
Grinnell College	Grinnell, Iowa
University of North Carolina	Charlotte, North Carolina
University of South Dakota	Vermillion, South Dakota
Skidmore College	Saratoga Springs, New York
Hofstra University	Hempstead, New York
Lycoming College	Williamsport, Pennsylvania
Texas A & M	College Station, Texas
College of Saint Catherine	Saint Paul, Minnesota
University of Southern Mississippi	Hattiesburg, Mississippi
North Texas State University	Denton, Texas
Washburn University	Topeka, Kansas

Visiting Philosophers

Allegheny College	Meadville, Pennsylvania
Hope College	Holland, Michigan
Berea College	Berea, Kentucky
University of Rhode Island	Kingston, Rhode Island
Indiana University-Purdue University	Indianapolis, Indiana
Cleveland State University	Cleveland, Ohio
University of Montana	Missoula, Montana
University of South Florida	Tampa, Florida
Ohio University	Athens, Ohio
Memphis State University	Memphis, Tennessee
John Carroll University	Cleveland, Ohio
Northern Arizona University	Flagstaff, Arizona
Oregon State University	Corvallis, Oregon
Loyola University	New Orleans, Louisiana
University of Toledo	Toledo, Ohio
Wisconsin State College	Oshkosh, Wisconsin
Morehead State College	Morehead, Minnesota
Pacific Lutheran University	Tacoma, Washington
Kalamazoo College	Kalamazoo, Michigan

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

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VISITING PHILOSOPHERS

Philosopher	Home Institution	
Henry D. Aiken	Brandeis University	Waltham, Mass.
Bruce Aune	Univ. of Massachusetts	Amherst, Mass.
William Banner	Howard University	Washington, D.C.
Annette Barnes	Amherst College	Amherst, Mass.
Daniel Bennett	Swarthmore College	Swarthmore, Penn.
Frithjof Bergmann	Univ. of Michigan	Ann Arbor, Mich.
Gustav Bergmann	Univ. of Iowa	Iowa City, Iowa
Max Black Society for the Humanities	Cornell University 308 Wait Avenue	Ithaca, New York
Brand Blanshard	352 Saint Ronan St.	New Haven, Conn.
Richard Brandt	Univ. of Michigan	Ann Arbor, Mich.
Robert Brumbaugh	Yale University	New Haven, Conn.
Peter Caws	City University of New York	New York, New York
Vere Chappell	Univ. of Chicago	Chicago, Ill.
Roderick Chisholm	Brown University	Providence, R.I.
Frederick Crosson	Notre Dame Univ.	Notre Dame, Ind.
Arthur Danto	Columbia University	New York, New York
Lewis White Beck	Univ. of Rochester	Rochester, New York
Hubert L. Dreyfus	Univ. of California	Berkeley, Cal.
William Earle	Northwestern Univ.	Evanston, Ill.

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Visiting Philosophers

Berkley Eddins	State University of New York	Buffalo, New York
Herbert Feigh Director, Minnesota Center for Philosophy of Science	Univ. of Minnesota	Minneapolis, Minn.
Joel Fineberg	Rockefeller University	New York, New York
J. N. Findlay	Yale University	New Haven, Conn.
Max Fisch	State University of New York	Buffalo, New York
Charles Frankel	Columbia University	New York, New York
William Frankena	Univ. of Michigan	Ann Arbor
Glenn Gray	Colorado College	Colorado Springs, Colo.
Marjorie Grene	Univ. of California	Davis, California
A. Phillips Griffiths	Univ. of Wisconsin	Madison, Wisconsin
Peter Gunter	North Texas Univ.	Denton, Texas
Charles Hartshorne	Univ. of Texas	Austin, Texas
Robert H. Hurlbutt	Univ. of Nebraska	Lincoln, Nebraska
Jerrold Katz Department of Humanities	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	Cambridge, Mass.
Arnold S. Kaufman	Univ. of California	Los Angeles, Cal.
Thomas Langan	Univ. of Toronto	Ontario, Canada
John J. MacDermott	Queens College, City University of New York	
Edward Madden	State University of New York	Buffalo, N.Y.
A.L. Melden	Univ. of California	Irvine, Cal.
Morris Natanson	Cowell College; Univ. of California	

Hilary Putman	Harvard University	Cambridge, Mass.
W. V. Quine	Harvard University	Cambridge, Mass.
Richard Rorty	Princeton University	Princeton, N.J.
John R. Searle	Univ. of California	Berkeley, Cal.
Wilfrid Sellars	Univ. of Pittsburgh	Pittsburgh, Penn.
John Smith	Yale University	New Haven, Conn.
P. H. Nowell-Smith	York University	Toronto, Ontario
Shelton Stanfill	Colorado State Univ.	Fort Collins, Colo.
Richard Taylor	Univ. of Rochester	Rochester, N.Y.
Robert Turnbull	Ohio State Univ.	Columbus, Ohio
Julius Weinberg	Univ. of Wisconsin	Madison, Wisconsin
John Yolton	York University	Toronto, Ontario

Dr. BERMAN. Some of the participating institutions are Allegheny College, Colorado State University, Pacific Lutheran, Hope College, Susquehanna University, and a host of other smaller places that never could hope for access to the highly paid and difficult-to-obtain academic experts.

NEH PROFESSORSHIPS

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $300,000 for the National Endowment for the Humanities professorships. Since this is a new activity, please give the committee the details of this request.

Dr. BERMAN. Yes, Madam Chairman. This is new, has not yet got off the ground. When we talk about it, it is therefore in terms of possibilities.

We intend to divide this $300,000, 15 ways. That will result in a $20,000 a year stipend, equal to a year's salary in most cases or a year's sabbatical. It would do the following things:

It would first of all establish a reward system for good teaching. As we began the hearings I recall your mentioning that you would find this beneficial, and I think in a way this is the program best calculated to bring teaching to some kind of parity with research. The second thing it does, of course, is to find good academics; teaching is, after all, not a very public activity. Reputation begins and ends on the campus and in the community. It is not written about, it is not reviewed.

Mrs. HANSEN. I think it should be noted for the record that what you want to do is bring to the attention of the American public the academic side of the university rather than emphasizing uproar and demonstrations.

Dr. BERMAN. I think almost every penny we spend goes to that purpose indirectly and directly.

The other things this NEH professorship is intended to do are to focus attention upon teaching as an art, and maybe even as a vocation, to allow superior teachers to communicate their knowledge to their colleagues, to make studies of how good teaching is accomplished, to put across the very simple fact that, of all college faculty now operational, really only a tiny fraction know how to communicate disinterestedly to students.

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION PROJECT GRANTS

Mrs. HANSEN. Justify your request of $1.5 million for elementary and secondary education project grants.

Dr. BERMAN. This is part of our venture—which is not a very large one in NEH—into education below the college level. We feel, however, that we do have an obligation to do something about three different areas in secondary education.

A primary one is the teacher. We believe that we have to invest a certain amount of funds in this particular area and in seminars and fellowships that will do these two things for teachers: One, train them for degree credit; two, make them more effective instruments of learning in the humanities.

In elementary and secondary projects we wish also to devise new high school curricula, to do something about humanities instructional and reference materials for high school students, and to encourage

certain kinds of courses that ordinary school systems simply do not have the money themselves to provide.

ADEQUACY OF LIBRARIES

Mrs. HANSEN. Isn't it true that the average high school and elementary school library is not as adequately supplied today as it should be?

Dr. BERMAN. Yes.

Mrs. HANSEN. I will give you a specific incident. Mr. Reifel and I made a trip through various Indian schools and their library facilities were totally inadequate. The students not only should have the advantage of books but these should also be available to the parents. I think this would help build a closer relationship among the students, the parents, and the schools.

Dr. BERMAN. I couldn't agree more.

Implicit in our plans is this dual thrust: The first is to supply something that is oddly missing from virtually all secondary libraries, and that is librarians. We wish to have qualified people trained in the humanities who can take on the function of a real librarian in a secondary school. Generally it turns out a library is a kind of study hall in most places. The students just bat around the empty book shelves in the presence of someone not especially competent.

The second thing we wish to do besides qualifying librarians is to provide them with a model of a good book collection in the humanities. I would especially like to get them away from high school texts and into something a little more humane, less bowdlerized, more diverse so before they get to college they may have a sense of the enormity of the intellectual task.

Mrs. HANSEN. Aren't you trying to put across the excitement of learning?

Dr. BERMAN. I think so.

FELLOWSHIPS FOR YOUNGER HUMANISTS

Mrs. HANSEN. Justify your request of $2,375,000 for fellowships for younger humanists.

Dr. BERMAN. I think this is a particularly interesting program of ours. You happen to have mentioned one I am reasonably familiar with because I know a young man who received a fellowship and I know it gave him the opportunity to broaden himself by exploring new intellectual possibilities.

The younger humanists are people in a particular bind. There are very few fellowships or other aids available in the field of humanities in general, as you know, of course, compared to science. What this works out to in hard, everyday fact is that the older, more qualified people have already done research, so that for them rewards become available. In other words, people who have not published a good deal, who are not visible in the profession, tend to be shut out. We hope to redress that imbalance.

The second thing we hope to accomplish is make the fellows good teachers.

The third thing is this: Educational specialization implies a tragic need to conform to close, intense and I think narrow study. People are not encouraged to break out of this in order to become generalists. This hinders the broad sympathies required by good teaching.

The young man I mentioned, a medieval scholar, was able to go to Russia on a fellowship and turn himself into a very adequate student of the Russian language. He came back as a qualified teacher of Tolstoy and Dostoevsky. This is precisely the heart of that program.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the average amount of those fellowships?

Dr. BERMAN. $10,500 annually.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many will you grant?

Dr. BERMAN. We will grant about 225 but we expect about 1,000 applications.

Mrs. HANSEN. How are the fellowships selected?

Dr. BERMAN. These are selected through competitive individual applications from the proposers themselves. That is the first step. The second is review by regional panels. Third is review by our staff and fourth by the presidentially-appointed National Council on the Humanities. After this fine sifting the one out of four that seems best will be given a grant.

SENIOR FELLOWSHIPS

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $1,620,000 for senior fellowships. Will this program operate in the same manner as your younger humanists fellowship program?

Dr. BERMAN. Very much the same way except we are dealing with a good bit more money and a far more prestigious level of scholarship. What matters here is the fellow's stature in the profession and degree of expertise.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the average amount of these grants?

Dr. BERMAN. These are $18,000 maximum. They may be prorated on a monthly basis.

Mrs. HANSEN. You say in your justification:

> Some examples of senior fellowship: A professor of American literature at Jackson State College in Mississippi will do a critical study of the prominent black author, Richard Wright. * * * A specialist in the field of juvenile justice, particularly in its social and psychological aspects, proposes a fresh examination of the philosophical and jurisprudential problems in this sensitive field.

How many other fellowships have been granted?

Dr. BERMAN. We have a good many of these. If you wish, we will submit them for the record. May I mention the following about noted scholars?

Just before his death, which occurred quite recently, the poet, John Berryman, of the University of Minnesota submitted a proposal for a critical biography, "Shakespeare's Reality," and a fellowship was approved for him. Unfortunately that will not be funded. Marshall Sklare, the distinguished sociologist at Brandeis University, is doing a book called Jewish Communal Structure in American Society.

In this respect we serve the very top segment of American scholarship, and of the learned professions, individuals who are at the most influential and productive stage of their career.

(The information follows:)

EXAMPLE OF SENIOR FELLOWSHIPS, FISCAL YEAR 1972

Fellowship recipient	*Subject of study*
AVRICH, Paul H. Queens College, New York History and American History	Anarchism in America
GROB, Gerald N. Rutgers University, New Jersey American History	Social Policy and Mental Illness
GRULIOW, Leo Editor, *Current Digest of the Soviet Press*, Ohio Slavic Studies	The Soviet Press, 1949–1971
SNELL, John L. University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill History	The Struggle for Democracy in Germany, 1914–1918
BERNSTEIN, Richard J. Haverford College, Pennsylvania Philosophy	The Nature of Social Inquiry
SKLARE, Marshall Brandeis University, Massachusetts Sociology	Jewish Communal Structure in American Society
BOGUSLAW, Robert Washington University, Missouri Sociology	Values, Goals and the Design of Social Systems: An Existentialist Perspective
RIVERA, Julius University of Houston, Texas Sociology	Chicano Symbolisms of Identity and Power
ROSENBERG, Bruce A. Penn State University, University Park Comparative Literature	The Myth of the Martyred Warrior in World Literature
ROSENBERG, Charles E. University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia American History—History of Medicine	History of Medical Care in America, 1790–1918

JUNIOR COLLEGE TEACHER FELLOWSHIPS

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $1.1 million for junior college teacher fellowships. How are these fellowships selected?

Dr. BERMAN. The process of selection is virtually identical in all areas of fellowships. The reasons we separate out junior college, which, by the way, will be at the same median level of support of $10,500 per annum, is that of all forms of American education the junior college is at the bottom of the heap of privilege. There is just not a good deal of money available to give their faculty the kind of training I think they deserve. So we have tried very hard to accommodate what we think is an intellectual, institutional, and a social need.

Mrs. HANSEN. I couldn't agree with you more. This is an institution that has proved itself tremendously useful. The junior colleges have provided for many young people, an adjustment period, before going on to other institutions.

Dr. BERMAN. Right.

Mrs. HANSEN. How may fellowships will be awarded?

Dr. BERMAN. For junior colleges, we expect to have 100 awards, the same ratio as I mentioned obtains: an expected 400 applicants.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the average amount of the grant?

Dr. BERMAN. About $10,500 per year prorated.

FELLOWSHIPS FOR GUIDED STUDY IN SELECTED FIELDS

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $900,000 for fellowships for guided study in selected fields. This program began in 1970. Can you give us some examples of the results?

Dr. BERMAN. For that may I call on Mr. Blessing who is in charge of this program.

Mr. BLESSING. We started out 3 years ago awarding a small number of fellowships in the field of Afro-American historical, cultural, and social studies. Then 2 years ago we expanded our work in two additional fields: Mexican-American studies and American Indian studies.

In the last 3 years we have awarded 82 fellowships—10 fellowships for study last year, 30 fellowships awarded for study during the current year, and we have just awarded 42 additional fellowships in these three fields for study next year. These are young scholars who have in nearly every instance just finished their professional graduate academic training in the traditional fields of humanities, who are interested in these new emerging fields. These fellowships will give them a chance they didn't have in graduate school of pursuing their interests in these critical and needed areas of learning.

Mrs. HANSEN. Isn't it true the very nature of graduate schools confine an individual to one very specific field?

Dr. BERMAN. Yes.

Mrs. HANSEN. Does this program give a student a chance to broaden his base of knowledge and understanding?

Dr. BERMAN. Yes, that is actually the purpose.

Mrs. HANSEN. What has happened to some of those students who have completed their studies?

Dr. BERMAN. They have gone on in nearly every case to positions in colleges and universities and have been able to introduce new courses on learning that otherwise would not have been available.

Mrs. HANSEN. Such as?

Dr. BERMAN. We had a fellow at the University of Wisconsin, for example, in Afro-American literature last year. This year he has received an appointment in the new Afro-American studies program at the University of Wisconsin and is hoping to develop that new study there.

INCREASING ORIENTAL STUDIES

Mrs. HANSEN. How much interest in oriental studies do you think will develop from our changing relationship with China?

Dr. BERMAN. I think a very considerable amount. We plan, in another division of the Endowment, to invest $300,000 in oriental studies. I am convinced we ought first to put a good deal of this into Japanese language and culture studies to make us familiar in some way with what is obviously a leading world culture.

Mr. WYATT. I wonder if you contemplate any translation? I have been struck by the horribly disproportionate number of texts translated from Japanese to English and very few. like one percent or something like that, from English to Japanese. Is there anything in your program that would or could contemplate work or encouragement in this field?

Dr. BERMAN. There is. I will call upon Mr. Emerson.

Mr. EMERSON. Translation projects are eligible for research grants. We are certainly aware of the problem that you mentioned with regard to oriental literature and philosophy. We have a number of running grants, one to the Asian society in New York for translation of Japanese and Korean literary and philosophical material. Another one for translation of Vietnamese literature, which is almost unavailable in this country—an anthology will result from this—and comparable projects in the translation of a number of Chinese literary, historical, and philosophical works. I think we have probably 12 of these going on or that have just finished up.

Mr. WYATT. I would just like to add I think this is an immensely important area; just how much your organization should be charged with this I don't know. I just hope that there are ways that you can continue to encourage this work because communication is so difficult between our two worlds. I think there are very few things that are more important in the modern world.

Dr. BERMAN. I think you can rest assured that we intend over the next few years, as funds are available, to expand Oriental studies and languages. There is no question about that. For two reasons. One, in order to live with any kind of accommodation in the present world it simply must be done. The second reason is that within the humanities themselves, the study of Oriental languages and culture is in itself a good thing.

Mr. WYATT. They are important.

Dr. BERMAN. Yes. That study is self-justifying in terms of the humanities.

FELLOWSHIPS IN THE PROFESSIONS

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $375,000 for fellowships in the professions. Please explain how these fellowships are selected. Also what is the average amount of a grant?

Dr. BERMAN. We envision, for example dealing with journalism, that there will be proposals from a larger number—more people than we can support. These will go through the usual selective process. Meanwhile a structure will have been set up at a receptive university campus. We envision an office there, and we hope a very talented director of studies who can take professional journalists and guide them into the right kind of humanistic courses and discussions. This, we hope, will broaden their outlook and release them after their academic year to a more informed public life. The object being to take people who are already established in vocations or professions and to give them the privilege of returning to a university in which they can do the kind of work in the humanities prevented by narrow professionalism.

Mrs. HANSEN. You plan to award 50 fellowships. How will these be selected?

Dr. BERMAN. Our usual mechanism of panel recommendation and finally council judgment.

RESEARCH GRANTS

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $3.5 million for research grants. You say in your justification, the research grants program entertains applications and makes grants in the 13 major fields and the 93 areas of scholarly specialization within them.

Dr. BERMAN. Yes. I will enter for the record our description of what these fields are.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please do.

(The information follows:)

RESEARCH FIELDS AND SUBJECTS IN THE HUMANITIES

I. History
- A. Prehistory
- B. Ancient
- C. Medieval
- D. Modern European
- E. English
- F. American
- G. American Revolution
- H. Near and Middle Eastern
- I. African
- J. Afro-American
- K. Latin American and Caribbean
- L. Asian
- M. Judaic and Hebrew
- N. Science and Medicine

II. Philosophy
- A. Classical
- B. Medieval
- C. Modern
- D. Asian
- E. Epistemology
- F. Empirical, Semantic
- G. Phenomenology
- H. Existentialism

III. Philology
- A. Lexicography
- B. Linguistics

IV. Religion
- A. History
- B. Theology
- C. Comparative

V. Literature and Language
- A. Theory and Criticism
- B. Classical
- C. Medieval
- D. English
- E. European
  - 1. Romance languages
  - 2. Germanic languages
  - 3. Slavic languages
- F. American
- G. Asian
- H. Latin American
- I. Near and Middle Eastern
- J. African
- K. Biblical and Hebrew
- L. Comparative

VI. Social Sciences
- A. Anthropology and Folklore
- B. Demography
- C. Economics
- D. Political Science
  - 1. Empirical
  - 2. Theory
  - 3. American Government
  - 4. Comparative government
  - 5. International relations

E. Education
F. Psychology
G. Sociology
H. Journalism and communications
I. Urban Studies
J. Minority studies
1. Black Studies
2. American Indian
3. Chicano
4. Other

VII. Archaeology
A. Preclassical
B. Classical
1. Greek
2. Roman
C. Near and Middle Eastern
D. European
E. North American
F. Latin American
G. African
H. Asian
I. Oceanic

VIII. The Arts
A. Graphic Arts
1. History
2. Theory
3. Contemporary
B. Architecture
C. Music
1. History
2. Theory
3. Contemporary
D. Dance
1. History
2. Theory
3. Contemporary
E. Drama
1. History
2. Theory
3. Contemporary
F. T.V. and Cinema
1. History
2. Theory
3. Contemporary

IX. Law
A. History
B. Jurisprudence
C. Comparative

X. Computer and other technological experts
XI. Librarians, Archivists and Bibliographers
XII. Classics
XIII. Interdisciplinary

Dr. BERMAN. In summary I will say they comprise the major fields of history, philosophy, philology, religion, literature and language, social sciences, archaeology, the arts, law, computer and other technological fields, library science, classics and interdisciplinary subjects.

They are heavily subdivided. History broken down into prehistory, ancient, medieval, modern European, English, American, American Revolution, Near and Middle Eastern, African, Afro-American, Latin

American and Caribbean, Asian, Judaic and Hebrew, or that of science and medicine.

Mrs. HANSEN. What will be the average amount of these grants?

Dr. BERMAN. We have not broken down our support of these disciplines by the money assigned to each. They are broken down in other ways.

Mrs. HANSEN. Such as?

Dr. BERMAN. A proposal does not have to fall within any special range of discipline in order to be fundable. We would not mind, for example, at any specific time if most of the proposals were in either literature or social science. They are funded on an infinitely variable scale which may go from very small sums to very large ones indeed ranging to upwards of $1 million.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON WORKS

Mrs. HANSEN. Would the work being performed on the Washington papers be funded under your research grant division?

Dr. BERMAN. The Washington and Jefferson work, and other ones relating to the American Revolution are in here. This is our highest level in any kind of scholarly work.

Mrs. HANSEN. When will those works be completed?

Dr. BERMAN. The Jefferson biography I believe is now in its last volume.

Mr. EMERSON. The fifth will appear this year and the sixth is in preparation. The author, Mr. Dumas Malone, is 82.

Mrs. HANSEN. When will the work on the Washington papers be completed?

Mr. EMERSON. It is a very long-range project involving well over 100,000 items. These are mostly collected now. The first volume will probably be out in about 3 years and others will appear at the rate of two or three volumes a year thereafter. They anticipate, I believe, 25.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is part of the delay because of the task involved in collecting the material and organizing it?

Mr. EMERSON. Yes, ma'am. It involved a worldwide search for random lists of Washington material that had never been known, which had passed into private collections or small libraries. They estimated 80,000 items were known and they are now working with 125,000 items. So you see the spread of this very wide net was more than remunerative to them.

(Discussion off the record.)

BICENTENNIAL GRANTS

Mrs. HANSEN. Justify your request of $300,000 for bicentennial grants.

Mr. EMERSON. This is a special setaside that permits us to encourage and even solicit applications in bicentennial history. We define that broadly. The eligibility is established not by whether they are concurrent with the events of the 1770's but by the degree to which the theme reflects the major issues which led to our break with Great Britain and the establishment of the new republic. The George Washington papers are in there.

To mention a number of others, Robert Morris, the financier of the revolution; John Jay, the great diplomatist; John Marshall, who played a greater role in the revolutionary period than generally known; and specific monographs and studies of outstanding individuals, like Alexander McDougall, Elbridge Gerry, and Jonathan Trumbull of Connecticut.

I think our grants by the time the bicentennial will have come around will have made a great contribution to a revision of American history and our understanding of that era.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many grants will be awarded?

Mr. EMERSON. I think they tend to be rather more expensive than our other grants. I think we will probably be making 25 or 30.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the selection procedure?

Mr. EMERSON. The same selection procedure as with other research projects. First, staff scrutiny to establish eligibility as a humanistic project. Secondly, independent review by outside academic specialists knowledgeable in the field—and we generally have three or four of these for each proposal. All of this material goes to a panel for a comparative review, and the panel recommends to the National Council and the chairman.

RESEARCH RESOURCE CENTERS

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $300,000 for research resource centers. Since this is a new program, please give the committee the details of this request.

Dr. BERMAN. This would relate to the matter raised before of our interest in oriental studies. A research resource center might be precisely the kind of place to support Japanese or Chinese studies. There are others.

Mr. EMERSON. We are supporting a project by Fisk University down in Nashville to make an oral history of the black experience in the upper South and retain for history material that would certainly never be written. We are supporting a project at the University of Minnesota to do the same thing for the history of our so-called ethnic groups, people of eastern or southern European origin who came to this country in the latter part of the last century. What they are doing at Minnesota is actually collecting the materials of the rather strong organizations and associations that these people had which now in the third and fourth generation are breaking up.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mrs. HANSEN. How would this program differ from that conducted by the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars?

Dr. BERMAN. That is quite different. That is a small group here at the Smithsonian Institution and it deals primarily with political science. These men are generally college faculty.

Mrs. HANSEN. I think the Woodrow Wilson Center will be studying our ocean environment.

Mr. EDGERTON. They have announced that for the coming year. It is the first year they have moved into that. Foreign policy in the post-world war period was to be their general thrust. They announced ecology and oceans will be the next two areas they will move into.

What we are trying to do in the research center is focus scholarship, to seek interdisciplinary scholarship to deal with broad subject matters.

DEVELOPMENT AND EVALUATION

Mrs. HANSEN. You budgeted $1,340,000 for development of programs and only $60,000 for evaluation. May we have your comments in this regard?

Dr. BERMAN. There is a good deal of difference in the sums.

Mrs. HANSEN. Some what?

Dr. BERMAN. Some difference, yes. I think I am going to ask Mr. Kingston.

Mr. KINGSTON. The Office of Planning in the Endowment conducts broad, across-the-board evaluation studies.

I think one can't plan well without a careful analysis of what has been done and what needs to be done, so planning and evaluating go together in that respect. But the office also runs a number of grant-making activities. Many of them are pilot projects—in this year, for example, we are concentrating on nontraditional studies. We also conduct a number of projects which fall between the divisions, as it were, so that when there are good applications in the humanities which don't come within guidelines of the other divisions, we can handle them through the office of planning.

So the figure which goes under "Development" includes that grant-making capacity of the Office of Planning. It is not the "P.D. & E." money—which concerns consultant fees, contracts, and rather narrowly defined grants for specific explorations on which new programs may subsequently be built. That is a much, much smaller sum than the $1.3 million you see here and will balance the sum requested for evaluation. Of the $1.3 million, approximately a quarter of a million next year, for example, will be devoted to the new youthgrant program which has been established this year for providing grants specifically to groups of young people.

Mrs. HANSEN. Aren't you going to have to evaluate the results?

Mr. KINGSTON. Yes, ma'am. We conduct evaluation in all program areas.

Mrs. HANSEN. But you have only requested $60,000 for evaluation?

Mr. KINGSTON. Yes. It does seem inadequate and I am sure it is. We could, of course, raise the figure but I am not sure the committee will approve.

Mrs. HANSEN. The question is, why didn't you allow a larger portion of that total figure for evaluation rather than for the development of the program?

Dr. BERMAN. There is an answer to that in that not all of our evaluation of programs is carried on in this way. The expenses are diffused through all of our other divisions through what we call site visits, through traveling, correspondence and telephoning, and review by consultants and panelists.

Mrs. HANSEN. In other words, you assign every program part of those expenses?

Dr. BERMAN. Yes. In other words, every program does check up on the things that it supports through its grants.

Mr. KINGSTON. Also, Madam Chairman, the grants made all include an evaluation component. That is, the budget that an applicant presents to us is very carefully lined, and a line is included for evaluation, approved by the endowment, within that grant made. The $60,000 is for special, across-the-board evaluation studies.

(Discussion off the record.)

PRIVATE CONTRIBUTIONS

Mrs. HANSEN. To what extent are your private contributions earmarked for special projects?

Dr. BERMAN. Virtually all of them. I think 99 percent is a fair answer.

Mrs. HANSEN. Why?

Dr. BERMAN. I think it is because people's interest in educational projects happens to be specific, that is, tied in with either a special discipline, a special school, or a special locality.

Mrs. HANSEN. What procedure do you follow for the solicitation of private funds?

Dr. BERMAN. I would say broadly there are two kinds of procedure. One, of course, is when the private fund so to speak knocks at our door, when people who are interested in doubling the effect of their own individual granting powers would like the Federal Government to add their money.

Otherwise what we do is suggest to the proposing party that they go out and get the gift money. We do not have within the endowment any special mechanism whereby we seek gifts. It is the responsibility of the proposing party.

Mrs. HANSEN. How successful have you been in solicitation of private contributions?

Dr. BERMAN. We have been very successful. If you will allow me to enter into the record a rather lengthy list of 1971 donors to the endowment, I will mention at this point only that the sums start at a very, very low level indeed, perhaps $5, which you may find surprisingly frequent, and go up to rather large sums given by private foundations, corporations, institutions.

(The information follows:)

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Mr. WYATT. I have no questions. I enjoyed the presentation.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Berman, you have made one of the better presentations the committee has heard on the humanities program.

Dr. BERMAN. Thank you very much.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

WITNESS

PAUL P. BERMAN, DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert justification pages 1 through 24 in the record at this point.

(The pages follow:)

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

SUMMARY OF OBLIGATIONS BY ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT

	1971 ACTUAL	1972 ESTIMATE	1973 REQUEST	INCREASE 1973 COMPARED WITH 1972	PAGE REF.
NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS.....	$ 980,031	$ 1,177,000	$ 1,848,000	$ 671,000	S-5
NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES.....	835,124	1,130,550	1,573,000	442,450	S-6
SHARED STAFF.....	844,496	1,157,240	1,679,000	521,760	S-7
TOTAL.....	$ 2,659,651	$ 3,464,790	$ 5,100,000	$ 1,635,210	

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

SUMMARY OF OBLIGATIONS BY OBJECT CLASSIFICATION

		1971 ACTUAL	1972 ESTIMATE	1973 REQUEST	INCREASE (+) DECREASE (-) 1973 COMPARED WITH 1972	PAGE REF.
	PERSONNEL COMPENSATION:					
11.1	Permanent Positions.....	$1,568,700	$2,298,500	$3,140,000	$+841,500	S-9
11.3	Positions Other than Permanent	277,054*	529,860*	393,500	-136,360 3/	S-18
11.5	Other Personnel Compensation..	17,318	12,600	35,500	+22,900	S-20
	Total Personnel Compensation	1,863,072	2,840,960	3,569,000	+728,040	
12.1	Personnel Benefits-Civilians..	138,700*	220,560*	289,000	+68,440 3/	S-21
21.0	Travel and Transportation of Persons.....	304,322*	535,250*	438,000	-97,250 3/	S-21
22.0	Transportation of things.....	1,708	1,200	2,000	+800	S-22
23.0	Rent, Communications & Utilities	118,425	345,840	301,000	-44,840	S-23
24.0	Printing and Reproduction.....	97,034	152,420*	127,000	-25,420 3/	S-23
25.0	Other Services.....	141,417*	93,410*	149,000	+55,590 3/	S-24
26.0	Supplies and Materials.....	32,659	40,200	61,000	+20,800	S-24
31.0	Equipment.....	149,112 1/	15,000 2/	164,000 3/	+149,000 3/	S-24
	TOTAL.....	$2,846,449	$4,244,840	$5,100,000	$+855,160	

Footnotes on Page S-8

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

OBJECT CLASSIFICATION

		1971 ACTUAL	1972 ESTIMATE	1973 REQUEST	INCREASE (+) DECREASE (-) 1973 COMPARED WITH 1972
	PERSONNEL COMPENSATION:				
11.1	Permanent Positions.....	$598,925	$856,000	$1,137,000	$+281,000
11.3	Positions Other than Permanent..	156,396*	276,000*	206,000	-70,000 3/
11.5	Other Personnel Compensation....	7,886	6,000	10,000	+4,000
	Total Personnel Compensation..	763,207	1,138,000	1,353,000	+215,000
12.1	Personnel Benefits - Civilians..	54,885*	86,600*	101,000	+14,400 3/
21.0	Travel and Transportation of Persons.....	186,491*	315,200*	267,000	-48,200 3/
23.0	Rent, Communications & Utilities	22,075	35,000	34,000	-1,000
24.0	Printing and Reproduction.....	36,375	78,000*	58,000	-20,000 3/
25.0	Other Services.....	80,253	40,000*	22,000	-18,000 3/
26.0	Supplies and Materials.....	5,020	6,000	13,000	+7,000
31.0	Equipment.....	- 0 - 1/	- 0 - 2/	- 0 - 3/	- 0 - 3/
	TOTAL.....	$1,148,306	$1,698,800	$1,848,000	$+149,200

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NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

OBJECT CLASSIFICATION

		1971 ACTUAL	1972 ESTIMATE	1973 REQUEST	INCREASE (+) DECREASE (-) 1973 COMPARED WITH 1972
	PERSONNEL COMPENSATION:				
11.1	Permanent Positions.....	$511,473	$796,850	$1,084,000	$+287,150
11.3	Positions Other than Permanent...	103,083*	217,010*	136,500	-80,510 3/
11.5	Other Personnel Compensation.....	3,468	3,500	11,500	+8,000
	Total Personnel Compensation...	618,024	1,017,360	1,232,000	+214,640
12.1	Personnel Benefits - Civilians...	46,077*	76,160*	104,000	+27,840 3/
21.0	Travel and Transportation of Persons.....	107,226*	196,650*	139,000	-57,650 3/
23.0	Rent, Communications & Utilities.	8,024	9,400	12,000	+2,600
24.0	Printing and Reproduction.....	58,116	66,020*	47,000	-19,020 3/
25.0	Other Services.....	11,521*	16,810*	26,000	+9,190 3/
26.0	Supplies and Materials.....	4,659	6,400	13,000	+6,600
31.0	Equipment.....	- 0 - 1/	- 0 - 2/	- 0 - 3/	- 0 - 3/
	TOTAL.....	$853,647	$1,388,800	$1,573,000	$+184,200

Footnotes on Page S-8

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

SHARED STAFF

OBJECT CLASSIFICATION

		1971 ACTUAL	1972 ESTIMATE	1973 REQUEST	INCREASE (+) DECREASE (-) 1973 COMPARED WITH 1972
	PERSONNEL COMPENSATION:				
11.1	Permanent Positions.....	$458,302	$645,650	$919,000	$+273,350
11.3	Positions Other than Permanent.....	17,575	36,850	51,000	+14,150
11.5	Other Personnel Compensation.....	5,964	3,100	14,000	+10,900
	Total Personnel Compensation.....	481,841	685,600	984,000	+298,400
12.1	Personnel Benefits - Civilians.....	37,738	57,800	84,000	+26,200
21.0	Travel and Transportation of Persons.....	10,605	23,400	32,000	+8,600
22.0	Transportation of Things.....	1,708	1,200	2,000	+800
23.0	Rent, Communications & Utilities...	88,326	301,440	255,000	-46,440
24.0	Printing and Reproduction.....	2,543	8,400	22,000	+13,600
25.0	Other Services.....	49,643	36,600	101,000	+64,400
26.0	Supplies and Materials.....	22,980	27,800	35,000	+7,200
31.0	Equipment.....	149,112	15,000	164,000	+149,000
	TOTAL.....	$844,496	$1,157,240	$1,679,000	$+521,760

FOOTNOTES FOR TABLES ON PAGES S-4 THRU S-6

Page S-4

* Includes amounts obligated in FY 1971 and current estimate of amounts to be obligated in FY 1972 against Program Development and Evaluation Funds.

1/ $186,798 obligated against Program Development and Evaluation Funds.

2/ $780,050 current estimate of amounts to be obligated against Program Development and Evaluation Funds.

3/ Does not include anticipated obligations against Program Development & Evaluation Funds in FY 1973.

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* Includes amounts obligated in FY 1971 and current estimate of amounts to be obligated in FY 1972 against Program Development and Evaluations Funds.

1/ $168,275 obligated against Program Development and Evaluation Funds.

2/ $521,800 current estimate of amounts to be obligated against Program Development and Evaluation Funds.

3/ Does not include anticipated obligations against Program Development and Evaluation Funds in FY 1973.

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* Includes amounts obligated in FY 1971 and current estimate of amounts to be obligated in FY 1972 against Program Development and Evaluation Funds.

1/ $18,523 obligated against Program Development and Evaluation Funds.

2/ $258,250 current estimate of amounts to be obligated against Program Development and Evaluation Funds.

3/ Does not include anticipated obligations against Program Development and Evaluation Funds in FY 1973.

11.1 PERMANENT POSITIONS

FY 1972 - $2,298,500; FY 1973 - $3,140,000; Increase - $841,500

The FY 1973 estimate will cover the salaries and wages of a total staff of 222.

11.1 PERMANENT POSITIONS - NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

FY 1972 - $856,000 FY 1973 - $1,137,000 Increase - $281,000

The increased personnel will provide necessary assistance to administer substantially enlarged programs and to initiate a few new ones in response to needs of a particular art form.

Office of Planning and Management - Budget and Research

Research Officer, GS-13; Clerk-typist, GS-4. The need for reliable facts and the coordination of efforts to obtain these facts is a problem that has become an ever increasing one for the Endowment. With the publication of Economic Aspects of the Performing Arts the Endowment has taken a first step. Other groups such as the Ford Foundation and the American Association of Museums are currently doing research on various statistical aspects of the arts. Additional groups are considering the initiation of activities in this area. A Research Officer is needed to supervise Endowment efforts, both "inhouse" and with contractors, and to coordinate efforts of other groups interested in doing work in this area in order to avoid duplicative efforts.

Budget Assistant, GS-7. Budget and Research is responsible for among other things planning, control and final accounting of all program funds of the Endowment. The Budget Assistant will be responsible for maintaining obligations by fiscal year, program field and state and Congressional district and will be under the direct supervision of the Assistant to the Director of Budget and Research.

Office of Planning and Management - Administration

Donations Acceptance Secretary, GS-9. In recent years gifts to the Endowment to match funds have steadily increased. In FY 71, 520 donations were received as compared with 357 in FY 70. The Endowment expects that the number of donations will continue to increase even though the requested Treasury Funds (indefinite appropriation) are for the same amount as appropriated for fiscal 1972 ($3,500,000). Many arts organizations are encouraging the use of smaller donations to the Endowment as a means of increasing their base of support. New procedures including acknowledgments are currently being implemented to faciliate the handling of donations. A full time individual is essential to insure prompt handling of the gifts, and maintaining of accurate records.

Clerk-typists (3), GS-4. In order to handle overloads in each program, which are particularly crucial when application deadlines are reached, and prior to panel or Council meetings, the Endowment established a Correspondence unit. This has proved very successful and efficient. This office will be expanded to provide routine secretarial services needed by all units of the Endowment. Many offices are operating with no increase in staff since 1966 although their programs have increased substantially in the last two years. By pooling secretarial help in the Correspondence unit, the number of clerk-typists required by each program office will be reduced by half. In addition, with increased assistance Correspondence will be able to handle bulk mailings and routine requests for program guidelines and application.

Office of Planning and Management - Evaluation

Secretary, GS-7. At the urging of the Council, the Office of Management and Budget and Congress the Endowment has established a full time Director of Evaluation to plan and coordinate our efforts in this area. A program of evaluation efforts is currently being developed. As the program is implemented support personnel is essential. The secretary will be responsible to the Director and for preparation of administrative documents, reports and general correspondence.

Office of Performing Arts and Public Media - Dance Program

Program Assistant, GS-7. The Dance Program has quadrupled in funding since the establishment of the Endowment without increase in staff. With initiation of pilot programs in touring of large dance companies, assistance to regional professional dance companies, and dance film, a Program Assistant is needed to respond to public and grantee inquiries, and to assist in program development and administration.

Office of Performing Arts and Public Media - Theatre Program

Clerk-typist, GS-5. Pilot programs in touring, professional training and director development, in addition to the need for staff to visit more theatre grantees throughout the country, necessitated this position to free the Program Assistant from secretarial and clerical duties. These include preparation of individual responses to public inquiries, where a form response is not possible, preparation of all materials for appointments, processing (including travel) of consultants and panelists, and answering phones.

Office of Museum Activities

Director, GS-15; Secretary, GS-7. The Director would be responsible for the Divisions of Visual Arts, Museums and Architecture + Enviromental Arts and the coordination of Endowment efforts in the development of the National Exhibitions Program. This is another phase of the continuing effort to reduce the number of individuals reporting directly to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman

and to facilitate day to day administration of the Endowment's programs. In addition to this proposed office, the Endowment has the Office of Planning and Management and the Office of Performing Arts and Public Media.

Museums Program

Assistant Director, GS-14; Program Analyst, GS-9. The greatly increased size of the Museum program, and the relatively modest level of grant awards, recommended by the Endowment's Museums Advisory Panel to provide some assistance to a substantial rather than only a few, alone justifies the need for these additional personnel. The museum Advisory Panel further recommended that the Endowment place special emphasis on the dissemination of information on completed programs. Such efforts will increase the per dollar effectiveness of this program but require additional personnel.

Architecture + Environmental Arts

Assistant Director, GS-14; Clerk-typist, GS-5. The National Council on the Arts has recommended that while funding for this program must remain at a modest level at the present time, due to budgetary limitations, the Endowment should act as leader and catalyst in providing encouragement and assistance to other Federal agencies and other groups to improve standards in this area.

Expansion Arts

Assistant Director, GS-13; Program Assistant, GS-7. The Endowment's largest increase will be in this program in Fiscal 1973. Even though the program had not been formally announced, over 100 applications were received in a very short period of time. Many of the organizations qualifying for support are not accustomed to the technical requirements involved in seeking assistance from or maintaining records for a Federal agency. The Council feels that staff must provide technical assistance, as well as be familiar with each applicant group. This generally requires an on-site visit. Even with the addition of this staff, substantial use of consultants will be necessary to give assistance to these groups. The requested positions are essential to the proper development and administration of this new program.

In addition to the proposed staff additions and use of consultants, the Endowment has been exploring the possibility of having private industry "loan" employees, who have a background in financial affairs, to provide technical assistance to grantees in this program. IBM has graciously allowed Dorothy E. Winston, to work with Expansion Arts for a year. Dorothy, was a Senior Accounting Representive at IBM's Gaithersburg, Maryland office. She will be working with applicants and grantees.

Office of State and Community Relations

Program Analyst, GS-9. Not only have state grants allotted under section 5(g) grown rapidly in size but coordination of other Endowment programs with or through state Arts Concils has expanded rapidly in the last year. In addition this office is responsible for administration of the Endowment's Special Projects Program. The addition of a program analyst will free up the Director and Associate Director from more routine tasks to allow them to work even more closely with state Arts Councils and Special Projects grantees.

11.1 PERMANENT POSITIONS - NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

FY 1972 - $796,850 FY 1973 - $1,084,000 Increase - $287,150

The substantial growth of the program in FY 73 presents an urgent need for the following positions. Three of these were granted in FY 72 but were lost with the 5 percent reduction in personnel ceiling.

Office of the Chairman

Public Information Assistant, GS-5. During the past year, public inquiries and requests for information have increased 166% (from 300 to 800 weekly). In order to service these requests an assistant is urgently needed. The incumbent will also assist in servicing the Endowment's mailing list of 25,000 contacts in 38 catagories, as well as research and draft news releases covering grants made by the Endowment througout the Nation.

Office of Planning and Analysis

Program Analyst, GS-11; Grants Information Specialist, GS-7; Secretary, GS-5. It is the function of OPA to advise the Chairman on policy matters by presenting analyses of the effectiveness of Endowment programs and responding to or developing new ideas from which may grow humanities programs to serve the national interest. Increases in the Endowment's total appropriation lead to increased program activity and increased visibility for the Endowment: they, therefore, lead inevitably to increased demands upon OPA.

The present staff of five are fully engaged in carrying out the traditional functions of budget development, analysis, evaluation and dissemination. With the Endowment's growth, comes increased effort to stimulate submission of new kinds of humanistic activities which do not fall within the purview of the present Endowment Divisions. In FY 1973, more than $1 million have been allotted for activities of this nature (the total in FY 1971 was $146,180). A part of these funds will be used to support new kinds of projects in the huamnities activity solicited by the Endowment; a part will support the student and youth program which, launched in the present fiscal year, is expected to attract at least 500 bona fide

applications. These funds also support the Jefferson Lecture in the Humanities, the appointment to which entails considerable research by OPA staff. Accordingly, an additional Program Officer, with secretarial service, will be essential to ensure adequate review of applications, informed recommendations and efficient administration.

Division of Fellowships and Stipends

Program Assistant, GS-9; Clerk-typist, GS-3 (2). Applications to the Division are expected to increase by 39% (from 2,850 to 3,950); panel meetings will increase in number from 44 to 60 (36%); grants will increase by 27% (from 585 to 745); and the number of final reports to be reviewed will increase by 93% (from 309 to 595). Funding is expected to increase by 85% (from $3.895 million to $7.21 million). An additional member of the professional staff, qualified to make judgments of a professional nature, and two additional clerk-typists to assist in the mailing of applications and acknowledgments and the preparation of materials for panels constitute the minimal additional staff which is necessary to enable this Division to handle its disproportionately high number of applications.

Division of Education

Program Assistant, GS-7; Clerk-typist, GS-4. The growth in Endowment Education Programs has generated an increase in numbers of grants and numbers of applications, particularly under the Institutional Development Program. Applications have increased by 53% and the number of grants awarded has grown by 37% (from 98 to 134 in the past fiscal year). All formal applications to the Division must be processed by staff in preparation for review by panelists, and subsequently grants awarded must be effectively administered throughout their life. The requested additional staff will not add to the Division's capacity for qualified professional judgment but it will enable it to handle adequately increased program activity and to respond to the even greater although unrecorded increase in specific inquiries about educational projects.

Division of Research and Publications

Program Officer, GS-13 Clerk-typist, GS-4. Applications to the Research Program are expected to increase in Fiscal Year 1973 at a rate unprecedented even for this rapidly growing agency. The above positions will allow the Division to just keep pace with the heavy work-load presently being experienced. What is involved is the careful coordination of reviews from over 1200 scholars, assessments by panels made up of authoritative figures in the disciplines of the humanities and the intelligent and economical resolution of literally thousands of issues having to do with legitimate charges to be made against grants, issues of personnel, conformity of expenditures with budget, and related matters.

Division of Public Programs

Program Officer, GS-13; Clerk-typist, GS-5. This Division's applications have increased by 35% and funds for FY 1973 are expected to increase by 80% over FY 1972. Of this requested FY 1973 funding $1 million is earmarked for a program in museums which is quite new in kind. This growth of programs within the Division has dictated the establishment of a separate sub-program for media (films, radio, television), on the one hand and museum and historical associations, on the other. The additional staff is essential to adequately man one of these sub-sections under the general guidance of the Division Director.

Division of State and Community Programs

This new program to develop activities in the humanities in communities within every state was undertaken first in Fiscal Year 1971 at the insistant urging of OMB and the Congress. With the anticipated funding of $6.435 million in FY 1973 it will finally become viable, reaching for the first time into every state and territory. Because it seeks to develop, through the use of consortia within the states as regranting agencies, a kind of community activity for which there is no precedent, its demand on Endowment staff time is extraordinarily heavy. It does moreover, demand the time of highly professional and experienced staff members. While this Division will never receive the volume of applications which characterize other operating Divisions of the Endowment--and will thus not always require increases in staff proportionate to increases to funding--it nontheless must maintain a staff in constant consultation with the State and Community groups, and it must have such a staff in action at the moment the program begins its development within each state. Four professionals and three supporting secretaries are therefore requested.

State-Based Program

Program Officers (3), GS-13; Clerk-typist (2), GS-5. Present experiences indicates that to be responsive to a state committee requires the full-time services of three staff members for the equivalent of one month each. As the program develops, it will be possible for one staff person to handle a state committee in the equivalent of half a months full-time effort each year; each program officer will be generally responsible for the State-Based Program in ten states. Therefore, five program officers and the Director could handle the 55 states and territories, the Director additionally excising general oversight of the program. The three program officers requested will bring the professional staff for the program to five (including the Director) in FY 1973--a barely adequate staff for the program in that year. The two clerk-typists will provide secretarial support to the program officers.

Special Projects Program

Program Assistant, GS-11; Secretary, GS-6. The Special Projects Program will continue to develop as a means of reinforcing the state-wide humanities programs, initiating local programs which may subsequently develop in the states or elaborating programs in regions which cross state lines. This program presently has 50 inquiries pending even though general program guidelines have not yet been distributed throughout the country. As the volume and variety of proposals grow, staff support will be essential for analysis of review of proposals, liaison with applicants and grantees and the program officers and committees responsible for the State-Based activity described above. The secretarial position will support both the requested program assistant and the present head of this program.

11.1 PERMANENT POSITIONS - SHARED STAFF

FY 1972 - $645,650; FY 1973 - $919,000 Increase $273,350

The increase in program funds will generate expanded activities in the Shared Staff. Accounting, legal, travel, printing, personnel administration and grants administration will be proportionately affected. Therefore, the following positions are requested.

Office of the Director of Administration

Clerk-typist, GS-4. This office is presently manned by a Secretary and a Travel Clerk. Their work includes processing of travel authorizations, issuance of GTR's, procurement of airline reservations and tickets, issuance of salary checks, travel checks and bonds, processing of travel vouchers, issuance of building passes and driver's licenses, control of imprest fund, maintaining files on all these activities and providing secretarial support to the Director of Administration.

To maintain these services for 222 permanent personnel as well as part-time, temporaries, and consultants, will require at least one additional person.

Office of Finance

Accounting Technician, GS-6; Clerk-typist, GS-4. Even without an increase in program funds for FY 73, these positions will be needed in order to comply with the requirements of OMB, Treasury, and the Budget and Accounting Procedure Act of 1950. The main reason is the growth in program funds over the past two years and the fact that each year, starting Fiscal Year 71, there have been more multi-year grants. As a result each year there has been corresponding increases in grants carried over requiring monthly or quarterly processing in addition to the processing of grants made from current year appropriations.

The daily Allotment Ledger posting and recording of accrual, disbursements and receipts journals has at least doubled during FY 72. The current workload can be carried out only through the use of extraordinary amounts of overtime as well as temporary employment. With the additional program funds proposed for FY 73 the workload may very well double again depending on the type of grants awarded. Under these circumstances it will be necessary to cut out some vital functions if these additional positions will not be available.

Budget Analyst, GS-12. This position is needed so that management can be better informed through timely reports as to how actual program activities relate to budget estimates. Along with these reports should go some informative details on which decisions can be based. At the present time the workload is such that summary reports are available only on a quarterly basis and provide very little historical data, or in-puts for decision-making on the part of management. Without this position, it will become necessary to reduce the internal financial management reports to a semi-annual basis.

Voucher Examiner, GS-5. This position will provide the manpower necessary to handle the increased workload resulting from the increase in program funds. The additional funds will mean that the number of grants awarded will increase, there will be greater use of panelists and consultants, with resulting increases in the compensation and travel vouchers to be processed.

Auditor (2), GS-13. Most Foundation funds are actually expended by the grantees on NFAH approved projects. The only verification process appropriate to these expenditures is the external audit staff which now consists of a supervisor and three auditors. Their workload consists of the following:

(1) An audit backlog from the first five years of agency existence.

(2) Review and recommendations pertinent to the audit of NFAH grants by other Federal agencies.

(3) A substantial appropriation increase in FY 1971 (FY 1971 grants will be audited predominantly in FY 1973)

(4) The development of programs and policies in new areas of service to the agency, i.e., indirect cost negotiation.

Internal Auditor, GS-14. Under the Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950, the head of each agency is required to establish and maintain systems of

> "internal control designed to provide...effective control over and accountability for all funds, property, and other assets for which the agency is responsible, including

appropriate internal audit".

The Comptroller General has issued a statement on the basic principles and concepts of internal auditing. This statement quite clearly represents the internal audit function as being indispensible to effective management control. NFAH concurs with this concept and seeks to establish this function; however, at present, there are no routine internal audit arrangements within the agency.

We should also point out that GAO in their report of October 14, 1971 titled "Adequate Accountability Needed for Grants Awarded by the National Endowment for the Arts" recommended, "The Chairman, National Endowment for the Arts, in cooperation with the Chairman, National Endowment for the Humanities, should continue efforts to develop an internal Audit Staff of a size and capability sufficient to provide balanced audit coverage of substantive program and grant activities".

Office of Grants, NEA

Assistant Grants Officer, GS-12, Application Specialist, GS-9. Applications will increase by more than 100 percent in 1973 (from 2600 to 5500) and the number of active grants by 66 percent (from 696 to 1160). It has been determined that it requires 1.7 hours to receive, review and record each application. With the increase of 2900 applications, an additional workload of 4930 hours will be generated. These two positions will absorb a portion of this. In addition, the Assistant Grants Officer will relieve the Grants Officer of the specific tasks of review and approval of payment requests, handle routine grantee correspondence, and oversee the functions of receipt, recordation, and review of applications.

Grants Data Clerk, GS-5; Clerk-typist, GS-4. The monitoring and administration of grants requires 12 hours per grant per year. The increase of 364 in active grants will generate a workload of 4368 hours. This does not include the corollary functions of correspondence typing, filing, and information retrieval. Accordingly, even these two positions will not preclude the employment of part-time employees and overtime.

Grants Office, NEH

Grants Specialist, (2) GS-9. Grant awards have increased 69% from FY 71 to FY 72 with the heaviest "season" yet to come. Another 50% increase will occur in FY 73. It has been determined that a minimum of 4 hours is required to process each grant, ignoring the workload resulting from the processing of monthly or quarterly reports and cash requests. The increase of 400 grants in FY 73 will require 1600 manhours in preparing the grant documents and making the award. The review of grantee reports and cash requests together with the monthly or quarterly payment process requires 12 hours per grant per year. 400 additional grants will require 4800 additional manhours.

Assistant Grants Officer, GS-12. Certain of the more complex and difficult decisions rests with the Grants Officer who presently works 60 hours per week. With the increase in numbers of grants, some relief must be provided. An Assistant, capable of overseeing and approving the work of the Grants Specialists, is urgently needed. In addition to these supervisory functions, the incumbent will prepare responses to the hundreds of inquiries, handle correspondence with grantees, and absorb part of the overload noted in the justification for the tow Grants Specialists.

Administrative Services Office

Printing Specialists, GS-9, Assistant Printing Specialist, GS-5. The rapid growth of the Foundation has resulted in a tremendous upsurge in the volume of printing and duplication work in order to support the increased personnel and expanded program activities of both Endowments. Because we lack both the facilities and the personnel to operate our own reproduction plant, it has been necessary to place all such work outside, with the Government Printing Office, other government duplication offices, or with private contractors. This method of operation is time-consuming, it is inordinately expensive, and it is inefficient. And it will become more so as the volume of activity in this area increases throughout the remainder of this fiscal year and into the next. As an example, duplicating costs for FY 72 will be $60,000. In FY 73, these costs will increase to approximately $90,000. The cost of operating our own duplicating facility is estimated to be $35,000 per year. This estimate includes amortized cost of machinery, paper, supplies, rent, and salaries. Accordingly, a saving of at least $65,000 per year will be accrued when full operation is attained.

Messenger/Assistant Mail Clerk, GS-3. The volume of incoming and outgoing mail, both first class and certified/registered, has shown a marked increase as the Foundation has continued to grow. Personnel restrictions have allowed for only one man to be assigned primary duty as the Foundation Mail Clerk. In order to keep up with the expanded volume of mail it has been necessary to interrupt other vital functions of thie office to expedite mail handling during peak loads. A review of the mail records reveals a current volume of 4,000 pieces per week. With the increase in programs and personnel, this volume will double in FY 73. The addition of an assistant mail clerk who would handle some of the mail processing and all of the inside messenger service, is vital to the efficient operation of this section of the Administrative Services Office.

11.3 POSITIONS OTHER THAN PERMANENT

FY 1972 - $529,860*; FY 1973 - $393,500; Decrease - $136,360 3/

11.3 POSITIONS OTHER THAN PERMANENT-NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

FY 1972 - $276,000* FY 1973 - $206,000 Decrease - $70,000 3/

The National Council on the Arts is required to provide a

recommendation on every application above $10,000 before action may be taken on it. Because the number of applications is projected at 4,000 for FY 1973, the Council and the Endowment must increasingly rely on the advice of the panelists on these applications, so that the Council may concentrate on the formulation of policy and overall review of Endowment activities. Panelists provide independent judgment from the field and knowledgeable laymen. The wisdom of the Council and panels has been acknowledged by Congress, our various constituent art disciplines and the general public. The Endowment has endeavored to increase its representation on panels to include representatives of State Arts Councils, minority groups, and youth. Panels are being constantly examined to insure that the number of meetings be held to a minimum without imparing Endowment programs.

Consultants will be used for relatively short periods of time to provide additional independent judgment on program matters, prior to submission to panels and Council for recommendation. They will also provide technical assistance to grantees as well as critical opinions of programs supported by the Endowment or programs of groups requesting support from the Endowment.

a. Council Meeting.....$ 33,000

Four three-day meetings averaging 20 members in attendance, $135 per day each.

b. Panelists.....$ 84,000

35 panel meetings averaging 12 members, for two days at $100 per day: (35 x 12 x 2 x $100)

c. Consultants and Experts.....$ 40,000

333 days averaging $120 per day.

d. Part Time and Temporary.....$ 49,000

This amount represents the most economical method of meeting seasonably varying manpower needs.

11.3 POSITIONS OTHER THAN PERMANENT - NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

FY 1972 - $217,010* FY 1973 - $136,500 Decrease - $80,510 3/

To provide compensation for the National Council on the Humanities and to permit the Endowment to draw upon the resources of the most highly qualified advisory panelists and consultants within the several fields of the humanities, the Endowment requests the following:

a. Council Meetings.....$ 27,000

Provision is made for four meetings of the National Council on the Humanities, one in each quarter of FY 1973.

b. Panelists.....$ 90,000

Each of the Endowment's six divisions utilize selection panels for the evaluation of fellowship and project proposals and for recommendations on and evaluation of programs both present and projected. The amount requested for this purpose is distributed as follows:

(1) Planning and Analysis.....$ 1,000

(2) Fellowships and Stipends.....$ 50,000

(3) Research and Publication.....$ 5,000

(4) Education.....$ 30,000

(5) Public Programs.....$ 3,000

(6) State and Community.....$ 1,000

c. Consultants and Experts.....$ 6,500

Individual consultants are normally retained to perform preliminary screening of applications, both fellowship and project, prior to panel review; to offer the Endowment advice and informed judgment in specialized subjects and to act as editors of panel groups whose deliberations should be preserved in permanent form.

d. Part Time and Temporary.....$ 13,000

This amount represents projected part time and temporary employment costs, as the most economical method of meeting seasonably varying manpower needs.

11.3 POSITIONS OTHER THAN PERMANENT-SHARED STAFF

FY 1972 - $36,850 FY 1973 - $51,000 Increase - $14,150

This amount represents projected part time and temporary employment costs.

11.5 OTHER PERSONNEL COMPENSATION

FY 1972 - $12,600 FY 1973 - $35,500 Increase - $22,900

National Endowment for the Arts.....$ 10,000

National Endowment for the Humanities.....$ 11,500

Shared Staff.....$ 14,000

Overtime estimates are based on experience to date and

reflecting seasonal variations in Foundation workload.

12.1 PERSONNEL BENEFITS-CIVILIANS

FY 1972 - $220,560* FY 1973 - $289,000 Increase - $68,440 3/

National Endowment for the Arts.....$ 101,000

National Endowment for the Humanities.....$ 104,000

Shared Staff.....$ 84,000

This amount will finance personnel benefits including contributions to the Civil Service Retirement Fund, Social Security, Health Services and Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance.

21.0 TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION OF PERSONS

FY 1972 - $535,250* FY 1973 - $438,000 Decrease - $97,250 3/

To carry out the purpose of the Act, both Endowments are authorized to utilize panels of experts and special consultants. These are essential to the projects and programs of the Endowments. They make recommendations concerning grants to be made; they help initiate new ideas, and they serve to broaden the base of private participation in the Endowments' activities.

21.0 TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION OF PERSONS - NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

FY 1972 - $315,200* FY 1973 - $267,000 Decrease - 48,200 3/

In order to critique projects already funded by the Endowment, to make careful assessments of projects for future funding, to contact leading representatives of the arts in various parts of the country, and thus to help develop new programs and improve continuing programs, it is essential that adequate travel funds be available for Endowment staff. Endowment experience shows that costs for travel and transportation of consultant-experts is approximately equal to their compensation and is approximately 80% of compensation for panelists.

Staff.....$ 133,000

Council.....$ 25,000

Panelists.....$ 69,000

Consultants and Experts.....$ 40,000

21.0 TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION OF PERSONS - NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

FY 1972 - $196,650* FY 1973 - $139,000 Decrease - $57,650 3/

The requested amount is necessary for FY 1973 staff travel costs to carry out program responsibilities in supervising various Endowment programs and in maintaining liaison with the academic and cultural community. Staff travel for these purposes includes meeting with various panels, site visits with grantees and with institutions both for purposes of evaluation for higher education supported programs, and for evaluation of institutional capabilities in relation to other Endowment programs. Staff travel is also required for attendance at symposiums and conferences in all the fields of the humanities, as well as in the areas of elementary and secondary education, higher education, museums, historical societies and communication media.

Travel costs of consultants and panelists have averaged $90 for each employee who traveled within a region of the United States, and $180 for each attendee at a national meeting. Each figure excludes per diem costs. These averages, applied to the consultant and panel use described under "Positions Other than Permanent," are the basis for travel costs.

Staff.....$ 24,500

Council.....$ 25,000

Panelists.....$ 81,800

Consultants and Experts.....$ 7,700

21.0 TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION OF PERSONS-SHARED STAFF

FY - 1972 $23,400 FY 1973 - $32,000 Increase - $8,600

The increase reflects the necessary travel costs for the audit staff, grants office personnel, and general counsel personnel as well as local travel cost for the entire Foundation staff.

22.0 TRANSPORTATION OF THINGS

FY 1972 - $1,200 FY 1973 - $2,000 Increase - $800

This sum is required to cover charges for the transportation of things. It includes postage used in parcel post and reimbursement to Government personnel for the authorized movement of household effects.

23.0 RENT, COMMUNICATIONS AND UTILITIES

FY 1972 - $345,840 FY 1973 - $301,000 Decrease - $44,840

23.0 RENT, COMMUNICATIONS AND UTILITIES - NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

FY 1972 - $35,000 FY 1973 - $34,000 Decrease - $1,000

This budget item will provide $25,000 for FTS service, $7,000 for commercial long distance telephone service and telegraph service, and $2,000 out of town conference room rental.

23.0 RENT, COMMUNICATIONS AND UTILITIES - NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

FY 1972 - $9,400 FY 1973 - $12,000 Increase - $2,600

This budget item will provide $10,000 for FTS service and $2,000 for commercial long distance telephone service and telegraph service.

23.0 RENT, COMMUNICATIONS AND UTILITIES - SHARED STAFF

FY 1972 - $301,440 FY 1973 - $255,000 Decrease - $46,440

This budget provides for $132,000 for space rental, $46,000 for rental of copying equipment, $21,000 for other rental, $35,000 for local telephone service (including installation and service charges), $1,000 for commercial long distance telephone service and telegraph service, and $20,000 for postage.

24.0 PRINTING AND REPRODUCTION

FY 1972 - $152,420* FY 1973 - $127,000 Decrease - $25,420 3/

National Endowment for the Arts.....$ 58,000

National Endowment for the Humanities.....$ 47,000

Shared Staff.....$ 22,000

The Endowments receive a high volume of requests for information. Adequate supplies of materials of various kinds giving current program information must be maintained ready for mailing.

The estimate for printing and reproduction will be used to cover the following costs:

a. The need for more and better program announcements, appli-

cation forms, and other program management tools is increasing. As programs develop, frequent revisions and reprinting will be necessary.

b. The endowment's annual report as required by the Act.

In addition this estimate will cover the cost of printing letterheads and envelopes for the Foundation, as well as the cost of the various Office of Management and Budget and Congressional submissions and grant administrative forms.

25.0 OTHER SERVICES

FY 1972 - $93,410* FY - 1973 - $149,000 Increase - $55,590 3/

National Endowment for the Arts.....$ 22,000

National Endowment for the Humanities.....$ 26,000

Shared Staff.....$101,000

The estimate for other contractual services includes the costs for employee training, $29,000; building alterations, $50,000; machine maintenance, $6,000; cost of two man-years of audit service to be provided at those locations where these services are available from other agencies, $20,000; photo and art services, $18,000; addressograph, $4,000; clipping services, $9,000; robotype, $4,000; miscellaneous, $9,000.

26.0 SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS

FY 1972 - $40,200 FY 1973 - $61,000 Increase - $20,800

National Endowment for the Arts.....$ 13,000

National Endowment for the Humanities.....$ 13,000

Shared Staff.....$ 35,000

This amount will be required for books, technical publications, subscriptions, supplies for copying equipment, and "desk top" items such as pens, paper, typewriter ribbons, etc.

31.0 EQUIPMENT

FY 1972 - $15,000 FY 1973 - $164,000 Increase - $149,000

This estimate covers the cost of various items of equipment and office machines to support the expanded activity of the Foundation.

ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting an increase of $1,640,000 for administrative expenses. What are the principal factors necessitating this increase?

Mr. BERMAN. Madam Chairman, we believe you will agree that the numbers of applications provides a basis for estimating workload in any grant-making agency. We say this because applications generate grants, they generate the need for accounting and auditing, they generate the need for evaluation, for research, in fact they generate increases in all activities of the agency.

In fiscal 1969 we had a staff of 82 persons and we processed 2,336 applications. By fiscal 1972 our personnel had doubled to 165, but our applications more than tripled to 7,650. In fiscal 1973 our budget request proposes additional personnel which will represent an increase over 1969 by a factor of 2.7, but the anticipated 15,000 applications will produce a total increase of 5½ times.

Madam Chairman, we are being inundated with paperwork—but if our grants are to be meaningful and productive, such paperwork is vitally necessary. Therefore, we must emphasize that our request for additional personnel, which makes up more than 80 percent of our budget, has been thoroughly discussed with the Office of Management and Budget and represents the bare minimum with which we can operate efficiently.

While comparisons are not always significant, we believe a glance at the National Science Foundation will provide a better perspective. They will receive about 25,000 applications next year with a staff of more than 1,100. In other words, in 1973 they will receive 66 percent more applications than we but will have five times the number of people.

PROGRAM EVALUATION FUNDS

Mrs. HANSEN. It is noted that you have deleted your program development evaluation funds from the tabulation on page 4 showing your obligations by object classification. What is the rationale for this?

Mr. BERMAN. As you are aware, Madam Chairman, our appropriation language permits us to spend up to 3 percent of our program funds for program development and evaluation. Therefore, we have included in our fiscal 1971 actual expenditures and our estimates in fiscal 1972 wherever appropriate in order to give this committee a clear understanding of our activities. Since P.D. & E. funds are included in the program budgets and because it is impossible to estimate by object class where P.D. & E. funds will be spent in 1973 it is not included in the tables you have mentioned.

PERMANENT POSITIONS

Mrs. HANSEN. You had 125 permanent positions in 1971. You list 165 permanent positions for 1972 and you have budgeted 222 positions for 1973. Is your agency subject to the 5-percent personnel limitation?

Mr. BERMAN. Yes, Madam Chairman. Our ceiling last year was 174 approved by OMB and by this committee. The 5-percent limitation immediately reduced us to 165 which we presently have.

Mrs. HANSEN. What are the projected savings as a result of the 5-percent personnel limitation in 1972?

Mr. BERMAN. Approximately $90,000.

Mrs. HANSEN. Have you been granted any exemption for the increase in personnel in 1973?

Mr. BERMAN. Not as yet.

Mrs. HANSEN. What will be the projected savings in 1973?

Mr. BERMAN. Approximately $150,000.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Wyatt.

Mr. WYATT. No questions. Thank you.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

Mr. BERMAN. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1972.

WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS

WITNESS

BENJAMIN H. READ, DIRECTOR

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee will come to order. The next agency to appear before the committee is the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars. Our principal witness is Benjamin H. Read, the Director.

GENERAL STATEMENT

Mr. Read, please insert your general statement in the record and summarize it for the committee.

(The statement follows:)

STATEMENT BY BENJAMIN H. READ, DIRECTOR, WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS

The Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars has now been in operation some 17 months, a short time as the life of institutions is measured, but long enough for its program to have achieved considerable momentum. A full account of the center's first year is contained in its first annual report which has been made available to all members. This statement reviews the center's operations to date.

It will be recalled that the center was founded by the Congress in 1968 to be "a living institution expressing the ideals and concerns of Woodrow Wilson * * * symbolizing and strengthening the fruitful relation between the world of learning and the world of public affairs." In keeping with this mandate, the trustees determined that the center would emphasize "studies designed to increase man's understanding of significant international, governmental, and social problems and to suggest alternative means of resolving them." The center's program was, indeed, to reflect Woodrow Wilson's ideals and concerns, but in a modern context. The trustees also determined that the center would—

Be strongly international in makeup;

Seek to attract not only scholars from the various academic disciplines, but persons of outstanding intellectual capabilities from a variety of other occupations and professions: Law, Government, journalism, business, diplomacy, et cetera;

Stress and encourage the vigorous exchange of ideas and insights among its scholars, as well as between them and the outside world;

Make fellowship appointments of varying duration without fixed maximum or minimum terms to facilitate participation both by those with well-developed major study projects and those with significant contributions to make but with limited time at their disposal;

Operate on a year-round basis and permit fellowships to begin at any time of year; and

Accept no Government research contracts and authorize no work on classified materials to help assure independence and a spirit of complete freedom of inquiry.

In the interest of program coherence and impact, we have designated three subject areas in which fellowship applications are being particularly encouraged in these early years: Fundamental long-range issues of peace, world order, and U.S. international responsibilities in the post-Vietnam period; man's relationship to his deteriorating environment, with specal attention to the institutional, political, social, and value changes needed to effect environmental understanding; and the development of law and cooperation in the uses of oceans.

Since doors opened in October 1970, a total of 87 men and women from the United States and 20 other countries have been granted fellowship and guest scholar appointments at the center, and many scores of other scholars have had occasion to use center facilities. Appointees, carefully screened and selected by the trustees on the advice of expert panels, have varied greatly in background and experience, but each has, by design, found at the center others with substantially similar concerns. The distribution between U.S. and non-N.S. fellows has been roughly 60 to 40. Ages have ranged from the midtwenties to the early seventies. Academic fellows have come from careers in the social sciences, humanities, and natural sciences. Others have represented a broad range of other occupations and professions: Diplomacy, law, journalism and writing, Government (both United States and non-United States), international civil service, and business. The projects of some two-thirds of the fellows have related to one of the center's designated areas of emphasis: International affairs, environment, or oceans.

A fellow's division of his time among research, writing, discussions with colleagues, and other scholarly responsibilities in relation to his approved project has been considered, properly, to be his own responsibility. On the other hand, since the center was conceived of from the beginning as an intellectual community with certain wider responsibilities, it has provided frequent formal, as well as daily informal, opportunities for the exchange of views and ideas, and has sponsored dozens of programs to enable those outside the center to participate in its life.

A listing of the programs to date is attached (attachment 1). In March of 1972, two high-level, one-day conferences are being held: The first on the long-range global implications of exponential growth of population, industrial growth, food production, depletion of nonrenewable resources, and pollution; the second on problems of national security in the post-Vietnam era. Also on the docket are a series of six seminars on the Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment and its aftermath, and a series of four public programs on the trends and directions of the American political system. Since last year's presentation, Chancellor Willy Brandt and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi have visited and spoken at the center. The Prime Minister of Turkey will visit the center later this month.

Center scholars have produced—or are in the process of producing for publication—a substantial number of articles, monographs, and book-length manuscripts on a wide range of subjects, the majority related to one of the center's three areas of emphasis. The center itself has issued and distributed several of the articles (see the annual report), and has, in addition, compiled and published bibliographies useful to those pursuing work in international environmental problems and matters related to the developing laws of the sea.

The above highlights are cited as evidence of increasing center activities. It is, of course, legitimate to ask what all this activity adds up to. An enterprise of this kind cannot be evaluated accurately in terms of numbers of pages written or hours spent exchanging ideas around a table. Ultimately, what counts is the long-term quality of the contribution to the world of ideas and to the intellectual life of this city.

FUNDING

The Woodrow Wilson Memorial Act of 1968 creating the Wilson Center authorized the appropriation "to the Board of Trustees" of "such funds as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of the act" and directed the Board to raise money for such purposes from private sources as well.

By virtue of the strenuous efforts of the trustees and of Mr. C. Peter McColough, Chairman of the Center's Advisory Committee (see list, Att. 3), $525,055

had been raised from private sources for the Woodrow Wilson Center as of March 1, 1972, including $65,000 from the National Endowment for the Humanities under a matching grant to the Center, as listed in Attachment 5.

The $831,000 request for fiscal year 1973 is $6,000 more than the $825,000 public appropriations available to the Center in fiscal year 1972 ($695,000 appropriated for fiscal year 1972 plus $130,000 in unobligated funds required by the Office of Management and Budget to be held over from fiscal year 1971 appropriation for allocation in fiscal year 1972, as explained to the committee in last year's presentation). For the first time, in fiscal year 1973, the center proposes to reimburse the Smithsonian Institution for estimated support costs. The $30,000 requested for this reimbursement means that the Center will actually have $24,000 less operating funds in fiscal year 1973 than in fiscal year 1972 ($801,000 versus $825,000).

The $831,000 requested for fiscal year 1973 will be spent as follows:

Fellowship program—The $462,000 requested for support of the fellowship program in fiscal year 1973 is at the same level of spending as in fiscal year 1972 ($332,000 appropriated plus the $130,000 requested to be held over for use in the current fiscal year as noted above).

The sum requested will permit the Center to commit funds during fiscal year 1973 for 20 full-year (or more shorter-term) fellowships to begin during fiscal year 1973 or later at an average anticipated cost of $23,100 apiece for stipends, travel, and active bookkeeping, disbursement and accounting costs. The anticipated costs are based on the same average yearly rate levels as the fiscal year 1971 and fiscal year 1972 budget estimates. At the time of submission of the fiscal year 1973 request, the Center's first year experience tends to confirm the accuracy of the estimates.

The Center's stipend policy, which was approved by the Board of Trustees and spelled out in detail in submissions to the appropriation committees and Office of Management and Budget a year ago, is based on the practice of other advanced studies centers. Each appointed fellow needing financial support is asked in the first instance to devote his sabbatical, leave or other home institution income to be received during the fellowship period toward his support while at the Center and to seek outside foundation or other support for his study proposal whenever possible. Thereafter, the Center's policy is to attempt to provide the fellow with a stipend rate which would be a no-gain no-loss figure over his earned income rate in the preceding year within the individual limit set by the Board, and with a cost-of-living increase for each non-U.S. scholar to bring him to an approximately equivalent stipend rate with U.S. scholars of comparable experience and position.

As pointed out in last year's submission, most scholars of the stature appointed by the Center to date simply cannot afford to come at a lower average stipend figure than the one estimated, and some will come at a loss because of the present limit, even though a substantial number of fellows appointed will be devoting sabbatical or leave pay, foundation funds and other outside income to their support during the period of appointment at the Center. The most recent data available from the American Association of University Professors shows that for the academic year 1970–71, 14.6 percent of all professors in U.S. universities have salaries of $24,000 or higher, exclusive of fringe benefits.

In addition, the Center offers reimbursement of travel expenses for American carrier, round-trip, direct route, jet economy air fare for the fellow and his accompanying spouse and dependent family members under 18 between his home city and Washington—or the equivalent, when travel assistance is needed and cannot be obtained from other sources.

As in the present fiscal year, by decision of the Board of Trustees' Executive Committee, the Center's goal in fiscal year 1973 will be to raise private moneys for support of an additional 20 fellowships to bring the Center up to the full complement of 40 scholars accommodated in its interim quarters at any one time. Experience has shown that this number of scholars is appropriate to constitute a "critical mass" allowing the Center to have a fully satisfactory intellectual community life. While this submission is made before the Center's private fund-raising capacity has been fully tested, the target for fiscal year 1973 is $400,000 commitments from private and other nondirect appropriation sources.

The experience of other centers and the Wilson Center to date indicates that the heavy majority of appointments must be made many months in advance of the date of the beginning of the period of appointment, and for this reason the

Center is requesting the same "no year" provision for the fiscal year 1973 Federal appropriation which Congress provided in the Center's appropriations for fiscal year 1971 and fiscal year 1972.

Administrative expenses—The $369,000 request for administrative expenses of the Center in fiscal year 1973 represents a gross increase of $6,000 over the fiscal year 1972 estimated administrative expenses, but $30,000 is to reimburse the Smithsonian Institution for its estimated administrative services (buildings management, personnel, fiscal and supply divisions, et cetera) on behalf of the Center, an outlay which has been absorbed by the Smithsonian previously. Thus, the Center is asking for $339,000 in operating funds for administrative expenses on its own behalf, a decrease of $24,000 from the figure requested in fiscal year 1972—made possible by completion of certain initial furnishing and equipment costs.

Staff salaries—In spite of a typing workload that has increased heavily due to the higher rate of scholarly output, the Center is not requesting any additional positions for fiscal year 1973. The staff will remain at its present level of 15 permanent and one temporary position by absorbing the additional work. The increase in funds from fiscal year 1972 (from $221,000 to $226,000) is caused by within-grade increases and pay raises.

Other administrative expenses—The other administrative expenses of $113,000 are largely self-explanatory and are down from the figure of $142,000 requested in fiscal year 1972.

Reimbursement to Simthsonian Institution—The Center is requesting $30,000 for reimbursement to the Smithsonian Institution for estimated costs of support of the Center (in areas of personnel management, procurement, budget and accounting, legal counsel and buildings management services). In the current and prior fiscal years, these costs have been absorbed by the Smithsonian Institution.

A meaningful verdict on the Center's performance is clearly premature at this time, and the evidence is not yet fully in; but the Board and staff believe the Center has made a good beginning. The memory of Woodrow Wilson is, we hope, being well served in keeping with the spirit of our congressional charter.

SPECIAL EVENTS

9-25-70	Rene Dubos, micro-biologist and environmentalist, Guest Scholar, WWICS	Symposium: "Defining Directions in the Environmental Area"
12-1-70	Capt. Francis D. Heyward, Chief, Law Enforcement Division, U.S. Coast Guard; Head, Marine Environmental Protection Program, U.S. Coast Guard	Ocean Studies Seminar: Roundtable discussion of Report on Ocean Dumping by the Council on Environmental Quality
12-22-70	John R. Stevenson, Legal Adviser, Department of State	Ocean Studies Seminar: "Drafting of United States Proposal for an International Seabed Resource Authority"
1-21-71	V. A. Fedorovich, U.S.S.R., Institute of the U.S.A., Guest Scholar, WWICS	Symposium on Soviet science policy
1-25-71	Rene Dubos, micro-biologist and environmentalist, Guest Scholar, WWICS	Symposium on environment
2-2-71	Arvid Pardo, Ambassador of Malta to the U.S. and U.N.	Ocean Studies Seminar: "New Principles of International Law for the Oceans and Seabed"
2-18-71	President Richard M. Nixon; Senator Hubert H. Humphrey, Chairman of Board of Trustees, WWICS; Dean Francis Sayre, National Cathedral, grandson of Woodrow Wilson, Chairman of Woodrow Wilson Memorial Commission; S. Dillon Ripley, Secretary, Smithsonian Institution	Official Dedication, WWICS
3-23-71	Oliver L. Stone, Vice President and General Counsel, Shell Oil Company	Ocean Studies Seminar: "Reflections of Petroleum Industry on the U.S. Draft Treaty for the Seabed

5-20-71	David Wise, Fellow, WWICS, journalist, author; Elizabeth Drew, Atlantic Monthly; Max Frankel, The New York Times; Daniel Z. Henkin, Dept. of Defense; Seymour Hersh, journalist, author; Benjamin Bagdikian, Washington Post; Fred W. Friendly, television consultant; David Kraslow, Los Angeles Times; Peter Lisagor, Chicago Daily News; George E. Reedy, Fellow, WWICS, journalist, author	Symposium: "Government Information, the Media and the Public"
5-24-71	Rene Dubos, micro-biologist and environmentalist, Guest Scholar, WWICS; Maurice Strong, Secretary General of Stockholm Conference on the Environment	Dinner, hosted by Senators Hubert Humphrey and Hugh Scott for public and private leaders of environmental reform
6-8-71	Alton Frye, Fellow, WWICS, moderator; Jacob K. Javits U.S. Senator, N.Y.; George Ball, Senior Partner, Lehman Brothers, former U.S. Ambassador to U.N.	Public Symposium: "Toward a Consensus in Foreign Policy: Legislative and Executive Approaches"
6-15-71	Willy Brandt, Chancellor, Federal Republic of Germany	Informal afternoon discussion and reception
6-22-71	Robert E. Lane, Fellow, WWICS, political scientist	Symposium: "Identifying and Reporting Government Social Science Research Needs: Next Steps"
7-8-71	W. W. Behrens, Jr., Oceanographer of the Navy	Ocean Studies Seminar: "Navy's Role in Oceanography"
7-22-71	Rajeshwar Dayal, Fellow, WWICS, former Indian Ambassador to U.N.	Symposium: "The United Nations Mission in the Congo: Reminiscences and Implications for the U.N.'s Peace-Keeping Role"
9-1-71	John L. McHugh, Fellow, WWICS, Professor, SUNY, Stony Brook	Symposium: "Domestic Wrangles and International Tangles -- The Fisheries of the Middle Atlantic Bight"

9-22-71	Jules Gueron, French physical chemist, Fellow, WWICS; Athelstan Spilhaus, meteorologist, oceanographer, Fellow, WWICS	Symposium: "Numbers about Man and Nature"
10-7-71	Aaron L. Danzig, senior partner in New York law firm of Nemeroff, Jelline, Danzig, Paley and Kaufman, Chairman of the United Nations Committee of the World Peace through Law Center, Guest Scholar, WWICS	Seminar on Marine Pollution
11-4-71	Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India	Informal afternoon discussion and reception
11-9-71	Roy S. Bryce-Laporte, Panama, Fellow, WWICS, sociologist	Symposium on issue of inherited intelligence v. education and environment
11-30-71	Lester Brown, Senior Fellow, Overseas Development Council; Shahid Javed Burki, World Bank; Richard Critchfield, Washington Star	Seminar on problems of less developed countries: "The Green Revolution: Its Urban and Rural Impact"
1-11-72	Donald Horowitz, Fellow, Woodrow Wilson Center	
1-25-72	Ismet Giritli, Turkey, Fellow, Woodrow Wilson Center; Thomas Skidmore, Fellow, Woodrow Wilson Center; Amos Perlmutter, Israel, Fellow, Woodrow Wilson Center	Seminar on problems of less developed countries: "The Political and Social Bases of Military Regimes in Developing Countries"
2-15-72	Father Walter J. Ong, Author, Professor of English, St. Louis University	Informal afternoon discussion on the function and history of polemic in the arts and human life
3-2-72	Benjamin H. Read, Director, Woodrow Wilson Center; Dennis L. Meadows, Donella H. Meadows, Jorgen Randers, William W. Behrens III, Jay M. Anderson, Roger F. Naill, authors of study "The Limits to Growth"; Dr. Aurelio Peccei, President, Club of Rome; Dr. Alexander King, Director of Science and Technology, O. E. C. D.; Professor Carroll Wilson, Professor, M. I. T., Member Executive Committee, Club of Rome; and Hon. Elliot L. Richardson, Secretary of HEW	Conference on "The Limits to Growth" study sponsored by The Club of Rome, Potomac Associates, the Smithsonian Institution and the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars

Att. 1a

WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS

SEMINARS/SPEAKERS FOR UPCOMING EVENTS
(As of March 14, 1972)

Wednesday, March 22 4:30 - 6:30	Second in a series of seminars on Action Papers prepared for the June 1972 Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment. Topic for discussion: the environmental aspects of natural resources management. (By invitation.)
Thursday, March 23 9:30 a.m.	Prime Minister Nihat Erim of Turkey. Discussion of current international affairs. (By invitation.)
Friday/Saturday, March 24 and 25	Seminar on "Problems of National Security in the Post-Vietnam Era." Chairman: Townsend W. Hoopes, Fellow, Woodrow Wilson Center; among the speakers: Hon. Cyrus Vance, formerly Deputy Secretary of Defense, presently President, United Nations Association; General Michael Davison, Commander of U. S. Army Europe. (By invitation.)
Wednesday, March 29 4:30 - 6:30	Third in a series of seminars on Action Papers prepared for the June 1972 Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment. Topic for discussion: identification and control of pollutants of broad international significance. (By invitation.)
Thursday, April 6 8:00 p.m. Auditorium: Museum of National History	First in a series of four public seminars on "The Dynamics of the American Political System, 1972: Trends and Directions." Topic for discussion: "What do the people want?" Moderator: George Reedy, writer, author of The Twilight of the Presidency; former presidential assistant. Speakers: David Broder, political correspondent and columnist; Richard Scammon, Director, Elections Research Center.
Monday, April 17	First in a series of four seminars on the evolving role of Congress in the area of foreign affairs. Joint study group of the Council on Foreign Relations and the WWICS, organized by Alton Frye, joint fellow, CFR and WWICS. Topic: "Congress and National Security: ABM as a Turning Point." (By invitation.)

Tuesday, April 18 4:30 - 6:30	Fourth in a series of seminars on Action Papers prepared for the June 1972 Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment. Topic for discussion: development and environment. (By invitation.)
Thursday, April 27 8:00 p.m. Auditorium: Museum of National History	Second in a series of four public seminars on "The Dynamics of the American Political System, 1972: Trends and Directions." Topic for discussion: "Four Megastates: California, Illinois, New York, Texas." Speaker: Neal Peirce, journalist, author of The Megastates of America: People, Politics, and Power in the Ten Great States; Fellow, WWICS.
Wednesday, May 3 4:30 - 6:30	Fifth and last in a series of seminars on Action Papers prepared for the June 1972 Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment. Topic for discussion: the international organizational implications of action proposals. (By invitation.)
Monday, May 8	Second in a series of four seminars on the evolving role of Congress in the area of foreign affairs. Joint study group of the Council on Foreign Relations and the WWICS, organized by Alton Frye, joint fellow, CFR and WWICS. Topic: "Arms Control, MIRV, and SALT: Efforts at Legislative Catalysis." (By invitation.)
Wednesday, May 10 8:00 p.m. Auditorium: Museum of History and Technology	Lecture to be presented by Raja Rao, Indian novelist and philosopher, fellow of WWICS. Topic: "Ghandi."
Thursday, May 18 8:00 p.m. Auditorium: Museum of National History	Third in a series of four public seminars on "The Dynamics of the American Political System, 1972: Trends and Directions." Topic for discussion: "Changing Political Technologies." Moderator: Earl Mazo, journalist, biographer of President Nixon, WWICS fellow. Speakers: Joseph Napolitan, political consultant; Walter Devries, author, political scientist.
Monday, May 22	Third in a series of four seminars on the evolving role of Congress in the area of foreign affairs. Joint study group of the Council on Foreign Relations and the WWICS, organized by Alton Frye, joint fellow, CFR and WWICS. Topic for discussion: "Foreign Policy: The Prisoner as Liberator." (By invitation.)

Wednesday, May 24 8:00 p.m. Auditorium: Museum of History and Technology	Lecture to be presented by Raja Rao, Indian novelist and philosopher, fellow of WWICS. Topic: "Wisdom, Power, and the State."
Thursday, June 8 8:00 p.m. Auditorium: Museum of Natural History	Last in a series of four public seminars on "The Dynamics of the American Political System, 1972: Trends and Directions." Topic for discussion: "The Forging of New Alliances." Speakers: Peter Lisagor, journalist, Washington Bureau Chief, Chicago Daily News; John Saloma, political scientist, coauthor of forthcoming book on American political parties in the 1970's.
Monday, June 12	Last in a series of four seminars on the evolving role of Congress in the area of foreign affairs. Joint study group of the Council on Foreign Relations and the WWICS, organized by Alton Frye, joint fellow of CFR and WWICS. Topic for discussion: "Ultima Ratio: Congress and the War Powers." (By invitation.)

Att. 2

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Att. 5

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$525,055

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As of May 1, 1972, an additional $283,897 in outside institutional support had been received by fellows during course of their appointments in form of continued salary, sabbatical pay and grants.

Att. 6

March 1, 1972

Fellows and Guest Scholars of
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars

A. Fellows

(1) Environment Studies

MALCOLM F. BALDWIN, attorney, Senior Legal Associate, the Conservation Foundation, Washington, D.C. Author of several articles on environmental law and policy. Preparing analysis of the role of the international oil industry in relation to present and future energy/environment policy, particularly in the United States. (coming Spring, 1972)

HARRY C. BLANEY, foreign service officer on assignment as Special Assistant to the Chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality; previously Special Assistant to White House Counsellor Daniel P. Moynihan; foreign service assignments in Brussels, Washington. Will examine political problems of technological societies in reaching environmental contracts, relationship between national and international control bodies (coming Spring, 1972)

STEVEN V. BOYDEN, human biologist, Chairman of Urban Biology Group, Australian National University; writer, lecturer on broad biological consequences of advancing technology of advanced societies. At Center, completed several chapters of book on "The Biology of Civilization" --an attempt to describe aspects of the contemporary human situation in biological perspective, and to discuss interaction between natural and cultural processes as they relate to problems of modern man; co-chairman of Center seminar on "Ecology: Human Needs and Human Values." (October 1970-February, 1971)

DOUGLAS M. COSTLE, attorney, government official; previously a senior staff associate of Environment and Natural Resources Panel of President's Advisory Council on Executive Organization ("Ash Council"), which formulated, implemented President Nixon's reorganization plan for the new Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Writing, consulting on variety of institutional and political questions related to the quest for sound environment policies by national governments. (February, 1971-February, 1972)

JULES GUERON, physical chemist, science administrator, Member, Science Faculty, University of Paris; former Director, French Atomic Energy Commission, Director General of Research, European Atomic Energy Community. In collaboration with colleague at Center (Athelstan Spilhaus) initiated work on compendium on facts and figures on man's impact on nature, designed for popular consumption; completed several chapters of book on European Atomic Energy Community. (June-September, 1971)

ELIZABETH HASKELL, formerly on research staff of Urban Institute, Washington, D.C.; previously a legislative aide to U.S. Senator Henry Jackson, policy analyst on water pollution control problems for Assistant Secretary of the Interior; author of compendium and evaluation of federal environment programs, co-author of book on thermal pollution (in progress). At Center is heading small task force project to analyze state mechanisms for dealing with environmental problems. (October, 1970- January, 1972)

PAUL G. KUNTZ, Professor of Philosophy, Emroy University; author of several books and numerous articles covering wide range of philosophical and humanist concerns. Prepared several articles and partially completed book on philosophical underpinnings for sound approach to environmental problems. (October, 1970-June, 1971)

REYNALDO M. LESACA, senior civil servant, educator, Commissioner, National Water and Air Pollution Commission, Republic of the Philippines; author of numerous articles on environmental and public health matters. Studied variety of issues relevant to 1972 U.N. Conference on the Human Environment. (October, 1971- January, 1972)

JARO MAYDA, professor of Jurisprudence and International Law, University of Puerto Rico; Czech born and educated, has previously taught at number of U.S. universities; author of book-length study of attempts to deal with environmental management in Puerto Rico, "Environment and Resources: From Conservation to Eco-Management" (1968) and numerous articles and other publications. Worked on study of relationship between rapid economic growth and environmental cost, using Puerto Rico as case study, and on analysis of hurdles to sound international law-making, focusing on 1972 U.N. Conference on the Human Environment. (Fall, 1971)

JOHN P. MILTON, ecologist, Deputy Director for International Programs, the Conservation Foundation, Washington, D.C.; author editor of several books and articles on ecology, resource management and conservation; member, Committee on International Environmental Programs, National Academy of Science. Will undertake analysis of relationships between social, cultural change and environmental modification. (coming Summer, 1972)

JAMES A. MULLIGAN, S.J., environmentalist, Associate Professor of Biology, St. Louis University; author of various publications on avian behavior, bioengineering and other scientific topics. Working on book dealing with ethical response demanded by the environmental crisis: "A Christian View of Environmental Management." (August, 1971-)

RAIMI O. OJIDUTU, Nigeria, Senior Research Fellow (anthropology and human biology), School of African and Asian Studies, University of Lagos; serves as Secretary, Nigeria National Committee for the International Biological Program (IBP); has represented Nigeria at number of international conferences. Will work on study of environmental and ecological problems in Africa, with special emphasis on adjustment of rural peoples to technological change and development. (coming Spring, 1972)

MICHAEL SAKELLAROPOULO, Canada, economist, former Canadian Government Official, consultant to the Secretary General, United Nation's Conference on the Human Environment (1971-1972). Undertaking study on development and environment, the possible effects which changes in patterns of investment, trade, and consumption arising from actions taken by developed countries in response to environmental concerns could have on the developing world. (coming Spring, 1972)

ATHELSTAN SPILHAUS, meteorologist, oceanographer, inventor, environmentalist; President, American Association for the Advancement of Science (1970-1971); former Dean, Institute of Technology, University of Minnesota (1949-1966); author of numerous publications on scientific and technical subjects; coordinator of Environmental Studies Program, Woodrow Wilson Center. Writing, consulting, lecturing on broad range of environmental issues, including energy consumption, recylcing of waste, experimental cities, transportation, population; collaborating with colleague at Center (Jules Gueron) on compendium of facts and figures of man's impact on nature, designed for popular consumption. (February, 1971-)

ROBERT E. STEIN, attorney Adviser, Legal Adviser's Office, Department of State; served as attorney for U.S. Section of International joint Commission (U.S. and Canada); previously, attorney, U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. Writing on variety of issues related to legal and institutional implications of national and international environmental management, with particular attention to the role of regional organizations; consultant to various bodies preparing for 1972 U.N. Conference on the Human Environment. (October, 1970-)

(2) Ocean Studies

R. P. ANAND, India, Chairman, Department of International Law, School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi; author of several books, numerous articles on international courts, arbitration, conflict settlement, developing role of newly independent Asian, African countries in the present international legal order, and other aspects of international law. Working on book-length study of "Legal Regime of the Seabed and the developing Countries." (October, 1970- January, 1972)

DANIEL BARDONNET, France, Professor of Public and International Law, University of Rabat, Morocco. Holder of doctoral degrees in both international law and political science from the Faculte de Droit, Paris; author of three monographs and numerous articles on international law. Will undertake a study of the practice of African states with respect to the law of the sea. (Coming Fall, 1972)

EDWARD D. BROWN, Great Britain, Senior Lecturer in International Law, University College, London; author of articles and papers on ocean issues, particularly deep sea mineral resources, legal regimes and pollution problems. Completed two long papers, Arms Control in Hydrospace: Legal Aspects (issued by Woodrow Wilson Center), and International Law and Marine Pollution: Radioactive Wastes and Other Hazardous Substances. (October, 1970-June, 1971)

LUCIUS C. CAFLISCH, Switzerland, Assistant Professor of International Law, Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva; author of ten major articles on various aspects of international law. At Center, concentrated on studies of legal aspects of pollution of high seas arising from transport of oil, maritime accidents. (October, 1970-June, 1971)

JENS EVENSEN, Norway, Director General, Legal Department, Ministry Foreign Affairs, Norway. Vice-Chairman of U.N.'s Permanent Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Seabed and the Ocean Floor. Author of numerous papers dealing with the legal aspects of ocean resource issues. Mr. Evensen is completing a comparative study of the politics of oil development, with particular attention to problems that arise in marine resource recovery. (January-June, 1972)

MORITAKA HAYASHI, Japan, international lawyer; Lecturer, Hosei University Law School, Tokyo; member of study group of ocean exploitation law at Japanese Institute of International Business Law, Tokyo; author of several articles and a book on the law of the sea, Engaged in examination of Soviet policy toward territorial waters, international regulation of high seas fisheries, peaceful uses of ocean space. (March-September, 1971)

E. W. SEABROOK HULL, marine affairs publicist, President, Nautilus Press, editor of Ocean Science News and World Ecology 2000. Gathered data on ocean policies and practices of nations as part of effort to develop global regime for world ocean pollution monitoring, control and management. (October, 1970-September, 1971)

VLADIMIR IBLER, Yugoslavia, Dean of Faculty of Law, University of Zagreb; author of "The Freedom of the Seas," other publications on international ocean law. Worked on book on contemporary international law of the sea, and prepared monograph on interests of shelf-locked states as these relate to proposed international regimes. (October, 1970-September, 1971)

ALBERT W. KOERS, the Netherlands, international lawyer; Visiting Assistant Professor of Marine Affairs, University of Rhode Island; on leave from University of Utrecht where he is a Research Associate; specialist in, author of papers on, various aspects of law of the seas. Working on formulation of new international regime for high seas fisheries. (September, 1971-)

FRIEDHELM F. KRUGER-SPRENGEL, Federal Republic of Germany, Deputy Chief of International Law Division, FRG; member of FRG Governmental Advisory Group of the Development of the Law of the Sea and the Seabed; author of various articles on peaceful and military uses of seabeds, future ocean regimes. Concentrating on role of NATO in development of ocean and seabed regimes, and on uses of seabed for military and peaceful purposes. (October, 1971-)

JOHN L. McHUGH, Professor of Marine Resources, State University of New York at Stony Brook; former Acting Director, Office of Marine Resources, Department of the Interior; Chairman, International Whaling Commission; Head, Office for the International Decade of Ocean Exploration, National Science Foundation; author of more than ninety articles and papers on policy aspects of conservation and development of living marine resources. Completed two papers, one on role and history of international whaling commission, the other on coastal zone management. (June-September, 1971)

GERARD J. MANGONE, political scientist, Vice President for Academic Affairs, Temple University; Executive Director, President's Commission for the Observance of the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of the United Nations (1970-1971); author, co-author, editor of some twenty books on international relations; coordinator of Ocean Studies Group, Woodrow Wilson Center, Concentrating on various aspects of international ocean regimes, seabed questions. (October, 1970-)

P. SREENIVASA RAO, India, international lawyer; recent recipient of doctorate in international law, Yale University Law School. Preparing book on "Offshore Natural Resources Exploitation and World Public Order." (December, 1970-)

GEORGE E. REEDY, JR., writer; former Press Secretary to President Lyndon B. Johnson, journalist, Senate aide; member, (Stratton) Commission on Marine Science Engineering and Resources (1967-1969); author of "Who Will Do Our Fighting For US?" (1969), "The Twilight of the Presidency" (1970), numerous articles on political and public policy issues. Working on book on the impact of oceanography on nation's economic and social structure. (October, 1970-)

ZDENEK J. SLOUKA, political scientist, Assistant Professor of Political Science, Columbia University; Visiting Research Associate, Scripps Institution of Oceanography (1970-71); author of articles and papers on various aspects of international relations, seabed and continental shelf exploitation questions. Concentrating on analysis of relation between strategic and peaceful uses of the sea. (September, 1971-)

HIDEO TAKABAYASHI, Japan, Professor of International Law, Ryokoku University, Kyoto; author of several books and articles on maritime, ocean law problems, fisheries questions, Concentrated on study of U.S. position on ocean regimes, analysis of 1970 U.N. seabed resolution. (October, 1970-March, 1971)

JORGE A. VARGAS, Mexico, international law, recent recipient of doctorate from Yale University Law School; legal researcher, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, advisor, Mexican Section, International Boundary and Water Commission between Mexico and Guatemala. Working on study of Latin American attitudes, positions on marine environment, bibliography of Latin American publications on law of the sea. (September, 1971-)

(3) International Affairs

ZEB B. BRADFORD, Lt. Colonel, U.S. Army; Master of Public Administration, Harvard University; author of a number of articles in military journals. Articles accepted for publication and in preparation on U.S. military roles in post-Vietnam period. (September, 1970-)

CHESTER L. COOPER, author, former government official, research administrator. Director, International and Social Studies Division, Institute for Defense Analyses (1967-1972). Author of "The Lost Crusade" (1970), numerous articles on foreign affairs and international relations. Completing study of the long-range effects of the Suez crisis in shaping the future course of events and policies of the nations involved, with special emphasis on the implications for the future of the American role in the Middle East. (Coming Spring, 1972)

RAJESHWAR DAYAL, India, diplomat; former Foreign Secretary and Head of Indian Foreign Service; head of U.N. operations in the Congo (1960-1961); former Permanent Representative to the U.N., Ambassador to France, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Romania and Greece; former High Commissioner in Pakistan. Completed bulk of book-length study of the U.N. operation in the Congo. (November, 1970-June, 1971)

VERNON VAN DYKE, Professor of Political Science, University of Iowa. Author of several books in political science and international relations, including "Political Science, A Philosophical Analysis" (1960); "Pride and Power, the Rationale for the Space Program" (1964); and "Human Rights, the United States, and the World Community" (1970). Numerous articles in professional journals. Preparing book length study on human rights and discrimination, an international and comparative analysis. (coming Fall, 1972)

ALTON FRYE, political scientist, arms control specialist; formerly, aide to Senator Edward W. Brooke, staff member, the Rand Corporation. Writing book, "A Responsible Congress: The Legislative Context of American Foreign Policy." Joint fellow of the Woodrow Wilson Center and the Council on Foreign Relations. (December, 1970-)

ISMET GIRITLY, Professor of Law and Government, Istanbul University; author of "Fifty Years of Turkish Political Development" (1969) and numerous other works; frequent contributor to Turkish newspapers on legal and political issues; one of seven scholars who prepared 1961 Turkish draft constitution. Preparing book on Soviet objectives in the Middle East. (September, 1971-)

TOWNSEND W. HOOPES, government official, management consultant, author. Under Secretary of the Air Force (1967-1969); author of "The Limits of Intervention" (1969), numerous articles on foreign affairs. Coordinator of Center's International Affairs Studies group. Writing biography of John Foster Dulles, concentrating on reappraisal of Eisenhower-Dulles Foreign policy, relevance or non-relevance of its principles and purposes for contemporary needs. (July, 1971-)

DONALD L. HOROWITZ, political scientist, former Department of Justice attorney; author of articles on ethnic and racial relations and politics in developing countries. Preparing book-length manuscript on sources, forms and patterns of--and policies to ameliorate--ethnic conflict in Asia, Africa and Caribbean. Joint fellow of Woodrow Wilson Center and Council on Foreign Relations. (February, 1971-)

MUHAMMAD S. HUQ, economist, educator, former Minister for Education and Scientific Research, Government of Pakistan (1969-1971); former Director of Public Instruction, Government of East Pakistan, Chancellor, Rajshahi University; author of several books, articles on education, economic development and national planning. Preparing book-length study of plans for national development of selected South and Southeast Asian countries, with special attention to the role of education. (August, 1971-)

WILFRID L. KOHL, political scientist, specialist in European politics and international affairs; formerly program officer with Ford Foundation; Council on Foreign Relations Fellow with National Security Countil (1970-1971); author of "French Nuclear Diplomacy" (1971). Working on series of articles, possibly a book, on the changing context of European security and implications for U.S. policy. Joint fellow of Woodrow Wilson Center and Council on Foreign Relations. (August, 1971-)

STUART H. LOORY, journalist, White House correspondent, the Los Angeles Times, formerly with The New York Times and the New York Herald Tribune, for which he was, for two years, Moscow correspondent; author, with David Kraslow, of "The Secret Search for Peace in Vietnam" (1968) and numerous magazine articles. Preparing book on prospects and problems for U.S. military in the aftermath of the Vietnam war. (July, 1971-)

JOAN M. NELSON, political scientist, Visiting Associate Professor, M.I.T., Faculty Associate, M.I.T.'s Special Program in Urban and Regional Studies of Developing Areas; author of "Aid, Influence and Foreign Policy" (1968), "Migrants, Urban Poverty and Instability in Developing Nations" (1969), and of various articles on economic and political development in the third world. Working on book on "political Integration of the Urban Poor in Developing Countries." (September, 1971-)

AMOS PERLMUTTER, political scientist, Visiting Ford Professor (International Relations/Comparative Politics), M.I.T.; Research Associate, Center for International Affairs, Harvard University; author of "Military and Politics in Israel; Nation-Building and Role Expansion" (1969); "Egypt the Praetorian State: Nasserism, Amtition and Attrition" (1971); "Middle East Perspective" (1971), as well as other books and articles dealing primarily with Middle East, with special attention to possible approaches for U.S. policy in the coming years. (October, 1971-)

H. JON ROSENBAUM, specialist on Latin America, Assistant Professor of Political Science, Wellesley College; author of various articles on contemporary Latin-American--particularly Brazilian--affairs. While at Center, edited book on economic and political affairs in contemporary Brazil, and prepared and published articles on Latin American arms production (issued by Woodrow Wilson Center), political and economic development theories in Brazil, and policy-making for the Brazilian Amazon. (October, 1970-June, 1971)

THOMAS E. SKIDMORE, specialist in Latin American Affairs, Professor of History, University of Wisconsin; author of "Politics in Brazil, 1930-1964: an Experiment in Democracy" (1967) and of numerous articles, monographs, and book reviews. Completing final revisions on book-length study "Race and Nationalism in Brazilian Thought, 1870-1922"; prepared lengthy paper on politics and economic policy-making in Brazil, and working on book, "The Politics of Economic Policy-Making in Argentina, Brazil and Mexico Since 1945." (September, 1971-)

(4) General Studies

R. C. ANDERSON, chemist, science administrator; Associate Director, Brookhaven National Laboratory; author of twenty-odd publications in scientific literature. Examined role of science in modern society. (October-December, 1970)

NUMAN V. BARTLEY, Assistant Professor of History, Georgia Institute of Technology; author of "The Rise of Massive Resistance: Race and Politics in the South During the 1950's" (1969), and "From Thurmond to Wallace: Political Tendencies in Georgia, 1948-1968." (Coming Summer, 1972)

ROY S. BRYCE-LAPORTE, Panama, sociologist; Associate Professor of Sociology, Director, Afro-American Studies Program, Yale University; author of numerous anthropological, sociological studies, many dealing with the black experience. Working on analysis of methodology, impact of university Afro-American studies programs, number of other studies dealing with immigration of Caribbean blacks to U.S. and Central America, implications of certain American slave plantation behavior patterns. (July, 1971-

PEGGY A. COOPER, recent graduate, George Washington University Law School, founder/director, Workshop for Careers in the Arts, an arts training program for District of Columbia High School students. Will examine environmental problems relevant to inner city residents, including quality of life factors such as the arts. (January, 1972-)

LUIZ DE AGUIAR COSTA-PINTO, Brazil, Professor of Sociology, University of Brazil; Director UNESCO Latin American Center for Research in the Social Sciences (1957-1961), author of numerous publications on sociology of development, social change, demographics, class structures. Will work on comparative analysis of patterns of student protest in developed and developing countries. (Coming Summer, 1972)

JACKSON GIDDENS, formerly Assistant Professor of Political Science, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Writing book on Wilson's approach to communications with other nations, with special emphasis on concept of "open diplomacy" and its implications for U.S. propaganda overseas. (January, 1971-)

FERDINAND A. HERMENS, Federal Republic of Germany, Professor of Political Science, Director of Research Institute and Seminar of Political Science, University of Cologne; member, Advisory Committee on Electoral Systems, FRG, (1954, 1967-19680; author of numerous publications on wide range of political, economic peace-keeping questions. Will consider feasibility of applying "Wilsonian approaches" to contemporary problems of peace maintenance and stability in democratic societies. (Coming Spring, 1972)

GODFREY HODGSON, U.K., author, journalist. Foreign Features Editor, London Sunday Times (1970-1972). Numerous articles and reports on current affairs in the United States, Britain, Europe, Africa, and Asia. Co-author of "An American Melodrama" (1969). Completion of book on broad changes in American politics and society over the period 1960-1972. (Coming Spring, 1972)

ROBERT E. LANE, Professor of Political Science, Yale University; President, American Political Science Association (1970-1971); author of several books, numerous articles on American government, political life and processes, voter characteristics and behavior. Examined ways in which a professional organization can improve its programs and services, help relate knowledge to public policy, preparatory to writing book, "The Infra-Structure of a Discipline." (October, 1970-June, 1971)

EARL MAZO, author, journalist; staff writer, Reader's Digest; formerly political correspondent with the New York Times and the New York Herald Tribune. Author of numerous articles on polling, politics, and public affairs, including a biography of President Nixon, "Richard Nixon: A political and personal portrait (1959). Conducting research on the uses of political and governmental public opinion research. (March, 1972-)

YVES-HENRY NOUAILHAT, France, Assistant Professor of History, University of Nantes. Researched books on Franco-American relations during Wilsonian period, 1914-1917, history of the United States, 1898-1933. (October, 1970-June, 1971)

NEAL R. PEIRCE, Consultant on Political Affairs, Center for Political Research (publishers of National Journal); formerly, Political Editor, Congressional Quarterly; author of "The People's President: The Electoral College in U.S. History and the Direct Vote Alternative" (1968). Working on comprehensive multi-volume study of the fifty states, the first of which, "The Megastates of America" will be published in June, 1972. (August, 1971-)

EUGENE RABINOWITCH, Editor, Bulletin of Atomic Scientists, Journal for Science in World Affairs; Professor of Chemistry, State University of New York at Albany. Has written extensively on science and public policy; is the author of several works in basic science, and over 150 technical articles in scientific journals. Intends to write on various aspects of the impact of scientific developments on contemporary society. (Coming Fall, 1972)

RAJA RAO, India, philosopher, biographer, novelist; Professor of philosophy, University of Texas. Has recently completed a biography of Ghandi and is the author of four highly acclaimed novels dealing with the theme of the blending of Eastern and Western cultures. Intends to complete a short work on the theme of "Wisdom, Power, and the State". (March, 1972-)

HAROLD I. SHARLIN, Professor of History (of science), Iowa State University; author of several books, number of articles on scientific technological developments. Conducted research for book on influence of science and technology on American attitudes. (October, 1970-August, 1971)

KURT R. SPILLMANN, Switzerland, specialist in American history; Research Fellow, Yale University (1969-1970); author of publications on Zwingli, Woodrow Wilson. Worked on book-length study of peace concepts, problems of implementation, of Wilson, Franklin D. Roosevelt; co-chairman, Center seminar on "Ecology: Human Needs and Human Values." (October, 1970-June, 1971)

JULIUS STONE, Australia, Professor of Jurisprudence and International Law, University of Sydney; author of numerous books on legal philosophy, law and society, e.g., "Social Dimensions of Law and Society (1966), "Human Law and Human Justice." Intends to work on book on law as instrument of social change. (coming, 1973)

EUGENE TRANI, historian, Wilson specialist. Associate Professor of History, Southern Illinois University. Author of "The Treaty of Portsmouth: An Adventure in American Diplomacy" (1969) and of several articles on various aspects of American domestic and diplomatic history. Completing study of Woodrow Wilson and Russia, 1913-1921. (Coming Fall, 1972)

ROBERT H. WALKER, Professor of American Civilization, George Washington University. President, American Studies Association (1970-1971). Author of "American Studies in the United States" (1958), "The Poet and the Gilded Age" (1963), and "Life in the Age of Enterprise" (1967). Numerous articles and reviews in professional journals. Preparing study on the theme of the contemporary American cultural revolution focusing upon changes in the quality of life that result from technological innovation, the disruption of traditional patterns of social and institutional change, and the diminishing cultural commitment to the concepts of growth and change as unquestioned positive values. (Coming Summer, 1972)

DAVID WISE, author, journalist; formerly Washington Bureau Chief, New York Herald Tribune; co-author of "The U-2 Affair" (1962), "The Invisible Government" (1964), "The Espionage Establishment" (1967), and "Democracy Under Pressure," college textbook on the American political system. Conducted research for book on government information and the media. (October, 1970-November, 1971)

B. Guest Scholars

M. CHERIF BASSIOUNI, international lawyer, Professor of Law, DePaul University; author of numerous articles in international law and foreign affairs. Conducting research on Arab-Israeli conflict resolution. (January, 1972)

LYNTON K. CALDWELL, Professor of Government, Indiana University; specialist in international environment questions; occasional participant in work of Center Environment group and consultant to members of the group.

WILLIAM S. CROTTY, Political Science Department, Northwestern University; specialist in U.S. political parties; guest scholar, Summer, 1971, to work on study of reforms within two major parties.

AARON L. DANZIG, attorney, Senior Partner, Nemeroff, Jelline, Danzig, Paley and Kaufman, New York City; author of books and articles in international law, including draft legal regime on seabeds; occasional participant in work on Ocean Studies group.

WILTON S. DILLON, anthropologist and educator, attached to Office of Environmental Sciences, Smithsonian Institution; occasional participant in Center activities.

RENE J. DUBOS, microbiologist and environmentalist, author and Pulitzer Prize winner ("So Human an Animal," 1969); Professor Emeritus, Rockefeller University; consultant to Center Environment group and occasional speaker and participant in group and Center seminars and functions.

V. A. FEDOROVICH, U.S.S.R.; economist, engineer, Research Fellow, Institute of U.S.A., Moscow; Guest Scholar during part of Winter, 1971, to do research on U.S. government science research programs.

DENIS A. HAYES, National Coordinator, Environmental Action (sponsors of "Earth Day", April 1970); member of State Department's Advisory Committee on the U.N.'s 1972 Conference on the Human Environment; conducting research on decision-making and U.S. energy policy. (December, 1971-June, 1972)

JOSEPH L. LEMAY, Assistant Professor of Political Science, Rutgers University; Guest Scholar during part of Summer, 1971, to work on book on environment politics.

DENNIS L. and DONELLA H. MEADOWS. Dennis Meadows, Assistant Professor of Management and Systems Dynamics, MIT faculty, was director of an international team of scientists, sponsored by the Club of Rome, which investigated the long-term interrelationships and trends of exponential growth in population, industrial output, agrigultural production, depletion of nonrenewable natural resources, and pollution. Their findings were published in a book entitled Limits to Growth (1972). Dr. Donella Meadows, a Ph.D. from Harvard, served as coordinator of the population sector of the project. Mr. and Mrs. Meadows will continue to conduct research on the ecological and material limits to growth and the transition to an equilibrium society at MIT until mid-1972 and then continue their research as members of the faculty of the Thayer School of Engineering at Dartmouth College.

DONALD E. MILSTEN, Assistant Professor of Government and Political Science, University of Maryland; Guest Scholar during Summer, 1971 to work on (1) study of economic development of Arctic; (2) a number of ocean and pollution issues.

PETER H. SAND, Canada, international lawyer with FAO in Rome where he is legal officer in charge of environmental protection; Guest Scholar during Fall, 1971, to work on study of existing and potential laws and institutions for environmental control, relevant to special requirements of developing countries.

LEWIS C. SELLERS, Business Counsellor, Dow Chemical Company. Social and economic impact of environmental regulation. (January-February, 1972)

JEAN E. SMITH, Professor of Political Science, University of Toronto; specialist in post-war Germany; Pulitzer Prize nominee, 1969, for his book, "Germany Beyond the Wall"; Guest Scholar during Summer, 1971, to work on biography of General Lucius D. Clay.

EDWARD WENK, JR., Professor of Engineering and Public Affairs, University of Washington; Executive Secretary, National Council on Marine Reousrces and Engineering (1966-1970); authority on multiple polity aspects of ocean uses. Occasional participant in Ocean Studies Group in 1971.

CAROLE W. PARSONS, Staff Associate of the National Research Council. Worked on study of comparative political sociology in the Soviet Union. (Summer, 1971)

TERRY E. HUTCHINS, Pembroke State University, North Carolina. Worked on study of American Indian in a non-reservation setting. (November, 1970)

RUSSELL WARREN HOWE, African Correspondent for the Baltimore Sun. Doing an historical study of U.S. policy towards Africa. (March, 1972)

CORAL M. BELL, Reader in International Relations, London School of Economics. Writing a book about the process of transition from war to peace, with the Vietnam War as one of the case studies. (April 1972)

SHIV K. GUPTA, Professor of Operations Research, Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, University of Pennsylvania. Working with the Secretary of United Nations Conference on Human Environment. (To visit Center occasionally during 1972)

Mrs. HANSEN. It is a pleasure to welcome you back to the committee, Mr. Read. We are very interested in the center's activties and accomplishments.

Mr. READ. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. READ. I appreciate very much the chance to summarize briefly the Wilson Center's fiscal year 1973 submission, which includes a review of the first 17 months of operation of the center's fellowship and guest scholar programs and other activities to date, as well as our plans and estimates for the year ahead.

We are old enough to have had an annual report, which I brought along and you received in the mails.

APPOINTMENTS AND ACTIVITIES

Let me highlight first, if I may, the substantive work of the center.

As indicated in the formal statement and attached lists, a total of 87 men and women from the United States and 20 other countries, with representatives from each of the major geographic regions, have been granted appointments by the center's board of trustees to date. In addition, many scores of other scholars and visitors have had occasion to use the center's facilities or attend one or more of its activities.

It may be useful to characterize the 67 fellows appointed to date in five broad categories.

(1) They are strongly international in makeup, as already indicated, with the U.S. non-U.S. ratio about 60:40. We would like it to be 50:50 as a long-run objective.

(2) They include persons of intellectual achievements and experience from a broad variety of professions and occupations—academic and nonacademic. In keeping with the congressional mandate to "strengthen the ties between the world of learning and the world of public affairs," Government officials, diplomats, lawyers, journalists, businessmen, international civil servants have been selected—as well as academicians drawn from the social and natural sciences and humanities.

(3) They vary considerably in age—from the mid-twenties to early seventies, averaging about 44 in the appointments to date.

(4) They have been granted appointments varying in length so far from 3 to 4 weeks to about 2 years, averaging about 10 months.

(5) Most of the scholars chosen concentrate on work in one of the three areas chosen for special emphasis by the trustees:

1. the development of international understanding, law and cooperation in the uses of the oceans (17 scholars);

2. man's overall relations to the deteriorating environment, with special attention to environmental problems requiring international solutions (15 scholars); and

3. and this is a new concentration added by the Board last year—studies of fundamental long-range issues of peace, world order and U.S. international responsibilities in the post-Vietnam era (15 scholars). The other 20 fellows have been selected to work on contemporary issues of widespread political and social significance. The projects and accomplishments of each of the scholars appointed are described briefly in the final attachment (No. 6) to the formal statement.

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In each instance, the basis of selection is what the Trustees' Selection Committee and Advisory Panels of Center Scholars and outside experts think the candidate can contribute to the advancement of knowledge in an area where new insights and proposals are widely acknowledged to be needed.

In compliance with the legislative history and early decisions of the trustees, we have attempted to make the new center community a lively place, serving wide capital area public interests. The long list of special discussion events to date, including visits by Chancellor Willy Brandt and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, is attachment 1 to the formal statement, and there have been in addition twice weekly, Tuesday and Friday noon, luncheon discussions which we have kept the committee apprized of. I would like to offer also for the record at the end of my statement a list of some of the upcoming events to which committee members would, of course, be welcome at anytime.

FUNDING

Turning, if I may, to the funding submission, we are requesting $831,000 for fiscal 1973, $6,000 more than the $825,000 appropriation made available to the center in the current fiscal year—$695,000 fiscal year 1972 appropriations plus $130,000 in earlier appropriations ordered held over for current fiscal year apportionment by the OMB, as explained to the committee in my submission last year.

The $831,000 requested for fiscal year 1973 would be spent $462,000 for fellowship program and $369,000 for administrative expenses.

FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

The $462,000 asked for support of the fellowship program in fiscal year 1973 is at the same estimated level of spending as in fiscal year 1972. This would permit the center to commit funds during fiscal year 1973 for 20 full-year—or more shorter-term—fellowships to begin during fiscal year 1973, or later at an average anticipated cost of $23,100 apiece for stipends, travel, and accounting costs. The anticipated costs are based on the same average yearly rate levels as the fiscal year 1971 and fiscal year 1972 budget estimates.

The center's first full year of experience tends to confirm the accuracy of these estimates. This is in line also with outside experience, as shown by the most recent available data from the American Association of University Professors. It shows that the top 15 percent of all professors in U.S. universities have salaries of $24,000 or higher, exclusive of fringe benefits.

The center's stipend and travel policies, which were approved by the board and spelled out in detail in submissions to the committee last year, are based on the practice of other advanced studies centers and described on pages 6 and 7 of my formal statement.

In the present fiscal year, by decision of the board the center's goal in fiscal year 1973 will be to raise other moneys for support of additional 20 full-year fellowships to bring the center up to the full complement of 40 scholars, accommodated in its interim quarters at any one time.

While this submission is made before our private fundraising capacity has been really fully tested, the target for fiscal year 1973 is $400,000 commitments from private and other nondirect appropriation sources.

I think this is a realistic goal, though it will be tough to achieve. By virtue of the strenuous efforts of the trustees and Mr. Peter McColough, who chairs the center's advisory committee, whose members are listed in attachment 3, $525,000 has been raised from such sources for the center as of March 1, 1972.

In addition, the fellows received $284,000 in outside institutional support during the course of their appointments in the form of continued sabbatical, leave pay and other grants from their home institutions.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The $369,000 request for administrative expenses represents a gross increase of $6,000 over fiscal year 1972, but $30,000 is a new item to reimburse the Smithsonian for its estimated administrative services—building management, fiscal and supply division, et cetera—on behalf of the center.

The $339,000 asked for operating administrative expenses is a decrease of $24,000 from the figure asked in the current fiscal year, which is made possible by completion of certain furnishing and initial equipment costs.

The center is not asking for any additional positions for fiscal 1973. The staff will remain at its present level of 15 permanent and one temporary positions by absorbing the additional workload.

The increase in requested salaries and expenses from fiscal year 1972 of $221,000 to $226,000 is caused by within-grade increases and pay raises.

The other administrative expenses of $113,000 are largely self-explanatory and are down from the figure of $142,000 requested in 1972, as detailed on the fifth page of the justification.

I will be delighted to try to answer any questions.

JUSTIFICATION MATERIAL

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert in the record at this point the justification and a list of the membership of the Board of Trustees and the Advisory Committee.

Mr. READ. The membership lists are attachments to the formal statement.

(The information follows:)

WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS

GENERAL STATEMENT

The Woodrow Wilson Memorial Act, approved on October 24, 1968, (Public Law 90-637) established the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars as the nation's official living memorial to the 28th President. The Center was placed in the Smithsonian Institution under the direction of a 15-man, mixed private and public Board of Trustees subsequently appointed by President Johnson and President Nixon.

The Center's fellowship program opened on October 19, 1970, in interim quarters in the original Smithsonian Institution Building on the Mall. Being a year-round program, the Center receives and processes applications and nominations at all times of the year, and new appointments are made each year by the Fellowship and Guest Scholar Committee of the Board of Trustees on December 1, March 1 and July 1 on the recommendations of panels of advisers made up of Center scholars and outside experts.

As of January 1, 1972, the Board had approved sixty fellowship appointments for scholars selected from a broad variety of academic and non-academic disciplines and professions -- social sciences, humanities and natural sciences, law, diplomacy, business, journalism, government. The scholars appointed come from seventeen countries and all major geographic regions. In addition the Center has made thirteen guest scholar appointments and its facilities have been used by dozens of visiting scholars on an occasional basis. The volume of applications received has increased steadily. Many other scholars, academic and non-academic, have visited the Center and participated in its events or used its facilities.

Scholars chosen for the fellowship program have been working on projects outlined in their applications which fall within the Center's general theme relating to analysis of "significant international, governmental and social problems, and alternative means of resolving them." In addition, there are three groups of scholars pursuing subjects which the Board of Trustees has designated for special encouragement during the Center's early years: (1) fundamental long-run issues of peace, world order and the United States international responsibilities in the post-Vietnam era; (2) man's overall relationship and response to his deteriorating environment, particularly the social, cultural and political and international dimensions of the problems of the human environment; and (3) the development of international understanding, law and cooperation in the uses of the oceans and safeguarding of the marine environment. The first group cited was added by the Board of Trustees at its spring meeting in May of 1971. Each of these groups of scholars is led by a scholar-coordinator who schedules seminars, discussions and visits by outside speakers.

The Center during its first year of operations, scheduled a number of public events and other activities to which members of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Branches, the Diplomatic Corps, academicians, writers and others were invited. Chancellor Willy Brandt was the guest of the Center in an off-the-record session during his visit to Washington in June of 1971; Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in November.

The Center was officially dedicated on February 18, 1971, in a ceremony at which President Nixon and Senator Humphrey officiated.

The scholarly output of Center scholars has increased steadily during the first year of operations. Books, articles, scripts, panel discussions, debates, seminars, and other intellectual activities have resulted. Others are in various stages of preparation, completion and publication.

The Trustees and staff are continuing to make systematic appeals for funds from private sources, and as of January 1, 1972, the Center had raised approximately $385,000 in private funds. The goal for FY-1972 is $400,000 in new commitments from the private sector.

WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS

1971 Appropriation	$750,000
1971 Apportionment	620,000
1972 Appropriation	695,000
1972 Apportionment	825,000
1973 Estimate	831,000

The $831,000 request for fiscal year 1973 is $6,000 more than the $825,000 available to the Center in fiscal year 1972 ($695,000 appropriated plus $130,000 in unobligated funds required to be held over from the fiscal year 1971 appropriation for allocation FY-1972). For the first time, in FY-1973, the Center proposes to reimburse the Smithsonian Institution for estimated support costs. The $30,000 requested for this reimbursement means that the Center will actually have fewer operating funds in FY-1973 than in FY-1972 ($801,000 versus $825,000).

The $831,000 requested will be spent as follows:

Fellowship Program $462,000

The $462,000 requested for support of the Fellowship program in FY-1973 is at the same level of spending as in FY-1972 ($332,000 appropriated plus $130,000 which had been held in reserve from the previous year by the Office of Management & Budget).

The sum requested will permit the Center to commit funds during FY-1973 for 20 full-year fellowships to begin during FY-1973 or later at an average anticipated cost of $23,100 apiece for stipends, travel and active bookkeeping, disbursement and accounting costs. The anticipated costs are based on the same average yearly rate levels as the FY-1971 and FY-1972 budget estimates. At the time of submission of the FY-1973 budget, the Center's first year experience tends to confirm the accuracy of the estimates.

The Center's stipend policy, which was approved by the Board of Trustees and spelled out in detail in submissions to the appropriation committees and Office of Management and Budget a year ago, is based on the practice of other advanced studies centers. Each appointed fellow needing financial support is asked in the first instance to devote his sabbatical, leave or other home institution income to be received during the fellowship period toward his support while at the Center and to seek outside foundation or other support for his study proposal whenever possible. Thereafter, the Center's policy is to attempt to provide the fellow with a stipend rate which would be a no-gain no-loss figure over his earned income rate in the preceding year within the individual limit set by the Board, and with a cost-of-living increase for each non-U.S. scholar to bring him to an approximately equivalent stipend rate with U.S. scholars of comparable experience and position.

As pointed out in last year's submission, most scholars of the stature appointed by the Center to date simply cannot be expected to come at a lower average stipend figure than the one estimated, and many will come at a loss because of the present limit, even though a substantial number of fellows

appointed will be devoting sabbatical or leave pay, foundation funds and other outside income to their support during the period of appointment at the Center. The most recent data of the American Association of University Professors shows that for the academic year 1970-71, 14.6 percent of all professors in U.S. universities have salaries of $24,000 or higher, exclusive of fringe benefits.

In addition, the Center offers reimbursement of travel expenses for American carrier, round-trip, direct route, jet economy air fare for the fellow and his accompanying spouse and dependent family members under 18 between his home city and Washington -- or the equivalent, when travel assistance is needed and cannot be obtained from other sources.

As in the present fiscal year, by decision of the Board of Trustees' Executive Committee, the Center's goal in FY-1973 will be to raise private monies for support of an additional 20 fellowships to bring the Center up to the full complement of 40 scholars accommodated in its interim quarters at any one time. Experience has shown that this number of scholars is appropriate to constitute a "critical mass" allowing the Center to have a fully satisfactory intellectual community life. While this submission is made before the Center's private fundraising capacity has been fully tested, the target for FY-1973 is $400,000 commitments from private and other non-direct appropriation sources. As of January 1, 1972, the Center had raised about $385,000 from private sources since its origin and has a large number of appeals pending and planned.

The experience of other centers and the Wilson Center to date indicates that the heavy majority of appointments must be made many months in advance of the date of the beginning of the period of appointment, and for this reason the Center is requesting the same "no year" provision for the FY-1973 federal appropriation with Congress provided in the Center's appropriations for FY-1971 and FY-1972.

Administrative Expenses $369,000

The $369,000 request for administrative expenses of the Center in FY-1973 represents a gross increase of $6,000 over the FY-1972 estimated administrative expenses, but $30,000 is to reimburse the Smithsonian Institution for its estimated administrative services (buildings management, personnel, fiscal & supply divisions, etc.) on behalf of the Center, an outlay which has been absorbed by the Smithsonian previously. Thus, the Center is asking for $339,000 in operating funds for administrative expenses on its own behalf, a decrease of $24,000 from the figure requested in FY-1972 -- made possible by completion of certain initial furnishing and equipment costs.

The breakdown of this figure is as follows:

(1) Staff Salaries

1 Director (GS-18)	36,000
1 Deputy Director (GS-16)	29,067
1 Administrative Officer (GS-13)	18,945
1 Librarian (GS-12)	15,541
1 Ass't. to the Director (GS-12)	15,040

Staff Salaries (continued)

10 Clerical Positions for staff and fellows ranging from GS-3 to GS-8	87,005	
1 Equivalent Part-Time Secretarial (GS-5/6)	7,727	
	209,325	
Fringe Benefits @ 8 percent	16,746	
	226,071	or 226,000

(2) Other Administrative Expenses

(a) Furnishings and Equipment	8,000	
(b) Supplies	8,000	
(c) Library	20,000	
(d) Travel	15,000	
(e) Printing	10,000	
(f) Consultations	20,000	
(g) Seminars, etc.	14,000	
(h) Phones	14,000	
(i) Misc., Postage, etc.	4,000	
		113,000

(3) Reimbursement to Smithsonian Institution 30,000

Total Administrative Expense: 369,000

A. Staff Salaries

In spite of a typing workload that has increased heavily due to the rate of scholarly output, the Center is not requesting any additional positions for fiscal year 1973. The staff will remain at its present level of 15 permanent and one temporary position by absorbing the additional work. The increase in funds from fiscal year 1972 is caused by within-grade increases and pay raises.

B. Other Administrative Expenses

These expenses of $113,000 are largely self-explanatory and are down from the figure of $142,000 requested in FY-1972.

C. Reimbursement to Smithsonian Institution

The Center is requesting $30,000 for reimbursement to the Smithsonian Institution for estimated costs of support of the Center (in areas of personnel management, procurement, budget and accounting, legal counsel and buildings management services). In the current and prior fiscal years, these costs have been absorbed by the Smithsonian Institution.

GRANTING POLICY

Mrs. HANSEN. Please explain your policy for making grants under the fellowship program.

Mr. READ. The selection process or the stipend process?

Mrs. HANSEN. For both the selection and stipend processes.

Mr. READ. Right. The selection process is one in which we receive applications and nominations year-round. We process them three times a year. We have made mailings of the center's brochure, which we have brought up to date since I saw you last, to colleges and universities throughout the country. The first annual report has also gone to them.

So we receive an increasingly heavy and steady stream of applications and nominations year-round. When it comes to processing them, the applications call for lists of five references, to whom we write, obtain letters of judgments about applicants' credentials, and we obtain other letters in cases where we want additional judgments. Then we submit the completed files to advisory panels which are made up of scolars at the center and outside experts.

We change the panels each time that we go through this process to try to avoid any in-built bias that may possibly occur on any one round of selection.

SELECTION OF PANELS

Mrs. HANSEN. Who selects the panels?

Mr. READ. The staff does, in consultation with the scholars in the center at any one time who know of people competent to judge the applications in the areas in which they fall. Then when we get these advisory recommendations in, we put them together and submit them with the completed file of recommendations to the Board of Trustees Fellowship and Guest Scholar Committee. At this time the committee consists of six trustees: Harry McPherson, James Burns, Pat Moynihan, John Roche, Henry Kissinger, and Dillon Ripley.

The trustees' committee has final approval or disapproval authority on all appointments.

APPOINTMENT OF TRUSTEE COMMITTEE

Mrs. HANSEN. Who appoints the trustee committee?

Mr. READ. The board chairman appointed them, and he changes the appointments each year or so, so that we are not putting too much work on any one or more of the members.

Then when an appointment is approved we go into individual negotiations with each of the appointed scholars and we ask them, in the first instance, if they have any leave pay or sabbatical pay, and, if so, they are asked to devote that to their own support while they are here.

Second, if it is a well-developed project, we ask them to go to the foundations when we think there might be outside support for that particular project.

Third, and above and beyond that, we try to bring them up to a no-gain, no-loss position in regard to their preceding year's earned income average, within obvious limits. The limit to date has been $30,000

authorized by the Board. We do give adjustments for cost of living for the non-U.S. people who simply couldn't live in Washington on the salaries they get at home frequently.

PRIVATE CONTRIBUTIONS

Mrs. HANSEN. What has been your experience and what do you project in the way of private contributions to support additional fellowships?

Mr. READ. Well, our experience has been that by a great deal of effort we have gotten up to this $525,000 figure of contributions from nonappropriation sources, which is listed in one of the attachments.

It is heavy going, but I think we can sustain that. We have a real assist now with one of President Nixon's new appointees, Mr. Rawleigh Warner, who has done a great deal on our behalf. I think the target in the fiscal year is——

Mrs. HANSEN. What type of solicitation letters are sent?

Mr. READ. They are letters which spell out the program, ask for foundation, individual and corporate support for the program as described in the brochure. What we are targeting is $200,000 from foundations, $100,000 from corporations, and $100,000 of miscellaneous support from individuals and for individual projects.

NONDIRECT APPROPRIATION SOURCES

Mrs. HANSEN. In your justification you say you hope to get commitments from "private and other nondirect appropriation sources." What are the other nondirect appropriation sources?

Mr. READ. They are straight contributions in the case of corporations.

Mrs. HANSEN. Are the contributions earmarked for particular programs?

Mr. READ. In a few cases they are earmarked, say for environmental studies or for the ocean studies programs. Most of them are earmarked in that they are support for the fellowship program.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many contributions have you received relative to international affairs?

Mr. READ. Practically none. The appeal seems to be more on the environmental and ocean areas of interest.

LIBRARY COSTS

Mrs. HANSEN. $20,000 is listed for library costs. What is involved in this request?

Mr. READ. We are making an effort to put together a solid, modest reference library. I don't want this library to grow too large, but there are certain reference volumes and reference sets which the scholars use with such frequency that we are embarrassed to borrow them that frequently from other libraries. So with this third year of acquisition of these basic reference sets I hope the only major acquisition funds we will have to request is for periodicals in the fields we are concentrating on in particular and related books.

PERIOD OF FELLOWSHIPS

Mrs. HANSEN. Last year your fellowships were awarded for periods of 1 year or less. Is this still the policy?

Mr. READ. No. We have gone up to 2 years in two cases to date. Last year when I was here we hadn't granted any over a year. There have been a couple of fellows who have been granted 2-year appointments in the intervening period.

Mrs. HANSEN. What are their subjects?

Mr. READ. One is Athelstan Spilhaus, who is working on broad environmental matters. He is the past chairman of the board of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The other is Townsend Hoopes, who is doing a book on the Dulles period, looking at the major foreign policy commitments of the 1950's.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much, Mr. Read. I wish you well on your raising of contributions. I would imagine that the fiscal status of some of the corporations as well as the foundations are in difficulty presently.

Mr. MCDADE. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. McDade.

Mr. MCDADE. I haven't any questions, Madam Chairman. Thank you.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL COMMISSION

WITNESS

EUGENE J. KEOGH, CHAIRMAN

Mrs. HANSEN. We now have the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission and we have the privilege of welcoming as the principal witness a former very beloved colleague, the Honorable Eugene Keogh.

I may say it is a pleasure to welcome you back to the committee. Please proceed with your general statement Mr. Keogh.

GENERAL STATEMENT

Mr. KEOGH. Thank you very much. I think if I were to attempt to summarize it, it would be less than it should be. I recall, Madam Chairman, that I had the opportunity to appear before you last year at about this time and we come now for a renewal of our appropriation in the sum of $38,000 to provide us with the means by which we can proceed, which we want to do this year, and to arrange for the preparation of the design of the formal rose garden which the Commission has unanimously agreed upon, together with a statue of the late great President.

I am told that the Subcommittee on Library and Memorials of the House Administration Committee is momentarily awaiting the receipt of what has been described as a favorable report from the Office of Management and Budget on a resolution to authorize the Park Service to prepare the design. We decided to do it that way so as to correlate their efforts in the development, and it resulted actually in virtually no objectionable criticism of the plans of the Commission. In fact, we have received considerable support for the concept of the Rose Garden with the statue of the President.

If we get this little bit of money we should be able to persuade the House Administration Committee to proceed with the authorizing resolution that is pending before it. With your cooperation I am hopeful that we will be able to record between now and the end of this calendar year some definitive progress in this matter. It has been too long delayed.

JUSTIFICATION MATERIAL

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert the justifications in the record at this point.

(The justifications follow:)

(For necessary expenses of the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission, established by the act of August 11, 1955 (69 Stat. 694), $38,000, to remain available until expended.)

JUSTIFICATION

Public Law 91-398, approved September 8, 1970, provides authorization for appropriation of an additional $75,000 to the Commission to plan a memorial to honor Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the Nation's 32d President. In fiscal year 1972 an amount of $37,000 was appropriated against the authorization leaving a balance to be appropriated of $38,000.

Three earlier F.D.R. memorial plans have been rejected. The Commission has decided that the memorial would include a statue of President Roosevelt as well as a rose garden and would be included on about 27 acres of parkland in West Potomac Park, across the Tidal Basin from the Jefferson Memorial and south of the reflecting pool. This site was approved in 1959.

Appropriations in the amount of $38,000 are requested to continue the formulation and execution of preliminary plans to develop the approved site including the statue and landscaping, and to continue necessary administrative work and the work incident to raising funds to complete the project.

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STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-11, Revised.
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HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS

FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL COMMISSION

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 31-05-0700-0-1-910	1971 actual	1972 estimate	1973 estimate
Program by activities:			
10 Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission	12	40	38
Financing:			
21 Unobligated balance available, start of year (-)	-15	-3	....
24 Unobligated balance available, end of year	3	....	....
Budget authority (appropriation)	....	37	38
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
71 Obligations incurred, net	12	40	38
72 Obligations balance, start of year	....	2	7
74 Obligated balance, end of year (-)	-2	-7	....
90 Outlays	10	35	45

STANDARD FORM 304
May 1960, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised
304-103

HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS
FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL COMMISSION

OBJECT CLASSIFICATION (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 31-05-0700-0-1-910	1971 actual	1972 estimate	1973 estimate
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 - Permanent positions			
11.3 - Positions other than permanent			
11.5 - Other personnel compensation			
11.8 - Special personal services payments			
Total personnel compensation			
Personnel benefits:			
12.1 - Civilian			
13.0 - Benefits for former personnel			
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	2	5	3
22.0 - Transportation of things			
23.0 Rent, communications, and utilities	1	1	1
24.0 Printing and reproduction	1	5	5
25.0 Other services	8	27	27
26.0 Supplies and materials	....	2	2
31.0 - Equipment			
32.0 - Lands and structures			
33.0 - Investments and loans			
41.0 - Grants, subsidies, and contributions			
42.0 - Insurance claims and indemnities			
43.0 - Interest and dividends			
44.0 - Refunds			
99.0 Total obligations	12	40	38

* U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1969 O—356-662

COMPLETION OF PLANNING

Mrs. HANSEN. Public Law 91–398 authorized $75,000 for this activity. The appropriation for fiscal year 1972 was $37,000. Your budget request today is for the balance of the authorization. Will this appropriation complete the planning for a memorial to honor President Roosevelt?

Mr. KEOGH. I would say it should complete the preliminary design for it. I envision that when the Park Service comes up with the design, if it meets with the approval of the Commission, which it should, then Interior should pick up the cost of that, hopefully, with your continued cooperation.

APPROPRIATIONS TO DATE

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert in the record the total appropriations to date for this activity.

(The information follows:)

Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission statement of appropriations to date by fiscal year

Fiscal year:	*Amount*
1957	$10,000
1960	150,000
1963	25,000
1966	20,000
1967	80,000
1972	37,000

REQUEST FOR OTHER SERVICES.

Mrs. HANSEN. $27,000 is budgeted for other services. What type of expense does this involve?

Mr. KEOGH. The Park Service, which is our housekeeper, has come up with that. That is expected to cover this preliminary design that we will then have to take to the Fine Arts Commission for approval and so forth. It is a long road. I don't think we should really spend very much of that, but they put it in and we are here to justify it.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much, Mr. Keogh.

Mr. KEOGH. Madam Chairman, I am delighted for this opportunity to be with you.

Mrs. HANSEN. I am one of the people who thinks it is a national disgrace that probably the greatest President in this century has no memorial.

Mr. KEOGH. It is certainly unique in the fact that in all our lifetimes he is the only one who has been elected more than twice. I have had the necessity to review the fact that I introduced the first resolution for the Roosevelt Memorial in 1946.

Mrs. HANSEN. When I visited Yorktown I discovered on the statue that Yorktown was authorized shortly after the Revolutionary War but wasn't completed for about 100 years.

Mr. KEOGH. I have clipped and put in my file an interesting column that appeared on the Washington Monument here, which was not an easy task either, but I am in my second term as Chairman of this Commission, having served as Chairman when I was a House Member of

the Commission. Now I am a public member, having been appointed by the former President, President Johnson, and resumed the chairmanship. I truly want to get it behind us.

Mrs. HANSEN. I agree.

Mr. KEOGH. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much, Mr. Keogh.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1972.

AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

WITNESSES

HUGH A. HALL, DEPUTY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, COMMUNICATIONS AND FIELD SERVICE
EUGENE SKORA, GENERAL COUNSEL
LAMAR WHITAKER, ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER
WILLIAM BUTLER, ASSISTANT DEPUTY DIRECTOR, PROGRAMS

Mrs. HANSEN. We now have the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission.

Our principal witness is Mr. Hugh A. Hall, the Deputy Executive Director, Communications and Field Service. Mr. Hall, please introduce your staff.

Mr. HALL. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

To my immediate left is Eugene Skora, our General Counsel. To his left is Lamar Whitaker, our Administrative Officer. In the back, Mr. Samuel Coffey, the Deputy Executive Director for Finance and Administration. To my immediate back, Barry Gidley, our Director of Finance. Mr. Bill Butler is the Assistant Deputy for Program Planning.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much, Mr. Hall.

I have received a letter from Chairman Mahoney which I will insert in the record at this point.

(The letter follows:)

Mrs. HANSEN. We regret very much that Mr. Mahoney cannot be present today, but I fully understand that he has other commitments to fulfill.

Mr. HALL. He is a very active chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. He is a most active chairman and a most able chairman.

JUSTIFICATION MATERIAL

Please insert the justification in the record at this point.
(The information follows:)

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses to carry out the provisions of the act of July 4, 1966 (Public Law 89–491), as amended, establishing the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission, $6,712,000.

AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION
736 JACKSON PLACE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20276
(202) 382-1776

March 15, 1972

Honorable Julia Butler Hansen
Chairman, Subcommittee on Interior
and Related Agencies
House Appropriations Committee
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Mrs. Hansen:

The American Revolution Bicentennial Commission is appearing today before the Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies of the House Committee on Appropriations in support of an appropriation request of $6,712,000 for fiscal year 1973.

As Chairman of this Commission, I had looked forward to appearing personally before your Subcommittee. I sincerely regret that I am unable to do so. However, I do wish to be on record in firm support of this request. I have worked closely with the staff in the preparation of this budget.

If the national Bicentennial is to be meaningful, I am convinced that the funds requested for the programs submitted to your Subcommittee should be approved if we are to carry out the mandate of the Congress, the President, the Commission, and, most importantly, the people of the United States and those of other countries who will participate in our great anniversary. Time is short; demands are great. I urge that these funds be approved.

In my absence, I have asked my Acting Director, Hugh A. Hall, to appear before your Subcommittee. Mr. Hall has been with the Commission since 1970. He has broad experience and has been intimately involved with the planning and development of the Bicentennial program. With his prior business background and his more recent involvement in the leadership of national Bicentennial planning, he is eminently qualified to provide your Subcommittee with a full statement of the Commission's status and plans.

Sincerely,

Dave

David J. Mahoney
Chairman

Type size: 9 point 22 picas Case 3 no. Rule underscore Case 210

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1963, Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS
AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 31-05-1900-0-1-910	19 71 actual	19 72 estimate	19 73 estimate
Program by activities:			
1. General administration.....	552	1,529	4,049
2. Grants-in-aid.....	---	---	2,663
Change in selected resources 1/.....	125	-129	---
10 Total obligations.....	677	1,400	6,712
Financing:			
21 Unobligated balance from other accounts, start of year.....	-7	---	---
Budget authority.....	670	1,400	6,712
Budget authority:			
40 Appropriation.....	640	1,400	6,712
44.20 Proposed supplemental for civilian pay act increases.....	30	---	---
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
71 Obligations incurred, net.....	677	1,400	6,712
72 Obligated balance, start of year..	72	303	496
74 Obligated balance, end of year (-)	-303	-496	-3,088
90 Outlays	446	1,207	4,120

1/ Selected resources as of June 30 are as follows: unpaid undelivered orders (total selected resources) 1970, $3,186; 1971, $128,571; 1972, $-0-; 1973, $-0-

75-567 1458

(Memo est: $1.3) (Memo est: 3) (Memo est: 5) (Memo est. 4.3)

OMB 101-0-731-488

STANDARD FORM 304
May 1969, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
304-105

HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS
AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

OBJECT CLASSIFICATION (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 31-05-1900-0-1-910		1971 actual	1972 estimate	1973 estimate
	Personnel compensation:			
11.1	Permanent positions	287	897	1,623
11.3	Positions other than permanent	86	8	14
11.5	Other personnel compensation			
11.8	Special personal services payments	13	13	27
	Total personnel compensation	386	918	1,664
	Personnel benefits:			
12.1	Civilian	30	93	170
13.0	Benefits for former personnel			
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	25	96	597
22.0	Transportation of things	---	8	65
23.0	Rent, communications, and utilities	20	19	112
24.0	Printing and reproduction	10	26	142
25.0	Other services	179	201	1,202
26.0	Supplies and materials	17	20	25
31.0	Equipment	10	19	72
32.0	Lands and structures			
33.0	Investments and loans			
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	---	---	2,663
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnities			
43.0	Interest and dividends			
44.0	Refunds			
99.0	Total obligations	677	1,400	6,712

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1969 O—356-692

Type size: 8 point 22 pica Case 210 Red underscore Case 210

STANDARD FORM 300 Bulletin Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-11, Revised 300-101

HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS
AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

GIFTS AND DONATIONS

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 31-05-8091-0-7-910	19 71 actual	19 72 estimate	19 73 estimate
Program by activities:			
1. General administration total costs funded	---	---	550
10 Total obligation (object class 25)	---	---	550
Financing:			
60 Budget authority (appropriation...	---	---	550
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
71 Obligations incurred, net	---	---	550
74 Obligated balance, end of year.(-).	---	---	-165
90 Outlays	---	---	385

Case 210 300-101

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

PERSONNEL SUMMARY

Identification code 31--05-1900-2-1-910	19 71 actual	19 72 estimate	19 73 estimate
Total number of permanent positions	18	65	100
Full-time equivalent of other positions	1	3	5
Average number of all employees	15.9	49.0	94.2
Average GS Grade	11.9	11.0	11.1
Average GS salary	$19,358	$17,625	$17,055

75-567 1490

(Mono cast: 21.0) (Mono cast: 5) (Mono cast: 5) (Mono cast: 4.9)

HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS
AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

Analysis of Changes in Program Requirements

Three-Year Comparison
(in thousands of dollars)

	1971 actual	1972 estimate	1973 estimate
Budget authority (adjusted Federal funds)	$677	$3,800	$6,712
Outlays (Federal funds)	446	2,707	4,120

Analysis of Changes in Budget Authority

New budget authority:

Amending legislation has been proposed to provide necessary funding to effectively carry out the nationwide Bicentennial program as recommended in the July 4, 1970 report of the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission and, as suggested in the President's response thereto in his message to the Congress, dated September 1970.

Manpower needs for this implementation for FY 1973 to include personnel for 10 regional offices, Program Development, Communications and administrative support staff, and to provide for travel, office space, and other contractual and administrative costs incident to such implementation..... $4,049

Continuation of grants-in-aid to States, Territories, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia, ($2,400,000); demonstration projects, ($25,000); initiation of athletic events, ($20,000); Honoraria for commissioning original art works, etc. ($150,000); matching funds for voluntary organization programs, ($33,000) and grants to foreign scholars for works on Bicentennial related subject matter, ($35,000)..... $2,663

Total FY 1972 request for Salaries and Expenses..... $6,712

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS
(in thousands of dollars)

HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS
AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

31-05-1900-2-1-910		1971 actual	1972 estimate	1973 estimate	Increase or decrease (-)	Explanation
Federal funds						
Salaries and expenses--91Q	NOA	640	$3,800	$6,712	$2,912	First full year of program implementation, to include continuation of grants-in-aid to States, Territories, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia, to provide assistance to States and communities and the first full years operations of 10 regional offices to stimulate and assist States Bicentennial efforts.
Transferred from other accounts		7	---	---	---	
Proposed for separate transmittal civilian pay act supplemental		30	---	---	---	
	EXP	446	$2,707	$4,120	$1,413	

HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS
AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

Analysis of Changes in Program Requirements

Three-Year Comparison
(in thousands of dollars)

	1971 actual	1972 estimate	1973 estimate
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Total FY 1972 request for Salaries and Expenses..... $6,712

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS
(in thousands of dollars)

HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS
AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

31-05-1900-2-1-910		1971 actual	1972 estimate	1973 estimate	Increase or decrease (-)	Explanation
Federal funds						
Salaries and expenses--910 NOA		640	$3,800	$6,712	$2,912	First full year of program implementation, to include continuation of grants-in-aid to States, Territories, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia, to provide assistance to States and communities and the first full years operations of 10 regional offices to stimulate and assist States Bicentennial efforts.
Transferred from other accounts		7	---	---	---	
Proposed for separate transmittal civilian pay act supplemental		30	---	---	---	
	EXP	446	$2,707	$4,120	$1,413	

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS - HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS
AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

Receipt Symbol	Receipt Account Title	Source category	Type	Function	1971 actual	1972 estimate	1973 estimate	Comments
05-8091	Donations, American Revolution Bicentennial Commission	1228	G		---	---	550,000	

HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS
AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

NUMBERS OF CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

Number of Employees at End of Year

	1971		1972		1973	
	Full-time in permanent positions	Total	Full-time in permanent positions	Total	Full-time in permanent positions	Total
Salaries and Expenses	18	19	65	71	100	110
Total, American Revolution Bicentennial Commission financed from accounts in the budget of the Commission.	18	19	65	71	100	110

HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS
AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

NARRATIVE JUSTIFICATION

The pivotal period in the life of the ARBC will come during FY 1973. During these twelve months, decisions must be made, plans completed, and action taken that will determine the degree of success of the celebration in terms acceptable to all concerned parties. If we are to ultimately establish the level of excellence of the commemoration of our nation's Bicentennial, this appropriation request must be reviewed in a most favorable light.

On July 4, 1966, the 89th Congress established the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission. The Congress noted the desirability of providing for the observation and commemoration of the nation's 200th Anniversary and charged the Commission with the responsibility "to plan, encourage, develop, and coordinate" the nation's Bicentennial.

The Joint Resolution further directed the Commission to submit a comprehensive report to the President, incorporating its specific recommendations for the commemoration. The Congress funded the Commission in FY 1969, and the Commission submitted its report to the President on July 4, 1970, The report was duly transmitted, by the President with his comments and recommendations, to the Congress on September 11, 1970.

The Commission can point with pride to some of its tangible achievements since its inception, noting that this past year has been one of substantially increased activities.

* Assisted in the establishment and furtherance of the many State Bicentennial Commissions, or advisory bodies, charged with the development of local, State, and regional Bicentennial programs (47 at present).

* Produced and distributed a Bicentennial film including a message from the President to all States and territories.

* The development of three major compatible themes covering the past, present, and future: Heritage '76, Open House USA, and Horizons '76.

* Selected and assisted in the adoption of an official symbol (logo) through a competition of professional designers.

* The U. S. Postal Service has distributed approximately 135,000,000 postage stamps bearing the symbol.

* Established a Bicentennial stamp committee of leading philatelists.

* Prepared initial phase of a Bicentennial State Handbook to assist local, State, and regional planners in developing their Bicentennial plans.

* A major commemorative medals' program for the Bicentennial was developed which led to the introduction of legislation.

* Held Commission meetings in Washington, D. C., San Francisco, and Dallas in which 26 States participated and have planned a meeting in Chicago which will involve 16 States.

* Established liaison with all Government agencies, encouraging development of Bicentennial programs.

* Encouraged the establishment of 73 Bicentennial organizations within 58 national associations and groups.

* Designed and instituted a communications system to service 2,350 constituent individuals and organizations.

* Established positive working relationships with the cultural representatives of 15 foreign governments.

* Recruited and developed the nucleus of a professional staff.

The dynamics of the commemoration are such that the Commission must radically increase the tempo of its activities over the next 24 months in order to achieve the desired public benefit during 1975 and 1976. The increased position and program requests for FY 1973 reflect this reality.

PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

FY 1973 will be the point of major activity in the planning and development of the National Bicentennial Program, and the period during which final plans will be made for the National Program and its component activities in order to assure sufficient lead time for its implementation.

The plan for FY 1973 requires considerable activity by the Commission's three program committees organized in FY 1972. The committees, consisting of Commission members and public advisory members from various fields, are responsible for reviewing proposed projects and programs in each of the program areas--Heritage, Open House, and Horizons, for determining which activities will be sanctioned by the Commission as part of the national effort, and for developing the total program with respect to quality, balance, and geographic representation. Each committee will utilize advisory panels for assistance with specific areas of emphasis.

During FY 1973, it will be the responsibility of the program committees, aided by advisory panels, to complete plans for the National Program, and to make decisions about Commission sponsorship and endorsement of Bicentennial activities and events. Although this is an involved process, there are several advantages in using broadly representative committees and advisory panels for this purpose: First, such groups provide the Commission with decentralized, specialized working groups for the consideration of sectors of program activity, thus aiding in the process of effective program development; second, they link the Commission with specialists and leaders in all phases of American life involved in the Bicentennial Program, thus providing for competent advice and assistance; third, they provide a vital link between the Commission and the general public, as well as with various specialized publics, which can facilitate involvement and participation in the Bicentennial.

The requested funds will be used principally for the meetings and activities of the program committees and advisory panels and for various projects and programs which might require funding by the Commission.

Illustrative of the range and significance of projects and programs to be developed during FY 1973 are the following:

- The publication of historical material, holding of conferences and symposia, and commissioning of artistic works.

- Assistance to States, in cooperation with other government agencies, in the development of demonstration projects to preserve and restore historical sites and structures.

- Production of materials and manuals for program development by groups and communities.

- Production of materials for schools and voluntary associatioins.

- Increased development and coordination of Federal participation in the Bicentennial.

- Preparation of the Bicentennial Calendar information service and the individual State guidebook series.

- Preparation of plans and programs for activities in principal participating cities.

- Preparation of plans for ceremonies and celebrations on July 4, 1976.

- Planning for exhibits and for facilities required for staging special events.

The development of these, and other programs and projects proposed by individuals and groups from every part of the country, will enable the ARBC by the end of FY 1973 to meet its responsibility for preparing an appropriate and effective National Bicentennial Program to be implemented and made operational in FY 1974 through FY 1976.

COMMUNICATIONS

The Commission is currently planning for the execution of the "Bicentennial Awareness Program." This campaign is designed to reach 150 million persons with 2.25 billion impressions to acquaint the constituent audience with the major goals of the Bicentennial. It will serve as a motivational device for individuals to become involved in developing and executing Bicentennial programs at the local, State, and regional levels.

In FY 1973, an international information center will be established in cooperation with the United States Information Agency (USIA) and the United States Travel Service (USTS). The funds requested will be used to produce and distribute educational and informational films, slide presentations, photos, publications, special stories, and articles.

Included in our request are funds to expand the nationwide speakers' bureau to carry out current plans for the address of major national and regional organizations, and for coordinating and cooperating with jurisdictional Bicentennial organizations in conducting scheduled workshops to further develop local and State Bicentennial speakers' bureaus.

STATE COORDINATION

There are provided for in this FY 1973 request funds for the establishment and operation of five additional regional offices to bring the number to ten (aligned with present Federal regional concepts). Each of these offices will stimulate, encourage, coordinate, and provide technical assistance to the programs and information activities of the communities, State and regional Bicentennial Commissions or Committees.

Financial assistance to State Bicentennial Commissions in furtherance of the programs initiated in FY 1972 is provided in its continuing grants-in-aid to the States. This is the second and final year of this program of grants.

Included are funds for further assistance to the ARBC State Commissions by expanding the State Handbook (contains overall guidance and information on all relevant areas of interest and potential to aid in developing a "grass-roots" involvement in the Bicentennial at the local, State, and regional levels).

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

The Commission's service functions of administration, legal, finance, and congressional liaison will continue to operate in a manner that will best aid the functional areas in their respective needs and desires.

Typeset: 6 point, 3 1/2 Pos. (E-type)

Standard Form 306
July 1959, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised,

HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS
AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

DETAIL OF PERMANENT POSITIONS

Identification Code 31-05-1900-2-1-910	19 71 actual		19 72 estimate		19 73 estimate	
GRADES AND RANGES						
Executive level IV, $38,000:						
Director	--	---	1	38,000	1	38,000
Executive level V, $36,000:						
Executive Director	--	---	1	36,000	1	36,000
Deputy Executive Director for:						
Program Development	--	---	1	36,000	1	36,000
Communications & Field Services	--	---	1	36,000	1	36,000
Administration & Finance	--	---	--	---	1	36,000
GS-18, $36,000:						
Director for International Activities	--	---	1	36,000	1	36,000
Information Programs	--	---	1	36,000	1	36,000
Field Services	--	---	1	36,000	1	36,000
GS-17, $32,546 to $36,000:						
Deputy Executive Director	1	36,000	--	---	--	---
Director for Design Programs	--	---	--	---	1	34,695
Asst. Director for Program Development	--	---	1	32,546	1	33,631
GS-16, $28,129 to $35,633:						
Director for Administration	--	---	1	28,129	1	29,067
Finance and Audit	--	---	1	32,819	1	32,819
General Counsel	--	---	1	30,943	1	30,943
Assistant to the Chairman	--	---	1	32,819	1	32,819
Chief, News Bureau	--	---	--	---	1	28,129
GS-15, $24,251 to $31,523:						
Administrative Officer	1	25,867	--	---	--	---
General Counsel	1	29,907	--	---	--	---
Director for Legislative Liaison	1	31,523	--	---	--	---
Revenue Programs	1	31,523	--	---	--	---
Program Coordination	1	25,059	--	---	--	---
Executive Secretariat	--	---	1	24,251	1	24,251
Executive Secretary	1	28,291	1	28,291	--	---
Senior Program Analyst	1	24,251	--	---	--	---
Program Officer	--	---	4	104,276	2	55,794
Coordinator, Speakers' Bureau	--	---	--	---	1	31,523
Media Services Advisor	--	---	--	---	1	25,059
Assistant Director, Field Services	--	---	--	---	1	24,251
State Coordinator	--	---	5	126,255	10	242,510
Assistant Director, International Activities	--	---	1	24,251	1	25,059
	(Mono cost: 16.2)		(Mono cost: 4.9)		(Mono cost: 4)	

75-567 1500

Type size: 8 point 14½ picas 4 lf. solid

STANDARD FORM 306
July 1965, Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-11, Revised.
306-103

HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS
AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

DETAIL OF PERMANENT POSITIONS

Identification Code 31-05-1900-2-1-910	19 71 actual		19 72 estimate		19 73 estimate	
GRADES AND RANGES (Continued)						
GS-14, $20,815 to $27,061	1	20,815	5	106,851	8	169,296
GS-13, $17,761 to $23,089	--	---	4	89,989	11	214,296
GS-12, $15,040 to $19,549	--	---	2	31,583	3	46,623
GS-11, $12,615 to $16,404	2	26,072	3	38,687	5	64,759
GS-9, $10,479 to $13,611	4	42,578	4	41,880	9	94,928
GS-8, $ 9,493 to $12,337	1	10,757	5	53,153	6	63,594
GS-7, $ 8,582 to $11,156	1	8,868	9	79,812	14	123,294
GS-6, $ 7,727 to $10,049	--	---	1	7,985	2	15,970
GS-5, $ 6,938 to $ 9,017	1	6,938	5	34,690	9	63,366
GS-4, $ 6,202 to $ 8,065	--	---	1	6,923	--	---
GS-3, $ 5,524 to $ 7,180	--	---	2	11,048	1	5,524
Total full-time permanent employees	18.0	348,449	65.0	1,221,181	100.0	1,802,200
Less man-year lapse (-)	-3.1	-61,054	-19.0	-324,247	-10.8	-179,200
Net full-time permanent positions	14.9	287,395	46.0	896,934	89.2	1,623,000

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(Mono cost: 16.3) (Mono cost: 4.9) (Mono cost: 4.9) (Mono cost: 4)

GENERAL STATEMENT

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Hall, please insert your general statement in the record and summarize it for the committee.

Mr. HALL. I will place my statement in the record.

(The statement follows:)

My name is Hugh A. Hall, Acting Director of the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission. I am pleased to have this opportunity to appear once more before the Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies of the House Committee on Appropriations.

Our chairman, David J. Mahoney, has requested me to convey his best regards to the Chairman and the subcommittee, and to express his strong support for the ARBC appropriation request for $6,712,000 for fiscal year 1973. He has also asked me to deliver to the chairman a letter which he would like inserted in the record as his testament in support of the Commission's budget request.

Before discussing the 1973 budget request, I would like to provide the chairman with a copy of the Commission's 1971 Report to the Congress and would like to relate just a few highlights of bicentennial activities of this past year.

The President, the Speaker of the House, and the Chief Justice of the United States jointly announced the opening of the bicentennial era on nationwide television on July 3, 1971.

The Secretary of State issued an invitation to all foreign governments to participate in the bicentennial commemoration.

A first in a series of bicentennial commemorative stamps was issued on July 4, 1971, and the official bicentennial symbol was unveiled.

Commission meetings were held in Washington, Dallas, and Chicago three regional ARBC offices were opened in Boston, Chicago, and Atlanta and most States created bicentennial commissions to assure a truly grassroots national commemoration.

ARBC produced and distributed a 14-minute color film and a 35-millimeter slide presentation on "A Past To Honor—A Future To Mold."

ARBC has worked closely with other Federal agencies and OMB in developing and reviewing program plans for the bicentennial.

The Commission has heretofore been engaged in preparing a basic blueprint for a nationwide commemoration. A film foundation for the bicentennial commemoration has now been established, and fiscal year 1973 is the year in which the emphasis must swing dramatically to the actual initiation of programs and activities. Thus, the fiscal year 1973 budget request is the first one proposed to fund implementation of the Commission's national plan.

The Commission submitted its proposals for a grassroots national bicentennial commemoration to the President on July 4, 1970. The President transmitted the plan to the Congress on September 11, 1970, with his strong endorsement of the primary recommendations.

Legislation authorizing implementation of the plan and to provide administrative and organizational changes was submitted to the Congress early in 1971 as a part of the program of the President. Such legislation was enacted by the Congress and signed by the President on March 1 of this year as Public Law 92-236. It was in anticipation of the enactment of this substantive legislation that the fiscal year 1973 budget was prepared.

Briefly, the legislation expands the Commission to a total of 50 by the addition of the Secretary of the Treasury, four members of the Federal judiciary, and eight additional public members. The legislation calls for the Commission to be representative of all races, ethnic, and age groups, and all regions and walks of American life.

That legislation authorizes a 2-year grants-to-the-States program of not to exceed $45,000 annually to assist each State in the establishment and implementation of its bicentennial commission. Hearings on a $2.4 million request for fiscal year 1972 funds for the first year of this grant program were held by this subcommittee on February 22, 1972, in advance of enactment of the legislation. The ARBC request for fiscal year 1973 includes $2.4 million for the second and final year of the program.

The legislation also authorizes a program of competitions for historical, scholarly, artistic, literary, musical, and other works. The Commission expects during fiscal year 1973 to complete plans and announce a major nationwide program of competitions which will reach millions of American—particularly our youth at

all school levels—and include both amateur and top professional ranks and which will create great interest and direct involvement in the bicentennial, promote its purposes, and result in the creation of works which will enrich our historical and cultural life.

Public Law 92-236 also authorizes ARBC to commission such historical literary, dramatic, and other bicentennial works, and to make awards for excellence in such works.

Programs will be established in these three areas of competitions, commissions, and awards, in cooperation with city, State, and regional bicentennial committees, commission, and the various ARBC advisory panels. I would like to present for the record an outline concept for such programs to illustrate their very broad scope as visualized at this time.

Public Law 92-236 also authorizes the first concrete steps toward an information clearinghouse on national, international, State, local and other bicentennial planning. Such a data processing system of information storage and retrieval will be of immeasurable value to sponsors of activities, the media, visitors and guests.

This informational network will be coupled with a national catalog of bicentennial events and activities that will be the blueprint and guide for everyone involved in coordinating or scheduling activities, dates, travel, promoton, accommodations, etc.

The Commission has been working closely with the National Bureau of Standards to utilize their expertise in determining the type of information system to provide this service on a nationwide basis.

During fiscal year 1973, ARBC anticipates the completion of studies to determine the nature and parameters of the systems and the initial steps toward collecting, assimilating, and disseminating data.

Finally, the legislation authorizes the preparation, distribution, dissemination, exhibition and sale of historical, commemorative, and informational materials and objects. ARBC is planning a wide variety of informational and exhibit activities and will give its support and assistance to programs and activities planned by various groups and organizations at the national and international level.

One of the proposed exhibits is an "age of Jefferson" exhibit. Design costs and transportation are to be funded by ARBC. The exhibit will be organized by USIA and will be opened in the Grand Palais in Paris in 1974 and thereafter travel throughout Europe and in a smaller version to capital cities around the world. The exhibit would be brought back to the United States for showing in 1975 in major cities, including the Nation's capital.

It is most appropriate that the first U.S. bicentennial exhibit abroad should have a prestige opening in Paris in view of the role France played in the Revolution and Jefferson's close association with France while U.S. Minister.

Another bill recently enacted by the Congress and signed into law by the President on February 15, 1972, is Public Law 92-228 which authorizes the U.S. Mint to strike a series of bicentennial commemorative medals. The first of these medals is now designed and will be issued to the public for sale on July 4. The medal will be available initially in conjunction with a bicentennial commemorative stamp which will have its first day of issue on July 4. We hope that this "philatelic-numismatic combination" will be bought by large segments of the general public who will consider it a symbol of the Nation's birth and a symbol of their participation in the commemoration of that birth.

At this time, I would also like to mention a new concept for a program of bicentennial parks unveiled by the Commission on February 21 of this year.

This new concept suggests a network of bicentennial parks or leisure centers which could provide a focal place in each State for bicentennial programs during 1976 and which will be a legacy to our children and future generations—a living, permanent memorial to the bicentennial of this Nation.

The Commission has called for a full study of the feasibility of the concept to be completed as soon as possible for further consideration by the Commission and the executive branch. I would like to submit a brochure outlining the bicentennial park concept for the record.

The exciting and innovative bicentennial park plan requires intensive study to determine whether it is feasible, to determine design, ecological and site implications, and, of course, cost estimates. The first phase of such studies is expected to be concluded by September. At such time, decisions will be made on the future of the concept. In addition to the implementation of the specific activities referred to above, ARBC will continue to accelerate its nationwide ef-

forts to stimulate and coordinate bicentennial planning at the local, State and international level, and with civic, patriotic, service and other groups and organizations.

During fiscal year 1973, the remaining 7 ARBC regional offices will be opened in Dallas, San Francisco, Denver, New York, Philadelphia, Kansas City, and Seattle. These offices, together with the three offices previously opened in Chicago, Atlanta, and Boston, will provide a total bicentennial network covering all States and local communities.

During fiscal year 1973, ARBC anticipates regional seminars and workshops with State commissions and others involved in bicentennial planning to stimulate planning, share expertise and coordinate activities.

The Commission will continue to meet in various cities throughout the country to further the efforts toward nationwide involvement. A Commission meeting is planned yet this year in Boston on May 15 and 16. The first meeting in fiscal year 1973 is now scheduled for Atlanta on September 7 and 8.

A major activity in the coming year will be the meetings and deliberations of the various advisory panels of eminent experts, associations, and individuals to advise the Commission on specific aspects of the bicentennial.

Panels are now being formed on all three themes of the bicentennial, as well as special committees. They are as follows:

For the Heritage 1976 theme, there are:

A Heritage 1976 Committee composed of—

a historic conservation panel:

a commemorations and convocations panel; and

a publications and research panel.

For the Open House USA theme, there are:

An Open House USA Committee composed of advisory panels on—

Invitation to the world;

Performing arts:

Creative and visual arts; and

Special events.

For the Horizons 1976 theme:

An advisory committee and panels are now being formed.

There are also a communications committee, a coins and medals advisory panel and a philatelic advisory panel.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, I must advise the committee that the authorization for the appropriations requested for fiscal year 1973 is included in H.R. 13694 introduced by Congressman Celler on March 9, 1972, and referred to the Judiciary Committee. A copy of the bill is submitted for the record. The authorization for appropriations in H.R. 13694 is in the same amount as the present budget request.

Mr. HALL. My name is Hugh A. Hall, Acting Director of the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission. Im am pleased to have this opportunity to appear once more before the Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies of the House Committee on Appropriations.

Our Chairman, David J. Mahoney, has requested me to convey his best regards to the chairman and the subcommittee, and to express his strong support for the ARBC appropriation request for $6,712,000 for fiscal year 1973. He has also asked me to deliver to the chairman a letter which he would like inserted in the record as his testament in support of the commission's budget request.

Before discussing the 1973 budget request, I would like to provide the chairman with a copy of the Commission's 1971 report to the Congress and would like to relate just a few highlights of bicentennial activities of this past year.

The President, the Speaker of the House, and the Chief Justice of the United States jointly announced the opening of the bicentennial era on nationwide television on July 3, 1971.

The Secretary of State issued an invitation to all foreign governments to participate in the bicentennial commemoration.

A first in a series of bicentennial commemorative stamps was issued on July 4, 1971, and the official bicentennial symbol was unveiled.

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Commission meetings were held in Washington, Dallas, and Chicago; three regional ARBC offices were opened in Boston, Chicago, and Atlanta; and most States created bicentennial commissions to assure a truly grass-roots national commemoration.

STATES HAVING COMMISSIONS

Mrs. HANSEN. How many States have bicentennial commissions?

Mr. HALL. Forty-seven.

Mrs. HANSEN. Which States do not have commissions?

Mr. HALL. West Virginia, Michigan, and Minnesota.

A first National Bicentennial Conference of all the States was convened in Washington in February 1972.

ARBC produced and distributed a 14-minute color film and a 35 mm. slide presentation on "A Past to Honor—A Future to Mold."

We have produced an inexpensive little booklet that lists all of the films to date that the ARBC has produced, plus a master library of films that relate to Heritage, Open House and Horizons. You might find it helpful. May we submit that to the committee?

(The information was filed with the committee.)

COMMISSION AUTHORIZATION

Mr. HALL. The fiscal year 1973 budget request is the first one proposed to fund implementation of the Commission's national plan which was submitted to the President on July 4, 1970.

Legislation authorizing implementation of the plan and to provide administrative and organizational changes was submitted to the Congress early in 1971 as a part of the program of the President.

Such legislation was enacted by the Congress and signed by the President on March 1 of this year as Public Law 92–236.

It was in anticipation of the enactment of this substantive legislation that the fiscal year 1973 budget was prepared.

Briefly, that legislation authorizes a 2-year grants-to-the-States program of not to exceed $45,000 annually to assist each State in the establishment and implementation of its bicentennial commission. Hearings on a $2.4 million request for fiscal year 1972 funds for the first year of this grant program were held by this subcommittee on February 22, 1972, in advance of enactment of the legislation. The ARBC request for fiscal year 1973 includes $2.4 million for the second and final year of the program.

The legislation also authorizes a program of competitions, commissions, and awards for historical, scholarly, artistic, literary, musical, and other works. The Commission expects during fiscal year 1973 to complete plans and announce a major nationwide program of competitions, commissions, and awards, in cooperation with city, State, and regional bicentennial committees, commissions, and the various ARBC advisory panels.

DATA PROCESSING SYSTEM

Public Law 92–236 also authorizes the first concrete steps toward an information clearinghouse on national, international, State, local,

and other bicentennial planning. Such a data processing system of information storage and retrieval will be of immeasurable value to sponsors of activities, the media, visitors and guests.

During fiscal year 1973, ARBC anticipates the completion of studies to determine the nature and parameters of the systems and the initial steps toward collecting, assimilating, and disseminating data.

Finally, the legislation authorizes the preparation, distribution, dissemination, exhibition, and sale of historical, commemorative, and informational materials and objects. ARBC is planning a wide variety of informational and exhibit activities.

Mrs. HANSEN. Who receives the proceeds from the sale of materials and objects?

Mr. HALL. The Commission.

JEFFERSON EXHIBITION

One of the proposed exhibits is an "Age of Jefferson" exhibit. Design costs and transportation are to be funded by ARBC. The exhibit will be organized by USIA and will be opened in the Grand Palais in Paris in 1974 and thereafter travel throughout Europe and in a smaller version to capital cities around the world. The exhibit would be brought back to the United States for showing in 1975 in major cities, including the Nation's Capital.

(Additional information follows:)

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES SECTION

"AGE OF JEFFERSON" EXHIBIT

As a significant event in building interest in the bicentennial, both abroad and domestically, it is proposed that ARBC be authorized to fund an "Age of Jefferson" exhibit to be opened in Paris in 1974 and thereafter to travel throughout Europe and in a smaller version to capital cities around the world. The exhibit would be brought back to the United States for showing in 1975. The opening of a prestige bicentennial exhibit in Paris in 1974 will not only remind the world of the roots of our Democratic heritage and the upcoming 200th birthday of our country but will heighten significantly the interest of Americans in their bicentennial. Although the exhibit would be planned in collaboration with and handled abroad by USIA, ARBC should have overall supervision over the project and it should be funded from ARBC appropriation because of the prohibition written into USIA legislation against the showing of USIA exhibits, films, et cetera, in the United States.

The director of the Grand Palais in Paris has invited the United States to mount an exhibition in the main exhibit hall in 1974. The Grand Palais is one of the most prestigious exhibit halls of its kind in the world having recently been the site of the Napoleon 200th anniversary exhibit, Chagall, Picasso and Matisse retrospectives and the Lenin Centennial Exhibit, the last in 1970.

It is entirely appropriate that this exhibit should open in Paris in view of the role which France played in our Revolution and Jefferson's close association with France during his 5-year stay in Paris as U.S. representative and later as Minister. Washington and Franklin are well known in France, however, Jefferson less so and such an exhibit would enable the French people and subsequently Europeans in general to rediscover this great man. The French have already demonstrated their deep interest in our bicentennial commemoration in their planning for 1976 which will probably include the offer of a sound and light spectacle to the U.S. Government. The exhibit will also receive a warm reception elsewhere in Europe and in the world at large due to Jefferson's distinction as a political thinker whose writings and ideas changed the course of history.

The exhibit will also inspire a variety of supporting activities such as research projects, publication of books and articles, seminars and exchanges

of persons. Such activities could be expected to take place not only abroad but in the United States.

It is proposed that a preeminent American designer be called on to create the exhibit. It is expected that the Jefferson exhibit project in addition to ARBC–USIA collaboration will be supported by the Library of Congress, the Smithsonian Institution and the National Archives through the loan of documents, memorabilia, et cetera.

LETTER OF AMBASSADOR WATSON

Mr. HALL. We have just received a letter from Ambassador Arthur Watson expressing his viewpoints on this proposal. Would it be appropriate to introduce it for the record?

Mrs. HANSEN. Please do.

(The information follows:)

EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Paris, February 29, 1972.

Hon. LEONARD GARMENT,
Special Consultant to the President,
The White House.

DEAR MR. GARMENT: When you were in Paris a few weeks ago, we spoke briefly of the proposal for an exhibit about Thomas Jefferson keyed to the American Bicentennial. I was pleased, of course, by your positive interest.

It occurs to me that at some point this may again come to your attention through one of the government agencies involved, and that it might be useful to have some basic information available.

Jefferson was chosen as a subject for several reasons: his intellectual appeal, his long sojourn in France, his political philosophy, and because he has not been made known and exploited earlier like Benjamin Franklin; there is room for much related scholarship.

The time, we hope early in 1974, was chosen as an international curtain-raiser for the bicentennial. It is early enough to command national and international attention, late enough to be decently close to the bicentennial year.

The place, the Grand Palais, was chosen because its new wing is an ideal showplace, technically and artistically, and because of its enormous prestige and news value. Further, with our present relations with the French, it is available for us for this kind of exhibition.

The state-of-play is an item for $250,000 in the fiscal 1973 budget of the Bicentennial Commission which will be heard in congressional committee shortly. The funds would be turned over to USIA for execution of the project. Charles Eames has said he wants to do the show if it indeed comes off.

Thus many good things come together to make this, in my opinion, the right exhibit in the right place at the right time.

It was good to meet you and have you with us for a day or two. I look forward to seeing you again.

Sincerely,

Dick
ARTHUR K. WATSON.

NEW CONCEPT

Mr. HALL. At this time, I would also like to mention a new concept for a program of bicentennial parks unveiled by the Commission on February 21 of this year.

This new concept suggests a network of bicentennial parks or leisure centers which could provide a focal place in each State for bicentennial programs during 1976 and which will be a legacy to our children and future generations—a living, permanent memorial to the bicentennial of this Nation.

The Commission has called for a full study of the feasibility of the concept to be completed as soon as possible for further consideration by the Commission and the executive branch.

The exciting and innovative bicentennial park plan requires intensive study to determine whether it is feasible, to determine design, ecological and site implications, and, of course, cost estimates. The first phase of such studies is expected to be concluded by September. At such time, decisions will be made on the future of the concept. In addition to the implementation of the specific activities referred to above, ARBC will continue to accelerate its nationwide efforts to stimulate and coordinate bicentennial planning at the local, State, and international level, and with civic, patriotic, service and other groups, and organizations.

Seven ARBC regional offices will be opened in Dallas, San Francisco, Denver, New York, Philadelphia, Kansas City, and Seattle. These offices, together with the three offices previously opened in Chicago, Atlanta, and Boston, will provide a total bicentennial network covering all States and local communities.

Regional seminars and workshops with State commissions and others will be held.

The full Commission will meet in Boston on May 15 and 16 and in Atlanta on September 7 and 8.

The various ARBC advisory panels of eminent experts, associations, and individuals will provide advice to the Commission on specific aspects of the bicentennial.

AUTHORIZATION REQUEST FOR FISCAL YEAR 1973

Finally, Madam Chairman, I must advise the committee that the authorization for the appropriations requested for fiscal year 1973 is included in H.R. 13694 introduced by Congressman Celler on March 9, 1972, and referred to the Judiciary Committee. A copy of the bill is submitted for the record. The authorization for appropriations in H.R. 13694 is in the same amount as the present budget request.

It has also been introduced on the Senate side by Senator Brooke and Senator Pastore, S. 3307. Again, I thank you for this opportunity to appear before your committee.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

Has your authorizing legislation proposal been heard by the Judiciary Committee?

Mr. HALL. No; it has not. We have learned today from the House Judiciary Subcommittee that we will be heard March 29.

APPOINTMENT OF MR. MARSH

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. McDade and I were both pleased to learn that former Congressman Marsh from Thomas Jefferson's former congressional district has been appointed to the Bicentennial Commission. Congressman Marsh was one of the original innovators of the entire Commission program and he has a deep commitment to the spiritual impact of the entire bicentennial effort. I think that you are going to find it a great pleasure to work with Congressman Marsh.

APPOINTMENT OF MINORITY MEMBERS

I cannot stress again too strongly that I think it is necessary to appoint minority representatives as members of the Commission. I think

that the bicentennial should be bipartisan and nonpolitical, and dedicated to bringing America together and not tearing it apart. I also think you need young people on the Commission. The contribution that all of these groups can make will help bring the Commission together. I cannot stress too strongly that I feel that commitment must be kept. It is a mandate.

Mr. HALL. That is a very deep commitment of the Commission, and I am sure you know that from the meetings you have attended.

Mrs. HANSEN. The authorizing legislation for 1972 recommended this be accomplished, and I think the White House must act on the appointment to the Commission of such members. I think if Congress is going to have faith in the Commission, you must serve the spirit of the act.

Mr. HALL. A very comprehensive list has been submitted by our chairman, taking all of these elements into consideration, as a recommendation to the White House for consideration for appointment of the blacks, Mexican Americans, Spanish Americans, Indians. The candidates are named. I must say, however, appointment is made by the President——

Mrs. HANSEN. I completely agree. That is precisely why I am making these remarks for the record. I have talked about this many times with the Chairman of the Commission, he is fully committed to fulfilling the spirit of the authorizing legislation. I think that the White House must also move to fulfill that commitment.

Does anybody have a question at this point?

BICENTENNIAL PARKS

Mr. YATES. In reading the statement, he refers to this innovation. What is the total cost?

Mr. HALL. We won't really know what the total cost will be until the feasibility study is completed. I think it might help clarify exactly where the Commission stands on this if I read the language of the resolution the Commission adopted.

The resolution, without all the whereas's and therefore's, is that the concept of the bicentennial parks is welcomed by the Commission as a constructive and exciting concept, and that this concept be studied by staff, utilizing the resources available in the Federal and State Governments, State bicentennial commissions, and the private sector in order to determine the feasibility of the concept, and that the results of the study be presented to the Commission for consideration at the earliest possible date, and that the Chairman of the Commission be asked to present this concept and this resolution to the Governors of the States and their representatives at the National Bicenntenial Conference on February 22, 1972, and the National Governors Conference on February 24, 1972.

This was unanimously agreed to on the 21st day of February 1972 Determining the cost factors of such a proposal would come as a result of a feasibility study.

Mr. YATES. What happened as a result of your presentation of the resolution at the Governors conference in February?

Mr. HALL. The majority of the Governors met with the Chairman. They did not adopt a resolution. Gov. Arch Moore of West Virginia, the chairman of the conference, said he would present a supporting resolution at the annual meeting June 4 through 7 in Houston, Tex.

The conference bylaws do not permit offering of resolutions of any kind at the winter meetings.

The sentiment expressed to us by the chairman was that a great majority of the Governors found an interest, but many of the details are lacking and they would like to see the results of a feasibility study.

Mr. YATES. I am sure their judgment and opinion in great measure will be influenced by cost.

Mr. HALL. I am sure of that.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Hall, yesterday, when the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities appeared before the committee, Miss Hanks at the conclusion of the discussion mentioned that in certain areas of the country other than in park areas there was a great need for restoration and development of exciting historical buildings which hold a potential for long, continuing use by Americans.

I have received a letter from Mr. Hughbanks, the Assistant Director of the Seattle Center, which, as you know, is the remaining portion of the World's Fair Exposition. He says:

> The Seattle Center, now a department of the city of Seattle government, is acting as a coordination point for Seattle's participation in the 1976 festivities and celebrations. Our 74 acres of grounds and buildings, a legacy of our 1962 fair, will undoubtedly be a focal point for many of our local plans. The Seattle Center would appreciate the opportunity to open communication with your office as we proceed in your bicentennial program.

I suggested to Mr. Hughbanks that he write the Bicentennial Commission and bring this to your attention.

FUNDING OF PARK PROGRAM

I think the problem involved in funding the parks program is that substantial amounts of funds are needed. The Congress may not be in a position to meet this obligation.

Also, most States are not in a financial position to allocate large amounts of funds for land acquisition. I mentioned to the bicentennial commission executive committee in late September that they should discuss with the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation what facilities or parcels of land might be donated from private sources within a State. I think there are some States that are in such fiscal trouble that this would be their only means of contribution. I think the park plan is going to need a lot of study. The problem is, as I just stated, I don't think Congress will provide the funds to meet this total commitment. The States must participate in this type of development.

I think it has been said repeatedly that the bicentennial celebration should not only be a physical celebration but it has to be a dedication to the goals and spirit of America.

Mr. OBEY. I would like the record to show that I am not at all satisfied with the thrust of bicentennial arrangements. I believe there is too much hardware and public works oriented and does not have nearly enough emphasis on the ideals and human values surrounding the American Revolution.

NEW HUMAN BILL OF RIGHTS

Mrs. HANSEN. In supplement to Mr. Obey's remarks I think some specific reference should be made to a new bill of human rights and

to the question perhaps of the one-man-one-vote structure. The Constitution needs almost a redefinition in today's terms.

I wonder if you have thought of sponsoring a study to work on such a bill of rights so that it could be presented in rather dramatic form by 1976.

Certainly through the media and documentation you can draw the parallels between 1776 and 1976. The desire of localities to participate in the bicentennial is tremendously important to millions of people. You have to in some way bring them into action and a regional study of a new bill of rights might be the answer.

You have to bring America together, and it should be completely nonpolitical and bipartisan. It should not be tipped in the interest of industry or in the interest of private groups.

What concerns me is that you don't tip the scale in favor of a physical celebration and forget what the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights have meant to this Nation.

Mr. HALL. I have listened very carefully to those comments and I think that you will be pleased to know that there is much emphasis on those kinds of activities taking place in the Commission. They have taken place, and will be expanded by bringing the kinds of talents together we referred to earlier on these advisory panels, to address ourselves specifically to hundreds of such proposals that have been submitted to the Commission along those very lines.

We don't shirk that responsibility one iota. We plan moving forward very boldly in this next few months into those areas.

SICKLE CELL ANEMIA PROGRAM

Mrs. HANSEN. At the Commission meeting in February the Commission passed the sickle cell anemia program, a project of tremendous impact and interest, and yet I saw nothing in the media that the Commission had endorsed this tremendous human effort.

Mr. HALL. We are disappointed that the hundreds of releases that we sent out on sickle cell anemia did not get printed. We do know in our hearts we are moving into those areas, taking bold actions on them. If I may go off the record——

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes.

(Discussion off the record.)

REQUEST FOR OTHER SERVICES

Mrs. HANSEN. For "Other services" you estimate an obligation of $201,000 for 1972. For fiscal year 1973 you have budgeted $1,202,000 for this object classification. What is involved in this increase?

Mr. HALL. If you would like a complete breakdown we can enter into the record tables with supporting backup material. But I might run through it fairly quickly.

Our increases of fiscal year 1973 over 1972 are as follows under international activities, $250,000 for the preparation of the Jefferson exhibit for showing in Paris and then traveling throughout Europe and later returning for exhibition in the United States.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is this by contract?

Mr. HALL. This is by contract.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert in the record whom you are contracting with.

Mr. HALL. We are not contracting with anyone until we get an appropriation of funds. We are working carefully with the U.S. Information Agency in developing costs. We do have a backup sheet on that which I will be pleased to put in the record.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please do.

(The information follows:)

INTERNATIONAL SECTION

THE "AGE OF JEFFERSON" EXHIBIT

Breakdown of costs of exhibit

	Amount
1. Audio-visual:	
a. Structure and equipment	$62,000
b. Research and development	45,000
2. *Son et lumiere* (sound and light):	
a. Structure and equipment	25,000
b. Research and development	35,000
3. Staff:	
a. American	15,000
b. Local	8,000
4. Brouchure in 4 colors (200,000 copies):	
a. Preparation (camera-ready art)	40,000
b. Printing at USIA plant (10 cents a copy)	20,000
Total	250,000

NOTE: Research and development under 1 and 2 above includes fees of outstanding U.S. designer. Costs above include transportation to Paris.

Mr. HALL. Further, we have under administration, $206,000 to provide for the following types of services: A contract for computer time and systems development for an information storage and retrieval capability for the master calendar. It will provide funding for some incidental costs relating to the feasibility study on bicentennial parks; for insurance costs on furniture, equipment, and art objects on loan to the Commission from the Corcoran Galleries and other sources.

In program development and coordination, $445,000. That will provide for feasibility studies to identify the ways to incorporate art and culture into a national celebration and involve ethnic groups, minority groups, and the Nation's youth into the celebration. That amount is $40,000 of the $445,000. For assembling, reproduction, and binding of the Heritage symposium proceedings, $3,000.

Initial organization and design leading to the publication of American Guidebook Series, $50,000. This anticipates private funding for the printing and distribution of the series.

Production of a guide to involve the educational system at all levels in the development of plans and programs related to the national commemoration, $32,000; assistance to States and communities for planning demonstration projects to preserve and restore cultural and historical sites.

PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND COORDINATION

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert in the record a statement on your program development and coordination activity.

Mr. HALL. Sure.

(The information follows:)

Program Development and Coordination - Other Contractual Services

$40,000 - To provide for feasibility studies to identify ways of incorporating art and culture into a national celebration, and to incorporate ethnic groups, minority groups and the nation's youth into the celebration.

These funds are required to assist the Commission in developing plans for the utilization of the arts and culture in various ways throughout the nation during the Bicentennial Era. The Commission will have to know what resources in these fields are available; how these might be utilized; and what steps are necessary to incorporate these resources into the national celebration. The Commission is also very interested in getting various groups involved in the Bicentennial since it is a celebration spanning the entire 200 years and must recognize the contribution of all Americans to the development of the nation and the implications as the United States moves into its third century.

$3,000 - For assembling, reproduction and binding of Heritage symposium proceedings.

The Heritage Program Committee of the Commission is planning for Fiscal Year 1973 the first in a series of meetings of scholars focusing on the heritage or historical aspects of the National Program. It is expected that the proceedings from this first meeting will be compiled for use by the Commission.

$50,000 - For initial organization and design leading to the publication of an American Guidebook series.

The Open House USA Program Committee of the Commission considers the publication of a Guidebook to American Culture in each of the States as a helpful guide to all persons who will be touring or visiting the United States during the Bicentennial celebration. The Guidebook would be standardized in format and made available widely and at reasonable cost. These funds will enable the Commission to plan, in cooperation with the States, the original design of the Guidebook for presentation to the private sector for support in printing and distribution of the series.

$32,000 - For production of a guide to involve educational systems at all levels in the development of plans and programs related to the national commemoration.

One major objective of the Commission's program is to get

youth involved in the Bicentennial. This project involves the production and distribution, in cooperation with the Office of Education and the National Education Association, of a program guide for involving all levels of the educational system in the development of plans and programs related to the Bicentennial. The funds will cover the cost of a panel exhibit to be used at 30 professional meetings in the educational community and the cost of producing handout brochures.

$50,000 - For assistance to States and communities for planing demonstration projects to preserve and restore cultural and historic sites.

A major concern of the Commission and State and local groups working with the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the Department of Interior, is to encourage and facilitate preservation and restoration projects. The Commission believes the Bicentennial affords the impetus to preserve the tangible evidence of our heritage for future generations and it sees the stimulation of preservation projects as a major component of a meaningful commemoration.

$20,000 - For development of a program to initiate athletic events within the national celebration in the American tradition.

Athletic events provide an excellent opportunity for emphasizing the role of sports and friendly competition among the people of the United States and other countries. It is anticipated that with the Winter Olympics in Denver and the Summer Olympics in Montreal that a number of special Bicentennial events can be scheduled within the United States in 1976 as part of the Open House USA celebration and that the intervening years between now and 1976 can be used to stimulate youth involvement in athletic excellence.

$250,000 - To provide for awards, competition and commissioning of historical, scholarly, artistic, literary, musical and other works within the Bicentennial framework.

The Commission's various program committees plan to recommend a number of commissionings in these fields which will make a significant contribution to the national celebration. The Commission will call upon leading figures in these fields to develop these works for use during the Bicentennial Era.

TOTAL INCREASE REQUESTED: $445,000

Mr. HALL (continuing). If I may, I would like Bill Butler, assistant deputy of programs, to do that.

DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS

Mr. BUTLER. We have been working with the National Park Service and the National Trust for Historic Preservation. They get very limited funds. We think in this area some attention has to be paid to priority sites for the bicentennial. We feel that if we can have this money we can set up some demonstration projects at the local level that would also tie in with the national program. This $50,000 would be used just for that purpose; to plan a demonstration or a series of demonstration projects that could serve as models to other communities and to other people that might want to encourage and support historic preservation and restoration. That is generally what we have in mind; to supplement and complement the funds already available in other agencies for this purpose.

Mrs. HANSEN. You are working with the National Park Service in this connection?

Mr. BUTLER. Very closely, through our Heritage Program Committee and advisory panels. We have a panel on historic conservation.

ATHLETIC EVENTS

Mr. HALL. Also, to develop a program to initiate athletic events within the national celebration and in the American tradition, $20,000. I would like to explain that. As you know, we have the 1976 Summer Olympics to be staged in Montreal, Canada. There will be a great migration of people to that event. We have a post-Olympic program that is in its initial study phases, to bring those great athletes to this country to participate in events during 1976, but with great identification to our sports of 200 years ago. It is a very small amount of money but a big explanation. We think we would be foolish not to capture that opportunity.

To provide for awards, competitions, and commissioning of historical, scholarly, artistic, literary, musical, and other works within the bicentennial theme framework, $150,000.

The totals of all of those items that I have given you can be introduced in the record with a better breakdown, dollar-by-dollar. They total, however, $445,000.

OTHER CONTRACTUAL SERVICES

Under other contractual services, for communications, $100,000. This is for the preparation, production, printing, and distribution of brochures, booklets, pamphlets, films, film clips, slide presentations and bicentennial information kits. For preparation and distribution of support material to the professional medium covering bicentennial activities, and for professional services contracts to assist in a special needs basis; also to support the 10 regional ARBC offices in this communications needs and State bicentennial commissions and national ARBC programs and ceremonies. For supplies and materials, our fiscal year 1972 over 1973 increase is very modest, $5,000. That will provide for office supplies and other materials needed in

support of increased headquarters and 10 regional offices and staffing their dayto-day needs of operation.

I would like to say again we are very proud that we have spent very little on furniture and fixtures and have taken those three lovely buildings at 736 Jackson Place and, through the donations from private enterprise, completely furnished them, desks, chairs, lamps, ashtrays, calendars, lounge chairs, carpeting. We are very proud this is at no cost to the Government and that we have been able to do so well.

INCREASED EQUIPMENT

In equipment, the increase in fiscal year 1973 over 1972 is $53,000. That will provide for new office equipment and furniture not available through donors for the growing commission staff and for the normal replacement of those items of equipment which have become obsolete or reached a condition of unserviceability beyond which repair would not be economical; furniture and equipment for the seven additional regional offices. In regional offices we are using reconditioned furniture.

That totals the $1.1 million we talked about.

PERMANENT POSITIONS

Mrs. HANSEN. In 1971 you had 18 permanent employees. You were authorized 65 employees for 1972 and have budgeted 100 permanent positions for 1973. Have you received any assurance from the Office of Management and Budget that your personnel ceiling will be adjusted accordingly if these additional positions should be funded?

Mr. HALL. The Office of OMB has been very reasonable.

Mr. WHITAKER. Yes; we have received written authority from the OMB for 100 full-time positions in 1973, plus an additional 10 positions for the total of 110.

Mr. HALL. They are sympathetic to letting us grow a little.

Mrs. HANSEN. I am glad they are sympathetic in some instances.

SUPERGRADE POSTIONS

In the course of the enactment of your legislative authority for fiscal year 1972, there was considerable discussion about the number of supergrades you had requested for your agency. What is the current situation?

Mr. HALL. Could I defer to Mr. Skora?

Mr. SKORA. Yes, ma'am; there was a question raised, not on the merits but primarily, I understand, on a jurisdictional question between the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee and the Judiciary Committee, as to which had jurisdiction of our 1972 bill.

As a result of this situation, the bill as passed by the Congress did not include the 10 supergrades. They were stricken from the bill. However, last month we had a hearing before a Subcommittee of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee regarding 10 supergrades for the Commission and the bill which has just been introduced as our 1973 authorization includes another request for 10 supergrades. This is still under consideration by the Congress.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is the grade structure listed in your 1973 budget estimate consistent with your current authority in this respect?

Mr. HALL. It is consistent with the authority.

REGIONAL OFFICES

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert in the record the location of your 10 regional offices.

Mr. HALL. Yes.

(The information follows:)

HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSION, AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

Region I.—Boston: Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

Region II.—New York: New York, New Jersey, Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico.

Region III.—Philadelphia: Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

Region IV.—Atlanta: Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee.

Region V.—Chicago: Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

Region VI.—Dallas/Fort Worth: New Mexico, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Texas, and Louisiana.

Region VII.—Kansas City: Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, and Missouri.

Region VIII.—Denver: Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado.

Region IX.—San Francisco: Nevada, Arizona, California, Hawaii, American Samoa, and Guam.

Region X.—Seattle: Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Alaska.

GRANTS-IN-AID

Mrs. HANSEN. $2,663,000 is requested for grants-in-aid to States, Territories, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia. Summarize for the committee how these funds will be utilized.

Mr. HALL. The funds will be used in granting to each of the States up to $45,000 for the basic cost of operation to run a State Bicentennial Commission. When I appeared before the subcommittee before, we introduced into the record a breakdown of the cost of operation of what we call a bare bones budget to operate a State Bicentennial Commission. I will introduce another copy of that for the record.

(The information follows:)

COST OF OPERATIONS OF STATES BICENTENNIAL COMMISSIONS FUNDED BY GRANTS-IN-AID

The following is a list of basic items and their cost:	*Minimum high average*
Staff—director and secretary	$25,000–$35,000
Office space and furniture	3,000– 6,000
Telephone and postage	4,000– 10,000
Consultants reports	2,500– 50,000
Travel	2,500– 10,000
Seminars and meetings	3,000– 6,000
Stationary and brochures	5,000– 20,000
Special mailings	2,000– 5,000
Total	47,000–142,000

The $45,000 will not cover the minimums, but with state and private sector assistance, the commission will be able to proceed in a businesslike manner to plan and coordinate activities throughout each State.

Mr. HALL. Basically, the $45,000 for each State and $30,000 to each territory would go for implementation of bicentennial programs,

also to get those States rolling at a faster pace to assure a truly 50-State and territory bicentennial program for 1975 and 1976.

Mrs. HANSEN. Are the Territories and Puerto Rico cooperating with your commission to a great degree?

Mr. HALL. Yes, ma'am, they are. In fact, in the National Conference that we just held, they were probably the more ambitious of the group, Puerto Rico, Guam—we had a great deal of dialog with Guam about the things they felt they could do. If I may go off the record?

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes.

(Discussion off the record.)

PRIVATE CONTRIBUTIONS

Mrs. HANSEN. You anticipate private contributions of $550,000. May we have your comments?

Mr. HALL. Yes; we have a new staff man with us today, Barry Gidley, and also the Deputy Director for Finance and Administration, Sam Coffey, who are putting together a fundraising program for the Commission. I would like to state, that in the $550,000 we included revenue sources such as the sale of national commemorative medals. We are committed to have the first medal produced by the 4th of July this year. May I go off the record?

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes.

(Discussion off the record.)

THREE PROGRAM COMMITTEES

Mrs. HANSEN. Summarize for the committee the activity of your three program committees which were organized in fiscal 1972.

Mr. HALL. May I have Mr. Butler answer that?

Mr. BUTLER. The three program committees are Heritage '76, Open House U.S.A., and Horizon '76. Heritage '76 is chaired by James Biddle. We have for the record a listing of the program committees and the various advisory panels appointed by these committees.

(The information follows:)

COINS AND MEDALS ADVISORY PANEL

Mr. George E. Lang, Chairman; Mr. Herbert M. Bergen, Mr. Henry Grunthal, Mr. Ralph J. Menconi, Mr. Clifford Mishler, Mr. Eric Newman, Mr. John J. Pittman, Mrs. Margo Russell, Mr. Don Taxay, Mrs. Mary Brooks, Mrs. Elvira Clain-Stefanelli, Dr. Vladimir Clain-Stefannelli, Mr. James Conlon, Mr. Douglas MacAgy, Mr. Charles Walker, Senator Mark O. Hatfield, and Congressman Fred Schwengel.

OPEN HOUSE USA

Program committee

Mr. George E. Lang, The George Lang Corp.; Mr. George M. Irwin, Chairman, Associated Councils of the Arts; Mr. Clarke T. Reed, President, Reed-Joseph Continental; Honorable Norris Cotton, United States Senate; Honorable Harold D. Donohue, House of Representatives; Secretary of State; Secretary of Smithsonian; Chairman, Federal Council of the Arts and Humanities; and Secretary of Commerce.

Creative and Visual Arts Advisory Panel.—Katherine Bloom, Bruce Davidson, Hugh Newell Jacobson, Kyran M. McGrath, S. Leonard Pas, Jr., Vincent Price, George Segal, George Stevens, Jr., Chuck Stone, Mark Strand, Harry Weese, Donald Wycoff, James Wines, and Robert Uihlein.

Invitation to the World Panel.—C. P. Austin, Joe Black, Willa A. Campbell, Fred Darragh, Jr., Richard L. Fitzpatric, James C. Gross, Steven Halsey, Joseph Horan, Melvin A. McCaw, John N. McCormick, Robert L. Mangold, Carolyn Bennett Patterson, Mary Thompson, David Watts, and Nelson Weiters.

Performing Arts Advisory Panel.—Alvin Ailey, Marian Colon, Gordon Davidson, Katherine Dunham, Lukas Foss, Patrick Henry, William C. Herring, Sol Hurok, C. Bernard Jackson, Quincy Jones, Alan Lomax, George London, Leo Perlis, Glynn Ross, Janos Starker, Howard Taubman, and Irene Ware.

Special events

In the process of being established.

HERITAGE '76

Program committee

Mr. James Biddle, President, National Trust for Historic Preservation; Dr. Paul S. Smith, Chancellor of Whittier College; Mrs. Ann Hawkes Hutton, Chairman of the Washington Crossing Park Foundation; Honorable Frederick A. Seaton, President, Seaton Publishing Co.; Honorable Harry F. Byrd, Jr., U.S. Senate; Secretary of Defense; Secretary of Interior; Librarian of Congress; Archivist of the United States; and Professor Richard P. McCormick, Department of History, Rutgers.

Historic Conservation Panel.—American Association of Museums; American Institute of Architects; American Institute of Interior Designers, American Institute of Planners, American Society of Civil Engineers, American Society of Landscape Architects, Garden Club of America, National Trust for Historic Preservation, Society for American Archaeology, and Society of Architectural Historians.

Commemoration and Convocations Panel—American Academy of Arts and Sciences, American Antiquarian Society, American Association for State and Local History, American Historical Association, American Philosophical Society, American Political Science Association, Daughters of the American Revolution, Phi Beta Kappa, Sons of the American Revolution, and United States Capitol Historical Society.

Publications and Research Panel.—American Association for State and Local History, American Historical Association, American Political Science Association, Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, Institute of Early American History and Culture, National Historical Publications Commission, Organization of American Historians, and Society of American Archivists.

HORIZONS '76

Program committee

Hon. Erik Jonsson, former mayor of Dallas; Dr. Luther H. Foster, president, Tuskegee Institute; Dr. J. E. Wallace Sterling, chancellor, Stanford University; Mr. Thomas W. Moore, president, Tomorrow Entertainment, Inc.; Hon. Edward W. Brooke, U.S. Senate; Hon. John O. Pastore, House of Representatives; Secretary of Transportation; and Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Advisory panels

Are being established.

Mr. BUTLER. The one area left to formulate its advisory panels is Horizons '76 under Chairman Eric Jonsson. He will possibly establish small selected panels in different fields to help him with the bicentennial.

Two of the committees have met this year and will probably meet on a quarterly basis for the balance of their program through 1976. The advisory panels will be called to meet periodically, depending on the level of projects and the amount of activity generated.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do they receive per diem?

Mr. BUTLER. Travel and per diem are provided to the advisory panles when they meet, if they are called by the Commission. That money is included in this budget request.

The Open House U.S.A., is headed by Commissioner George Lang. His program committee and advisory panels will meet in April.

There are a number of distinguished people and organizations that are represented on all of these advisory panels. We think the list will be very informative to the committee. Mayor Jonsson will convene his program committee at the May meeting of the Commission. So I think we are well underway with our advisory groups.

INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION CENTER

Mrs. HANSEN. You say an International Information Center will be established in fiscal year 1973. Who will provide the funds for the operation of this center?

Mr. HALL. Maybe you could help guide me on this.

Mrs. HANSEN. It is discussed in your justification.

Mr. HALL. I think this is the total information center.

That is the master calendar. It is not only international, it is national and international, to serve the media, State bicentennial commissions, and all those people who are going to be interested in receiving information as to the activities of the bicentennial.

INTERNATIONAL PARTICIPATION

Mrs. HANSEN. Many distinguished people from other lands participated in the American Revolution. Your calendar relates to specific activities in areas where they were prominent.

Mr. HALL. Yes, it does.

Mrs. HANSEN. Poland and France are two good examples.

Mr. HALL. Very definitely. We have been working closely with USIA and the U.S. Travel Service on a program abroad to carry those messages.

INCREASE IN VISITATIONS TO HISTORICAL AREAS

Mrs. HANSEN. I think those individuals who think our history isn't an important part of the bicentennial should look at the tremendous increased number of visitations to historical areas and historical sites over the past 10 years. The interesting thing in visiting the various installations, be it Betsy Ross' house, Independence Hall, or Federal Hall is the tremendous increase in the number of young people who are visiting these facilities.

Mr. HALL. All kinds of people. We have noticed a good cross-section.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is correct. There is a very deep interest in our heritage. I happened to be behind a group at one national park installation. I would guess these young people were 23 or 24. They were discussing the furniture being displayed in a particular house and were wondering where they might secure adaptations, copies, or original antiques in some form that they could afford. The entire conversation was a very interesting affair of the relationship between yesterday and today.

I think this is reflected over and over at other facilities. I visited Fort McHenry one day and I would estimate 90 percent of the people there that day were young people.

Mr. HALL. We feel very deeply about that. I think you will see reflected in the competitions, commissionings and the awards programs that will be developed during fiscal year 1973, a very exciting program that will get our youth even further involved in our history.

MAN-YEAR LAPSE

Mrs. HANSEN. You list a 19 man-year lapse for a total of $324,000 in 1972 when you were authorized 65 permanent positions and only 10.8 man-year lapse for $179,000 in 1973, when you are budgeting 100 permanent positions. Justify this reduction in lapse.

Mr. WHITAKER. Madam Chairman, we feel that early on in 1973 we will have virtually all of the new hires on board. A number of the individuals encumbering the new positions are people on reimbursable detail from other agencies of government people we hope to bring on to our rolls early in fiscal year 1973. These are approximately 20 people who have been on loan to the Commission for going on 2 years on a reimbursable basis.

LIST OF CONSULTANTS

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert in the record a list of all consultants you have employed indicating the amounts paid in each instance. Also insert in the record a list of consultants you plan to employ in fiscal year 1973.

Mr. HALL. We will place that in the record.

(The information follows:)

AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

CONSULTANTS AND EXPERTS

ANALYSIS OF CONSULTANT SERVICES
FY 1972

Consultants	Appointed	Rate per day	Hours to date	Rate per hour	Total paid to Feb. 29, 1972, fiscal year 1972
Levant, Jack I	July 1, 1971	$121.49	1,568	$15.16	$23,812
Coffey, Samuel R	Jan. 31, 1972	127.92	175	15.99	2,814
Hook, Inga Rundvold	Apr. 8, 1971	121.49	784	15.16	11,906
Mark, Charles C	Feb. 4, 1971	121.49	520	15.16	7,897
Baker, Elizabeth	June 27, 1971	70.00	968	8.75	8,470
Goodspeed, Charles F	Jan. 11, 9171	96.40	528	12.05	6,362
Buser, Daniel S	Jan. 28, 1971	121.49	208	15.16	3,159

PRINTING COSTS

Mrs. HANSEN. Also insert in the record the total cost of your printing by activity.

Mr. HALL. Yes, ma'am.

(The information follows:)

PRINTING BUDGET—FISCAL YEAR 1973, $147,000

Executive Secretariat, $10,000—To provide for reproduction of correspondence summaries, meeting agendas, hearings transcripts and other such information and records for mass distribution to Commission members, Federal representatives and State and other Government entities.

Administration, $25,000—To provide for printing and reproduction services for members and staff of the Commission, to include stationery and other such items as needed.

Communications, $100,000—To provide funds for publication of media information kits, monthly newsletters, press briefing materials, bulletins, pamphlets, and an annual bicentennial magazine.

States Coordination, $12,000—To provide for the preparation, publication and binding of State handbooks ($2,000), printing and distribution of workshop reports and papers ($10,000).

APPROVAL OF BICENTENNIAL PROJECTS

Mrs. HANSEN. When the National Park Service testified in support of their fiscal year 1973 constructive budget, they listed several items included in their "Bicentennial Program." They made the statement that: "These were approved by the Bicentennial Commission."

I have attended many Commission meetings and I don't recall the Commission approving the individual items in the various Departments' budgets. I have written Chairman Mahoney a letter which I will read to you.

When the National Park Service appeared before this committee in connection with its 1973 budget hearing, this committee was presented with a list of projects to be constructed in connection with the American Revolution Bicentennial celebration.

Mr Hartzog testified that a more inclusive list had been submitted for approval but that the projects included in the attached listing were the ones approved by the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission and the Office of Management and Budget. I have attended numerous Commission meetings but I do not recollect any Commission action in this connection. In the course of the hearings some of the members of this subcommittee raised the question as to what relevancy some of the projects included in the Park Service program would have to the bicentennial celebration. I would appreciate any comments you may wish to offer in this connection.

Mr. HALL. Mrs. Hansen, if I may, let me submit for the record an inventory of all of the Federal Government agency bicentennial programs. We have been working with the Office of Management and Budget at their request to help screen such bicentennial programs. The Commission's staff has accepted that responsibility to work with OMB and have divided all of the Federal programs submitted for fiscal year 1973 into three categories.

The first category includes new initiatives or activities which have been developed specifically in response to the bicentennial challenge. That is, when the Commission communicated with all of the Federal Government agencies in response to the President's request that the Federal Government agencies develop their bicentennial programs and

submit them to the Commission for inclusion in their ongoing activities.

The working agreement made with OMB in our effort to assist them was to check out those programs and evaluate them as follows:

One, as I just stated, these new initiatives or activities which have been developed specifically in response to the bicentennial challenge.

2. Those activities for which the bicentennial serves as an impetus but which were not planed specifically with the bicentennial in mind.

3. Activities which are among the regular ongoing responsibilities of an agency but which, by the nature of their support, are a complement to the bicentennial effort.

Mrs. HANSEN. Independence Hall, for example, is a complement to the bicentennial effort. The committee can understand a budget request for this facility as being part of the bicentennial effort. But other items labeled "Bicentennial Projects" didn't seem to have any relevance to the bicentennial celebration.

I was flabbergasted when I was told the Commission had actually approved the itemized list of projects.

Mr. HALL. Why don't we let Bill Butler make a comment here.

Mr. BUTLER. We have been working with the various Federal agencies and have asked them to submit these projects so they can be reviewed by the Commission under our criteria. We were caught last year in the bind of having the budget prepared for fiscal 1973 and the agencies did not submit them to the Commission formally for evaluation. We were asked by OMB to review all the projects, at least those OMB could glean out of the budget, and say which were chargeable to the bicentennial.

So the Park Service, as an example, submitted their projects. We reviewed them and advised that certain projects were not appropriate to the bicentennial, and that certain costs were really not appropriately chargeable to the total cost of the bicentennial. They were worthwhile, but some were ongoing maintenance programs which had to be done anyway. Where they had to accelerate projects for completion by 1976 or start some new improvements directly related to the bicentennial, then we felt that these were chargeable to the bicentennial. We then advised OMB of what costs we thought were chargeable. That is what this paper reflects.

(The information follows:)

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED FEDERAL FUNDING
IN FISCAL YEAR 1973 FOR BICENTENNIAL ACTIVITIES

Federal Agency involvement in Bicentennial planning will increase during FY '73.

Projects sponsored or supported by the Federal agencies have been divided into three major groupings:

I. New initiatives or activities which have been developed specifically in response to the Bicentennial challenge.

II. Those activities for which the Bicentennial serves as an impetus but which were not planned specifically with the Bicentennial in mind.

III. Activities which are among the regular ongoing responsibilities of an agency but which by their nature support and complement the Bicentennial effort.

I. New initiatives or activities which have been developed specifically in response to the Bicentennial challenge.

Fiscal year '73 will mark the beginning of major Bicentennial initiatives by several of the Federal agencies. Careful planning and attention to the themes and goals established by the ARBC have led to the development of these programs which in our view will contribute to the realization of a Bicentennial commemoration involving all people in a meaningful national program.

PROJECT	AGENCY	FY '73 REQUESTS
Adams NHS (Massachusetts)	Interior	$13,000
Colonial NHP (Virginia)		1,481,000
Fort McHenry NM (Maryland)		5,000
Fort Moultrie NHS (South Carolina)		200,000
Fort Necessity NB (Pennsylvania)		34,000
Fort Stanwix NM (New York)		100,000
George Rogers Clark NHP (Indiana)		113,000
George Washington Birthplace NM (Virginia)		527,000
Guilford Courthouse NMP (North Carolina)		812,000
Hopewell Village NHS (Pennsylvania)		62,000
Independence NHP (Pennsylvania)		4,169,000
Kings Mountain NMP (North Carolina)		78,000
Minuteman NHP (Massachusetts)		1,257,000
Moores Creek NMP (North Carolina		75,000
Morristown NHP (New Jersey)		474,000
Salem Maritime NHS (Massachusetts)		104,000
Saratoga NHP (New York)		264,000
Statue of Liberty NM (New York)		491,000
	TOTAL	$10,259,000*

*It should be noted that not all of the estimates included in this request are attributable to the Bicentennial. Some projects are being done in conformance with State laws or executive orders and, although good and necessary they are not viewed as making a direct contribution to Bicentennial goals.

PROJECT	AGENCY	FY '73 REQUESTS
Bibliography of American Art	Smithsonian	$50,000
SITES (Travelling Exhibits)		10,000
Ecology USA		60,000
Restoration--Arts Industries Bldg.		3,500,000
Roots of American Folk Culture		25,000
Bicentennial Outdoor Museum		275,000
Exposition for the Nation's Capital		50,000
Supplementary Funding (Miscellaneous Exhibits)		80,000
Inventory of American Art		55,000
Catalogue of American Portraiture		120,000
Anacostia Exhibit Center		200,000
Nation of Nations		350,000
	TOTAL	$4,775,000
The Mall	Interior	$180,000
Ellipse		625,000
Washington Monument		152,000
West Potomac Park		112,000
Jefferson Memorial		385,000
Lincoln Memorial		400,000
Columbia Island		100,000
Constitution Gardens		2,000,000
Fort Circle Parks		1,260,000
Georgetown Waterfront		20,000
Downtown Parks		400,000
Anacostia Community Parks		400,000
	TOTAL	$6,034,000
Improved Transportation for Bicentennial Visitors (Arlington Cemetary Stop)	WMATA	$300,000
Bicentennial Film	Defense	$150,000
	GRAND TOTAL	$21,518,000

All of the new initiatives listed in this section have been reviewed by the ARBC and in our view will make a substantial contribution to the development of a meaningful National Bicentennial Program. In addition, the ARBC especially commends the Department of Defense; the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior; the Smithsonian Institution and the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority for their foresight and for sharing our view that time is indeed very short for the creation of innovative, thoughtful and significant projects.

II. Those activities for which the Bicentennial serves as an impetus but which were not planned specifically with the Bicentennial in mind.

Federal agencies are also funding projects which will contribute to the enjoyment and enlightenment to be found in the Bicentennial commemoration but for which the Bicentennial really serves as an impetus and not the primary justification for the development of the project. In most cases these projects were planned before Bicentennial goals were enunciated; however, they do complement these goals. Notable among such projects are:

PROJECT	AGENCY	FY '73 REQUESTS
Air and Space Museum (District of Columbia)	Smithsonian	$40,000,000
Mt. Rushmore (South Dakota)	Interior	4,000,000*
	Transportation	1,400,000*
Fort Lincoln (District of Columbia)	Multiple Agencies	20,000,000*
Federal City College--Washington Technical Institute (District of Columbia)	D.C. Government	20,000,000
1976 Winter Olympics (Colorado)	Multiple Agencies	5,000,000*
	TOTAL	$90,400,000

*To be financed through existing agency grant programs.

III. Activities which are among the regular on going responsibilities of an agency but which by their nature support and complement the Bicentennial effort.

The Federal Agencies are also supporting Bicentennial efforts through their regular programs. While it is difficult to assess just how much Federal financing will in fact be channeled into Bicentennial projects, it is worthy of note that a good deal of commendable and necessary Bicentennial activity is being carried out by the agencies within the scope of their regular duties. Perhaps first and foremost is the fact that 63 agencies have designated a member of their staff as a Bicentennial liaison. The efforts of these officers in working with the ARBC and in stimulating Bicentennial planning within their department is an invaluable asset to the development of the national program. In addition, through a grant program and by redirecting some activities the agencies are supporting and complementing Bicentennial efforts, although these do not constitute new initiatives developed for the Bicentennial.

With the growing interest of the private sector in the development of Bicentennial projects, it is certain that applications for grants from the National Endowment for the Humanities will increasingly be for projects related to the Bicentennial. In such fields as historical research public programs and the development of activities on the state level, these monies will stimulate private initiative and wider dissemination of high quality Bicentennial programs. During FY 73 it is estimated that grants totalling $1,000,000 will be allocated to support Bicentennial projects of private groups and individuals.

The National Historical Publications Commission can be expected to allocate major portions of its funds to works dealing with the Revolutionary Era. The focus on this period rather than another epoch in our history reflects the growing interest in the commemorative era stimulated by the advent of the Bicentennial. Although this does not comprise a new initiative it is certainly complementary to the Bicentennial goals. During FY 73, it is estimated that a total of $500,000 will be spent in this manner.

In a like manner the National Archives and Record Service has focused its regular efforts in the development of Finding Aids to facilitate the use of the material in the

Archives collections relating to the pre Federal Era, and on the preparation of a computerized index of the Papers of the Continental Congress. Both these projects were underway during FY 72 and during FY 73 Federal expenditures are estimated at $110,000.

The Library of Congress has underway a major publications and research program which will contribute to our understanding of our heritage. The varied publications of the Library are being prepared by permanent staff whose efforts during FY 73 are estimated at a cost of $115,000.

The work of the Trade Fairs and Expositions staff of the Department of Commerce is heavily related to the Bicentennial effort. The studies, evaluations and guidance for Federal involvement regularly provided by this staff are increasingly linked to the Bicentennial as the proposed fairs and expositions are planned around Bicentennial themes. During FY 73, the budget for Trade Fairs and Expositions is estimated at $200,000.

The goals set by cities to be accomplished by 1976 will inevitably be reflected in the grant applications made to the Department of Housing and Urban Development. While the granting of such monies will be made in terms of HUD's regular requirements the funding will also enable a city to take advantage of the Bicentennial goal to improve the quality of life in their area. For instance the Bicentennial City of Niagra Falls has a comprehensive program a part of which calls for the completion of Rainbow Center a project which has been supported by a HUD grant in the past. There is $3,000,000 remaining on the original grant of $15,000,000; this amount is scheduled to be expended in FY 73. Amendments to the original grant have also been proposed.

The ARBC has endorsed the Bicentennial project of the National Medical Association to coordinate a major attack on Sickle Cell Anemia. The regular programs of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare in the Sickle Cell field will of course complement and advance the Bicentennial goal and special initiatives established by the National Medical Association.

BACKUP MATERIAL

The FY '73 Budget request of the Department of the Interior includes Bicentennial items totalling $10,259,000. The ARBC regards $964,000 of this amount as not attributable in terms of the total Bicentennial costs although other considerations may certainly demand their accomplishment.

PROJECT	ITEM	COST
Colonial NHP	Supplemental Planting and Cutting	$8,000
	Erect Fencing at Points on Parkway	7,000
	Construct Beach Use Facility, Archar's Hope	15,000
	Construct Sewer Line Connection	14,000
	Provide Burglar/Fire Alarm System	10,000
	Sewer Connection to Collector System	12,000
George Washington Birthplace	Fire Protection	392,000
Hopewell Village NHS	Water System Expansion	46,000
Morristown NHS	Fire Detection, Supression and Burglar Alarm System	121,000
	Rehabilitate Electrical System and Construct New Heating, Cooling and Humidity Control System	339,000
	TOTAL	$964,000

Mrs. HANSEN. Actually the Commission gave its overall support of those things——

Mr. BUTLER. We were approving in principle.

Mrs. HANSEN. You approved the programs in principle but not in detail?

Mr. BUTLER. That is correct.

Mr. MCDADE. Would you yield at that point?

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Hall, I want to compliment you and the staff on your frankness and on your presentation. We do wish you well.

Mr. HALL. We are all dedicated to making this work.

Mrs. HANSEN. I think this afternoon provided a clear-cut discussion as to the differences of opinion that exist on the scope of the bicentennial celebration. The existing differences are clearly indicative of what the entire Nation is thinking about as they approach the bicentennial period.

Mr. HALL. I want to thank you, Madam Chairman, for what has been a fruitful meeting for the opportunity for the staff to hear your individual member's discussions and concerns about our direction. It has been a great deal of help.

THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1972.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

WITNESSES

G. DOUGLAS HOFE, JR., DIRECTOR
ROMAN H. KOENINGS, DEPUTY DIRECTOR
HEATON A. UNDERHILL, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FOR STATE PROGRAMS
ROBERT A. RITSCH, CHIEF, DIVISION OF FEDERAL LAND ACQUISITION
GEORGE B. HARTZOG, JR., DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee will come to order. We now have the Land and Water Conservation Fund and our principal witness is Mr. G. Douglas Hofe, Jr., the Director.

GENERAL STATEMENT

Please insert your general statement in the record and summarize it for the committee.

Mr. HOFE. I would like to have the statement placed in the record and I will briefly summarize it.

(The statement follows:)

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

Madam Chairman, the $300 million requested for fiscal year 1973 is in the following categories:

	Amount
Assistance to States	$197,046,000
Federal programs	97,935,000
Administrative expenses	5,019,000
Total	300,000,000

From the start of the land and water conservation fund program 7 years ago, through December 31, 1971, the Bureau has approved 7,600 grants to States for outdoor recreation projects totaling $482.2 million. Of this, $270.8 million has been granted for development, $204.2 million for acquisition, and $7.2 million for recreation planning.

The $300 million now authorized annually for the land and water conservation fund has helped to stabilize the program by providing the States with a fiscal base upon which to develop funding programs. This year, we propose that the full $300 million be appropriated, and, as indicated, that approximately two-thirds be made available for matching State grants.

The fiscal year 1971 total obligation for assistance to States of $110.4 million was more than double the fiscal year 1970 total obligation of $49.4 million. At the end of the first 6 months of fiscal year 1972 the obligations were more than double the obligations for the same time period in fiscal year 1971. By the end of January 1972, the States had obligated $97.8 million as compared with only $45.7 million by the end of January 1971. We estimate that the States will obligate $200 milion by the end of fiscal year 1972.

We feel that under the present law the fiscal year 1972 apportionment formula should be used again for fiscal year 1973. It is simple and straightforward and provides for a balance between urban and rural needs. Changing conditions may necessitate adjustments, however, we have no plans for changes other than updating factors on the basis of the latest population estimates from the Bureau of the Census. This formula is supported by the National Association of State Liaison Officers and by almost all of the States.

The $97,935,000 for Federal programs is divided between the National Park Service, $76,619,000; the Forest Service, $10,919,000; the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, $8,574,000; and the Bureau of Land Management, $1,823,000.

In the Federal land acquisition program, emphasis will be placed on areas of national or regional significance that will provide outdoor recreation opportunities within reasonable access of our major urban centers. Program balance is assured by continuing efforts to acquire and preserve unique natural and historical areas plus those lands necessary for the protection of rare and endangered species of wildlife. Three priorities have been established to meet these program needs.

Priority 1.—Funding of specially authorized areas. The fiscal year 1973 program continues our policy to complete acquisition in recently authorized areas within 3 years whenever possible.

Priority 2.—Acquisition within specially designed recreation areas designed around specific recreation resources and areas.

Priority 3.—Acquisition of general inholdings to round out and complete existing recreation facilities and areas.

The program proposed for the National Park Service for fiscal year 1973 represents the balance of authorized ceilings at Gulf Islands NSS, Minute Man NHP, Sleeping Bear Dunes NLS, and Everglades NP. The budget request also includes funds to initiate acquisition at Buffalo NR and for the continuation of acquisition work at Ozark NR, Assateague Island NSS, and Bighorn Canyon NRA. The latter three areas require additional ceiling, and authorization for the Buffalo River passed the Congress on February 9. We are sufficiently encouraged by their high recreation potential and the progress of legislation through the Congress to include them in the fiscal year 1973 budget request.

The program for the Forest Service will continue to highlight needs in national recreation areas, wild and scenic rivers, and wilderness and primitive areas. Acquisition will also be continued at Lake Tahoe and some $2,500,000 is devoted to the acquisition of lands in specially designated recreation areas of the national forest system. A similar program oriented to newly authorized areas is proposed for the Bureau of Land Management. This will be the first appropriation request for the newly authorized King Range National Conservation Area, and funds are also proposed for continuation of acquisition programs being conducted by BLM on the Rogue and Rio Grande Wild and Scenic Rivers.

Within the overall fiscal year 1973 budget request for wild and scenic rivers some $1,816,000 is included for five rivers administered by the Forest Service and $591,000 for two rivers administered by the Bureau of Land Management. The total of $2,407,000 allocated for this purpose to these two agencies exceeds the remaining balance of ceiling established by section 16 of Public Law 90–542. Legislation to increase the original $17,000,000 ceiling for wild and scenic rivers has been initiated by the department. We hope that it can be considered and

approved prior to final enactment of the fiscal year 1973 appropriation. If this should not occur prior to the start of the fiscal year, we are prepared to examine other alternatives. This would include an analysis of unobligated funds appropriated for wild and scenic river acquisitions for all agencies. If necessary, we would recommend reprograming across agency lines on an emergency basis to satisfy current needs.

In keeping with the increased emphasis on Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife programs announced by Secretary Morton last summer, several major acquisitions of critical importance are requested for several wildlife refuges. We also propose to fund the rare and endangered species program at approximately the same level as last year, to initiate acquisitions in the recently designated Monomoy Wilderness and to acquire parcels for the mitigation of problems associated with increased visitor use of several fish and wildlife areas.

These are the significant elements of the Federal program request for Land and Water Conservation Fund moneys. It is an ambitious program geared to meet the rapidly increasing needs of an increasingly mobile recreation public. It will also require close cooperation between the Bureau and the land managing agencies with regard both to legislation and to the implementation of new acquisition starts to hold land price escalation to a bare minimum.

On the Redwood National Park land acquisition negotiations, payments have been made to the four timber companies whose lands were legislatively taken in amounts approximately equal to the Government's appraised value, plus appropriate interest. These payments include cash totaling $59,544,227 and northern redwood purchase unit and Bureau of Land Management lands. Agreement has been reached with one company (Simpson Timber Co.) on all values of the lands taken except severance. Two companies (Arcata National Corp. and Georgia-Pacific Corp.) have filed petitions asking the Court of Claims to determine the just compensation due them and asking for payments of the differences between payments already made and the compensation awards. Negotiations for settlement are continuing with Miller-Rellim Redwood Co. At this time we are not requesting the appropriation of the $20 million remaining in the authorization for Redwood Natonal Park land acquisition. After the Court of Clams determines the final award to each company, the Bureau will then know the additional amount required.

We are requesting a small increase in the administrative expense item. As pointed out previously, the number of State grant project proposals per year is steadily increasing, as is the number of completed projects. The review and inspection workload is growing commensurately. Also, we feel it necessary to increase our manpower modestly for coordination and review of the Federal land acquisition program. The administrative expenses requested for the fund is 1.7 percent.

I have purposely kept this presentation brief. My staff and I will be pleased to discuss further any aspects of our budget request that the committee wishes.

Mr. HOPE. Before I do, I would like to introduce those with me today—Deputy Director Roman Koenings, Assistant Director Heaton Underhill, Assistant Director Jones, our budget officer, Mr. Brodsky, and Mr. Bob Ritsch, Acting Assistant Director for Mr. Eastman who is out of town.

(Biographical sketches follow:)

ROMAN H. KOENINGS
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

MR. ROMAN H. KOENINGS, 50, was born in Slinger, Wisconsin. After graduating from Slinger High School, he majored in Forestry at Michigan State University. His academic training was interrupted in 1942 when he joined the U.S. Army Air Corps. Upon his honorable discharge in 1945, he resumed his studies at Michigan State University and was awarded a Bachelor of Science Degree in 1946.

For the next sixteen years, 1946-1962, Mr. Koenings served with the State of Wisconsin Conservation Department. For the final five years, he served as Superintendent of State Forests and Parks for the State of Wisconsin. During this period, he did graduate work at Michigan State University in Pathology, Ecology, Conservation Problems and Economics. His studies also included Watershed Management at Maxwell Graduate School, Syracuse University.

Mr. Koenings began his Federal career in 1963 with the Department of the Interior as Regional Director, Lake Central Regional Office, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, Ann Arbor, Michigan. He served in this post until his appointment as Deputy Director in July 1971. He is a member of numerous professional societies and served as a Research Associate in Forestry, School of Natural Resources, at the University of Michigan.

Mr. Koenings is married to the former Helen Katherine Obermeyer. They have three children.

FRED L. JONES
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FOR MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

MR. FRED L. JONES, 47, was born in Salt Lake City, Utah. Upon graduation from Madera Union High School, Madera, California, he entered the University of California and was awarded an Associate of Arts Degree in June 1943. Mr. Jones joined the United States Navy as a Commissioned Officer in July 1943 and was honorably discharged in August 1946. He resumed his academic training at the University of California and received BA and MA Degrees in Wildlife Management in 1947 and 1949. He later received an MS Degree in Public Administration from Sacramento State College in 1963. Mr. Jones began his conservation career with the State of California, Department of Fish and Game. His career with the State spanned a period of 17 years and for the final year and one-half, he served as the Director of the California Department of Parks and Recreation.

His Federal career began with the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, in Washington, D.C., as Chief, Division of Nationwide Planning in January 1967. After serving in this capacity for one year, he was selected to serve as Chief, Division of Land and Water Conservation Fund (State). This Division is responsible for administering the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation's financial assistance program to State governments and their political sub-divisions for the development of outdoor recreation facilities through a system of 50-50 matching grants.

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations requested Mr. Jones' services as Forestry Officer (Wildlife and National Parks) for the Government of Iran in October 1970. Upon the completion of this assignment in November 1971, he returned to the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation as Assistant Director for Management and Budget.

ARNOLD B. BRODSKY
CHIEF, DIVISION OF BUDGET AND FINANCE,
BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

Arnold B. Brodsky was born January 22, 1938, in Washington, D.C. He attended the District public schools and was graduated from Coolidge High School in 1955. He received his liberal arts education at George Washington University and his accounting training at Benjamin Franklin University where he was awarded bachelor's and master's degrees in commercial science. He is a Certified Public Accountant of the State of Maryland.

Before entering the Federal Government Service, Mr. Brodsky acquired diversified financial experience in private industry. He was employed as accountant or chief accountant with firms engaged in interstate trucking, research and manufacturing of biologicals, mortgage banking and communications equipment manufacturing.

He began his Federal Government career as a budget technician with the National Security Agency in February 1964. In July 1965, he was selected, through Agency-wide competition, for a two-year tour overseas as budget officer for NSA's European theatre with headquarters in Paris, France.

Upon his return he was assigned to the Financial Policy Staff at NSA Hq. Fort Meade, Maryland, where he remained for two years. In June 1969, Mr. Brodsky joined the U.S. Secret Service where he served as assistant to the chief of the Financial Management Division for all budget and accounting matters. In June 1971, he was selected as Chief, Division of Budget Administration with the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. After the recent merger of the budget and accounting divisions, he was appointed to his present position of Chief, Division of Budget and Finance.

Mr. Brodsky also has been active in community and charitable affairs. He is a member of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants and the Maryland Association of CPAs.

Mr. Brodsky is married to the former Bonnie Park of Silver Spring, Maryland. They have two daughters, Claire, 11, and Margie, 10, and reside at 4 Castaway Court, Rockville, Maryland.

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ASSISTANCE TO STATES

The $300 million requested under the land and water conservation fund for fiscal year 1973 is in three categories: Assistance to States, $197,046,000; Federal programs, $97,935,000; Administrative expenses, $5,019,000.

With regard to the State side of the program, since its inception we have approved 7,600 grants to the States for outdoor recreation projects totaling $482.2 million.

Mrs. HANSEN. How much has been expended on land acquisition and development?

Mr. HOFE. $270.8 million has been granted for development, $204.2 million for acquisition, and $7.2 million for recreation planning.

In fiscal year 1971 the total obligations by the States was $110.4 million, more than double the previous fiscal year. At the end of the first 6 months of the fiscal year of 1972, the obligations were more than double the obligations for the same time period in fiscal year 1971. The formal statement which I have submitted gives figures as of January 1972. Since it was drafted, we have additional figures. As of February 1972, the States had obligated $115 million as compared with $56.5 million at the end of February last year. We are estimating this year an obligation of $200 million by the States. As of February they had obligated around 54 percent. Of the total obligations last year, as of February they had obligated some 49 percent, so the obligations are way up in absolute dollars, and up percentagewise as compared to a like period last year.

Mrs. HANSEN. You have a large unobligated balance. When will the funds be obligated?

Mr. HOFE. It is available to be obligated as the States are ready to do so.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is this contingent upon your approval of the particular projects?

Mr. HOFE. After we approve each one of the projects, yes.

For fiscal year 1973, we propose to use the same apportionment formula that we used for fiscal 1972. On the Federal side the dollars are divided: National Park Service, $76,619,000; Forest Service, $10,919,000; Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, $8,574,000; and Bureau of Land Management, $1,823,000.

STATUS OF LAND ACQUISITION IN REDWOOD NATIONAL PARK

One other item in my statement that I would like to mention at this time is the status of the acquisition of the lands in the Redwood National Park from the four timber companies. As you know, Madam Chairman, within the Department the Bureau has responsibility for settling the compensation due the four timber companies. The balance of the properties, some 106, is the responsibility of the National Park Service. At the present time we have paid three of the four major companies up to our appraised price, either in cash or in land. In the process we have transferred all of the northern redwood purchase unit that was made available by the Congress, and two or three of the tracts of BLM lands made available. The companies have indicated no interest in the other relatively small tracts of BLM land that we

have not transferred, so for all intents and purposes the land made available by the Congress has been transferred.

The Simpson Timber Co. case has been settled in full except for severance claims, and I would not like to suggest a figure, but it will be minimal, even in the eyes of the company.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is that claim under negotiation or litigation at the present time?

Mr. HOFE. The severance claim is under negotiation at this point. It is my understanding that the negotiation basically is between the company and the State with regard to use of certain roads. If they obtain that use, their claim will be a certain amount—if they do not, it will be a different amount, but for all intents and purposes Simpson Timber Co. is settled.

Georgia-Pacific and Arcata have filed claims as they are entitled to do under the act for additional compensation, and that is in the hands of the Justice Department. Arcata filed first in October. Georgia-Pacific followed shortly thereafter. The fourth company, Miller——

Mrs. HANSEN. I notice Georgia-Pacific exercised their option to receive all compensation in cash rather than receive cash and land. Is that correct?

Mr. HOFE. That is correct.

Mrs. HANSEN. I notice lands within the Northern Redwood purchase unit were transferred to the Arcata National Corp., and this represents a partial payment for the amount due to the company. Are they asking cash for the remainder of the amount due?

Mr. HOFE. We have no other land to transfer. They are asking cash. Their claim is for $121 million overall. We have paid them $57 million in round numbers plus interest that is in land and in cash.

STATUS OF SETTLEMENTS

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert in the record a statement indicating the total amounts paid including interest, the claim filing date, and the total amount of compensation claimed in each instance.

Mr. HOFE. I would be pleased to.

(The information follows:)

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND, FEDERAL LAND ACQUISITION, REDWOOD NATIONAL PARK

ARCATA NATIONAL CORP.

1. Total amount paid including interest—$64,286,506.84 ($57,750,000 principal plus $6,536,506.84 interest).
2. The date the company's claim for additional compensation was filed with the Court of Claims—October 19, 1971.
3. Total amount of compensation claimed by the company for the lands taken—$121,585,000 plus an amount to be determined at trial for severance and other damages.

GEORGIA-PACIFIC CORP.

1. Total amount paid including interest—$27,842,022.09 ($25,642,000 principal plus $2,200,022.09 interest).
2. The date the company's claim for additional compensation was filed with the Court of Claims—December 30, 1971.
3. Total amount of compensation claimed by the company for lands taken—$39,205,000 plus an amount to be determined at trial for severance and other damages.

Mrs. Hansen. I notice an agreement was reached with the Miller-Rellim Redwood Co. on the value of lands in the purchase unit and on two tracts of BLM land. Negotiations are continuing with the company. Are the negotiations for the remaining land?

Mr. Hofe. No, not for remaining land. It is to see if we can reach agreement with them on the total value of lands taken. Madam Chairman, I should know the exact figures. I don't. There is a wide discrepancy.

Mrs. Hansen. Please insert in the record for the four companies involved the number of acres taken, the value of the lands transferred, the amount of payment, and the total compensation claimed.

Mr. Hofe. We will be pleased to submit that.

(The information follows:)

Land and Water Conservation Fund

Federal Land Acquisition, Redwood National Park

Arcata National Corporation

1. Acres legislatively taken from the company for the Redwood National Park--10,968 acres

2. Acres transferred to the company as payment in kind--10,568 acres from the Northern Redwood Purchase Unit

3. Value of the lands transferred as payment in kind--$40,000,000

4. Amount of cash paid for lands and timber taken--$17,750,000

5. Total amount paid in cash and kind for lands and timber taken--$57,750,000 plus $6,536,506.84 interest

6. Total compensation claimed by the company in the petition filed in the Court of Claims--$121,585,000 plus severance and other damages

Georgia-Pacific Corporation

1. Acres legislatively taken from the company for the Redwood National Park--3,368 acres

2. Acres transferred to the company as payment in kind--None

3. Value of the lands transferred as payment in kind--None

4. Amount of cash paid for lands and timber taken--$25,642,000

5. Total amount paid in cash and kind for lands and timber taken--$25,642,000 plus $2,200,022.09 interest

6. Total compensation claimed by the company in the petition filed in the Court of Claims--$39,205,000 plus severance and other damages

Miller-Rellim Redwood Company

1. Acres legislatively taken from the company for the Redwood National Park--2,647 acres

2. Acres transferred to the company as payment in kind--1,634 acres from the Northern Redwood Purchase Unit and 240 acres under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management in California

3. Value of the lands transferred as payment in kind--$7,906,900

4. Amount of cash paid for lands and timber taken--$3,781,055

5. Total amount paid in cash and kind for lands and timber taken $11,687,955 plus $2,082,185.41 interest

6. Total compensation claimed by the company in the petition filed in the Court of Claims--Miller-Rellim has not filed a petition asking the Court of Claims to determine the compensation due. Negotiations toward agreement on the value of the lands and timber taken are continuing.

Simpson Timber Company

1. Acres legislatively taken from the company for the Redwood National Park--5,918 acres

2. Acres transferred to the company as payment in kind--708 acres from the Northern Redwood Purchase Unit and 80 acres under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management in California

3. Value of lands transferred as payment in kind--$4,150,000

4. Amount of cash paid for lands and timber taken--$783,850

5. Total amount paid in cash and kind for lands and timber taken--$4,933,850 plus $768,607.44 interest

6. Total compensation claimed by the company in the petition filed with the Court of Claims. Simpson Timber Company has not filed a petition asking the Court of Claims to determine the compensation due to the company. Agreement has been reached between the company and the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation on the value of the lands and timber legislatively taken. Negotiations on severance are continuing.

REMAINING TRACTS

Mrs. HANSEN. Has the land acquisition in the Redwood National Park been completed?

Mr. HOFE. Technically, Madam Chairman, the acquisition was completed when the bill was signed. Title vested in the U.S. Government at that time. The problem remaining after that was to pay just compensation. I know that Director Hartzog can give you the details on the remaining 106 tracts. Basically it is my understanding that most of them have been settled.

Mrs. HANSEN. They have been settled?

Mr. HARTZOG. No, ma'am. We have 106 tracts; 45 tracts were not covered by the legislative taking, amounting to $821,700.

Mrs. HANSEN. Are these tracts owned by individuals?

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, and these have been settled.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the average size of the tracts?

Mr. HARTZOG. Fifty acres or less. The 61 tracts covered by the legislative taking, of these all but 18 have been settled, and we can't settle those because the right is given to the property owners to take the case to the court of claims, and not to the United States. They have 6 years from the date of the establishment of the park to go into the court of claims. There are three other sections of that bill which have not yet been completed, and which will undoubtedly involve costs. These are discretionary authorities in the Secretary. One is to include additional acreas to make up to the total of 58,000. The second is to protect the screen along Highway 101, and the third is to establish a buffer zone. These discretionary authorities have not yet been exercised so there is no projection of costs on them.

AUTHORIZATION AUTHORITY

Mrs. HANSEN. You have $20 million in authorization remaining. Is that correct?

Mr. HOFE. We do.

Mrs. HANSEN. Does this provide you with the flexibility necessary to settle the claims?

Mr. HOFE. It depends, I think, on the major claims of the companies. To the extent that Arcata National Corp., is successful in their claim for $121 million, bearing in mind that the Congress authorized the expenditure of $92 million for the entire park, together with lands which are valued, in round figures, at $50 million, for $140 million total, and one company is claiming $121 million, to the extent that they are successful——

NUMBER OF ACRES ACQUIRED

Mrs. HANSEN. What was the total number of acres acquired by the National Park Service?

Mr. HOFE. I think I have the total acquired. I don't know if I have the percentage. The major timber companies had a total acreage taken of 22,901. The taking from Arcata National Corp. was 10,968; Georgia-Pacific, 3,368; Miller-Rellim Redwood Co., 2,647; Simpson Timber Co., 5,918. Small ownerships, the 106 individual tracts, totaled 3,647.81 acres.

With regard to Arcata National Corp., it is very difficult to predict what the award will be.

Mrs. HANSEN. What was your total authorization?

Mr. HOFE. $92 million, of which $72 million has been appropriated.

BUFFER ZONE FOR REDWOOD NATIONAL PARK

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the current situation with regard to the "proposed buffer zone" for the Redwood National Park?

Mr. HARTZOG. A contract was entered into with Stone & Associates Vegetation Management Consultants of Berkeley, Calif., for the purposes of identifying potential deleterious inputs into the park due to forest management practices or the absence of such practices on adjacent lands. The Stone report was submitted April 30, 1969, and contained recommendations for the management of a buffer on private lands adjacent to the park boundary for the purpose of protecting the forests, soils, and streams within the park. Stone & Associates recommended several types of buffer management for carrying out this protection. Basically, the recommendation was concerned with the management of a strip 800 feet wide on private lands. Since the submission of the Stone report, the National Park Service has been endeavoring to reach agreements with the timber companies involved in order to affect proper buffer management.

It is our opinion that available information to date is insufficient to determine an effective program for this important undertaking. The Department has directed that a comprehensive evaluation be made in addition to what has been done by Stone & Associates. Prof. Robert Calwell of the School of Forestry and Conservation, University of California at Berkeley and one of the leading authorities on photo interpretation, has been asked to lead a special task force to study the buffer question and particularly the Redwood Creek problem. It is proposed that Dr. Stone who did the original study will be a member of this task force.

During the first week of March a team consisting of Dr. Luna Leopold (geology), Dr. Edward Stone (forestry), M. Phillip Langley (Forest Service/Soil and Vegetation Survey, photo interpreter), Dr. Clyde Wahrhafting (geology), and Dr. Robert Calwell forestry and photo interpreter) conducted an onsite inspection and seminar to refine a plan of study. The basic approach will be to coordinate remote sensing techniques with on-the-ground monitoring data for the Redwood Creek drainage area, a precise definition of current logging activities and existing critical areas in need of remedial action. The purpose of the study will be to determine a set of actions that can be taken in order to respond to the requirements of the legislation; that is, to protect the resources of the park and to more precisely define both the shape and the extent of an adequate buffer zone. In addition, suggestions will be made regarding company practices and State actions which are relevant to the activity in Redwood Creek.

REDWOOD STATE PARKS

Mrs. HANSEN. As I recall there was some discussion between the National Park Service and the State of California on integrating the management of the Redwood State Park.

Was it the intent that the California redwood parks be included in the national park system?

Mr. HARTZOG. I will answer the second part of your question first. It was the intent of the Congress that the three State parks be included within the exterior boundaries and they were so included. The State has not transferred those three State parks to the Federal Government. That gave rise to the first part of your question, because in the interest of trying to achieve some efficiency in these operations, in which the State has three park organizations there and we have one which makes a total of four, I have proposed that as an interim measure, pending the transfer of the State parks to us, that we enter into a management contract with the State of California to manage the whole operation under the standards and policies established by the Secretary and the Congress. Nothing has materialized on that.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you conceive of a time when the State of California will transfer these State parks to the National Park Service?

Mr. HARTZOG. I think so. The Governor indicated at the time legislation was going through that he intended to recommend to the State legislature that they be transferred, and as you remember, it took 42 years for the State of California to return Yosemite Valley as part of Yosemite National Park after the Congress gave it to the State in 1864.

Mrs. HANSEN. Has the Governor of California made that recommendation yet?

Mr. HARTZOG. He has not yet made that recommendation.

Mrs. HANSEN. How long ago did he make his statement that he would recommend transfering this land?

Mr. HARTZOG. He made it in the process of the hearings on the legislation.

Mrs. HANSEN. When were the hearings held?

Mr. HARTZOG. October 1968.

Mrs. HANSEN. It is now 1972 and the legislature has not yet been requested to transfer the land?

Mr. HARTZOG. That is right. I think there are some explanations for it. I have been in conversation with the State. I think there is a geniune feeling that even if he proposed to right now, that perhaps it would not be approved. So he hasn't initiated it, as far as action by the legislature.

JUSTIFICATION MATERIAL

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert the justifications at this point in the record.

(The information follows:)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

Land and Water Conservation Fund

Appropriation, 1972		$361,500,000
Transferred to Office of the Secretary for Contract Compliance Program		-36,200
Contract authority		30,000,000
Contract authority, unobligated balance lapsing		-30,000,000
Unobligated balance from prior years		178,813,930
Total available for obligation, 1972		540,277,730
Decreases:		
Assistance to States		
Appropriation, 1972	$255,000,000	
Unobligated balance from F.Y. 1971	103,375,524	
Subtotal	358,375,524	
Federal Programs		
Appropriation, 1972	101,669,000	
Unobligated balance from F.Y. 1971	75,438,406	
Subtotal	177,107,406	535,482,930
Subtotal		4,794,800
Increases:		
Assistance to States		
Appropriation, 1973	197,046,000	
Unobligated balance from F.Y. 1972	158,795,000	
Subtotal	355,841,000	
Federal Programs		
Appropriation, 1973	97,935,000	
Contract authority	30,000,000	
Subtotal	127,935,000	
Administrative expenses		
Appropriation	224,200	
Total available for obligation, 1973		488,795,000
Less: Unobligated balance from F.Y. 1972		-158,795,000
Less: Contract authority lapsing, 1972		-30,000,000
Appropriation Request, 1973		300,000,000

BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION
LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION

Analysis by Activities

Activity	Amount Available 1972	Fiscal Year 1973 Estimated Total Available	Fiscal Year 1973 Unobligated Balance from 1972	Fiscal Year 1973 Budget Estimate	Total Available 1973 Compared to Total Available 1972	Page Reference
1. Assistance to States	$358,375,524	$355,841,000	$158,795,000	$197,046,000	$-2,534,524	BOR-22
2. Federal Programs	177,107,406	97,935,000	---	97,935,000	-79,172,406	BOR-24
3. Administrative Expenses ..	4,794,800	5,019,000	---	5,019,000	+224,200	BOR-31
Total	540,277,730	458,795,000	158,795,000	300,000,000	-81,482,730	

1. Assistance to States -- $197,046,000

Funds requested in 1973 will be used for grants-in-aid to States to finance 50 percent of the cost of preparing and maintaining outdoor recreation plans, acquiring land and water areas, and developing areas for outdoor recreation purposes.

2. Federal Programs -- $97,935,000

Funds requested in 1973 will provide for acquisition of additional land and water areas by the National Park Service ($76,619,000); Forest Service ($10,919,000); Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife ($8,574,000); and the Bureau of Land Management ($1,823,000).

3. Administrative Expenses -- $5,019,000

Funds requested in 1973 will finance the cost of administering the Federal and State programs of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act.

1. ASSISTANCE TO STATES

Assistance to States: Fiscal year 1972, $255,000,000; fiscal year 1973, $197,046,000; decrease $57,954,000.

In 1971, the authorization for the Fund was increased from $200 million to $300 million. The increased amount was made effective for fiscal year 1971, but too late for the regular budget/appropriation schedule. Therefore, it was not until fiscal year 1972 that appropriations were requested on a "catch-up" basis and $255 million was appropriated for State grants. The fiscal year 1973 request of $197,046,000 for assistance to States represents a two-thirds share of the $300 million annual authorization. The decrease of $57,954,000 results from the previous appropriation of the fiscal year 1971 "bonus."

Under this program Federal dollars are matched with an equal amount of State or local money to finance the acquisition and/or development of outdoor recreation areas and facilities. As required by the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, all States develop a comprehensive statewide outdoor recreation plan (half the cost of which can also be funded), and grants are made for projects that conform to needs identified in the plans. This has resulted in an orderly approach for State programs. By the end of fiscal year 1972, approximately $680 million in Federal funds will have been obligated and matched by State and local money for some 10,000 recreation projects. These range from Willamette Greenway, a multi-million dollar project in Oregon, to the $600 Broadwater Park development in Morrill County, Nebraska.

Every State has a number of outstanding projects: High Valley Ranch in Washington; Canyon Lakes in Lubbock, Texas; Shohola Falls Waterfowl and Recreation Area in Pennsylvania; Ruby Lake Fish Hatchery in Nevada; and the Rocky Mount North Carolina city park acquisition program are examples of the range and scope of State grant activities.

It is anticipated that over 3,500 new projects will be approved during fiscal year 1973. With the State share of the Fund leveling off near $200 million annually ($187 million in fiscal year 1971, $255 million in fiscal year 1972 and $197 million in fiscal year 1973), the States are planning their projects and their matching funds so that they can obligate approximately that amount. An increase in urban emphasis has come with the increase in funds over the past three years. More and more parks and recreation areas are being created closer to where the people are. The Land and Water Conservation Fund Grant Program is now on an even keel and accomplishing the goal set by the Congress, "...to assist in preserving, developing, and assuring accessibility to all citizens of the United States of America of present and future generations and visitors who are lawfully present within the boundaries of the United States of America such quality and quantity of outdoor recreation resources as may be available and are necessary and desirable for individual active participation in such recreation and to strengthen the health and vitality of the citizens of the United States..."

The funds requested for fiscal year 1973, if approved, will be apportioned to States in the approximate amounts shown in the following table which is based on the fiscal year 1972 apportionment formula.

FISCAL YEAR 1973 ESTIMATED APPORTIONMENTS TO STATES
FROM THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

State	Apportionment	State	Apportionment
Alabama	$ 3,185,265	New Hampshire	$ 1,852,995
Alaska	1,660,425	New Jersey	5,549,160
Arizona	2,540,745	New Mexico	1,968,930
Arkansas	2,326,560	New York	12,274,373
California	13,754,018	North Carolina	3,691,253
Colorado	2,757,878	North Dakota	1,773,413
Connecticut	3,312,990	Ohio	7,513,178
Delaware	1,863,803	Oklahoma	2,750,018
Florida	5,143,388	Oregon	2,614,433
Georgia	3,682,410	Pennsylvania	8,220,578
Hawaii	2,011,178	Rhode Island	2,123,183
Idaho	1,817,625	South Carolina	2,668,470
Illinois	7,863,930	South Dakota	1,795,028
Indiana	4,182,503	Tennessee	3,360,150
Iowa	2,733,315	Texas	7,651,710
Kansas	2,548,605	Utah	2,157,570
Kentucky	2,943,570	Vermont	1,701,690
Louisiana	3,312,990	Virginia	3,896,595
Maine	1,928,648	Washington	3,330,675
Maryland	3,846,488	West Virginia	2,264,663
Massachusetts	4,884,008	Wisconsin	3,722,693
Michigan	6,490,395	Wyoming	1,666,320
Minnesota	3,419,100	District of Columbia	714,566
Mississippi	2,346,210	Puerto Rico	1,416,071
Missouri	3,956,528	Virgin Islands	56,214
Montana	1,831,380	Guam	62,109
Nebraska	2,217,503	American Samoa	44,424
Nevada	1,851,030	Contingency	9,793,050
		TOTAL:	197,046,000

2. FEDERAL PROGRAMS

Analysis by Subactivities

Activity	Amount Available 1972	Fiscal Year 1973			Total Available 1973 Compared to Total Available 1972
		Estimated Total Available	Unobligated Balance from 1972	Budget Estimate	
1. National Park Service	$109,972,964	$76,619,000	--	$76,619,000	$-33,353,964
2. Forest Service	56,818,779	10,919,000	--	10,919,000	-45,899,779
3. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife	6,441,978	8,574,000	--	8,574,000	+2,132,022
4. Bureau of Land Management	855,616	1,823,000	--	1,823,000	+967,384
5. Redwoods Acquisition	3,018,069	--	--	--	-3,018,069
Total Federal Programs	177,107,406	97,935,000	-0-	97,935,000	-79,172,406

2. FEDERAL PROGRAMS

Federal Programs: Fiscal year 1972, $101,669,000; fiscal year 1973, $97,935,000; a decrease of $3,734,000. The amount requested is distributed as follows:

	1973 Request
National Park Service	$76,619,000
Forest Service	10,919,000
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife	8,574,000
Bureau of Land Management	1,823,000
Total	$97,935,000

Need for funds requested--The funds requested are for the acquisition of land and water recreation areas of national or regional significance. Such purchases will provide the base for outdoor recreation opportunities within reasonable access of major population concentrations, as well as for the preservation of outstanding resources and certain species of rare and endangered wildlife. Accelerated programs are necessary to meet the increasingly heavy visitor load on Federal recreation areas and to preserve the key properties for public recreation use before they are converted to incompatible uses. Timely acquisition is also necessary to offset price escalation which continues to be a major problem.

Plan of work--The proposed plan for the fiscal year 1973 Land and Water Conservation Fund program recognizes three program priorities:

Priority 1--Funding of specially authorized areas. The fiscal year 1973 program plan recognizes the need to complete acquisition in recently authorized areas.

Priority 2--Acquisition within specially designated recreation areas designed around specific recreation resources and areas.

Priority 3--Acquisition of general inholding to round out and complete existing recreation facilities and areas.

The specific program requests in line with these priorities are as follows:

National Park Service--$76,619,000

The request of $76,619,000 is an increase of approximately $8.5 million over the fiscal year 1972 appropriation of $68,030,000. Program emphasis has been placed on speedy acquisition of lands in newly authorized areas to prevent further price escalation. The program requested is as follows:

National Park Service
Land and Water Conservation Fund
Fiscal Year 1973 Program

New Areas:	Total Costs
Assateague Island NS	$ 3,420,735
Bighorn Canyon NRA	425,000
Buffalo NR	4,600,000
C&O Canal NHP	9,485,000
Gulf Islands NS 1/	1,272,265
Minute Man NHP 1/	3,860,000
Ozark NSR	3,311,000
Sleeping Bear Dunes NL 1/	11,785,000

New Areas: (continued)	Total Costs
Voyageurs NP	$12,000,000
Subtotal	$50,159,000
Inholdings:	
General	$15,000,000
Everglades NP 1/	9,960,000
Subtotal	$24,960,000
Deficiency Awards:	$ 1,500,000
Grand Total:	$76,619,000

1/ Completes authorized funding.

Newly authorized areas: For those newly authorized areas where acquisition needs are still contemplated, there remains a balance of ceiling of approximately $86 million after the 1972 fiscal year program. This estimate includes ceiling increase needs for Assateague Island NS, Bighorn Canyon NRA and Ozark NSR as well as the total acquisition ceiling needs for Buffalo NR. The 1973 budget request will provide funds adequate to consummate acquisition totaling about 60 percent of this balance.

Inholdings: The requested $15 million will be used to acquire indoldings in older areas as they become available on a willing-seller basis. The other $9,960,000 will complete acquisition of critical inholdings in the Everglades NP.

Deficiency awards: Funds are needed on a continuing basis to satisfy court awards in excess of deposits, thus preventing excessive interest costs. It also permits payment of administrative costs generated by court actions, i.e., additional appraisal or title work.

Forest Service--$10,919,000

The request of $10,919,000 is largely oriented to newly authorized areas and represents a decrease of $18,733,000 from the fiscal year 1972 appropriation level of $29,652,000. The request for fiscal year 1973 will be distributed as follows:

Forest Service--$10,919,000
Land and Water Conservation Fund
Fiscal Year 1973 Program

New Areas:	
National Recreation Areas:	
Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity NRA	$ 1,250,000
Flaming Gorge NRA	150,000
Mount Rogers NRA	1,000,000
Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks NRA	1,000,000
National Wild and Scenic Rivers	1,816,000
Appalachian Trail	1,500,000
Wilderness and Primitive Areas	503,000
Lake Tahoe Lands (Nevada)	1,200,000
Specially Designated Recreation Areas	2,500,000
Total, Forest Service	$10,919,000

The proposed funding schedule provides for acquisition of key recreation lands in four National Recreation Areas and 11 wilderness and primitive areas. In addition, acquisition for the Appalachian Trail can be initiated in States where the need is great, such as North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia, and the program impetus given to the Wild and Scenic Rivers administered by this agency can be continued with the $1,816,000 currently requested.

Other Forest Service acquisition programs of high priority are Lake Tahoe and those specially designated recreation areas within the National Forest System where there is an immediate need to acquire lands for public recreation purposes. The request of $1,200,000 for Lake Tahoe represents an increase of $980,000 over the fiscal year 1972 level. Another $2,500,000 is requested to acquire lands in a number of recreation areas where prompt Federal action is needed to preclude price escalation or adverse development.

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Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife--$8,574,000

The fiscal year 1973 request of $8,574,000 which is $5,086,000 over the fiscal year 1972 appropriation of $3,488,000 will continue endangered species acquisitions at approximately the fiscal year 1972 level; and the increase requested is to provide for acquisition of several critical inholdings and a number of important parcels to mitigate visitor-related problems at existing refuge areas.

The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife program for fiscal year 1973 contains the following elements:

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife--$8,574,000
Land and Water Conservation Fund
Fiscal Year 1973 Program

Endangered Species Areas	$3,100,000
Wilderness Areas	100,000
Critical Inholdings	4,000,000
Areas Recently Authorized by Congress	560,000
Recreation Mitigation Sites	814,000
Total, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife	$8,574,000

Over 12,750 acres are planned for acquisition in the fiscal year 1973 program. These include some 4,423 acres at five endangered species areas which are the highest priority projects in this year's program. One area, the California Condor, is new this year while the others represent continuing programs for previously funded projects.

Two parcels within the recently designated Monomoy Wilderness Area will be acquired. This request fulfills the Department's agreement made during hearings on Public Law 91-504 to assign high priority to these acquisitions.

Major acquisitions include (1) approximately 7,360 acres of essential private inholdings including projects at the National Elk and Piedmont NWR's, (2) the 313 acre Featherstone Marsh, for $560,000, in Northern Virginia which the Department was directed to acquire by Public Law 91-449, and (3) some 659 acres for recreation sites at seven refuges and one hatchery. This last category will enable the Bureau to mitigate visitor-related problems which currently exist within these areas.

Bureau of Land Management--$1,823,000

The fiscal year 1973 request of $1,823,000 which represents an increase of $1,324,000 over the $499,000 appropriated for fiscal year 1972 includes the sum of $1,219,000 for acquisition of land at the newly established King Range National Conservation Area. This will be the first appropriation request for

recreation land at this new area adjacent to the Pacific Ocean in California. Funds are also requested for continuation of acquisition plans on the Rogue and Rio Grande Wild and Scenic Rivers in Oregon and New Mexico, ($516,000 and $75,000 respectively) and $13,000 for preacquisition work on the Pacific Crest Trail. Immediate acquisition of lands within the recently authorized Wild and Scenic Rivers is essential and the need is urgent to preserve the attributes of the rivers. Sharp escalation in the cost of recreation land is a continuing factor, particularly in the instance of lands associated with established Wild and Scenic Rivers.

Status of Program: Funds available through fiscal year 1972 for purchasing Federal land and water areas were distributed as follows:

Fiscal Year	National Park Service	Forest Service	Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife	Bureau of Land Management	Total
1965	4,805.0	750.0	--	--	5,555.0
1966	21,371.5	16,894.5	--	--	38,266.0
1967	20,199.6	15,568.0	147.9	--	35,915.5
1968	32,538.2	14,435.2	1,797.6	--	48,771.0
1969	46,458.1	12,389.9	1,338.9	2.7	60,189.6
1970	58,365.7	20,055.9	997.1	10.3	79,429.0
1971	96,516.3	32,712.6	7,993.1	500.0	137,722.0
1972	68,030.0	29,652.0	3,488.0	499.0	101,669.0
Total 1965-72	348,284.4	142,458.1	15,762.6	1,012.0	507,517.1
Obligations to 12/31/71	256,191.9	106,985.6	10,805.6	372.6	374,355.7
% of Total Obligated	73.6	75.1	68.6	36.8	73.8

Redwood National Park Acquisition

Using the funds provided by Public Law 90-608 and the 1969 Supplemental Appropriations Acts, the Department is moving to acquire lands for the Redwood National Park, including arriving at settlements with the major timber companies for lands taken legislatively. The following actions were taken during the past year:

1. Agreement was reached with the Simpson Timber Company on all values except the amount of severance due. As a part of the agreement, lands in the Northern Redwood Purchase Unit and some Bureau of Land Management lands were transferred to the company.

2. Agreement was reached on the value of lands within the Northern Redwood Purchase Unit which were transferred to the Arcata National Corporation. These lands represent partial payment for the amount due to the company.

3. Agreement was reached with Miller-Rellim Redwood Company on the value of lands in the Purchase Unit and two tracts of Bureau of Land Management lands transferred to the company. Negotiations are continuing with the company.

4. Negotiations with Georgia-Pacific Corporation resolved many issues, however, no overall agreement has been reached on the value of lands taken. The company has exercised their option to receive all compensation in cash rather than receive cash and land.

5. Two companies have filed petitions with the Court of Claims for a determination of the amount of just compensation due them.

6. Payments totaling $59,544,226.78 including principal and interest have been made to date to purchase the lands for the Redwood National Park.

7. The Bureau is not requesting the appropriation of the $20 million remaining in the authorization for acquisition of lands within the Redwood National Park at this time. It is felt that these funds will be required for payment only after court action determines the final award.

3. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Administrative Expenses: Fiscal year 1972, $4,794,800; fiscal year 1973, $5,019,000; increase $224,200. The increase consists of:

	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount	Positions	Total Program	Total Positions	Explanation
1.	$+405,200	+4	$5,019,000	296	Increase in workload.
2.	-181,000	--	--	--	Savings resulting from employment reduction.
	$+224,200	+4			

Cost Factors Involved in Increases

1. a. $63,000 is required for nine months funding of four additional positions including salaries, related benefits, travel and other necessary supportive costs.

   b. $166,000 is required for salaries, related benefits, travel and other necessary supportive costs to annualize the equivalent of eight permanent positions authorized in a prior fiscal year.

   c. $55,000 is required to provide for unfunded step increases.

   d. $85,000 is required for supplementary computer services to provide more timely and accurate data processing of program information.

   e. $36,200 is required for moving expenses to pay for the permanent change of duty station of employees transferred to Regional Offices.

2. Savings resulting from employment reduction.

A. Assistance to States Program

Need for Increase: Since enactment of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act in 1965, Congress has amended the Act twice to substantially increase fund levels. As a result, the annual income of the Fund today is approximately three times what it was at the inception of the program. A significant portion of these funds has been appropriated for assistance to the States and their political subdivisions for comprehensive statewide outdoor recreation planning, land acquisition, and development purposes.

As the appropriations from the Land and Water Conservation Fund have increased, there has been an attendant increase in workload. In fiscal year 1970, at a level of $62,000,000 there were fewer than 900 grants approved; in fiscal year 1971, with funding at a level of $185.4 million, there were 1,500 projects approved; in fiscal year 1972, with funding at the $255 million mark, it is expected that over 3,000 grants will be approved, and in fiscal year 1973 with an appropriation of $197,046,000 it is anticipated that over 3,600 grants will be approved.

The Bureau has endeavored to minimize red tape and to administer the program efficiently. A variety of steps have been taken: the application process has been simplified, greater reliance has been placed on the States in reviewing project plans, contracts, and other documents, and the general flow of paperwork has been reduced. However, the Bureau has a continuing responsibility to assure that all Fund-assisted areas and facilities are retained, operated, and maintained for public outdoor recreation in conformity with the purposes of the Land and

Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965.

The Bureau's primary tool for assuring compliance with the Act is field inspection of the projects. Agreements for inspecting projects have been executed with the States under which the States monitor on a periodic basis all project activities from the preconstruction stage to completion, and monitor project operation and maintenance activities to insure that the facilities are open to the public, properly maintained, and not utilized for other than the intended purposes. However, the Bureau must do a selected amount of inspection to be assured that there is satisfactory compliance with all conditions of the grant agreement. The best insurance that projects will be well run and open to all is the sponsor's knowledge that he will be checked. The cumulative effect of the growing mass of approved projects on the Bureau's responsibility is substantial. There are over 7,000 approved projects to date.

As of July 1, 1971, the two largest Regions--Lake Central and Northeast--each had more apportioned money available for obligation during the coming fiscal year than had been obligated in these Regions during the entire life of the program prior to that date. Additional personnel are necessary in all Regions to handle the increased workload. In addition to meeting the need for inspections, additional manpower means that closer liaison can be maintained with the States, greater assistance can be provided in the field, and projects can be moved more expeditiously.

To provide improved service, it is planned to fill all new positions at the regional level. Additionally, personnel from the Washington Office will be transferred to Regional Offices as a means of strengthening field staffs. In this way we expect to maintain a broad national prospective of the programs while at the same time reaping the benefits of a fully decentralized project approval process. Funds are required to transfer experienced Washington Office personnel to Regional Offices for this purpose.

New requirements resulting from the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 have also created additional demands on the Bureau's existing manpower. Our present experience with the National Environmental Policy Act indicates that we will not experience a large increase in workload related to the grant-in-aid program, but we can reasonably anticipate that one to two additional man-years will have to be devoted to this work. The Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 will undoubtedly require a greater manpower effort. Since passage of the Act, we have already utilized more than one man-year in developing instructions and guidelines for implementation. Both Acts have created drains on existing resources at a time when our program is undergoing rapid expansion.

Another measure of workload and manpower requirements is the rate of obligation. The fiscal year 1971 obligations for assistance to States of $110.4 million were more than double the fiscal year 1970 obligations of $49.4 million, and at the end of the first six months of fiscal year 1972 the obligations were more than double the obligations for the same time period in fiscal year 1971. In fact, the obligations for the first six months of fiscal year 1972 were nearly double the obligations for the entire fiscal year 1970.

An additional $85,000 is needed during fiscal year 1973 for data processing services. The Assistance to States program is growing at a rate in excess of 2,000 projects per year, but the Bureau's data processing capabilities have not kept pace with this growth.

A substantial reservoir or information is being accumulated through the project documentation process in the State grant program. This information must be tapped in a systematic and analytical manner and made available on a current and cumulative basis to the general public, the Congress, and Federal, State, and local public agencies to meet a wide variety of needs. The basic data processing system has been designed, programmed and put into limited operation, but because of lack of resources the Bureau has been unable to convert the large volume of data on project documents into machine readable form or adequately maintain and update the data now on our computer file. This has resulted in untimely delays in obtaining output, inaccurate and inconsistent data, and a complete inability to provide certain kinds of information.

The States need timely and accurate data on approved and completed projects for both administrative and planning purposes. Congress is requesting a much greater variety of information to meet the requests of their constituents and to assess the effectiveness of the funds being appropriated each year to provide outdoor recreation opportunities. The Bureau also requires information from these sources to enable it to administer the program and determine cost effectiveness and to make timely recommendations for program improvement to the Secretary, the President, and the Congress.

The Bureau presently does not have the capability to provide the information and analytical outputs necessary to meet the above needs in a timely fashion. Funds requested herein will enable the Bureau to improve its capacity in this regard.

B. Federal Programs

Need for Increase: Four new positions are required during fiscal year 1973 for the coordination of the Federal program. This increased effort will enable us to provide greater recreation opportunity by focusing Federal land acquisition in areas of highest potential.

The Federal land acquisition program of the Land and Water Conservation Fund has grown tremendously in the past few years. Appropriations have increased from $48 million in fiscal year 1969 to the current level of approximately $100 million. This rapid growth in available money and the increase in new area authorizations have resulted in a need to revise program procedures that have been in effect since 1966. We are presently reviewing and streamlining original program guidelines and criteria. Our review indicates that major changes are essential in the acquisition programs that the Bureau coordinates for the National Park Service, Forest Service, and Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife to reflect the growing size of the Fund as well as the increase in Federal areas to be acquired with Fund moneys. Once the proposed changes are implemented, the new procedures will enable us to more efficiently manage the current program levels and more effectively meet identified national recreation needs.

Even with these improved guidelines and procedures, it will be necessary to increase our manpower for coordination and review of the Federal land acquisition program. As an example, the Forest Service program is being reoriented to the use of specially designated recreation composites in order to focus their program in areas where the recreation potential is the greatest. Each of these new recreation composites must be reviewed and approved by the Bureau to assure the adequacy of boundaries, recreation plans, etc. Changes in the method of handling the programs of other participating agencies will similarly require greater emphasis on program review and simplify coordination by the Bureau.

Although Public Law 91-308 concerning fee collection expired December 31, 1971, passage of legislation to renew the program is anticipated. Meanwhile, the Bureau will continue to coordinate the Federal fee program. During the coming year, the Bureau will initiate a major review of user charges with a goal of standardizing fees between agencies for facilities and services. This effort is necessary both to assure uniformity in the fee program and to avoid confusion to the user public.

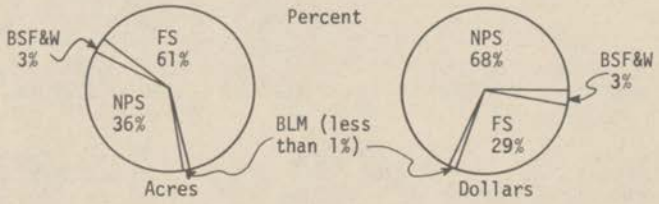
Status of Program: Approximately 977,000 acres of Federal recreation lands costing about $447 million have been acquired with Land and Water Conservation Fund moneys since passage of of Public Law 88-578. These accomplishments can be summarized by agency as follows:

Acquisitions through December 31, 1971

	Acres	Cost
Bureau of Land Management	802	$373,000
Forest Service	576,252	106,986,000
National Park Service	344,578	256,191,000
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife	27,657	10,806,000
Total	949,289	$374,356,000 1/

1/ Excludes Redwood National Park acquisitions.

These accomplishments can be graphically illustrated as follows:



The acreage acquired under the Fund represents high priority lands to serve recognized national outdoor recreation needs. Program emphasis has been directed toward completion of acquisition in newly authorized areas as soon as possible following establishment of the areas to offset the rapid escalation in land values which normally occurs. Other key lands have been acquired in national forests, national wildlife refuges, and areas administered by the National Park Service to assure preservation of nationally important scenic and historic sites, to preserve habitat for rare or endangered species, and to provide additional recreation opportunities.

The Bureau submitted a report to the Congress in March 1971, on the Federal recreation area fee system. Congressional hearings commenced soon after on legislation to replace Public Law 91-308 which expired December 31, 1971. Until final legislation passes, the Bureau is working to retain the basic elements of a coordinated program.

Fiscal year 1971 receipts from Federal fees were the largest ever recorded. Annual permit sales totaled $5,692,304, and recreation fees from other sources totaled $10,544,981. Fees collected during the first half of fiscal year 1972 (through December 31, 1971) indicate even greater revenues. For this six-month period $2,582,469 was collected from permit sales and $9,670,392 from other fee sources.

Personnel Summary

	1971 Actual	1972 Estimate	1973 Estimate
Total number of permanent positions.....	262	292	296
Full-time equivalent of other positions...	8	6	6
Average paid employment.....	235	251	241
Average GS grade.....	9.7	9.5	9.4
Average GS salary.....	$13,932	$14,511	$14,111

ITEMIZATION OF ESTIMATE

Department of the Interior
Appropriation Title:
Land and Water Conservation — Bureau of Outdoor Recreation

	Actual 1971	Estimate 1972	Estimate 1973	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
Program and Financing:				
Total obligations	$203,103,284	$381,482,800	$323,373,000	$-58,109,800
Unobligated balance lapsing:				
Appropriation	827,749	---	---	---
Contract authority	29,775,985	30,000,000	30,000,000	---
Transferred to Office of Secretary	---	36,200	---	-36,200
Unobligated balance available, start of year (-)	-54,306,350	-178,814,000	-158,795,000	-20,019,000
Unobligated balance available, end of year (+)	178,813,930	158,795,000	135,422,000	-23,373,000
Appropriation	328,214,598	361,500,000	300,000,000	-61,500,000
Contract authority	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	---
Obligations by Objects:				
BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION				
11.0 Personnel compensation	3,337,478	3,555,000	3,459,000	-96,000
12.1 Personnel benefits (civilian employees)	282,148	305,000	329,000	+24,000
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	155,784	183,000	259,000	+76,000
22.0 Transportation of things	8,338	15,000	40,000	+25,000
23.0 Rent, communication & utilities	109,558	128,000	160,000	+32,000
24.0 Printing and reproduction	87,104	74,000	100,000	+26,000
25.0 Other services	489,645	967,000	761,000	-206,000
26.0 Supplies & materials	32,575	28,000	35,000	+7,000
31.0 Equipment	35,187	6,000	15,000	+9,000
32.0 Lands & structures.	---	1,420,000	---	-1,420,000
41.0 Grants, subsidies & contributions ..	110,431,342	200,000,000	220,000,000	+20,000,000
Total, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation	114,969,159	206,681,000	225,158,000	+18,477,000

	Actual 1971	Estimate 1972	Estimate 1973	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
Obligations by Objects: (Con't)				
ALLOCATION ACCOUNTS				
11.0 Personnel compensation	$6,743,000	$6,750,000	$6,737,000	$-13,000
12.1 Personnel benefits (civilian employees)	684,000	692,000	705,000	+13,000
21.0 Travel & transportation of persons	475,000	684,000	487,000	-197,000
22.0 Transportation of things	186,000	305,000	190,000	-115,000
23.0 Rent, communications & utilities	168,000	324,000	183,000	-141,000
24.0 Printing & reproduction	27,000	65,000	61,000	-4,000
25.0 Other services	3,533,000	5,204,000	3,279,000	-1,925,000
26.0 Supplies & materials	427,000	493,000	324,000	-169,000
31.0 Equipment	149,000	138,000	90,000	-48,000
32.0 Lands & structures	75,743,000	160,000,000	85,067,000	-74,933,000
41.0 Grants, subsidies & contributions	1,000	150,000	1,095,000	+945,000
Subtotal	88,136,000	174,805,000	98,218,000	-76,587,000
95.0 Quarters & subsistence charges	-3,000	-3,000	-3,000	---
Total, Allocation Accounts	88,133,000	174,802,000	98,215,000	-76,587,000
Total obligations	203,103,000	381,483,000	323,373,000	-58,110,000
Obligations are Distributed as Follows:				
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation	114,969,159	206,681,000	225,158,000	+18,477,000
National Park Service	68,347,330	110,802,000	76,782,000	-34,020,000
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife	5,070,371	6,428,000	8,588,000	+2,160,000
Forest Service	14,570,350	56,723,000	11,015,000	-45,708,000
Bureau of Land Management	146,074	849,000	1,830,000	+981,000

APPROPRIATION REQUEST

Mrs. HANSEN. $300,000,000 is requested for this appropriation. Is this the full amount of the authorization to date?

Mr. HOFE. There is a balance remaining, $20 million being in reserve for Redwoods, that being the difference between the $72 million and the $92 million, and there is an additional $18.5 million which directly results from the difference between the request of the administration last year and the appropriations by the Congress last year. This year we are requesting $300 million, that which comes into the fund this year, so there is $38.5 million remaining.

Mrs. HANSEN. How much did you request last year?

Mr. HOFE. $380 million, and the appropriation was $361.5 million. That left us $18.5 million.

STATE-FEDERAL DIVISION

Mrs. HANSEN. $197,046,000 is budgeted for assistance to States, and $97,935,000 is budgeted for Federal programs. What is the basis for this division of funds?

Mr. HOFE. The basis is a split of 66⅔ percent for the State assistance program, and 33⅓ percent for Federal programs, with the administrative expenses taken off the top.

Mrs. HANSEN. What was the reasoning behind requesting a substantial amount for assistance to the States, and a relatively minimum figure for the Federal programs?

Hr. HOFE. Last year the request for States was in the area of $255 million, though that was using part of an additional $100 million that resulted from the passage of the new authorization, and had it not been for that, we would have been at about $200 million for States, and we are now $197,046,000. The act mentions a 60-percent allocation to the States and 40 percent to the Federal, though as we read it, that is not ironclad. There are a number of exceptions, one of which no longer applies. There is a 5-year period within which it could be moved 15 percent one way or the other. There is also wording in the act indicating that so long as there is a provision in the appropriations varying that percentage, it can be varied.

Mrs. HANSEN. So you are actually requesting more than 60 percent for assistance to States?

Mr. HOFE. It is roughly two-thirds to one-third as opposed to 60–40. Of the reasons underlying this, one, the rate of obligations which I mentioned in summarizing my statement, gives a very good indication now that the States are able to gear up to a program which is now approximately three times higher than it was 3 or 4 years ago, that they can obligate it and they can match the moneys, that they can provide many of the recreation opportunities, more associated with the centers of population.

In addition, if one reviews the entire allocations from the land and water fund since its inception, including the request this year, the percentage to the States will be about 57 percent, so that overall the allocations from the fund have not yet reached the 60-percent ratio.

APPLICATIONS PENDING

Mrs. HANSEN. If I recall your previous testimony correctly the States had many applications pending, but they had not yet received approval of their programs. Is this correct?

Mr. HOFE. I don't think I would have made that statement other than at any point in time there are a minimum number of applications pending in our offices for approval. There are at times States whose State plan has expired and a new plan has not been approved, though these periods are normally of 1 to 3 months. Other than that, I don't think I could have testified that there was some lack of approval alone the line which was inhibiting the program.

STATE MATCHING FUNDS

Mrs. HANSEN. Have the States had a lack of ability to provide matching funds?

Mr. HOFE. I have testified, Madam Chairman, that we have no hard evidence yet of any inability to match.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the reason for the delay in obligating funds allocated to the States?

Mr. HOFE. I think what one has to understand, when you move a program as we have in the last 3 years from some $60 million to around $200 million, tripling the amount available, it takes time for the States to broaden their horizons, to think in terms of the additional dollars, to increase their staffs. I was about to say they have no trouble in raising the revenue for the match, but it is a matter of time. A number of States have biennial legislatures.

Mr. HANSEN. How many States have either by legislative authority, or by action of State bond issues, approved by the voters, secured their full matching funds?

Mr. HOFE. We would be pleased to give you a rundown on that. I don't think it breaks out as categorically as maybe we would like. There are various ways that they can raise revenue.

Mrs. HANSEN. The States obtained financing grows more intricate every day and many times the Federal Government is blamed for not providing its share. Sometimes the gap in providing funds between the States and the Federal Government is quite large. There are very flexible methods of financing in some States and there are very inflexible prohibitions in other States, which may be the inhibiting factor for their participation. I think it is well for the States themselves to become aware of their own limitations. Sometimes the States have taken the road of least resistance which has been in many cases to request funds from the Federal Government rather than amend their own laws. Please indicate for the record how the States finance outdoor recreation projects.

(The information follows:)

Land and Water Conservation Fund
Assistance to States

STATE BOND ISSUES January 1960 - January 1972

State	Year	Amount	Purpose
Alabama	1967	$ 43,000,000	Acquisition and development of State parks and park facilities.
Alaska	1966	900,000	Planning, acquiring, constructing, equipping, and other capital improvements.
	1970	2,300,000	Acquisition and development of State recreation facilities.
California	1964	150,000,000	$85 million for acquisition of beaches, parks, recreation areas and historic sites; $5 million for acquisition and development of fish and wildlife areas; $20 million for "minimum development"; and $40 million for local acquisition and development grants.
	1970	60,000,000	Voters approved a Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Bond Act of 1970.
	1970	250,000,000	Clean Waters Bond Act.
Connecticut	1961	3,100,000	$2,100,000 for acquisition of shore parks on Long Island Sound and $1,000,000 for a pavillion at Hammonasset Beach State Park in Madison.
	1963	3,000,000	Local grants to aid acquisition of open spaces.
	1963	2,500,000	State park development.
	1965	2,000,000	Acquisition and development of outdoor recreation lands.
	1967	2,648,000	Improvement, development, and acquisition for 24 inland State parks.
	1967	2,000,000	Acquisition and improvement of open space.
	1967	4,000,000	Grants-in-aid to municipalities for acquisition of open space.
Delaware	1970	500,000	Acquisition and development of local parks.
Florida	1968	20,000,000	Acquisition and development of outdoor recreation projects.
	1970	Up to 100,000,000 annually	Water pollution control.

STATE BOND ISSUES January 1960 - January 1972

State	Year	Amount	Purpose
Georgia	1963	$ 2,300,000	Development of 16 State parks.
Illinois	1970	750,000,000	Anti-pollution.
Kentucky	1960	19,900,000	State parks capital improvement program.
	1965	4,500,000	Recreation acquisition and development; part of a $176 million highway and general construction bond issue.
Louisiana	1960	60,000,000	Capital outlay program with unspecified amount for parks acquisition and development.
	1970	250,000	Capital improvements at four State parks.
Maine	1965	10,000,000	Private recreation mortgage loans.
	1966	1,500,000	Allagash River preservation, principally acquisition.
	1968	4,000,000	Monies will be placed in the Maine State Park and Recreation Area Fund and used to acquire land for outdoor recreation, preserve historic sites, highway scenic or picnic areas, wildlife preservation and ecological conservation.
—	1970	4,000,000	Coastal Protection Fund.
	1971	8,000,000	Expansion of parks and recreation facilities.
		500,000	Acquire land for the Hermitage Historic Site.
Maryland	1968	1,000,000	Legislature authorized the $1 million "Outdoor Recreation Land Loan Act of 1968" to assist local governments in recreation land acquisition and development.
	1969	60,000,000	Part of an overall $86 million, 5-year program entitled Program Open Space, designed to accelerate acquisition of open space and recreation land.

STATE BOND ISSUES January 1960 - January 1972

State	Year	Amount	Purpose
Massachusetts	1964	$ 3,300,000	Acquisition, development, and improvement of outdoor recreation areas.
	1966	16,000,000	Four issues for use by various agencies for acquisition and development.
	1968	15,000,000	Department of Natural Resources will use monies for acquisition, planning, development, and improvement of outdoor recreation areas.
	1969	10,000,000	Department of Natural Resources will use monies for the construction, development, and improvement of swimming pools, swimming areas, skating rinks and other facilities outside the Metropolitan Park District (Boston).
Michigan	1960	10,000,000	Acquisition and development of State parks.
	1968	100,000,000	Quality Recreation Bond Issue.
Mississippi	1966	1,000,000	New construction and renovation of park facilities.
Missouri	1971	150,000,000	Voters approved for assisting local governments' water pollution control projects.
Nevada		5,000,000	State parks land acquisition.
New Hampshire	1961	10,000,000	Expansion and development of the State park system; $1 million is for loans for development of ski lifts and other similar facilities.
New Jersey	1961	60,000,000	Acquisition of recreation and conservation lands.
	1969	271,000,000	Water Pollution Control and water conservation.
	1971	80,000,000	Green Acres acquisition, half State and half local.
New Mexico	1964	350,000	Acquisition and development of boating facilities and areas.
	1969	2,100,000	Acquisition and construction of new parks and facilities.

STATE BOND ISSUES January 1960 - January 1972

State	Year	Amount	Purpose
New York	1960	75,000,000	Acquisition of park and recreation lands.
	1962	25,000,000	Supplemental issue for added acquisition.
	1966	200,000,000	Park and recreation development.
North Dakota	1963	1,000,000	Development of recreation areas.
	1966	2,000,000	Park improvement.
Ohio	1963	25,000,000	Acquisition and development of park, recreation, water impoundment, and conservation sites.
	1965	30,000,000	Acquisition and development of outdoor recreation areas, and related purposes.
	1968	50,000,000	Part of a $759 million capital improvement bond issue; $20 million will be used for park and recreation facilities and $30 million for roads in scenic recreation areas.
Pennsylvania	1963	70,000,000	Acquisition of open space and recreation areas.
—	1968	500,000,000	Land and Water Reclamation Fund. Includes $125 million for State development of parks and recreation areas; $75 million for development of local recreation areas.
Rhode Island	1966	5,000,000	Acquisition and development of lands for recreation and conservation.
South Dakota	1970	2,000,000	Acquisition and development of parks and recreation.
Tennessee	1965	4,500,000	Acquisition and development matching under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Program.
	1967	10,000,000	Expansion of the State parks system.
Texas	1967	75,000,000	Acquisition and development of parks.

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STATE BOND ISSUES January 1960 - January 1972

State	Year	Amount	Purpose
Utah	1965	$ 2,000,000	Acquisition and development of State parks.
Vermont	1965	1,000,000	Acquisition and development under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Program.
	1970	1,000,000	Water pollution abatement.
Washington	1964	10,000,000	Acquisition of recreation lands.
	1968	40,000,000	Acquisition and development of outdoor recreation areas and facilities to be shared equally by State and local agencies.
West Virginia	1964	16,000,000	Development of State parks as part of an Area Redevelopment Administration project.
Wisconsin	1969	56,000,000	Part of a $200 million Outdoor Resources Action Program, monies will be used for acquisition of park land, development of park acreage already acquired, increased open space acquisition, recreational developments in metropolitan areas and other outdoor recreation purposes.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOND ISSUES

State and Local Government	Year	Amount	Purpose
Alaska			
Anchorage	1966	$ 1,500,000	Parks and recreation acquisition.
	1966	425,000	Develop Russian Jack Springs Park.
California			
Imperial Beach	1968	300,000	Development of a 7.5 acre park known as "Marina Vista Project."
San Diego	1968	3,500,000	Development program at City's Balboa Park.
Conejo	1970	3,300,000	Recreation acquisition and development.
San Francisco City and County	1970	65,000,000	Water pollution control.
Colorado			
District 50-(Metropolitan Park and Recreation District	1970	150,000	To supplement prior general obligation bond issue of $250,000 for skating rink complex.
Littleton	1971	400,000	Park development below Chatfield Dam.
South Suburban Recreation and Park District	1971	2,000,000	Development of golf course, 100-mile trail, and Neighborhood parks.
Delaware			
Newark	1968	657,500	Acquisition and development of seven new park sites. $32,000 to be used for "instant" swimming pools.
Georgia			
Cobb County	1971	4,000,000	Develop 12 community parks, acquire two park sites.
Illinois			
Highland Park	1969	1,500,000	Acquisition and development of a lake park.
Morton Grove	1968	450,000	Community swimming pool.
River Trails Park District	1966	850,000	Development of five parks.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOND ISSUES

State and Local Government	Year	Amount	Purpose
Iowa			
Linn County	1965	$ 1,000,000	Park expansion.
Kansas			
Clifton	1966	50,000	Park improvement.
Erie	1966	50,000	Park improvement.
Gardner	1966	55,000	Develop swimming pool.
Lindsborg	1966	18,000	Park improvement.
Miltonvale	1966	45,000	Develop swimming pool.
Olathe	1966	37,000	Acquisition of park land.
W. Millbrook	1966	17,000	Acquisition and development.
Maryland			
Baltimore City	1967	3,650,000	Establish new parks, playlots and other park facilities and to construct recreational buildings.
	1968	4,000,000	Construction of playgrounds, playfields, and recreation centers primarily in the inner city.
Baltimore County	1966	3,000,000	Park and playground development.
	1968	3,000,000	Acquisition and development of school recreation centers, play areas in congested areas, stream valleys, and waterfront parks.
Montgomery County) Prince Georges County)	1967	16,980,000	Park acquisition and development.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOND ISSUES

State and Local Government	Year	Amount	Purpose
Massachusetts			
Lincoln	1969	$ 1,745,000	Acquisition of 536 acres for conservation and outdoor recreation purposes.
Michigan			
Ann Arbor	1966	1,500,000	County parks acquisition.
Wayne County	1966	1,150,000	Acquisition and development of parks and recreation facilities.
Riverview	1968	3,500,000	Build a community swimming pool.
Ann Arbor	1971	3,500,000	Park acquisition and development.
Minnesota			
Brooklyn Park	1968	2,250,000	General improvements bond issue, including over $1.5 million for recreation and park acquisition and development.
Missouri			
St. Louis County	1969	19,380,000	Acquisition of 2,800 acres of parkland and improvement of facilities.
—		5,500,000	Family recreation areas. The two issues totalling $24,880,000 will begin a 5-year, $35 million park and recreation capital program.
Trenton	1966	97,500	Development of a swimming pool.
Nevada			
Washoe County	1966	1,750,000	Park and recreation development.
New Mexico			
Santa Fe	1966	500,000	Park and recreation development.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOND ISSUES

State and Local Government	Year	Amount	Purpose
North Carolina Greensboro	1970	$ 18,000,000	Development of park and pollution control facilities.
Oklahoma Oklahoma City	1968	5,781,000	Park development.
Oregon Portland	1966	2,500,000	Stadium acquisition and development.
Pennsylvania Alleghany County	1966	900,000	Park and recreation improvement.
		840,000	Acquiring lands or buildings for recreation.
Upper Dublin Montgomery County	1966	500,000	Open Space acquisition.
Whitemarsh Montgomery County	1966	150,000	Acquiring open space land.
Tennessee City of Kingsport	1970	350,000	Recreation development.
Texas Alpine	1966	95,000	Development of parks and swimming pool.
Fredericksburg	1966	200,000	Development of park and golf course.
Lubbock	1970	2,800,000	Development of Canyon Lakes Project (parks).

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOND ISSUES

State and Local Government	Year	Amount	Purpose
Virginia			
Arlington County	1969	$ 2,500,000	Community Recreation Center.
	1969	1,160,000	For acquisition and development of county and regional parks.
Fairfax County	1966	18,000,000	Acquisition and development of regional and local parks.
	1970	35,000,000	Acquisition and development of local and regional parks
	1971	35,000,000	Acquisition and development of regional and local parks.
Prince William County	1968	1,300,000	Help finance a 5-year park and recreation program to acquire and partially develop parks.
Washington			
Kirkland	1966	199,000	Acquisition and development of parks.
Mercer Island	1966	400,000	Neighborhood parks and playground.
Pullman County	1966	700,000	Development of city hall and community center.
Redmond	1966	175,000	Parks.
Seattle and King County (Forward Thrust)	1968	118,000,000	Acquisition and development of park and recreation facilities.
Snohomish County	1967	2,000,000	Acquisition of park and recreation areas and development of picnicking, camping, boating, and playground facilities.
Spokane County	1967	500,000	Development of golf course swimming pool.
Whatcom County	1965	2,000,000	Finance outdoor recreation areas and facilities.

In addition to the foregoing list of approved bond issues, we understand that a number of new bond issues will be before the voters this coming November. The citizens of the State of Washington, for example, will be casting their ballots on a referendum to validate a $40 million bond issue for parks and recreation. In addition, since the Washington Legislature recently authorized park and recreation districts to issue revenue bonds pursuant to certain rules, additional measures could be placed before the voters in November.

The State or local share of Land and Water Conservation Fund projects may come from bond issues or appropriated funds or both. It is not uncommon to have a project in which the Federal Government provides 50 percent from the Fund, the State provides 25 percent from a bond issue, and the local unit of government provides the remaining 25 percent from appropriated funds. Of course, the obligation and expenditure of bond issues may extend over a number of years so that some of the older bond issues may be used to match Land and Water Conservation Fund appropriations for the coming fiscal year or thereafter.

The following is a sampling of other devices used by various States for financing outdoor recreation projects:

Maine, 1965 -- Legislature earmarked 1 1/4% of total State gasoline taxes collected in Maine for the Boating Facilities Fund. (Maine Public Laws 1965, chap. 395. Also Senate Bill 545.)

Oregon, 1965 -- State Highway Commission was authorized by the Legislature to initiate a Marine Facility Grant Program financed from unclaimed refunds of boat fuel taxes. Grants would be available to local governments on a matching basis for the development of recreational boating facilities, including "marine parks." (Oregon 1965, House Bill 2044.)

South Dakota, 1965 -- Legislature earmarked 4/10 of 1% of total unrefunded motor fuel tax to Department of Game, Fish and Parks for acquisition, construction, and maintenance of motorboating facilities and for water pollution control. (Session Laws of South Dakota 1965, chap. 291.)

Texas, 1965 -- Legislature earmarked 75% of unreclaimed refunds of State marine fuel taxes for acquiring recreation land and enforcing Texas Water Safety Act. (Laws of Texas 1965, chap. 686. Also 1965, House Bill 309.)

Virginia, 1966 -- Unclaimed refundable marine motor fuel tax collections were earmarked by the Legislature to provide access roads to public recreation areas and historic sites. The State Highway Commission was directed to set aside an initial $1.5 million in a special fund. The fund shall be replenished each year, provided the balance does not exceed $1.5 million. (Laws of Virginia 1966, chap. 484.) (See Sec. V, p. 44.)

Nebraska, 1965 -- A 2-cent-a-pack cigarette tax was established by the Legislature. Revenues were earmarked: 35% to educational TV, 35% to the Nebraska Land and Water Conservation Fund, and 30% to recreation access roads. (Nebraska 1965, Legislative Bill 26.)

Indiana, 1967 -- The Legislature approved an act authorizing use of monies from the Cigarette Tax Fund for construction of various conservation projects and purchase of land. The act also provides for the establishment of a Statewide historic site and structure preservation plan and allows State participation in Federal programs related to the preservation of historic sites and structures. (Indiana House Enrolled Act No. 1133, chap. 309.)

Indiana, 1971 -- The General Assembly enacted House Enrolled Act 1240 which levies an 8-cent per gallon tax on all motor fuel purchased at marinas, boat rentals, or docking facilities on lakes in Indiana. Revenues will go into a Marine Fuel Tax Fund for use by the Indiana Department of Natural Resources in the renovation and improvement of streams and lakes; acquisition, development, operation, and maintenance of reservoirs and recreation facilities; and boating and law enforcement.

GRANTS TO STATES

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert in the record a tabulation indicating the grants to States for fiscal year 1972 and the proposed amount for each State for fiscal year 1973.

(The information follows:)

FISCAL YEAR 1972 APPORTIONMENTS TO STATES FROM THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

State	Apportionment	State	Apportionment
Alabama	$ 4,133,550	New Hampshire	$ 2,404,650
Alaska	2,154,750	New Jersey	7,201,200
Arizona	3,297,150	New Mexico	2,555,100
Arkansas	3,019,200	New York	15,928,575
California	17,848,725	North Carolina	4,790,175
Colorado	3,578,925	North Dakota	2,301,375
Connecticut	4,299,300	Ohio	9,749,925
Delaware	2,418,675	Oklahoma	3,568,725
Florida	6,674,625	Oregon	3,392,775
Georgia	4,778,700	Pennsylvania	10,667,925
Hawaii	2,609,925	Rhode Island	2,755,275
Idaho	2,358,750	South Carolina	3,462,900
Illinois	10,205,100	South Dakota	2,329,425
Indiana	5,427,675	Tennessee	4,360,500
Iowa	3,547,050	Texas	9,929,700
Kansas	3,307,350	Utah	2,799,900
Kentucky	3,819,900	Vermont	2,208,300
Louisiana	4,299,300	Virginia	5,056,650
Maine	2,502,825	Washington	4,322,250
Maryland	4,991,625	West Virginia	2,938,875
Massachusetts	6,338,025	Wisconsin	4,830,975
Michigan	8,422,650	Wyoming	2,162,400
Minnesota	4,437,000	D. C.	927,300
Mississippi	3,044,700	Puerto Rico	1,837,650
Missouri	5,134,425	Virgin Islands	72,950
Montana	2,376,600	Guam	80,600
Nebraska	2,877,675	Am. Samoa	57,650
Nevada	2,402,100		

Total Apportioned	$243,000,000
Contingency	12,000,000
Total Appropriated	$255,000,000

Land and Water Conservation Fund
Assistance to States

FISCAL YEAR 1973 ESTIMATED APPORTIONMENTS TO STATES
FROM THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

State	Apportionment	State	Apportionment
Alabama	$ 3,185,265	New Hampshire	$ 1,852,995
Alaska	1,660,425	New Jersey	5,549,160
Arizona	2,540,745	New Mexico	1,968,930
Arkansas	2,326,560	New York	12,274,373
California	13,754,018	North Carolina	3,691,253
Colorado	2,757,878	North Dakota	1,773,413
Connecticut	3,312,990	Ohio	7,513,178
Delaware	1,863,803	Oklahoma	2,750,018
Florida	5,143,388	Oregon	2,614,433
Georgia	3,682,410	Pennsylvania	8,220,578
Hawaii	2,011,178	Rhode Island	2,123,183
Idaho	1,817,625	South Carolina	2,668,470
Illinois	7,863,930	South Dakota	1,795,028
Indiana	4,182,503	Tennessee	3,360,150
Iowa	2,733,315	Texas	7,651,710
Kansas	2,548,605	Utah	2,157,570
Kentucky	2,943,570	Vermont	1,701,690
Louisiana	3,312,990	Virginia	3,896,595
Maine	1,928,648	Washington	3,330,675
Maryland	3,846,488	West Virginia	2,264,663
Massachusetts	4,884,008	Wisconsin	3,722,693
Michigan	6,490,395	Wyoming	1,666,320
Minnesota	3,419,100	District of Columbia	714,566
Mississippi	2,346,210	Puerto Rico	1,416,071
Missouri	3,956,528	Virgin Islands	56,214
Montana	1,831,380	Guam	62,109
Nebraska	2,217,503	American Samoa	44,424
Nevada	1,851,030	Contingency	9,793,050
		TOTAL:	197,046,000

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $44,424 for American Samoa. Since the Samoan people will not sell their land what does this request involve?

Mr. HOFE. That could be in part for development. I have talked with the Governor a number of times, and there is that problem of the very deep feeling that people have for land, and it is theirs, but he has been working out various arrangements—and he hasn't had that much match available either, because he can secure it only through his budget, but we have worked with them and it is a relatively small amount.

Mrs. HANSEN. The question I asked is, due to the fact that Samoans will not sell their land, will this money be spent for development on private land?

Mr. HOFE. Or on land which may not be private, making a beach a little better, where they may have public access, creating some facilities.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert in the record the details of this request.

Mr. HOFE. I will be pleased to. I know we worked out one project with him last year that involved a beach.

(The information follows:)

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND ASSISTANCE TO STATES

STATUS OF PROGRAM IN AMERICAN SAMOA

The local Chiefs of American Samoa have steadfastly refused to sell or lease any lands for outdoor recreation purposes. As a result, the Land and Water Conservation Fund program in American Samoa has been confined to the development of lands already in public ownership or under long-term lease to public agencies which were originally negotiated for other purposes. The American Samoan government is presently contemplating using lands that are surplus to local school needs for outdoor recreation purposes, and the American Samoan chiefs have indicated a willingness to renegotiate the leases for this purpose. Land and Water Conservation Fund assistance may be used for development of these properties.

It should be noted that development of properties previously devoted to other than outdoor recreation purposes effectively increases the outdoor recreation opportunities available to the public. In addition, the availability of Land and Water Conservation Fund moneys for development may serve as the catalyst for devoting certain public lands to outdoor recreation even though no Land and Water Conservation Fund assistance for acquisition may be involved. In all cases, there must be sufficient public control by ownership, lease, or other arrangement to assure that the public investment on the site will be available to the public.

ACQUISITION/DEVELOPMENT POLICY

Mrs. HANSEN. In the early years of this program you had rather rigid regulations with regard to State programs on how much should be spent on land acquisition and how much should be spent for development. What is your current policy?

Mr. HOFE. Current policy, Madam Chairman, is not to have specific directives overall, in view of the fact that it is clear in certain areas development should take precedence over acquisition where there is a lot of land available and it need not be acquired. The reverse is true in some other areas. We find now that the moneys are running about 60 percent for development, 40 percent for acquisition. This can occur in great degree because of the fact that development per acre generally

costs a lot more than the acre itself, so measuring it in terms of dollars, one can't really compare, though it is the one source we have, because to compare acres to buildings, that does not give it.

Generally, to answer your question we do not have a strict policy which must be followed. Our policy is only that there should be a balance, and we look to the States. We look to the State plans as they come in for renewal, and use our judgment in reviewing the judgment of the State, to make certain that it isn't totally out of line, but leaving it up to the people in the State of Washington, in the State of South Carolina, the State of New Jersey, which are all different, to make use of their own concepts without going to an extreme.

STATE REVIEWING AGENCIES

Mrs. HANSEN. In each State what is the reviewing agency?

Mr. HOFE. There is no common agency.

Mrs. HANSEN. In other words, it is up to the State?

Mr. HOFE. It is up to the State.

Mrs. HANSEN. But the States do create a device to handle this type of activity?

Mr. HOFE. That is correct, and whether the plan is a product of the State planning agency or whether it is a product of the State park and recreation agency or in some few instances I think community development agency, it must be submitted technically by the Governor of that State, therefore representing his State's position on outdoor recreation, and each project through the OMB circular A–95 is cleared as the project comes in.

Mrs. HANSEN. So the submission you receive actually comes from the Governor?

Mr. HOFE. Technically is signed by the Governor.

LUXURY ITEMS

Mrs. HANSEN. What is your current policy on State grants with regard to so-called luxury items such as motels, golf clubs, and other projects which are usually considered in the domain of private industry.

I would like to clarify that there are some instances certainly in a rural area when a golf club would not necessarily be considered a luxury item because it may be the only recreational facility available.

Mr. HOFE. The general policy is, Madam Chairman, that luxury items are not to be funded, and we see, as you have alluded to, the fact that what may be a luxury in one place would not be in another, but if we were to stick with the golf course example for a moment, there was one project, I forget what State it was in, and it was for the construction of a golf course and a clubhouse. Our approval of the construction followed only after we had secured from them some pretty big changes in the plans for the clubhouse. We realize that you need certain facilities in a clubhouse to enjoy the outdoor recreation for golfing: locker rooms, pro shop, this kind of thing. As I recall the plan that came in, there were a number of other rooms which might be usually associated with a country club, to which I don't object, but which we consider to be a luxury, and we would not fund those.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you approve requests to construct swimming

pools? One of the many problems rural areas and smaller cities have is raising funds for swimming pool construction.

Mr. HOFE. We approve outdoor swimming pools as those applications come in.

STATE VERSUS LOCAL PROJECTS

Mrs. HANSEN. The State must make the choice as to which areas will receive the funds?

Mr. HOFE. The State makes the choice. Of course, as you know, Madam Chairman, the State makes the initial judgment on which of the projects, either State or submitted by local units of government, are to go forward. If there is, let's say, $4 million available to the State, and they have a number of projects which total up to $6 million, someone at the State level must make a determination which projects are to be forwarded, because there is no sense to forward applications for which there may be no further moneys available to obligations.

States do have administrative guidelines, very few statutory. A number of them are administrative as to what percentage of the moneys to be received from the land and water fund will be devoted to State parks, will be devoted to local and community parks. These vary across the country, but we look at them to see that a State agency is not deliberately retaining for itself, let us say, 90 percent of the fund. We believe it should be distributed though we leave the percentage up to them, so long as it is not out of the line of reasonableness. It will vary in some measure on the setup of the State, what has been the historical role of the various levels within the State.

INSPECTIONS

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you make on-site inspections of what the States have been doing, so you have a good idea of how they are spending their funds?

Mr. HOFE. We do. I would say it would be in conjunction with our other activities in the State. As you know, we have a compliance function. The act provides that in our contracts or agreements with the States that the facility be open to the public, be for outdoor recreation, and be retained so in perpetuity, and we periodically check on the projects. As each year goes on, there are more projects on which to check.

The regional people are on these inspections when they visit various cities to check out a proposed project which cannot be checked out through papers, where they may be a problem. Our people are in the States and do have a reasonably good reading on how the State is moving. Also we get it in State plans when they come in to be reviewed.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Obey.

Mr. OBEY. No questions.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. MCDADE?

FEDERAL OVERSIGHT

Mr. MCDADE. You did indicate, didn't you, that you perform an oversight function?

Mr. HOFE. Yes.

Mr. McDade. Does it get to the point of questioning their judgment in terms of how they allocate their recreation dollar?

Mr. Hofe. Only to the extent that we might feel that judgment is way off base. One example I have, if a State retained 95 percent of the money for State parks, and would allow only 5 percent to filter down, we might point that out to them, and indicate that unless there are some factors of which we are not aware, this perhaps is not the right way to run the program.

Mr. McDade. Has BOR ever gotten down to a specific recreation project proposed within a State, and objected to it?

Mr. Hofe. Oh, yes.

Mr. McDade. What kinds of projects do you get? Can you give me some examples?

Mr. Hofe. You can get the situation where it is not within the parameters of the act.

Mr. McDade. Can you give me an example?

Mr. Hofe. Construction of an auditorium. This may be leisure time recreation, but no matter what definition you use, a closed auditorium is not outdoor recreation. That would be one kind of example.

Mr. Underhill. Bleachers, high school football stadiums, enclosed swimming pools, community recreation centers like a gymnasium or building. It is usually an outdoor problem or an elaborate facility such as Madam Chairman mentioned, a lodge at a State park with a motel type facility.

Mr. McDade. That is very helpful. Just one further point. Is any of this money that goes to the States permitted to be used by them for purpose of maintenance?

Mr. Hofe. No.

Mr. McDade. That must come from the general revenues.

Mr. Hofe. That comes from other sources.

Mr. McDade. Thank you. That is all I have.

Mrs. Hansen. Mr. Wyatt.

Mr. Wyatt. No questions.

UNOBLIGATED BALANCES

Mrs. Hansen. Please insert in the record the unobligated balances by State of the State grants as of June 30, 1971.

(The information follows:)

Land and Water Conservation Fund
Assistance to States

Unobligated Balances as June 30, 1971

Alabama	$ 1,325,035.13
Alaska	385,970.16
Arizona 1/	470,058.68
Arkansas	809,949.51
California	356,073.61
Colorado	
Connecticut	2,577,395.28
Delaware	651,101.75
District of Columbia	1,003,056.88
Florida	3,595,196.80
Georgia	409,756.37
Hawaii	1,329,017.62
Idaho	955,600.71
Illinois	7,230,945.04
Indiana	2,337,795.10
Iowa	1,146,506.31
Kansas	136,644.95
Kentucky	888,389.36
Louisiana	1,118,392.79
Maine	906,845.23
Maryland	3,270,036.45
Massachusetts	4,545,440.26
Michigan	8,109,245.48
Minnesota	2,280,516.36
Mississippi	916,799.68
Missouri	799,289.23
Montana	1,543,944.52
Nebraska	909,687.34
Nevada	58,397.34
New Hampshire	968,204.23
New Jersey	3,422,215.50
New Mexico	501,416.79
New York	8,592,210.85
North Carolina	401,888.44
North Dakota	877,158.03
Ohio	7,059,546.50
Oklahoma	1,529,276.38
Oregon	1,245,452.23
Pennsylvania	9,205,777.50
Rhode Island	1,279,657.94
South Carolina	1,348,125.97
South Dakota	492,602.49
Tennessee	832,132.50
Texas	875,627.68
Utah	17.95
Vermont	938,708.57
Virginia	541,529.67
Washington	2,062,341.14
West Virginia	$ 1,910,346.60
Wisconsin	1,627,275.77
Wyoming	1,039,137.27
American Samoa	144,440.00
Guam	125,772.57
Puerto Rico	1,265,224.19
Virgin Islands	115,258.00
Contingency	4,907,091.17
	$103,375,523.87

Mrs. HANSEN. Do State grants cover any administrative costs of the States?

Mr. HOFE. They do to an extent, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. To what extent?

Mr. HOFE. A small extent through the operation of the OMB Circular A87.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the percentage?

Mr. KOENINGS. I will give you some percentages here. In A87 they now have an opportunity to assess administrative costs. There is no sense running down all of them.

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert the information in the record.

Mr. KOENINGS. We will insert it for the record.

(The information follows:)

Land and Water Conservation Fund
Assistance to States

States not listed in the following table do not have a negotiated administrative cost rate as provided for in OMB Circular A-87:

Alaska		
Parks and Recreation Section, Division of Lands	FY 1971	21.93%*
*The State has requested and the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation has approved the use of a 4 percent rate for Land and Water Conservation Fund projects in lieu of the rate negotiated by the Office of Survey and Review.		
American Samoa		
Office of Parks and Recreation	FY 1972	2.7%
California		
Department of Fish and Game	FY 1972	13.27%
Wildlife Conservation Board	FY 1972	11.19%
Department of Parks and Recreation	FY 1972	2.0%
Connecticut		
Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources	FY 1970	9.863%
Georgia		
Bureau of State Planning and Community Affairs	FY 1972	3.78%*
*Negotiated by Department of Housing and Urban Development.		
Illinois		
Department of Conservation	FY 1971	11.0%
Kansas		
Kansas State Park and Resources Authority	FY 1971	4.62%
Louisiana		
Louisiana State Parks and Recreation Commission	FY 1971	5.0%
Maryland		
Department of Natural Resources	FY 1971	14.0%

Missouri		
Department of Conservation	FY 1971	18.4%
State Inter-Agency Council for Outdoor Recreation	FY 1971	2.0%
Montana		
Department of Fish and Game	FY 1972	9.5%
New Mexico		
State Planning Office	FY 1971	5.0%
North Carolina		
Department of Administration	FY 1971	2.3%*

*Negotiated by Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Rhode Island		
Department of Natural Resources	FY 1972	7.5%
South Dakota		
Department of Game, Fish and Parks	FY 1971	3.0%
Utah		
Department of Natural Resources	FY 1972	5.8%
Vermont		
Agency of Environmental Conservation	FY 1971	23.6%*

*Negotiated by Department of Agriculture.

West Virginia		
Office of Federal-State Relations	FY 1971	3.0%
Wisconsin		
Department of Natural Resources	FY 1971	15.4%
Wyoming		
Wyoming Recreation Commission	FY 1971	34.0%

Mrs. HANSEN. What do you presume is the reason for such a spread in the administrative costs?

Mr. KOENINGS. It varies by size of organization, size of the amount of money that they get and what the programs really are.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the indirect cost rate in Alaska?

Mr. KOENINGS. In Alaska the total indirect cost rate allowable is 21.93 percent.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is almost one-fourth of their land acquisition funds.

Mr. KOENINGS. The State has requested Bureau of Outdoor Recreation approval for only 4 percent, even though they are allowed 21.93 percent.

UNOBLIGATED BALANCES

Mr. HOFF. We have available the unobligated balance—as of January 31, 1972.

(The information follows:)

Land and Water Conservation Fund
Assistance to States

Unobligated Balances as of January 31, 1972

ALABAMA	$	5,093,126.48
ALASKA	$	2,334,892.00
ARIZONA	$	1,076,127.40
ARKANSAS	$	3,074,081.11
CALIFORNIA	$	8,743,363.61
COLORADO	$	2,479,221.00
CONNECTICUT	$	6,837,599.28
DELAWARE	$	2,834,301.75
DIST. OF COLUMBI	$	1,905,730.88
FLORIDA	$	4,097,955.30
GEORGIA	$	3,455,247.51
HAWAII	$	3,096,406.62
IDAHO	$	2,629-296.51
ILLINOIS	$	6,900,960.25
INDIANA	$	6,201,096.98
IOWA	$	4,329,051.86
KANSAS	$	1,947,477.83
KENTUCKY	$	2,492,573.26
LOUISIANA	$	2,954,793.01
MAINE	$	2,435,861.16
MARYLAND	$	6,314,493.05
MASSACHUSETTS	$	9,246,315.26
MICHIGAN	$	13,559,961.98
MINNESOTA	$	5,528,024.74
MISSISSIPPI	$	2,408,497.13
MISSOURI	$	4,260,215.28
MONTANA	$	3,593,243.81
NEBRASKA	$	2,162,424.71
NEVADA	$	1,723,165.34
NEW HAMPSHIRE	$	3,296,364.23
NEW JERSEY	$	8,446,218.72
NEW MEXICO	$	749,780.38
NEW YORK	$	19,249,142.85
NORTH CAROLINA	$	4,014,055.62
NORTH DAKOTA	$	2,696,723.67
OHIO	$	15,371,805.14
OKLAHOMA	$	4,275,434.35
OREGON	$	4,216,354.17
PENNSYLVANIA	$	10,233,562.50
RHODE ISLAND	$	3,394,420.39
SOUTH CAROLINA	$	3,843,960.28
SOUTH DAKOTA	$	2,416,814.26
TENNESSEE	$	4,186,715.93
TEXAS	$	7,830,430.77
UTAH	$	2,261,756.45
VERMONT	$	1,833,685.89
VIRGINIA	$	3,983,572.85
WASHINGTON	$	3,134,548.47
WEST VIRGINIA	$	3,394,572.02
WISCONSIN	$	4,706,380.04
WYOMING	$	2,317,169.17
AMERICAN SAMOA	$	202,090.00
GUAM	$	206,372.57
PUERTO RICO	$	2,726,599.19
VIRGIN ISLANDS	$	188,208.00
	$	242,792,233.01

ALLOCATION PROCESS

Mrs. HANSEN. In round figures you have budgeted $76 million for the National Park Service, $11 million for the Forest Service; $8 million for the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife; and $2 million for the Bureau of Land Management. Explain the basis on which you arrived at these amounts for the individual agencies.

In 1972 the Forest Service had available $56.8 million. You propose $10.9 million in 1973, a reduction of about $45.8 million. Please give me a full explanation of this drastic reduction after you get through explaining the basis on which you arrived at these figures.

Mr. HOFF. The process begins with an estimate of the amount that might be requested overall.

Mrs. HANSEN. By whom?

Mr. HOFF. It is an estimate by us of what we would suggest the administration ask for in the following fiscal year. You have to start at a base, how much money.

Mrs. HANSEN. Assume you have agreed that you are going to request $300 million, of which $97 million is for the States. What is the next step?

Mr. HOFF. We at the Bureau make a preliminary breakout and submit it to the agencies involved. As you can understand, we get comments back from each of the agencies with regard to the amount. We discuss it, and eventually we make a recommendation which then goes forward to the Secretary for his approval. Now, within various funding levels the departmental guidelines are followed. Each agency has the responsibility to determine what in their judgment should be funded if they are to receive $10 million next year, and if they get $20 million what in their judgment should be funded. Along with this we have the compare system, with which you are familiar, which will rank projects according to whatever input may come in from the agencies and according to priority.

Mrs. HANSEN. Why do Attwater's greater prairie chickens have a higher priority than the Snake River lands?

Mr. HOFF. There are inputs other than those that we can place in the computer which must be considered.

Mrs. HANSEN. Considering some of your requests I can assure you that there is some speculation on the part of the committee as to what the input was outside of the computer.

Mr. HOFF. There are a number of items, one of which is that particular area. In all seriousness it just has a value that you can't put in a computer.

As you know, beyond the sequence which I gave you, there are other agencies.

Mrs. HANSEN. Such as?

Mr. HOFF. Such as the Office of Management and Budget which clears the budget as it is requested and they have inputs also.

Mrs. HANSEN. What input did OMB have on the Land and Water Conservation program?

Mr. HOFF. They do, as you know.

Mrs. HANSEN. I am well aware they have an input, but I would like to know why particular items are either included or excluded, and why the Forest Service request has been reduced?

Mr. HOFF. I can't go much beyond what I have indicated.

Mrs. HANSEN. After your agency has made its judgment is the proposal sent to OMB for final approval?

Mr. HOFF. That is correct.

Mrs. HANSEN. How much did OMB change your requests?

Mr. HOFF. There were some changes. Offhand I can't give you specific dollar changes. There were some increases and some decreases.

Mrs. HANSEN. In which categories?

Mr. HOFF. The best I can recall is among agencies. I can't point to specific projects.

REDUCTION IN FOREST SERVICE PROGRAM

Mrs. HANSEN. Again I ask you why is there a drastic reduction in the Forest Service program? As Mr. Wyatt stated there is a large segment of land that is available for purchase, and if this land is not acquired it may never again be available.

Mr. WYATT. The Snake River.

Mr. HOFF. In my statement, which is in the record, we have outlined the three priorities. That has a big bearing on this. The first priority is to see if we can fund those areas which have been authorized by the Congress within a reasonable period of time.

Mrs. HANSEN. The problem is the national forests are not authorized by specific tracts of land.

Mr. HOFF. That is correct.

Mrs. HANSEN. So the Forest Service is lost in the shuffle.

Mr. HOFF. I don't know that I could use your wording "lost in the shuffle."

Mrs. HANSEN. I think that is exactly what occurred.

Mr. HOFF. I think we are in a situation where there have been comments with regard to authorizations by the Congress for the acquisition of authorized areas, which seem to go on and on without acquisition being completed. The first priority in fiscal 1973 continues this policy, to complete acquisition in recently authorized areas within 3 years wherever possible, so we are faced with a judgment, do what we can to move with alacrity in newly authorized areas, but perhaps move with less alacrity, and fund perhaps the Forest Service program, but we are caught in between with a certain total amount of money available. The judgment has to be made, and these are the priorities.

Mrs. HANSEN. The interesting thing is that percentagewise visitations to the national forests have increased more than any other outdoor agency.

Mr. HOFF. That may be. I don't know that as a fact.

Mrs. HANSEN. You still haven't given me a full explanation for the drastic reduction in the Forest Service program.

Mr. HOFF. I think the main factor is the priority, which is listed in my statement, that the money should go to the newly authorized areas, so that they are acquired as best we can within 3 years of their authorizations, so we don't have situations where an area is authorized by the Congress, and then some 4 or 5 years later acquisition has not moved anywhere near completion, and these begin to pile up.

Mr. WYATT. Would you yield, Madam Chairman, at that point?

Mr. Director, doesn't that tend to exaggerate some of the inequities already existing, where the concentration is made on newly acquired

areas at the cost of ones that have been authorized perhaps a number of years prior to that time?

Mr. HOFF. You will get that situation, too, when you talk in terms of, as I am sure Director Hartzog can speak most eloquently, the inholding situation which he has. Again there are calls upon the total available amount of money, and judgments are made, and no matter which way one moves on judgments, there are reasons why you could have moved in a different direction.

NEWLY AUTHORIZED AREAS

Mr. MCDADE. Would you yield at that point?

Do I understand you to say that it is your policy to try to complete all acquisitions within 3 years after authorization?

Mr. HOFF. That is the policy now, whenever possible.

Mr. MCDADE. Of BOR?

Mr. HOFF. This is administration policy.

Mr. MCDADE. It is administration policy and it applies to both park land or forest land?

Mr. HOFF. I believe, Madam Chairman pointed out that the forests are not authorized areas as such.

Mr. MCDADE. Let's limit it to parks.

Mr. HOFF. Yes; I think a large portion of our money is going into the newly authorized areas to complete their acquisition if possible within 3 years.

Mr. MCDADE. Does that mean you do not emphasize areas that have been under the threat of condemnation for many years because that policy hasn't been carried out?

Mr. HOFF. I don't quite get the thrust of the question

Mr. MCDADE. If you have an area that was authorized, let's say, in 1965, and you didn't complete acquisitions in 3 years, and you pile up new park areas, you don't begin to acquire the new ones at the expense of the one that has been waiting since 1965?

Mr. HOFF. That is the priority, but priorities are not absolute. There is within the Park Service allocation a program of some $25 million, I think, and George, you know the figures, on inholdings. It has to be a balance. To ignore those that have been pending is wrong. To take care of all those pending from prior years and ignore the new ones is also wrong.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is your position on that, Mr. Hartzog?

Mr. HARTZOG. As stated, we do concentrate on the newly authorized areas. The cutoff as between newly authorized areas and previously existing areas is 1961, so that we give equal priority to the areas authorized in the sixties when this great thrust was on recreation. With the full funding of the land and water conservation fund program we have been zeroing in very hard on trying to finish these in 3 years. In many of these areas we have not been able to meet that deadline because we ran out of authorization. The most notable are Delaware Water Gap request for Point Reyes?

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee just recently received a reprograming request for Point Reyes?

Mr. HARTZOG. We finished at Point Reyes for all practical purposes but as I say those are the two outstanding examples where we underestimated the authorization to begin with. The Delaware Water Gap

and Point Reyes, as you know was originally $14 million and ultimately $57.5 million, and the Delaware Water Gap was $37,412,000 and is now some $68,812,000.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is your authorization ceiling for the Hawaiian water birds?

Mr. RITSCH. The Hawaiian water birds are part of the endangered species program and there is a $15 million total ceiling.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. McDade?

DELAWARE WATER GAP

Mr. MCDADE. I was going to just continue developing the record on Delaware Water Gap. As you know, in consultation with the Park Service I have now submitted legislation for new authorization.

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, sir.

Mr. MCDADE. On the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, can you tell me whether or not the Park Service has had an opportunity to look at that and comment officially?

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, sir, we have. Our comments are now in the Department. From the Department it will go to the Office of Management and Budget and then from OMB back to the Department for approval and submission to the committee. I am not able to tell you now beyond our own comments to the Department where it is, but I will check and advise you.

Mr. MCDADE. Insofar as your comments by the Park Service. I assume they were favorable?

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, sir, they were.

Mr. MCDADE. Can you tell me when your comments might be at OMB? A time frame.

Mr. HARTZOG. No, sir. The thing has been so erratic that it is a case-by-case basis.

Mr. MCDADE. Am I correct in assuming that if we are able to get this legislation for new authorization passed and signed into law, we can look forward to the Park Service recognizing the importance of the project, and requesting increased appropriations to try to complete this land acquisition?

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, sir.

Mr. MCDADE. Substantial appropriations?

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, sir.

Mr. MCDADE. As you and I have discussed, this is one that has been pending since 1965. There are hardship cases, and of course the longer we wait, the more expensive this project gets, and it is plenty expensive now.

Mr. HARTZOG. That is right.

Mr. MCDADE. Is there any question in your mind about whether or not all of this land is required for the recreation area?

Mr. HARTZOG. No, sir; there is not.

Mr. MCDADE. That is with or without the construction of the dam; isn't that right?

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes.

Mr. MCDADE. As far as the Park Service is concerned to have a viable recreational asset, even if it is in a total woodland exprience with the free flowing river, you feel it is essential to acquire all of this property to protect it?

Mr. HARTZOG. We feel it stands on its own merit with or without the dam. I think the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation concurs in this. In other words, the dam is not the influencing factor on whether it should be a national recreation area, the dam is an infusion.

Mr. MCDADE. A recreation area whether it is going to have a water resource or not?

Mr. HARTZOG. As the principal focus.

Mr. MCDADE. I want to bring your attention to this very difficult problem. I am hoping we can get legislation through in this session of Congress to reauthorize this national recreation area. When you begin looking at how you have to allocate resources in the BOR for land acquisition, I want you to keep in mind that this is one which has been in existence since 1965 and there are incredible hardships being placed on people who have been under condemnation or the threat of it for that period of time.

Mr. HOFF. That project, Delaware Water Gap, NRA, is a high-priority project.

Mr. MCDADE. There is no money here for it?

Mr. HOFF. No. We don't have any. We have exhausted the ceiling.

Mr. MCDADE. I am aware of that.

Mr. HOFF. That is the only reason you will not find it in the fiscal year 1973 program.

Mr. MCDADE. I agree you certainly cannot include money if there is no authorization which is why I have been having conversations with the Park Service.

Thank you, Madam Chairman.

ORIGINAL AGENCY REQUESTS

Mr. OBEY. How much did the Forest Service, National Park Service, the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, and the Bureau of Land Management request initially for this program? Insert the information in the record.

Mr. HOFF. Yes.

(The information follows:)

Land and water conservation fund, Federal programs

	Original agency requests
National Park Service	$78,700,000
Forest Service	31,900,000
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife	12,700,000
Bureau of Land Management	2,000,000
Total	125,300,000

Mrs. HANSEN. I would like to point out that a major part of the recreation areas in some States are located on Forest Service lands. In the State of Washington and particularly in my district Forest Service lands are used heavily and the recreation needs are growing.

BIGHORN CANYON

When was the Bighorn Canyon National Recreation area authorized?

Mr. HARTZOG. That is a newly authorized area.

Mr. McDade. What date?
Mr. Hartzog. It was authorized in 1966.
Mr. McDade. When was the C. & O. Canal authorized?
Mr. Hartzog. It was authorized January 8, 1971.

ASSATEAGUE ISLAND

Mrs. Hansen. When was Assateague Island National Seashore authorized?
Mr. Hartzog. That was authorized September 21, 1965.
Mrs. Hansen. Why are you requesting funds to purchase more land when you haven't settled the pier problem?
Mr. Hartzog. That is under review.

BOR POSITIONS

Mrs. Hansen. You list 296 posititons in 1973 for administration of this program by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. Briefly summarize the geographical distribution of these employees.
Mr. Hofe. Generally these employees will be in our regional offices. We have decentralized the operation of the program even more this past year, especially on the State side where grant approval now for all grants other than contingency grants are approved in the region unless they involve a policy decision. So that generally a large proportion of the positions involved are in the regional offices.
Mrs. Hansen. Where are the offices located?
Mr. Hofe. They are in Seattle, San Francisco, Denver, Ann Arbor, Atlanta, and Philadelphia. The distribution of personnel concerning this program as between the offices varies according to the workload and the amounts of moneys in the program for the States involved. You will have the Philadelphia and Ann Arbor office conceivably with a greater number of employees devoted to this and to other things than perhaps San Francisco where the area of jurisdiction or the amounts of money available under the grant program are less. That is a brief summary of where these positions are.
Mrs. Hansen. You admit to providing a smaller amount of funds and personnel for the Western region?
Mr. Hofe. I don't think we are. It is the way the regional boundaries are now set up where there are only three States within the region in San Francisco as opposed to nine States in Lake Central Regional Office. And in those States not only do you have absolute number of States greater but the population total is greater.
Mrs. Hansen. What are the primary duties of the regional offices?
Mr. Hofe. In the program there is the compliance function which I mentioned earlier; there is the review of all of the projects coming in, many times on onsite reviews; there is review of the Federal proposals for acquisition, and many times that is at the regional level. Anything generally that is concerned with these grant applications and their review.
Mr. Koenings. We now have to prepare environmental reviews on some of the projects.
Mrs. Hansen. What is the administrative cost of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation for this program?
Mr. Hofe. The request for this year for administrative expenses under the land and water fund is $5,019,000.

OTHER AGENCIES POSITIONS

Mrs. HANSEN. You budgeted 526 permanent positions in allocation accounts. How does this break down by the various agencies involved?

Mr. HOFE. The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation for fiscal year 1973 has 296. Allocation accounts are: National Park Service, 280; Forest Service, 200; Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, 39; Bureau of Land Management, 7, for a total of 526. The grand total is 822.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the total cost of administration chargeable to your allocation accounts?

Mr. HOFE. May we supply that for the record. We know what our administrative expenses are.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert the information in the record.

(The information follows:)

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND, FEDERAL PROGRAMS

The administrative expenses chargeable to allocation accounts is $13,151,000.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

WITNESS

GEORGE B. HARTZOG, JR., DIRECTOR

Mrs. HANSEN. We now have the National Park Service and our principal witness is Mr. George B. Hartzog, the Director.

GENERAL STATEMENT

Please insert your general statement in the record at this point and summarize it for the committee.

Mr. HARTZOG. With your permission I would appreciate having it inserted in full in the record and I will try to summarize it.

(The statement follows:)

Madam Chairman, I am indeed honored to come before you again to report on the land acquisition program of the National Park Service and to review with you our plans, programs, and fund requirements for the forthcoming year.

I would like to say at the outset that without your capable assistance, guidance, and confidence, much of what has been accomplished would not have been possible. Your strong support of our efforts to acquire and protect the priceless heritage of your national park system is deeply appreciated and my personal appreciation and that of my colleagues goes forth to each and every one of you. We look forward with pleasure to working with you in this session of the 92d Congress and we stand ready to serve you in every way possible.

Our program for the 1973 fiscal year totals $76,619,000; and is divided into three distinct categories. First, it provides for an inholding program—areas authorized prior to January 1, 1961—the amount of $24,960,000. This is further broken down as: $15,000,000 to provide for opportunity purchases in those areas of the national park system authorized prior to 1961, and $9,960,000 to complete acquisition of Everglades National Park.

The opportunity inholding program continues to be an important part of our land acquisition program. There are in many of our older parks, pockets of privately owned land, and as long as these pockets exist the integrity of the unit is impaired. It is important that our efforts to acquire these lands be increased. The problems arising from inholdings, from a management standpoint, are complex, since inholdings tend to be located in the most heavily visited sections of the parks.

We are continually making progress in the acquisition of these inholdings and this has resulted in better service to the visiting public. Yet, we must make

even better progress if we are to effectively combat the spiraling land cost escalation inherent in the acquisition of these prime recreational lands.

Second, it provides $1,500,000 for deficiency awards and expenses in connection with tracts in condemnation.

The final category is $50,159,000 for acquisition at many of the recently authorized areas of the national park system—those authorized since January 1, 1961.

Significant progress has been made in the acquisition of lands needed for outdoor recreation. Our request of $50,159,000 will enable us to continue this important program.

I will be pleased to answer any questions you have about our program.

Mr. HARTZOG. The total program amounts to $76,619,000 of which $24,960,000 are for acquisitions in areas authorized prior to January 1, 1961. Of this $24,960,000, $9,960,000 is earmarked to complete the acquisition of Everglades National Park.

DEFICIENCY AWARDS AND EXPENSES

There is $1.5 million in here for deficiency awards and expenses in connection with condemnation cases.

Mrs. HANSEN. Such as?

Mr. HARTZOG. Point Reyes, Assateague Island, Badlands, I have a list of them.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert the list in the record.

(The information follows:)

PROPOSED USE OF DEFICIENCY LINE ITEM

The deficiency line item will be utilized to pay for appraisals and title expenses necessary to prepare cases for trial and any deficiency awards on condemnations rendered by the courts. Present contemplated areas of use might be:

Agate Fossil Beds NM
Assateague Island NS
Florissant Fossil Beds NM
Guadalupe Mountains NP
Ozark NSR
Pictured Rocks NL
San Juan Island NHP
Whiskeytown NRA
Yosemite NP

Mr. HARTZOG. And $50,159,000 for the acquisition at areas authorized since January 1, 1961. This is in essence a summary of the program.

UNOBLIGATED BALANCE

Mrs. HANSEN. What was your unobligated balance as of June 30, 1971?

Mr. HARTZOG. As of June 30, 1971, $42 million. I call your attention to the fact that Mrs. Minnick is one of the young ladies who has recently been promoted in the National Park Service in our land acquisition program.

Mrs. HANSEN. I am glad to see a woman present. What do you project your unobligated balance will be as of June 30, 1972.

Mr. HARTZOG. We will have to insert that in the record. We don't anticipate things like that. We expect to spend it when you give it to us.

(The information follows:)

Our progress for the month of February was $12.9 million. If we maintain this same level of progress for the balance of the fiscal year, it is estimated that $22.1 million will be carried over into fiscal year 1973. The primary reason for this carryover is due to the fact that a larger than normal number of new programs were started in the 1972 fiscal year. Thus, during the early months of the fiscal year it was necessary to engage in normal preacquisition phase of our programs (preparation of land acquisition maps and legal decriptions and obtain title evidence and appraisals). In any event, irrespective of carryover, it is anticipated that this will be obligated in the early months of fiscal year 1973.

INHOLDINGS

Mrs. HANSEN. $15 million is requested for inholdings. How did you arrive at that amount?

Mr. HARTZOG. That is the only amount that we could get, because we have been trying to get this fund to $25 million a year for a number of years.

Mrs. HANSEN. So you requested $25 million and were allowed only $15 million?

Mr. HARTZOG. We requested more than that. We requested that plus the Everglades. We got $15 million plus the $9 million for Everglades so we are approaching the $25 million and hopefully it can stay at that level because this has been a tremendously successful program in which we are able to get into these older parks and buy the property before the speculator gets a hold of it. In many instances we are able to relieve hardship cases in which elderly people have been living there all their lives and now for the reasons of health or other personal considerations want to sell and we represent a ready buyer in the market. This has greatly smoothed out the acquisition process in the older parks, which as you know, when we started the program was a very contentious program because we were condemning people's homes.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many parks are included in this program?

Mr. HARTZOG. We have submitted to you or have in process 11 programs. I can give you a break out on the parks that are involved. It would be 15 or 20 of them. I have a list of them here. We worked in most of those this year.

(The information follows:)

KEY INHOLDING AREAS

Blue Ridge Parkway
Colonial NHP
Death Valley NM
Everglades NP
Fredericksburg-Spotsylvania NMP
Gettysburg NMP
Glacier NP
Grand Canyon NP and NM
Grand Teton NP
Joshua Tree NM
Kings Canyon NP
Olympic NP
Rocky Mountain NP
Saguaro NM
Sequoia NP
Yosemite NP
Zion NP

GETTYSBURG NATIONAL PARK

Mrs. HANSEN. I hope you will settle the Gettysburg matter.

Mr. HARTZOG. I have that Gettysburg matter settled. I think the whole controversy that developed was due to a lack of information on what was really at issue because we have had Gettysburg restudied in the last 2 years and so far as I know now there is agreement on the land that ought to be bought at Gettysburg.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. McDade.

Mr. MCDADE. Is there State government agreement?

Mr. HARTZOG. The State and local government are in agreement as well according to our understanding. That doesn't mean every single person in the governing body is in agreement.

Mr. MCDADE. Let's take the Governor.

Mr. HARTZOG. The Governor is primarily concerned about the tower. The President's Council on Historic Preservation is reviewing it.

Mr. MCDADE. That tower is not in the area we are talking about?

Mr. HARTZOG. Not in the area we are to buy; no, sir.

ACQUISITION OF IMPROVEMENTS

Mrs. HANSEN. Of the total $15 million requested for inholdings, you have programed $3 million for the acquisition of improvements. Twenty percent of your total estimate is rather high for the acquisition of developments. It is the intent of this program mainly to acquire land. I notice you have listed historical buildings as some of the improvements. What castle are you planning to acquire?

Mr. HARTZOG. I was very much impressed by what my distinguished colleague, Mr. Hofe, said to you about finding improvements on these properties and that is, it escalates the values. This is one of the situations you have in the parks when you allow the land acquisition program to continue for as long as it has, some of it going on for as long as 75 years. During this time, the property is subdivided and improvements are made on the land. In order to acquire these properties you have to buy the improvements.

Mrs. HANSEN. What are the historical properties?

Mr. HARTZOG. These are mostly in the battlefield areas of the American Revolution as well as the Civil War battlefields.

That incidentally is the projection of what improvements have been historically running. This is the opportunity program. We send each one to you for prior approval.

Mrs. HANSEN. What historical buildings are you acquiring?

Mr. HARTZOG. Occasionally you buy a historic house like the one we bought at Yorktown about 3 or 4 years ago.

Mrs. HANSEN. What percent of your inholding areas are located near large urban centers?

Mr. HARTZOG. It depends on how you define large urban areas. If you use a 250-mile radius, which sometimes is used, practically every area in the system meets that criteria. If you use the 40-mile radius, I don't have the exact list of the areas, but about 60 percent of our program is within 40 miles of metropolitan areas.

EVERGLADES NATIONAL PARK

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $9,960,000 for Everglades National Park. What was the date of the original authorization for this area?

Mr. HARTZOG. The project was originally authorized in 1949 and it was reauthorized 2 years ago. This budget estimate will complete the acquisition.

Mr. MCDADE. Is this $9 million acquisition in the Everglades related to the preservation of the water supply and the rest of it?

Mr. HARTZOG. This is mostly the west side. The water wilderness area south of the Tamiami Trail. Here is the program.

Mr. MCDADE. The green and the red?

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes. The green is what is being acquired in 1972 and the red is what is proposed in 1973. I call your attention, Madam Chairman, to the map showing you where these programs are.

RECENTLY AUTHORIZED AREAS

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $4,600,000 for the Buffalo River National Recreation area? When was the authorization for this area signed?

Mr. HARTZOG. March 1, 1972.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the total authorized ceiling?

Mr. HARTZOG. The total ceiling is $16,115,000.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is this to purchase about a fourth of the land?

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, ma'am, a little better than a fourth of it.

Mrs. HANSEN. You say: "Acquisition necessary to preserve and protect the unique scenic and scientific features."

What are the scientific features?

Mr. HARTZOG. You have a number of cave properties along that river. This is our priority to acquire the first areas we need for public development. That is in yellow, the private land around.

Mrs. HANSEN. How much land at Buffalo River is State land?

Mr. HARTZOG. The State land at Buffalo River is 2,960 acres, in the State of Arkansas.

Mrs. HANSEN. You are not acquiring State lands?

Mr. HARTZOG. No, ma'am.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is the State donating the land?

Mr. HARTZOG. The State is donating the State parks as a part of the legislation. We are going to have to reimburse them for some development that took place. We will insert the amount in the record.

(The information follows:)

Section 2(a) of Public Law 92-237 dated March 1, 1972 (86 Stat. 44), provides in part: "That the Secretary may, with funds appropriated for development of the area, reimburse such State for its share of the cost of facilities developed on State park lands if such facilities were developed in a manner approved by the Secretary and if the development of such facilities commenced subsequent to the enactment of this act: *Provided further*, that such reimbursement shall not exceed a total of $375,000."

GULF ISLANDS NATIONAL SEASHORE

Mrs. HANSEN. When was Gulf Islands National Seashore authorized?

Mr. HARTZOG. Gulf Islands was authorized January 8, 1971.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the total authorized ceiling?

Mr. HARTZOG. $3,120,000 and this request is the balance of the authorization. I want to have a caveat on that. There is an amendment to that legislation now pending which if passed, will increase the authorization by about $325,000 for some additional lands in connection with the transfer of that State park. But this completes the authorization as now authorized.

ASSATEAGUE ISLAND NATIONAL SEASHORE

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $3,420,735 for Assateague Island. Where is the pier located?

Mr. HARTZOG. I think maybe I can show you better on this newspaper article. This pier is approximately 8 miles below the State park.

Mrs. HANSEN. How is this going to affect this area?

Mr. HARTZOG. We are reviewing the environmental impact statement now.

Mrs. HANSEN. The article says: "You quietly granted a permit for the pier in 1968 without a public hearing."

Mr. HARTZOG. There was nothing quiet about it. There is no public hearing in connection with granting of a special use permit. This was part of the total development package, developed as part of that master plan we were directed to prepare by the Congress and bring back to the committees for overview as we did. In the meantime the Congress enacted the National Environmental Policy Act. Since this construction had not been initiated, it now requires an environmental impact statement which is now being circulated and which we are going to review. But there was nothing done quietly about it. The legislative committee had an oversight hearing. The fact is there is total unreliability of all this information that has been written recently about my program.

Mrs. HANSEN. The article continues: "Construction of the pier would require the building of a 22-foot-wide paved road." I notice the Corps of Engineers is involved in the environmental management of this faculty.

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, ma'am.

Mrs. HANSEN. Isn't that a conflict of interest?

Mr. HARTZOG. This is why I said we are reviewing this matter now, under the Environmental Policy Act requirements, and the review hasn't been finished. This road was directed by the Congress of the United States, it was not recommended by us.

Mrs. HANSEN. I well remember the situation, but before the committee recommends additional funds for this area I think an environmental impact statement should be prepared.

Mr. HARTZOG. This is not construction money. This is land acquisition money.

Mrs. HANSEN. I understand.

Mr. HARTZOG. We need to acquire that land over there before the price escalates any more.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you plan any additional piers?

Mr. HARTZOG. No, ma'am, no more piers. After this appropriation you are only left with $979,000 and 630 acres. It would be a tragedy to leave the things pockmarked for people to come and start building cabins on. This is what you are going to be faced with. It seems to me the land acquisition is to be differentiated from any controversy over construction of a pier. I would hope you would see your way clear to look at it that way. I am trying to do that right now.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $9,485,000 for the C. & O. Canal.

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, ma'am.

Mrs. HANSEN. Will this complete the land acquisition at this area?

Mr. HARTZOG. That will finish it unless the State fails to buy the 2,000 acres that they have indicated they are going to buy. If they don't do it, we will need the additional $910,000 to finish it.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the urgency on acquiring this land?

Mr. HARTZOG. The hurry on this is the urgency of getting the areas that are in the immediate environments of urban areas. If you don't, the land escalates at an unbelievable rate. This has happened at Point Reyes and Delaware Water Gap. This is an extremely critical one here.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you think public opinion would dampen the ardor of the developers?

Mr. HARTZOG. Public opinion has very little impact on the speculators.

MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Mrs. HANSEN. Justify your request of $3,860,000 for the Minute Man National Historic Park.

Mr. HARTZOG. We are buying it in the middle of town and that is an expensive acquisition. But that is what the area is about, to preserve the historic setting of the beginning of the Revolution.

Mrs. HANSEN. What was the date this area was authorized?

Mr. HARTZOG. September 21, 1959. The ceiling was lifted on it just the year before last.

VOYAGEURS NATIONAL PARK

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $12 million for Voyageurs National Park in Minnesota. Is that the balance of the authorization?

Mr. HARTZOG. No, ma'am, there will be an additional $13,424,000.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Obey.

Mr. OBEY. No questions.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Wyatt.

ORDER OF PRIORITY

Mr. WYATT. Mr. Hartzog, of the projects you have listed here, have you or your Department listed them in any particular order of priority?

Mr. HARTZOG. No, sir.

Mr. WYATT. You must have had some that you wanted to spend money on that you couldn't quite include; is that right?

Mr. HARTZOG. That is right. We were out of authorization such as Delaware Water Gap.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. WYATT. For the record would you list in declining order of priority the five or six projects in your list here that you consider to have the least priority or the least demand for immediate action?

Mr. HARTZOG. You have asked me something I couldn't possibly do. They either meet the criteria or don't meet it. There isn't any relative degree of meeting the criteria or not meeting it. As I explained to the Senate committee, these were the administrative criteria prepared by the advisory board and approved by the Secretary from which we make recommendations to the Congress. To say that one

meets it not as well as another, you are putting me in an impossible situation.

Mr. WYATT. I thought you just got through saying you were preparing such a list.

Mr. HARTZOG. I am. What I am doing is listing for the Senate committee those areas which were not recommended by the administration at the time the legislation was enacted because it didn't meet the administrative criteria for that type of area, and for those areas that were authorized, which because of intervening circumstances have never been established and are still on the books.

Mr. WYATT. You have some of those items in the list?

Mr. HARTZOG. No, sir.

Mr. WYATT. In other words, everything that is in your listing here you consider to have equal priority; is that correct?

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, sir. And to be of equal value and assistance for the purpose for which the Congress authorized it.

(Discussion off the record.)

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

WITNESSES

DR. JOSEPH P. LINDUSKA, ACTING DIRECTOR
WALTER R. McALLESTER, CHIEF, DIVISION OF REALTY
EARL B. BAYSINGER, ACTING CHIEF, OFFICE OF ENDANGERED SPECIES/INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES
G. DOUGLAS HOFE, JR., DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

Mrs. HANSEN. We now have the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and our principal witness is Dr. Joseph P. Linduska, the acting director.

GENERAL STATEMENT

Please insert your general statement in the record and summarize it for the committee.

(The statement follows:)

Madam Chairman:

The President's budget for Fiscal Year 1973 requests $8.574 million of Land and Water Conservation Fund monies for land acquisition by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

Of this amount, $3.1 million is to be used to buy habitat for endangered species. As a preliminary to my discussion of this part of the request, I would like to mention that the Secretary of the Interior was authorized to utilize Land and Water Conservation Funds up to $15 million for endangered species. With appropriation of the $3.1 million we are requesting here today, that ceiling will have been reached. We have submitted to the Congress proposed legislation that would eliminate the ceiling.

I believe it is appropriate here that I summarize what we have done with these amounts. From Fiscal Year 1968 through Fiscal Year 1972 we have received endangered species appropriations totaling $11,830,000. These appropriations have provided for the following activities:

Florida Keys - acquisition and protection of habitat helped raise the population of the diminutive key deer to nearly 600.

Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Maryland - lands acquired make possible expansion of the endangered species research and propagation program.

Mason Neck, Virginia - acquisition of a refuge for the southern bald eagle.

Okefenokee, Georgia - swamplands providing a haven for endangered and nearly endangered animals including alligators, southern bald eagles, and red-cockaded woodpeckers are being acquired adjacent to the Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge.

Lower Columbia River, Oregon & Washington - habitat acquisition for the isolated cousin of the more eastern whitetail - the Columbian white-tailed deer.

Coastal Plain, Texas - acquisition begun to preserve the native grass association for the last 1,400 remaining Attwater Greater Prairie Chicken.

St. John's, Florida - a refuge initiated to protect the disappearing habitat of the dusky seaside sparrow along the St. John's River.

Endangered Water Birds, Hawaii - negotiations underway for three wetland areas vital to the survival of a number of endangered water birds.

Blackwater, Maryland - essential habitat of the Delmarva Penninsula fox squirrel, found only in three counties on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, is being acquired adjacent to the Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge.

The $3.1 million we are requesting here will be used to provide much needed protection for the endangered California condor by acquisition of 1,880 acres of land adjacent to the most heavily used portion of the Sespe Condor Sanctuary in Los Padres National Forest in southern California. This site, located outside the Forest Service boundary, lies under one of the commonly used approaches in the area where most of the condors now in existence roost and nest. This is offered for sale and threatens to fall into a use that would be detrimental to the condors.

In addition, we propose to continue acquisition of habitat for the dusky seaside sparrow in Florida, Hawaiian water birds, Columbian white-tailed deer in Washington and Oregon, and Attwater greater prairie chicken in Texas.

Also included in the budget request are proposals at eleven national wildlife refuges and one national fish hatchery for benefits associated with their recreational programs.

The National Wildlife Refuge System is managed primarily for the perpetuation and good of the wildlife resource. The ultimate aim, however, is that this resource provides tangible or intangible benefits to people, in the form of both consumptive and nonconsumptive uses.

Use of the national wildlife refuges is increasing at the rate of 11 percent annually. Over 19.0 million visits occured on refuges during 1971. The Recreation Act of September 28, 1962 (P.L. 87-714), acknowledges and encourages this public use of refuges providing it is not harmful to the wildlife resource. We believe that public use on public land is right and that the refuge system has something special to offer in the way of wildlife-oriented experiences.

Increased public use of the refuge and hatchery systems are at once an opportunity and a challenge--an opportunity for offering enjoyment and education to many and a challenge for harmoniously integrating these visitations with the primary purpose of the wildlife unit.

Proposals at seven of these refuges and the fish hatchery involve purchase from two to 225-acre sites adjacent to the existing units. Acquisition of these lands will help meet present or anticipated public use pressures and alleviate the need to use adjacent high quality wildlife habitat for facility development. Parking areas, access roads, interpretive trails, observation areas and rest room accommodations are examples of the developments planned.

In this budget request we are including for the first time proposals to acquire inholdings at refuges either providing, or with the potential to provide, substantial wildlife-oriented recreational benefits. Acquisition at four refuges, involving the purchase of 7,360 acres at a cost of $4.0 million, is necessary to gain control over private inholdings which threaten the integrity of the surrounding refuge lands and which prevent optimum public use programs. Adverse effects to the refuge's wildlife program simultaneously lessens its value for public participation in wildlife-oriented recreational activities. Simply stated, wildlife habitat and its proper control are fundamental to providing the high quality and rewarding experiences the public increasingly expects.

During the hearings leading to enactment of Public Law 91-504 establishing the Monomoy National Wilderness, commitments were made that we would purchase the four acres of inholdings on Monomoy Island. $100,000 is included for these purchases.

Public Law 91-449 authorized the transfer to the Department of the Interior of 313 acres known as Featherstone Marsh in Virginia to prevent its use for landfill solid waste disposal by the District of Columbia. $560,000 has been included for the required reimbursement of the District of Columbia.

We believe that all these additions to the refuge and hatchery systems will yield special benefits to our citizenry both in terms of environmental preservation and recreational and educational opportunity.

Dr. LINDUSKA. I am Joseph Linduska, Associate Director. Acting Director Smith asked me to convey to you his disappointment in not being able to appear. The North American Wildlife and Natural Resources Conference is in session in Mexico City and it is an important meeting for all of the Federal agencies involved in conservation as well as all 50 States. Mr. Smith is attending those meetings so he is unable to be here.

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Before reviewing our proposed program for fiscal year 1973, I would like to back up a little bit and review very hastily some of the things we have accomplished over the past few years under the land and water conservation fund. The committee, I am sure through previous hearings, knows generally the course we have taken on the expenditure of these funds. In any event since 1968 we have been the beneficiary to the extent of a little over $15.75 million; $11.8 million of this total went to acquire 27,000 acres to the benefit of endangered species. The other $3.9 million was expended on behalf of mitigating the effects of recreation on our refuge system. That land area so acquired totaled 1,400 acres.

KEY DEER

If I may highlight the accomplishments, particularly with reference to one or two species, I would mention first of all key deer. We have acquired 2,733 acres under the land and water conservation fund thereby bringing our total acreage to 7,300 which includes some leased lands. Happily we are at the point with key deer where we feel this animal is probably now secure.

PATUXENT WILDLIFE RESEARCH CENTER

You are acquainted I am sure with the Patuxent Wildlife Research Center and the limitations under which we have tried to work there. Last year under these funds we acquired 463 acres at a cost of $936,000 to enlarge upon our research and propagation facilities in behalf of endangered species at that installation.

MASON NECK

A third one, and well known, is Mason Neck in Virginia where we acquired 951 acres mainly in the interest of preserving a local population of bald eagles.

ENDANGERED SPECIES

Beyond that, other acquisitions that have been accomplished or are in process include 18,000 acres on the Okefenokee area that supports a number of endangered species such as the southern bald eagle, alligator, and red cockaded woodpecker; the lower Columbia in Oregon and Washington where we have the Columbian white tailed deer; and near Eagle Lake, Tex., on behalf of the Attwater prairie chicken. The birds now number about 1,400 thanks to acquisitions on our part and on the part of the World Wildlife Fund.

The dusky seaside sparrow has also been the beneficiary of this fund as have some of our Hawaiian endangered species. I would like to mention that over half of our endangered birds occur in Hawaii.

And the final one is Delmarva fox squirrel, another endangered species which is of very limited number in Maryland adjacent to our Blackwater Refuge.

FISCAL YEAR 1973 PROGRAM

If I may now move to our coming program, and our request as regards fiscal 1973, you have noted the amount is $8,574,000. This breaks out logically into several general groups. Endangered species would receive $3.1 million according to our recommendation and it would involve the acquisition of five areas for a total of 5,220 acres.

Four of these include species already mentioned and represent additional acquisitions on their behalf. The dusky seaside sparrow in Florida, endangered water birds of Hawaii, Attwater's prairie chicken in Texas and Columbian white tailed deer in Washington. With regards to the last mentioned we feel we would complete our acquisition needs in that area with the coming into ownership of Tenasillahe and Cathlamet.

CALIFORNIA CONDOR

Aside from those four we have one other that is extremely critical. The California condor in the State of California confines its activities pretty largely to Sespe Condor Sanctuary in Los Podres National Forest. Near the Sespe Sanctuary, where most of the nesting and feeding occurs, there is a corridor involving 1,880 acres that lies immediately adjacent to the sanctuary. It is the so-called Hopper Ranch and it is presently in the ownership of a group of land speculators. There has been talk of developing it as farmettes and even a motorcycle club has talked about going in there and using it. If there is one thing that condors will not tolerate, it is human intrusion and particularly the type of disturbance that would go with this sort of activity.

This corridor runs for about 3 miles along the southern end of Sespe Sanctuary and appears as an obstacle between the nesting grounds on the sanctuary proper and areas where the birds feed. We feel very strongly that should the type of development mentioned occur on Hopper Ranch the condors would indeed be in sad shape.

Mr. WYATT. Would you tell me about how much has been spent to preserve the condor to date exclusive of this proposal?

Dr. LINDUSKA. There has been no land acquisition. Most of the condor's range falls within the national forest preserve and the Sespe Condor Sanctuary. To my knowledge there has been no acquisition whatsoever.

Mr. WYATT. Can you give any estimate of the money that has been spent for the purpose of preserving the condor?

Dr. LINDUSKA. Yes, we can provide that figure.

Mr. BAYSINGER. We don't have a dollar figure at our hand right now. The main program that is going on for the condor is the cooperative one between the Forest Service, our Bureau, the State of California and the National Audubon Society. There is a four-agency cooperative group set up to manage the condor. All of these agencies are contributing both manpower and other facilities for this program.

Mr. WYATT. I wonder if you would furnish a letter for the record with a copy to me and the chairman with a statement of how much has been spent to preserve the condor exclusive of this proposal from tax collecting entities. That would be exclusive of the society.

(The information follows:)

Statement concerning funds that public agencies are spending on the California condor.

Three public agencies and the National Audubon Society presently are involved in an attempt to conserve the California condor. The three public agencies each have been involved in the project for a different length of time. The following estimates represent all such expenditures except land acquisition:

Agency expenditures for the California condor, 1964--1972

Agency	Beginning	Expenditures
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife	1966	$143,000
Forest Service	1964	139,200
California Department of Fish & Game*	1965	66,600

*These monies are derived from permit sales, excise tax on hunting equipment, and sources other than the general revenue.

Mr. WYATT. One other question. How many condors do you estimate there are?

Dr. LINDUSKA. Around 60.

Mr. WYATT. The cost per bird is really going to be pretty expensive.

Dr. LINDUSKA. That is probably true.

Mr. WYATT. A little bit more than we spend on the children in the ghetto in this country.

Dr. LINDUSKA. It is difficult, of course, to put only dollar valuations on these endangered animals. There are considerations that go beyond straight monetary consideration. I suppose we would find relatively little justification for most of these if we were inclined to look at it purely in that context.

Mr. WYATT. I think for the record all Members of the Congress and the public should have this opportunity. That is why I am pursuing it. I am not necessarily hostile to the program, but I think the people should know where the money is going.

EXTINCT SPECIES

I wonder if you could furnish for the record also a list of the number of species that have become extinct say 50 years ago and 100 years ago and within the last 500 years. I think that would be of interest, too.

Dr. LINDUSKA. Going back 500 may be hard.

Mr. WYATT. You can cut the period down if you have to. Round out the figures as best you can.

Mr. BAYSINGER. We can provide general statements. When you speak of a possibility at which time an animal becomes extinct, it is very difficult to nail down.

Mr. WYATT. You can generalize.

Mr. BAYSINGER. Yes.

Mr. WYATT. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

(The information follows:)

EXTINCT WILDLIFE

These are some of the mammals, birds, and fishes that were once part of our fauna. Consideration of what happened to them may help in planning how to keep other species from becoming extinct.

EXTINCT MAMMALS

Gull Island Vole, Microtus nesophilus. Gull Island, Long Island Sound, New York. Extinct in 1898.

Amargosa Meadow Vole, Microtus californicus scirpensis. California. Extinct in 1917.

Plains Wolf, Canis lupus nubilus. Great Plains. Probably extinct in 1926. Reasons--eliminated to protect livestock.

Sea Mink, Mustela macrodon. New England coast. Extinct in 1890.

Steller's Sea Cow, Hydrodamalis stelleri. North Pacific, Bering Sea. Extinct about 1768.

Eastern Elk, Cervus canadensis canadensis. United States east of Great Plains. Extinct in 1880.

Merriam Elk, Cervus merriami. Arizona. Extinct in 1900.

Badlands Bighorn, Ovis canadensis auduboni. North and South Dakota. Extinct in 1910. Reasons--overhunting.

Caribbean Monk Seal, Monachus trapicolis. Caribbean and Gulf of Mexico. Probably extinct in early 1950s. Reasons--indiscriminate killing.

EXTINCT BIRDS

Labrador Duck, Camptorhynchus labradorium. Northeastern North America. Extinct about 1875. Reason unknown.

Heath Hen, Tympanuchus cupido cupido. Eastern United States. Extinct in 1932. Reasons--overhunting and loss of habitat.

Laysan Rail, Porzanula palmeri. Laysan Island, Hawaii. Extinct on Laysan Island in 1926. Extinct in 1944 on Eastern Island, Midway Atoll where transplanted previously from Laysan. Reasons--loss of habitat (rabbits eating vegetation): Predation by rats on Midway.

EXTINCT BIRDS--Continued

Sandwich Rail (Moho), Pennula sandwichensis. Hawaii Island, Hawaii. Extinct about 1893. Reason--probably predation by introduced rats and mongooses.

Great Auk, Pinguinus impennis. North Atlantic Ocean. Extinct about 1844. Reason--overhunting.

Passenger Pigeon, Ectopistes migratorius. North American. Extinct in 1914. Reasons--overhunting and loss of habitat.

Culebra Puerto Rican Parrot, Amazona vitata gracilipes. Culebra Island, Puerto Rico. Extinct about 1899. Reason--unknown.

Mauge's Parakeet, Aratinga chloroptera maugei. Puerto Rico. Extinct about 1892. Reason--destruction of forest habitat.

Carolina Parakeet, Conuropsis carolinensis carolinensis. Southeastern United States. Extinct about 1920. Reasons--overhunting and loss of forest habitat.

Louisiana Parakeet, Conuropsis carolinensis ludoviciana. South central United States. Extinct about 1912. Reasons--overhunting and loss of forest habitat.

Oahu Thrush, Phaeornis obscurus oahensis. Oahu Island, Hawaii. Extinct after 1825. Reasons--alteration of environment by modern man, probable avian disease from introduced birds and spread by introduced mosquitoes. Predation by introduced rats and cats hypothetical.

Lanai Thrush, Phaeornis obscurus lanaiensis. Lanai Island, Hawaii. Extinct in 1931. Reasons--alteration of environment by modern man, probable avian disease from introduced birds and spread by introduced mosquitoes. Predation by introduced rats, cats, and mongooses hypothetical.

Laysan Millerbird, Acrocephalus familiaris familiaris. Laysan Island, Hawaii. Extinct between 1904 and 1923. Reason--loss of habitat due to introduced rabbits eating vegetation.

Kioea, Chaetoptila angustipluma. Hawaii Island, Hawaii. Extinct after 1859. Reasons--alteration of environment by modern man, probable avian disease from introduced birds and spread by introduced mosquitoes. Predation by introduced rats and cats hypothetical.

EXTINCT BIRDS--Continued

Oahu Oo, Moho apicalis. Oahu Island, Hawaii. Extinct about 1837. Reasons--alteration of environment by modern man, probable avian disease from introduced birds and spread by introduced mosquitoes, killing by native plume hunters. Predation by introduced rats and cats hypothetical.

Molokai Oo, Moho bishopi. Molokai Island, Hawaii. Extinct in 1915. Reasons--alteration of environment by modern man, probable avian disease from introduced birds and spread by introduced mosquitoes, killing by native plume hunters. Predation by introduced rats, cats, and mongooses hypothetical.

Hawaii Oo, Moho nobilis. Hawaii Island, Hawaii. Extinct in 1934. Reasons--alteration of environment by modern man, probable avian disease from introduced birds and spread by introduced mosquitoes, killing by native plume hunters. Predation by introduced rats, cats, and mosquitoes hypothetical.

Laysan Apapane, Himatione sanguinea freethii. Laysan Island, Hawaii. Extinct soon after 1923. Reason--destruction of the vegetation by introduced rabbits.

Hawaii Mamo, Drepanis pacifica. Hawaii Island, Hawaii. Extinct about 1898. Reasons--alteration of environment by modern man, probable avian disease from introduced birds and spread by introduced mosquitoes, killing by native plume hunters. Predation by introduced rats, cats, and mongooses hypothetical.

Perkins' Mamo or Black Mamo, Drepanis funerea. Molakai Island, Hawaii. Extinct about 1907. Reasons--alteration of environment by modern man, probable avian disease from introduced birds and spread by introduced mosquitoes. Predation by introduced rats, cats, and mongooses hypothetical.

Oahu Akialoa, Hemignathus obscurus lichtensteinii. Oahu Island, Hawaii. Extinct after 1837. Reasons--alteration of environment by modern man, probable avian disease from introduced birds and spread by introduced mosquitoes. Predation by introduced rats and cats hypothetical.

Lanai Akialoa, Hemignathus obscurus lanaiensis. Lanai Island, Hawaii. Extinct about 1894. Reasons--alteration of environment by modern man, probable avian disease from introduced birds and spread by introduced mosquitoes. Predation by introduced rats, cats, and mongooses hypothetical.

EXTINCT BIRDS--Continued

Hawaii Akialoa, Hemignathus obscurus obscurus. Hawaii Island, Hawaii. Extinct in 1895. Reasons--alteration of environment by modern man, probable avian disease from introduced birds and spread by introduced mosquitoes. Predation by introduced rats, cats, and mongooses hypothetical.

Oahu Nukupuu, Hemignathus lucidus lucidus. Oahu Island, Hawaii. Extinct about 1860. Reasons--alteration of environment by modern man, probable avian disease from introduced birds and spread by introduced mosquitoes. Predation by introduced rats and cats hypothetical.

Oahu Akepa, Loxops coccinea rufa. Oahu Island, Hawaii. Extinct 1895. Reasons--alteration of environment by modern man, probable avian disease from introduced birds and spread by introduced mosquitoes. Predation by introduced rats, cats, and mongooses hypothetical.

Greater Amakihi (Green Solitaire), Loxops sagittirostris. Hawaii Island, Hawaii. Extinct in 1900. Reasons--alteration of environment by modern man, probable avian disease from introduced birds and spread by introduced mosquitoes. Predation by introduced rats, cats, and mongooses hypothetical.

Lanai Alauwahio, Loxops maculata montana. Lanai Island, Hawaii. Extinct in 1937. Reason--destruction of habitat.

Ula-ai-hawane, Ciridops anna. Hawaii Island, Hawaii. Extinct about 1892. Reasons--alteration of environment by modern man, probable avian disease from introduced birds and spread by introduced mosquitoes. Predation by introduced rats, cats, and mongooses hypothetical.

Greater Koafinch (Hopue), Psittirostra palmeri. Hawaii Island, Hawaii. Extinct about 1896. Reasons--alteration of environment by modern man, probable avian disease from introduced birds and spread by introduced mosquitoes. Predation by introduced rats, cats, and mongooses hypothetical.

Lesser or Yellow-headed Koafinch, Psittirostra flaviceps. Hawaii Island, Hawaii. Extinct about 1891. Reasons--alteration of environment by modern man, probable avian disease from introduced birds and spread by introduced mosquitoes. Predation by introduced rats, cats, and mongooses hypothetical.

Grosbeakfinch or konafinch, Psittirostra kona. Hawaii Island, Hawaii. Extinct in 1894. Reasons--alteration of environment by modern man, probable avian disease from introduced birds and spread by introduced mosquitoes. Predation by introduced rats, cats, and mongooses hypothetical.

Extinct Fishes of North America - 20

Blackfin cisco - Unknown if extant in Lakes Michigan and Huron, the only lakes where the typical Blackfin cisco was found.

Deepwater cisco - Has not been reported recently from Lakes Michigan and Huron where it once occurred.

Thicktail chub - Presumed extinct

Parras roundnose minnow - Presumed extinct

Pahranagat spinedace - " "

Big springs spindace - " "

Stumptooth minnow - " "

June sucker - " "

Harelip sucker - " "

Mexican blindcat - " "

Ash meadows killifish - " "

Pahrump ranch killifish - " "

Raycraft ranch killifish - " "

Leon Springs pupfish - " "

Parras pupfish - " "

Sharphead darter - Has not been reported since 1949.

Trispot darter - Question about status.

Tuscumbia darter - Question about status.

San Gorgonio trout, Salmo evermanni. Santa Ana River, California. Extinct about 1935.

Utah Lake sculpin - Presumed extinct

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND RECEIPTS

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Hofe, please list for the committee the amount of receipts you receive from the various sources.

Mr. HOFE. In 1971, actual, motorboat fuel tax, $26.1 million; annual permits—Golden Eagle—$5.7 million; other entrance and user fees, $10.5 million; surplus property, $47.6 million (the subtotal of those categories is $89.9 million); Outer Continental Shelf, $210.1 million, bringing this to a total of $300 million.

The estimate for fiscal 1972 is motorboat fuel tax, $26 million; annual permits, $6 million; other entrance and user fees, $13.8; surplus property, $69.7 (a subtotal of $115.5); Outer Continental Shelf, $184.5, for a total of $300.

The estimate for the fiscal year 1973 is motorboat fuel tax, $25 million; annual permits—Golden Eagle—$6 million, conditioned of course on passage of this legislation; other entrance and user fees, $15 million; surplus property, $113.9 million (for a subtotal of these categories of $159.9 million); Outer Continental Shelf revenues, $140.1 million, for a total of $300 million.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much. It has not yet been necessary to request General Treasury funds?

Mr. HOFE. That is correct.

(Discussion off the record.)

INHOLDINGS

Dr. LINDUSKA. Moving to another category of need, we have critical inholdings on our refuges. These center around four areas involving 7,360 acres. The first one that I might mention is National Elk Refuge where we have 560 acres between the refuge proper and Teton National Forest. This particular area sits astride a main area of movement of the elk between the refuge and the higher ground on Teton Forest where they can browse and graze during periods of reduced snowfall; 160 acres of this area has already been platted for 5-acre developments, and the remainder is likely to follow. We feel it is an important acquisition, first of all to give this needed protection to the elk and more properly to preserve the scenic qualities of that area as it now stands.

PIEDMONT NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

The second one would be Piedmont National Wildlife Refuge. This is an area of about 35,000 acres that came to the Bureau from the Resettlement Administration quite a number of years ago. We have about 6,000 acres of inholdings in the refuge. Hopefully we will be able to pick up about 2,000 of those through exchange; 4,000 acres remain to be purchased. Piedmont is about 60 miles south of Atlanta, enjoys a high rate of visitation and has a great variety of wildlife. We feel it fits admirably into our program of attempting to bring a greater recreational use to our wildlife refuges.

TURNBULL NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

At Turnbull in Washington, 16 miles south of Spokane, we have 1,100 acres currently under lease. More people have moved in the area

and we feel it is desirable at this point to obtain title to it to permit detailed development, management, and control of the area.

At Willapa, southwest Washington, 1,700 acres scattered inholdings are held by a lumber company. That is the extent of those four.

Now, as regards Monomoy National Wildlife Refuge, one of our wilderness areas: we have a critical 4-acre inholding in that area and we were committed in the testimony leading up to Public Law 91–504 to acquire that 4-acre unit.

RECREATIONAL LAND ACQUISITION

As for recreation mitigation we have eight areas, seven refuges and one hatchery. The acquisition would total 659 acres at a cost of $814,000. Here again we are committed to preserving refuges in line with the original intent of being productive of wildlife. At the same time our philosophy has changed markedly over the last decade or two, and the present tendency is to open them up and accommodate the public to the greatest extent possible consistent with our original objectives. In order to do this there are, of course, areas that have to be acquired to provide for sanitary facilities, parking areas, hiking trails, and this sort of thing. Mostly they are areas of small acreage which are essential to have if we are to bring our refuges to the level of public use they can sustain.

FEATHERSTONE MARSH

Finally I would mention Featherstone Marsh, a piece of property in title of the District of Columbia and purchased several decades ago with the expectations of using it someday as a sanitary landfill. Under Public Law 91–499, that area was authorized to be transferred from the District to Interior. We tried to arrange through our own holdings and through GSA to provide an exchange piece of property but were unsuccessful in doing so. So we are reimbursing the District for this piece of marshland that lies south of Washington at the confluence of the Neabsco Creek and Potomac. We are reimbursing the District to the extent of $560,000.

That concludes my statement, Madam Chairman.

DUSKY SEASIDE SPARROW

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $300,000 for Saint Johns, Dusky Seaside Sparrow. Where is this area located?

Dr. LINDUSKA. It is very near Merrit Island in Florida on the St. Johns River.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many dusky seaside sparrows remain?

Dr. LINDUSKA. There are probably about 600 in this area and a few others in the Merrit Island area.

Mrs. HANSEN. How much additional land acquisition is proposed?

Dr. LINDUSKA. 1,600 acres is what we have programed here.

Mr. MCALLESTER. It would be a total area of 4,250 when completed, Madam Chairman.

HAWAIIAN WATER BIRDS

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $1 million for Hawaiian water birds? How many of these water birds remain?

Dr. LINDUSKA. This would involve a great variety of species. There are about eight in particular jeopardy. The proposed acquisition described here would have application to the Hawaiian stilt, Hawaiian coot, the Hawaiian duck, and Hawaiian gallinule.

Mrs. HANSEN. On which island is this area located?

Dr. LINDUSKA. It involves two islands, Maui and Kauai.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is this the total amount of land you are going to need?

Dr. LINDUSKA. Not in all of Hawaii. In this particular area yes, but throughout Hawaii there are—as I mentioned in my introduction—over half of the birds on our endangered list, so that acquisition elsewhere throughout that chain of islands will be necessary for their preservation.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many more acres do you propose to acquire?

Dr. LINDUSKA. We are in the process of conducting surveys over there now with two men. It is hard at this point to be definite on that as far as this particular group is concerned. We have programed here an additional 9,200 acres.

Mrs. HANSEN. In addition to what you are currently requesting?

Dr. LINDUSKA. Yes.

COLUMBIAN WHITE TAILED DEER ACQUISITIONS

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $800,000 for the Columbian white tailed deer? This will complete your acquisitions in this area?

Dr. LINDUSKA. That is correct.

Mrs. HANSEN. There has been some complaint that not all of the acreage is valued equally for relatively similar tracts. Would you please investigate that statement?

Dr. LINDUSKA. We will be glad to. We do have appraisals made for each tract but we will investigate.

REVENUE SHARING WITH COUNTIES

Mrs. HANSEN. Since a sizable amount of land will be removed from the tax rolls, please insert in the record at this point what the reimbursement to the county will be as compensation for the tax loss?

Dr. LINDUSKA. Yes. We do have revenue sharing. We will place it in the record.

(The information follows:)

Statement concerning revenue sharing on the Cathlamet area in Wahkiakum County, Wash., and Tenasillahe Island, Clatsop County, Oreg.

The 1970 real estate and diking district taxes on the 3,043 acres being acquired for the Columbian white-tailed refuge in Wahkiakum County, Wash., totaled $7,782. Our estimate of revenue sharing under existing law is that $13,125 would be paid annually to the county, when acquisition of the area is completed.

On Tenasillahe Island in Clatsop County, Oreg., the 1971–72 taxes were $2,811 on 2,050 acres. It is our estimate that revenue sharing payments to Clatsop County for Tenasillahe Island will be $6,000 annually.

ATTWATER'S PRAIRIE CHICKEN ACQUISITION

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $250,000 for Attwater's Greater Prairie Chicken, Tex. Where is this area located?

Dr. LINDUSKA. It is west of Houston at Eagle Lake about 50 miles west. It is part of the grassland prairie country.

Mrs. HANSEN. The average cost per acre for Columbian white tailed deer is $590 and this land is some of the best dairy land in the United States. I notice the cost per acre for the Attwater's Greater Prairie Chicken is $500. Can you explain the difference?

Dr. LINDUSKA. This is good agricultural land. This is an area of rice production and intensive grazing.

Mrs. HANSEN. I think dairy land is usually considered of higher value than grazing land.

Mr. MCALLESTER. That is the developed land that has been diked and flooded so the price of production land somewhat raises the average per acre price on this.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert in the record a statement concerning the per acre costs.

(The information follows:)

The Refuge for Attwater Greater Prairie Chicken preservation is located within an hour's drive of Houston, which is a rapidly expanding metropolitan area. The influence of Houston buyers that are purchasing land for speculation, investment and recreation is the major factor creating a rising market in the area of the refuge. Pasture and dry farm lands have been selling up to $325 per acre and rice lands over $400 per acre.

Since the estimate is not based on a particular piece of land, but on the opportunity to purchase various tracts within the proposal, the per acre estimate was set on the most expensive land with a built-in consideration of possible price increases by the time purchase may be accomplished. This is done to assure that costs are not underestimated. We have to consider that; (1) nearby lands have sold for over $500 per acre for recreational uses, and that such sales will soon have a more pronounced effect on project lands; and (2) the average land value increase in the project over the past 5 years, due largely to Houston's pressures, has been almost twice the State's average.

It is quite possible that purchases based on actual appraisals will be on a substantially lower per acre figure and as a result the acreage acquired with the 1973 appropriation could be more than the 500 acres estimated for the $250,000.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many prairie chickens remain?

Dr. LINDUSKA. There are about 1,400 at this point in time.

WILDERNESS ACQUISITIONS

Mrs. HANSEN. Justify your request of $50,000 for improvements at Monomoy National Wildlife Refuge.

Dr. LINDUSKA. These are some very fancy cottages that were built there in the past. It has been a very choice recreational area. These are deluxe cottages to say the least. There are four on the area we are talking about here.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the total acreage in this wilderness area?

Dr. LINDUSKA. 2,420.

Mrs. HANSEN. Will this complete your acquisitions in this area?

Dr. LINDUSKA. Yes.

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $1,100,000 for Piedmont National Wildlife Refuge. Will this complete the acquisition in this area?

Dr. LINDUSKA. Yes, that would complete that acquisition.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the total acreage at this refuge?

Dr. LINDUSKA. 34,677.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the total acreage at Turnbull National Wildlife Refuge?

Dr. LINDUSKA. 18,271.

Mrs. HANSEN. Will your request of $175,000 for this refuge complete your acquisition program?

Dr. LINDUSKA. Yes.

WILLAPA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $375,000 for Willapa National Wildlife Refuge. You requested funds in 1967 for this refuge. What is the total acreage in Bureau ownership on Long Island?

Dr. LINDUSKA. 9,908.

Mr. MCALLESTER. That includes the acreage on the mainland too. The total refuge acreage on Long Island is about half of that.

Mrs. HANSEN. You say: "The scattered holdings are owned by a lumber company." What lumber company owns this land?

Mr. MCALLESTER. We are told Weyerhauser.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. MCALLESTER. The area shown in green on Long Island is the current Federal refuge ownership. Areas in red are the inholdings owned by Weyerhaeuser.

Mrs. HANSEN. You say the lumber company is expected to sell the timber. Is this area apart from the mainland?

Mr. MCALLESTER. It is completely an island.

Mrs. HANSEN. So if the timber is sold, equipment would have to be taken to the island?

Mr. MCALLESTER. Or float the logs out.

Mrs. HANSEN. The problem is getting the equipment across.

Mr. MCALLESTER. They ferry across equipment.

Mrs. HANSEN. Are they cutting timber now?

Mr. MCALLESTER. I don't believe they are cutting now.

Mrs. HANSEN. When was the most recent timber cut?

Mr. MCALLESTER. I will furnish that for the record.

(The information follows:)

STATEMENT CONCERNING INHOLDINGS ON LONG ISLAND, WILLAPA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE, PACIFIC COUNTY, WASH.

The present holdings of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife on Long Island total 3,150 acres, 57 percent of which has been logged over during the period of 1935 through 1969. The private lands for which funds are requested include 92 acres owned by the Burlington Northern Railroad and 1,600 acres owned by the Weyerhaeuser Corp. Nearly 1,000 acres of the Weyerhaeuser lands have been logged. The last cut on Weyerhaeuser lands was made in 1966.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert in the record the per acre cost in 1967 for the Willapa refuge.

Mr. MCALLESTER. I will check on that.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you intend to allow marina development?

Mr. MCALLESTER. No; we intend to keep it in its natural condition. What we are afraid of is Weyerhauser might reassess their land holding inventories.

(Discussion off the record.)

(The information follows:)

STATEMENT CONCERNING COST PER ACRE AT WILLAPA REFUGE

The proposal submitted in 1967, involved 19 acres of land owned by Northern Pacific to be purchased primarily for the development of a recreation site for

boaters landing on the island. The cost estimate was $6,500 or $342 per acre for this tract on Paradise Point which was particularly pleasing aesthetically. This tract is included within the present proposal, however, the emphasis of our concern has changed to maintaining the natural setting of the island and protecting it from subdivision of the private lands and development for residential purposes. The construction of a bridge to the island now seems feasible for the potential real estate values involved.

NATIONAL ELK REFUGE

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $2,350,000 for the National Elk Refuge. Will this complete the acquisition in this area?

Dr. LINDUSKA. Yes.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the total acreage at this refuge?

Dr. LINDUSKA. 23,781.

Mrs. HANSEN. Of the total amount you are requesting $35,000 is for improvements. What does this involve?

Mr. MCALLESTER. There is one ranch involved and 160 acres that was subdivided off that.

Mrs. HANSEN. The cost per acre is $4,434. What type of land are you purchasing?

Mr. MCALLESTER. We are buying a subdivision in there. The total acreage is 560 acres. There is some error in that figure. The former owner of the 560 acres donated to Moral Rearmament Organization 160 acres and Moral Rearmament Organization advertised 5-acre lots in the Wall Street Journal and has sold several.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. MCALLESTER. They have sold several lots at $5,000 an acre. Of course, the value of the house that will go on a lot they pay $25,000 for will be substantial, you can image what kind of homes people are anticipating putting in there.

Mrs. HANSEN. Isn't the current trend that many of the beautiful western lands are being sold to private speculators who spend very little time in these areas?

Mr. MCALLESTER. That is right.

(Discussion off the record.)

SALTON SEA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Mrs. HANSEN. How many acres do you plan to purchase at Salton Sea National Wildlife Refuge?

Dr. LINDUSKA. 36,507.

Mrs. HANSEN. Will this complete your acquisition at this refuge?

Dr. LINDUSKA. Yes.

GREAT SWAMP NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $125,000 for Great Swamp National Wildlife Refuge. How many acres do you presently own?

Dr. LINDUSKA. The present refuge is 2,084.

Mr. MCALLESTER. That was the acquired amount.

Dr. LINDUSKA. And donated 2,800.

Mrs. HANSEN. By whom?

Mr. MCALLESTER. North American Wildlife Foundation donated that.

Mrs. HANSEN. Will this complete the acquisition at this refuge?

Mr. MCALLESTER. They are studying a broadened acquisition of probably 200 or 300 more acres that will lie around this lower tract that is presented here.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is an environmental impact statement being prepared?

Mr. MCALLESTER. There is one under preparation.

SANTA ANA REFUGE

Mrs. HANSEN. What is your total acreage at the Santa Ana Refuge?

Dr. LINDUSKA. 1,981 in that refuge.

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $25,000 for this refuge. Will this complete your acquisition program?

Dr. LINDUSKA. That is correct. This would be it, another mitigation area. It is near Brownsville, in the southern tip of Texas, Hidalgo County.

Mrs. HANSEN. What type of land are you purchasing?

Mr. MCALLESTER. That is agricultural land. There is a dike. The refuge itself is flooded. This is agricultural land that lies outside the dike.

FEATHERSTONE MARSH

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $560,000 for the Featherstone Marsh National Wildlife Refuge. Is this to reimburse a municipality?

Dr. LINDUSKA. That is correct.

Mrs. HANSEN. Who owns this land?

Dr. LINDUSKA. The District owned the land. It was transferred to us under a public law, and we attempted to reimburse them through an exchange of lands, but we had nothing that was suitable in an area that would meet their needs for a sanitary fill. We went to GSA; they had nothing. So the only recourse was to fund the operation and allow them to purchase something else.

UNOBLIGATED BALANCE

Mrs. HANSEN. What was your unobligated balance as of June 30, 1971?

Mr. MCALLESTER. $2.9 million.

Mrs. HANSEN. What unobligated balance do you project for June 30, 1972?

Mr. MCALLESTER. We anticipate obligating all available money.

Mr. WYATT. I have no questions. Thank you very much.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

Dr. LINDUSKA. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

WITNESSES

GEORGE TURCOTT, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR
PAUL M. VETTERICK, CHIEF, DIVISION OF BUDGET AND PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

ROBERT A. RITSCH, CHIEF, DIVISION OF FEDERAL LAND ACQUISITION, BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION
C. DOUGLAS HOFE, DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

Mrs. HANSEN. We now have the Bureau of Land Management and our principal witness is Mr. George Turcott, the Associate Director.

GENERAL STATEMENT

Please insert your general statement in the record and summarize it for the committee.

(The statement follows:)

Madam Chairman, our request today is for $1,823,000 in fiscal year 1973 funds. This includes $516,000 to continue our in-fee and easement acquisition program along the Rogue River in Southwestern Oregon, $13,000 to initiate advance planning and preacquisition work on the Oregon and California portions of the Pacific Crest Trail, $75,000 to complete the acquisition program in the Rio Grande River and $1,219,000 to initiate the acquisition of key tracts in the King Range National Conservation Area.

I would like to mention the accomplishments and plans for our acquisition and scenic easement program. The Rio Grande acquisition program involving eight parcels was begun in 1970. Three tracts have been acquired embracing 536 acres; four tracts covering 292 acres are presently under negotiations and a final 670 acre tract is scheduled for acquisition in fiscal year 1973. The Rio Grande program is interesting but very complex because some of these tracts include old Spanish land grants.

The Rogue River program involves some 304 tracts covering 4,758 acres. Four tracts with a total 425 acres have been acquired and three tracts of 210 acres are presently being negotiated. The outlook for this program is a completion of all acquisition by fiscal year 1978.

One-hundred forty-six tracts covering 17,555 acres in the King Range National Conservation Area have been identified for acquisition. To date, negotiations are underway on nine tracts containing 3,450 acres. A major acquisition program is planned in fiscal year 1973. Additional acquisitions will be scheduled over the next 5 years.

An initial preacquisition program for the Pacific Crest Trail in Oregon is planned for fiscal year 1973. The acquisition program will not begin until after this fiscal year. One of the main reasons for this delay is due to provisions of the National Trail System Act, which does not provide for eminent domain. Therefore, all land owners on a given segment of the trail must be willing to grant access before any tracts are acquired.

It is a pleasure to be here today to discuss our fiscal year 1973 land acquisition program and to provide any additional information which may assist this committee.

Mr. TURCOTT. Madam Chairman, our request today is for $1,823,000 from the land and water conservation fund. Some of the details of this request are in the prepared statement which we have just submitted. A summary for the program in fiscal year 1973 is as follows:

For the Rogue River, $516,000 which will accomplish the acquisition of 290 acres encompassing 20 tracts; $75,000 for the Rio Grande, covering 670 acres and with one tract; $13,000 for advanced planning and some location work on behalf of the Pacific Crest Trail; and $1,219,000 to initiate a major program of acquisition in the King Range National Conservation Area. In the King Range, there are 12,000 acres involving 60 tracts.

UNOBLIGATED BALANCES

Mrs. HANSEN. What was your unobligated balance as of June 30, 1971?

Mr. TURCOTT. Could I refer that question to my associate, Paul Vetterick, our budget officer?

Mr. VETTERICK. As of June 30, 1971, it was $356,616.

Mrs. HANSEN. What do you project as your unobligated balance as of June 30, 1972?

Mr. VETTERICK. $6,500.

KING RANGE NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA

Mrs. HANSEN. $1,219,000 is requested for acquisition of land at the newly established King Range National Conservation Area. Give us the details on this.

Mr. TURCOTT. Yes. In terms of the long-range program which we hope to accomplish by fiscal year 1978, there are an estimated 21,000 acres to be acquired. In fiscal year 1972, we plan to acquire by exchange 3,445 acres. This leaves about 17,500 acres to be acquired, most of which will be acquired under the land and water conservation fund. As I mentioned previously, the fiscal year 1973 program is planned for the acquisition of 60 tracts, 12,000 acres. We feel that about 35 of these tracts will be secured through exchanges, and 25 tracts will be purchased.

Mrs. HANSEN. When was this area authorized?

Mr. TURCOTT. The King Range National Conservation Area was authorized under Public Law 91-476 enacted October 21, 1970.

LANDS UNDER BLM JURISDICTION

Mrs. HANSEN. How much land is under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management?

Mr. TURCOTT. As of yesterday, prior to the Secretary's announcement on Alaska, we managed about 478 million acres of surface. That includes Alaska and also petroleum reserve No. 4 on which the Bureau has some responsibilities.

Mrs. HANSEN. How much land did you recently lose?

Mr. TURCOTT. Actually, we still have management responsibilities on these lands. However, all but about 14 or 15 million acres of public lands are included in the proposed withdrawals. In Alaska, we manage about 275 million acres at the current time.

Mrs. HANSEN. What will be the status of this land after yesterday's withdrawal?

Mr. TURCOTT. The Bureau will still administer all of these various withdrawals until the final report is submitted to the Congress in accordance with the act, and Congress acts. Then the withdrawals will be made final. I would assume, Madam Chairman; that once any one of these withdrawals are made final, then the administering agency as determined by the Secretary will assume the jurisdiction.

PACIFIC CREST TRAIL

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the present acquisition work you plan on the Pacific Crest Trail for which you are requesting $13,000?

Mr. TURCOTT. Most of this effort is preacquisition work. The Bureau will be working on 34 miles of trail southeast of Medford, Oreg., where there are intermittent tracts of BLM lands involved. Working closely with the Forest Service, we have established the initial line of where the trail will go, kind of a presurvey line. There now

will be considerable work done in identifying the exact trail location and working with the landowners in developing a consensus as to values and acquisition. We cannot condemn under this act. Thus, we will have to work these things out with the landowners on any given trail segment before any acquisition can begin.

Mrs. HANSEN. Why is this not included as an administrative cost?

Mr. RITSCH. Madam Chairman, if I might say something on that. We have determined that the work that is necessary to determine land ownership, specific trail locations, and exact acreage on which to conduct the appraisal work for the property, are incidental costs to the acquisition of the property.

Mrs. HANSEN. I suppose this is true on every acre that is acquired.

Mr. RITSCH. Yes, ma'am; all agencies do put part of their cost into that, plus title search and the associated legal work that goes with actually conveying the land to the United States.

RIO GRANDE RIVER

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the total acreage of the Rio Grande River?

Mr. TURCOTT. Within the Wild River on the Rio Grande there is a total of 13,941 acres of land in public ownership. The total acreage within the boundary amounts to 15,439 acres.

Mrs. HANSEN. How much land do you plan to acquire in this area?

Mr. TURCOTT. The total acreage for acquisition on the Rio Grande Wild and Scenic River is 1,498 acres. Our fiscal year 1973 program calls for acquisition of one tract of 670 acres, which will complete our acquisition program in the Rio Grande.

USE OF FUNDS FOR PREACQUISITION WORK

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $13,000 for Pacific Crest Trail. This is the first time I have noticed a planning item of this type being requested in a land acquisition program.

For the purpose of legislative history please discuss the policy of including planning funds in a land acquisition program. I can foresee the day when 50 percent of the requests will be for planning and 50 percent for land acquisition if the committee does not restrict this policy.

Mr. HOFE. If I may say, Madam Chairman, with regard to this, that which is incidental to the direct acquisition—planning in that sense—the surveys, the legal work—it has been our policy to allow that, but not the overall, broad planning. It breaks out here for the first time perhaps because we anticipate not acquiring any of the land within fiscal year 1973. Were we going to——

Mrs. HANSEN. I know, but is this going to become the policy of the future?

Mr. HOFE. It may be that we used the wrong word in saying "planning". We do say "preacquisition costs," which would never,

so far as we are concerned, extend to let us say a master planning of a new recreation area.

Mrs. HANSEN. I want this made very plain for the record because there will be no funds for land and water acquisitions if planning funds for the thousands of acres that are contemplated for purchase are included in this activity.

Mr. HOFE. It is not our intention and we have not done so in the past.

Mrs. HANSEN. Why is the Pacific Crest Trail an exception?

Mr. HOFE. The policy we have followed allows for funding those items which are so closely linked to the actual acquisition that they are an inseparable part of the acquisition costs. It breaks out here only because we anticipate that the acquisition is not going to occur during the coming fiscal year.

Mrs. HANSEN. Has this occurred previously?

Mr. HOFE. I have never before seen a situation where some of the acres of an area are not going to be bought in the same year. You may be saying if your are not going to buy within the year——

Mrs. HANSEN. The intent of the legislation was to limit this program to water and land acquisitions. The land and water acquisition program does include funds for title search and surveying, but this current request for planning funds is a substantial departure from your previous policy.

Mr. HOFE. I would need some clarification on that, because it has been, as much as I can recollect, our policy.

As you say, Madam Chairman, when there are acres included it is understood that the dollars reflect not only the price that will be paid, but the cost of the survey or whatever. In the instance we are talking about now, there are no acres because we believe the acquisition will not occur until fiscal year 1974. Had we felt that there would be an acquisition of acres this year, this line item would have been the same as any of the others.

Mrs. HANSEN. I think there is a great desire by the bureaus to have certain administrative costs included in the Land and Water Conservation Fund to reduce their operating budgets. What could occur is a siphoning off process.

Mr. HOFE. I agree with you, Madam Chairman, that there can be a siphoning off process. I would respectfully suggest this is not inserted for that purpose, and it is our intention not to allow the funds that are intended primarily to acquire land to be diverted to even those items which become peripheral to the land acquisition. That is our policy, and there is no intention in this line item to depart from that policy, because we, too, are very much aware of what you characterize, and properly so, as a possible siphoning off process.

Mrs. HANSEN. I want the record to be clear on that item. Mr. McDade?

Mr. MCDADE. Nothing at this point, thank you.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

WITNESSES

JOHN R. McGUIRE, ASSOCIATE CHIEF
EDWARD W. SCHULTZ, DEPUTY CHIEF, NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM
RUSSELL P. McROREY, ASSOCIATE DEPUTY CHIEF, NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM
G. DOUGLAS HOFE, DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

Mrs. HANSEN. We now have the Forest Service and our principal witness is Mr. John R. McGuire, the Associate Chief.

GENERAL STATEMENT

Mr. McGuire, please insert your general statement in the record and summarize it for the committee.

(The statement follows:)

STATEMENT OF JOHN R. McGUIRE, ASSOCIATE CHIEF, FOREST SERVICE

Madam Chairman and members of the committee, recreation use of the national forest system reached a new high of approximately 182,000,000 visitor-days during calendar year 1971. Recreation use of the national forests has increased the past 4 years at an average annual rate of almost 9 million visitor-days. The greatest need for additional recreation opportunities is in the national forests of the eastern United States where public ownership is limited but where large population centers exist. While there are extensive areas of public lands in the western United States, acquisition of private lands within the Wilderness System, National Recreation Areas, Wild and Scenic Rivers, and other key tracts remains a high priority.

We are greatly concerned on how to meet the ever-increasing recreation use demand, particularly in the national forests serving the populous eastern United States. The national forests in the East are well located in relation to the major population centers, but generally the best recreation lands within these forests are not now publicly owned. This results from the early land acquisition efforts under the Weeks Act of 1911, to acquire valuable watershed and timber producing lands. Much of the land remaining in private ownership has the highest potential for public recreation use and development. Frequently these private lands compliment the existing national forest ownership and are needed to provide the traditional out-of-doors experience sought by the hiker, the hunter, the fisherman, the camper, and many others.

The Land and Water Conservation Fund Act provides the means of acquiring the needed lands to meet the growing recreation demands. As of January 1, 1972, we have acquired or placed under contract to acquire nearly 574,000 acres of fine recreation lands within the national forest system. We are very proud of the fact that this represents 59 percent of all Federal lands acquired under the act utilizing only 24 percent of the funds available, for Federal agencies, at an average price of $186 per acre. The amount of desirable land needed for public recreation purposes within the national forests and the flexibility of selecting between equally desirable tracts are, in large measure, the reasons for our success to date.

If past accomplishments are obvious, the needs for the future are equally clear. While we have made a good start much more still needs to be done if the purposes of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act are to be realized. More and more of the available private lands are being closed to public use. In order to provide additional area needed for public use and avoid adverse development and the inherent higher cost, the acquisition of key tracts requires immediate attention.

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

As I mentioned earlier, we feel that the Forest Service has made substantial progress in carrying out the land acquisition program financed by the fund. With

the $142 million available through the fiscal year 1972 appropriation we have acquired or placed under contract to acquire 573,700 acres at a total cost of $107 million. An additional 62,700 acres has been optioned at a cost of about $13 million (see chart No. 1). Notable accomplishments this past year include purchase of 10,500 acres on the Nevada side of Lako Tahoe within the Toiyabe National Forest, purchase of an additional 1,000 acres within three national recreation areas, and purchase of 1,100 acres within the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

PROPOSED FOREST SERVICE 1973 PROGRAM

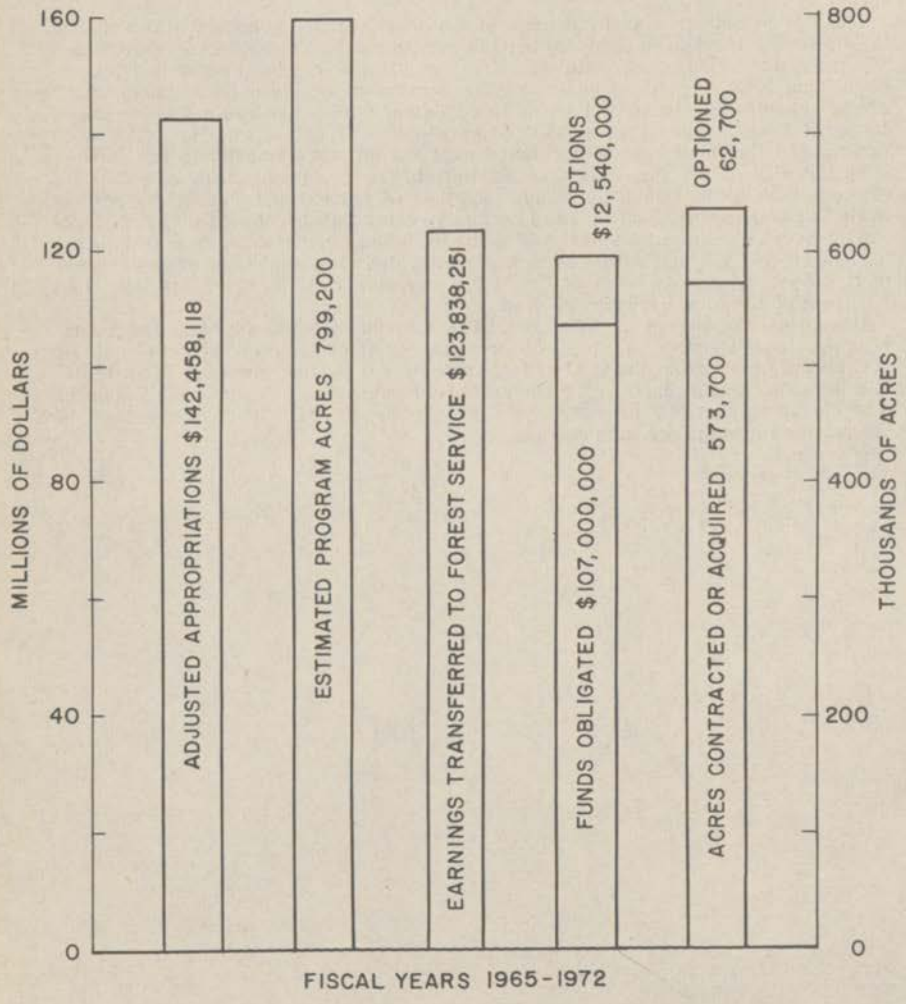
The Forest Service and the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation have worked closely in developing recreation land acquisition programs for Forest Service purchases. The program before you contains a total of $10,919,000 for Forest Service acquisitions. This consists of $8,419,000 for purchases within specially designated areas, i.e., national recreation areas, Lake Tahoe, wilderness and primitive areas, National Trails System, National Wild and Scenic Rivers. In addition, $2,500,000 is proposed for purchases of national forest inholdings primarily in the East.

Specifically it includes a total of 383 individual tracts containing 35,600 acres of recreation lands. Chart No. 2 indicates that 66 percent of this total acreage is in the Eastern United States. The Land and Water Conservation Fund Act limits Forest Service acquisitions in the West to 15 percent of the acreage added to the national forest system. Although this program includes 34 percent of the acreage in the West, purchases west of the 100th meridian to date aggregate less than 9 percent of the total acreage acquired.

Improvements valued at $373,250 will be purchased with the land and represent less than 4 percent of the total program. Most of the improvements will be sold and removed from the land after purchase and consist mostly of farm buildings located on uneconomical farm units, old cabins and residences. Whenever possible and practical, improvements will be used until amortized as part of the recreation management program.

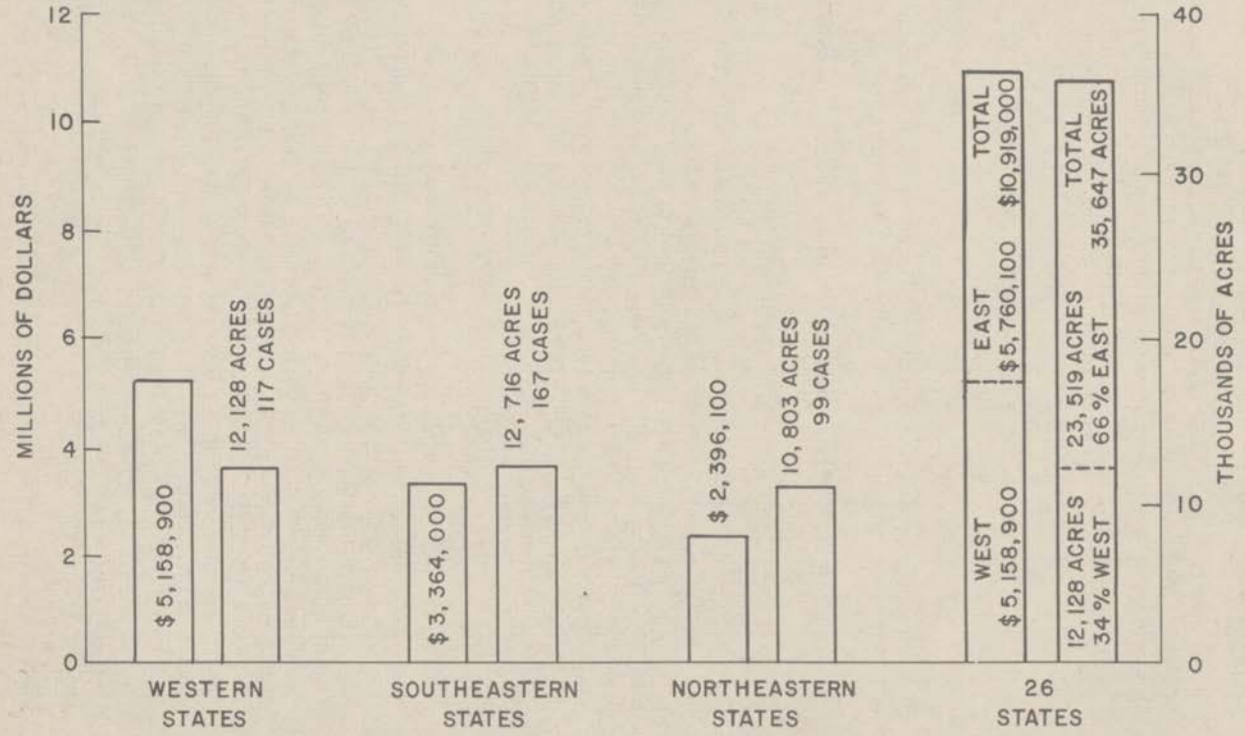
LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND ACT
STATUS OF FOREST SERVICE PROGRAM
AS OF JANUARY 1, 1972

CHART #1



LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND ACT
FOREST SERVICE 1973 PROGRAM

CHART #2



Mr. McGuire. I will be pleased to do that, Madam Chairman.

As of January 1, 1972, the Forest Service has acquired, or placed under contract to acquire, nearly 574,000 acres of fine recreation lands within the National Forest System. We are very proud of the fact that this represents 59 percent of all Federal lands acquired under the act but it has utilized only 24 percent of the funds available for Federal agencies. We feel that the Forest Service has made substantial progress in carrying out the land acquisition program financed by the fund, with the $142 million available through fiscal year 1972. We have acquired, or placed under contract to acquire, the 574,000 acres that I had mentioned at a total cost of $107 million. Additionally, 62,700 acres have been optioned at a cost of about $13 million. Notable accomplishments this past year include purchase of 10,500 acres on the Nevada side of Lake Tahoe within the Toiyabe National Forest, purchase of an additional 1,000 acres within the three national recreation areas and purchase of 1,100 acres within the National Wildlife and Scenic Rivers System.

1973 PROGRAM PROPOSALS

The program before you requests a total of $10,919,000 for Forest Service acquisitions. This consists of $8,419,000 for purchases within specially designated areas, that is, national recreation areas, Lake Tahoe, wilderness and primitive areas, national trails system, and national wild and scenic rivers. In addition, $2.5 million is proposed for purchases of national forest inholdings primarily in the East.

Madam Chairman, that completes my summary. I will be happy to answer any question you may have.

UNOBLIGATED BALANCES

Mrs. Hansen. What was your unobligated balance as of June 30, 1971?

Mr. McGuire. $27 million.

Mrs. Hansen. What unobligated balance do you project for June 30, 1972?

Mr. McRorey. $20 million.

REDUCTION PROPOSED IN 1973

Mrs. Hansen. In 1972, the amount available for the Land and Water Conservation program was $56.8 million. Your budget estimate for 1973 is $10.9 million. Why this large decrease?

Mr. McGuire. Madam Chairman, the reduction to the $10.9 million program level reflects 1973 budget policy to discontinue purchases of general recreation lands in the national forests.

Mrs. Hansen. Why?

Mr. McGuire. The proposed program for purchasing such general recreation lands was not allowed for these reasons. First, under the legacy of parks initiative, priority is on providing additional grant assistance to enable State and local governments to provide more parks in or near the cities, and second, studies have indicated that most recreation occurs close to home. Most visitation to Federal recreation areas occurs only during a few days each year during peak season weekends,

and the most popular forms of recreational activities do not require large land and water areas.

Under the land and water conservation fund, from fiscal year 1965 through 1972, a total of at least $102 million has been appropriated to purchase 635,000 acres of general recreation land, of which 615,000 acres were in the national forests.

I think to brief all that, the point is that the intention of the Administration is, first, to get more money into State and local government lands so that local recreation areas can be purchased.

Mrs. HANSEN. I am talking about the Federal share.

Mr. MCGUIRE. In the Federal share the policy is to put the funds into the designated areas.

Mrs. HANSEN. If this were the case you wouldn't be purchasing land for the protection of endangered species.

Mr. HOFE. Madam Chairman, with regard to the endangered species, that is considered as being—and I grant you the terminology may not be the best—one of the newly authorized areas since that act was passed in 1960. That accounts for a number of those being included.

Mrs. HANSEN. The Everglades National Park was originally authorized in 1949.

Mr. HOFE. I was responding to your listing of the number of endangered species.

Mrs. HANSEN. The same situation exists in this case.

INCREASE IN VISITATION RATE

How much has the rate of visitations increased on forest lands for the past 5 years?

Mr. SCHULTZ. Madam Chairman, that rate would run about 6 percent a year almost annually.

Mrs. HANSEN. I believe, if I am not mistaken, you have the highest visitation rate of any outdoor agency.

Mr. SCHULTZ. I believe that is correct.

Mrs. HANSEN. For example the Mount Hood National Forest is located near a densely populated area in the State of Oregon. The Olympic National Forest in Washington serves the population area of Seattle, Bremerton, and so forth. This is the case in many States.

Mr. MCGUIRE. That is correct, Madam Chairman. In fact, the number of visitor days now is approaching one per capita, just on the national forests. Last year we were around 182 million visitor days.

Mrs. HANSEN. The national forests serve as a catalyst in recreation. The forest lands offer camping, hunting, fishing, water sports, and so forth.

Mr. MCGUIRE. This is correct.

EFFECT OF REDUCED FUNDS

Mrs. HANSEN. What effect will this reduction have on your program in the various States and areas?

Mr. MCGUIRE. Many of our national forests, as you know, are in the Eastern United States, and within these national forests many of the best recreation sites remain in private ownership. This reduction means that we will have to defer the acquisition of these sites, and consequently defer the offering of adequate recreational opportunities in many areas.

Mrs. HANSEN. Isn't it true that during this period the land in private ownership can be used for speculation and development?

Mr. MCGUIRE. This is happening in many, many parts of the country. Subdivisions, recreation home sites, resorts and other developments are going in on these private lands.

USE OF ADDITIONAL FUNDS

Mr. OBEY. What Forest Service project which cannot be funded in this budget could be funded if $10 million more were available?

Mr. SCHULTZ. We don't have this.

Mrs. HANSEN. How much did the Forest Service originally propose to the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation?

Mr. MCGUIRE. We began our discussions with the Bureau of Outdoor recreation at the level of $31.9 million.

Mrs. HANSEN. Would the $31.9 million level meet the majority of your needs?

Mr. MCGUIRE. That is correct.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you have the capability to acquire land at a greater pace in fiscal 1973?

Mr. MCGUIRE. Yes, we do.

Mrs. HANSEN. Are there various acreages, in addition to those included in your budget estimate, which you should acquire in 1973 in order to avoid price escalation or to take advantage of the availability of such land?

Mr. MCGUIRE. Yes, there are substantial acreages where we anticipate price increases, if acquisition is not made in the immediate future. Land values are going up rapidly in most areas.

LETTER FROM SENATOR CHURCH

Mrs. HANSEN. I am quoting from a letter I received from the very distinguished Senator from Idaho, Senator Church:

I would like to call to your attention an Interior appropriation need that is not adequately phased in the budget submitted by the administration. In the course of my review of fund requirements for wilderness areas, wild and scenic river areas, recreation areas, and other designated areas administered by the U.S. Forest Service, I have found that the requirements for funds from the land and water conservation fund have not been met in the amount recommended for allocation in the fiscal year 1973 budget.

The President's budget for fiscal year 1973 requests an allocation of $11.045 million from the land and water conservation fund to the U.S. Forest Service.

Then he goes on and makes the following comparison.

Your committee and Congress chose to increase the requested amount last year by almost $10 million to a total of $29.652 million. This action recognized the many urgent needs for purchase of private inholdings, purchase of areas authorized for acquisition, and additions to areas administered by the U.S. Forest Service. There is a similar need this year for an increase in the allocation of land and water conservation to the U.S Forest Service. The backlog of fund needs continues at a time when marked changes are taking place in our requirements for recreation. Land acquisition at places such as Alexander Springs, Fla., Allegheny National Forest, Superior National Forest, Minn., selected lands in National Forests in Washington, and several locations in Colorado are good examples of national needs. Failure to meet some of these needs at this time will lead to the loss of these areas recognized to be of national importance. The amount recommended for allocation in the President's budget should be increased by an

amount at least equal to that appropriated last year, perhaps a total of $30 million compared with the amount requested.

To cite some specific needs in Idaho, there is a need for approximately $4 million to purchase private inholdings in the national forest in Hells Canyon along the Middle Snake River. Hells Canyon is the deepest river canyon in North America, and contains some of the most magnificent scenery in the Northwest. A number of proposals have been made for the use of Hells Canyon, one being the construction of power dams, another being its designation as a national river, to permit time to complete studies that will give us a better idea of how the area can best be managed. The U.S. Senate has passed S. 488, a bill placing a 7-year moratorium on the construction of dams along the river. This places any action in this area in abeyance until a decision is made of future use. However, a threat has developed as to the future of Hells Canyon. Commercial developers are urging the few individuals who have private land holdings along the Snake River to sell their property for commercial development.

It is also my expectation that Sawtooth National Recreation Area bill will be passed, and the bill authorizing an expenditure of $19.8 million for the land acquisition by the Forest Service for the Sawtooth NRA.

What he cites are only some examples of the reasons for an increase in the Forest Service allotment funds.

Mr. Obey indicated a moment ago the needs in Wisconsin. The State of Idaho has a large forest recreation use.

Therefore, it seems to me the funds you are requesting are woefully inadequate.

If some of the land that may become available in Oregon is not acquired now, the preservation of that land may not continue.

SAWTOOTH NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

Mr. McGUIRE. We are well aware of the problems you mention. The Sawtooth land, of course, will qualify as part of a designated area if the Sawtooth legislation passes Congress this year.

HELLS CANYON

Hells Canyon lands are threatened by development. As the Senator mentioned, there are five tracts, totaling about 12,000 acres. We understand there have been some moves made toward developing these lands that could lead to their conflicting use.

LAKE TAHOE (MILLER LAKE PROPERTY)

Mrs. HANSEN. Another item that has been brought to the committee's attention is the Lake Tahoe–Miller Lake property. This acquisition is supported by people who want the environment preserved. They say, "We have fished here, we would like our children to fish here."

Mr. McGUIRE. We have no plans for the Miller Lake property in this budget as you know, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. I know you haven't. If you had the opportunity would you purchase this property?

Mr. McGUIRE. It would be a desirable acquisition; yes, if we had the opportunity and the funds.

SNAKE RIVER LANDS

Mrs. HANSEN. Is this also true of the Snake River lands?

Mr. McGUIRE. They certainly should be acquired as soon as the funding situation permits.

Mrs. HANSEN. Considering your requests, it appears as if you are never going to be in a position that permits adequate funding.

Mr. MCGUIRE. That seems to be the case.

WILSON MOUNTAIN PRIMITIVE AREA

Mrs. HANSEN. Justify your request of $112,000 for the Wilson Mountain primitive area in Colorado.

Mr. MCGUIRE. This primitive area includes a gross area of about 28,000 acres of which something over 800 acres are patented mining properties. If we are going to put this into wilderness category, and we are studying it for that purpose, we are going to have to acquire this private tract in order to obtain control so we don't have some nonconforming development.

WHISKEYTOWN-SHASTA TRINITY

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $1,250,000 for Whiskeytown-Shasta Trinity. Will this complete your acquisition in this area?

Mr. MCGUIRE. In the Whiskeytown-Shasta Trinity area, we are now 42 percent complete. It would take another $1.8 million to complete all of the necessary acquisitions. So this is just another step in that direction.

FLAMING GORGE

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $150,000 for Flaming Gorge to acquire unimproved subdivision lots. Did a developer get in ahead of your plans?

Mr. MCGUIRE. I suspect that is what happened. Again in Flaming Gorge we are only a little over 7 percent complete. It would take nearly $2 million to complete it.

MOUNT ROGERS NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $1 million for Mount Rogers NRA to acquire 3,500 acres of land.

Mr. MCGUIRE. That is correct. This is part of the Mount Rogers National Recreation Area in Virginia. This recreation area acquisition is 30 percent complete and it will take another $5.5 million to complete.

SPRUCE KNOB–SENECA ROCKS

Mrs. HANSEN. Justify your request of $1 million for Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks, W. Va.

Mr. MCGUIRE. Here, again, the task is about one-fourth complete. The remaining acquisition will take about $6 million.

Mrs. HANSEN. Of the total amount $151,000 is requested for improvements. How many houses and barns do you plan to acquire?

Mr. MCGUIRE. I don't think we have the number with us. We can supply it. Our intention is to sell these and remove them from the site.

(The information follows:)

The improvements on the properties proposed for purchase in the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area are located on 12 tracts. They consist of 10 old houses, six barns, and two vacation cabins.

MAZATZAL WILDERNESS

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $29,000 for Mazatzal Wilderness Area. What is involved here?

Mr. MCGUIRE. There are several of these private tracts.

Mrs. HANSEN. What land costs $1,450 an acre?

Mr. SCHULTZ. This is one of several private ownerships remaining in this wilderness area. This particular tract is at an entrance point to this wilderness and is developable. This is a key tract to acquire in this particular place.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many more acres do you plan to acquire in this area?

Mr. SCHULTZ. 209 acres.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many acres are currently in this area?

Mr. SCHULTZ. There are 205,137 acres in the Mazatzal Wilderness Area.

Mr. MCROREY. Land to be acquired represents mainly back country. Other developable areas have been acquired.

SUPERSTITION WILDERNESS

Mrs. HANSEN. Justify your request of $50,000 for Superstition Wilderness.

Mr. MCGUIRE. This is in another wilderness area and the last remaining private tract within the area.

Mrs. HANSEN. Considering the cost per acre it must be one of the last remaining tracts.

Mr. MCGUIRE. This is near the entrance point. I suppose it is ideal recreation property with other tracts in the vicinity going for that kind of money.

Mrs. HANSEN. How much more land do you plan to acquire at this area?

Mr. MCGUIRE. This should complete the acquisition in Superstition.

JOHN MUIR WILDERNESS

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $17,000 for the John Muir Wilderness Area. Will this complete the acquisition in this area?

Mr. MCROREY. Approximately 978 acres are left in that area. It is extremely desirable to acquire all of the inholdings in the wilderness system, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many acres do you own at John Muir Wilderness Area?

Mr. MCROREY. 503,258.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many total acres do you expect to acquire?

Mr. MCROREY. 504,263.

MAROON BELLS SNOWMASS WILDERNESS

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $17.000 for the Maroon Bells Snowmass Wilderness Area in Colorado. Will this complete your land acquisition program at this area?

Mr. MCROREY. There are 234 acres remaining in that particular wilderness. Madam Chairman, generally the inholdings are lands

which are capable of development and the reason for acquiring them, of course, is to prevent adverse development.

Mrs. HANSEN. I understand.

SAN JUAN PRIMITIVE AREA

Mrs. HANSEN. How much land do you own in the San Juan Primitive Area in Colorado and how much land do you plan to acquire?

Mr. MCROREY. We own 238,407 acres at the present time. There are 1,593 acres of private inholdings to be acquired.

IDAHO PRIMITIVE AREA

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $40,000 for the Idaho Primitive Area. How much land do you own at this area?

Mr. MCROREY. 1,225,000 acres.

Mrs. HANSEN. How much more land do you plan to acquire?

Mr. MCROREY. Approximately 8,000 acres.

TOIYABE NATIONAL FOREST

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $1,200,000 for the Toiyabe National Forest in Nevada. This will not complete your acquisitions in this area?

Mr. MCGUIRE. No, ma'am, there is a large volume of possible acquisitions.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many acres do you own in this area?

Mr. MCGUIRE. We have three national forests, not all of them entirely within the Tahoe Basin.

Mrs. HANSEN. I know.

Mr. MCGUIRE. Maybe we can give you an estimate quickly here.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert in the record the total amount of land that is now owned in the Tahoe Basin and the number of acres remaining to be acquired.

Mr. MCGUIRE. We will be glad to do that.

(The information follows:)

Governmental jurisdiction over the land in the Lake Tahoe Basin is complex. The area encompasses two States, six counties, and three national forests. Over half—57 percent—of the 202,030 acres of land area is federally owned—mostly national forest land. Of nearly 75 miles of lake shoreline, about 8 miles belong to the States, and 12 miles are in national forests. The public ownership, as of January 1, 1972, is distributed as follows:

	Acreage
Federal:	
Eldorado National Forest	85,518
Tahoe National Forest	12,060
Toiyabe National Forest	18,016
Bureau of Reclamation	64
Total	115,658
State parks:	
California	3,552
Nevada	6,047
Total	9,599

In order to fully protect certain areas now in private ownership which should remain undeveloped because of their vulnerability to environmental damage,

public acquisition is highly desirable. Estimated acreage that still needs to be acquired is 36,000 acres. It is anticipated that approximately 3,000 acres will be acquired through land exchange leaving 33,000 acres to be purchased at a total cost of $42 million.

AVAILABILITY OF LAND AT TAHOE BASIN

Mrs. HANSEN. Also please explain for the record the availability of this land. As I understand it, if this land isn't acquired soon, it will become highly developed. Is that correct?

Mr. MCGUIRE. That is correct.

Mr. SCHULTZ. What has happened since the Tahoe studies have been completed by the Commission, many of the people that own land in the area have seen the handwriting on the wall and they are in a position now that they would like to sell those properties. It is a willing seller market in many situations at Lake Tahoe on these properties yet to be acquired.

MIDDLE FORK OF THE SALMON

Mrs. HANSEN. You have several requests for the Middle Fork. Will this complete the acquisition in these areas?

Mr. MCGUIRE. In the case of the Middle Fork of the Salmon, we still have a long way to go. This is just the first purchase. We still will need another million dollars to complete the program.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert in the record the total acreage owned, the total acreage that has yet to be acquired, and what you estimate those costs to be.

Mr. MCGUIRE. We will be pleased to do that.

Mrs. HANSEN. Also indicate the number of years it will take to acquire the lands.

(The information requested follows:)

The following table shows the additional acreage and estimated cost of lands needed for the national wild and scenic rivers that are now administered by the Forest Service:

State and river	Acreage, Forest Service	Acreage to acquire	Estimated total cost
Idaho-Middle Fork Clearwater	49,640	5,260	$2,100,000
Idaho-Salmon	30,218	11,769	1,000,000
California-Feather	13,209	11,791	3,500,000
Missouri-Eleven Point	3,905	10,290	2,500,000
Oregon-Rogue	8,573	3,160	1,400,000

Note: It is anticipated that acquisition of all the land needed for management of the above rivers will be completed in the 1976 fiscal year.

OAK CREEK CANYON

Mrs. HANSEN. Justify your request of $13,900 for Coconimo National Forest.

Mr. MCGUIRE. This is another one that is in a highly desirable recreation area, Oak Creek Canyon. The canyon is very scenic with a trout stream, and so on, easily accessible to urban people. The public facilities are overcrowded and we feel this would be a desirable purchase to put into public ownership.

CLARK NATIONAL FOREST

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $48,600 for the Clark National Forest. Will this complete the acquisition in this area?

Mr. MCGUIRE. I am sure it does not. We can provide the rest of the program.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please do.

(The information follows:)

The 5-year program for purchase of additional recreation land needed for public use aggregates 40,460 acres at a total cost of $5,550,000 for the Clark National Forest and 32,865 acres at a total cost of $7,840,000 for the Mark Twain National Forest.

TOLEDO BEND RESERVOIR

Mrs. HANSEN. You plan to purchase land in Newton County, Tex., at a cost of $1,140 per acre. Why is the cost so high?

Mr. SCHULTZ. Madam Chairman, these are lands on the Toledo Bend Reservoir and provide the shoreline needed for public use. These lands are of very high value at this point.

LAKE CHELAN

Mrs. HANSEN. You plan to acquire land at the Wenatchee National Forest at a cost of $2,122 per acre. I assume this is lakeshore land?

Mr. MCGUIRE. Yes, it is on the shore close to Lake Chelan.

Mrs. HANSEN. Will this provide a public beach?

Mr. SCHULTZ. This is near the upper end of Lake Chelan and the national recreation area. This provides about 2,900 feet of frontage on the lake and is needed for development of the public camping facilities and will also include 2,000 feet along Fish Creek.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is this land owned by one individual?

Mr. SCHULTZ. That is correct.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. McDade.

Mr. MCDADE. No questions.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Thank you very much.

MONDAY, MARCH 27, 1972.

BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

WITNESSES

G. DOUGLAS HOFE, JR., DIRECTOR
ROMAN H. KOENINGS, DEPUTY DIRECTOR
A. HEATON UNDERHILL, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FOR STATE PROGRAMS
WILLIAM C. DENT, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FOR PLANNING AND STUDIES
ROBERT L. EASTMAN, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FOR FEDERAL PROGRAMS

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee will come to order. We now have the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, and our principal witness is Mr. Hofe, the Director.

We are happy to welcome you and your staff back to the committee.

General Statement

I am sure you have a general statement which you may insert in the record.

(The statement follows:)

Madam Chairman, we wish to express our pleasure on being here again to discuss with you the programs of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.

Since I appeared before you last year, several important organizational changes have occurred. The Bureau has been realigned departmentally under the Assistant Secretary for Program Policy. Assistant Secretary Larson's broad responsibilities for departmentwide program policy create a climate favorable to exercising the Bureau's broad recreation coordinative functions.

Within the Bureau, we have created the new structure that I mentioned to you last year as being in the planning stage. In general, we have merged related functions for greater efficiency, thereby reducing the number of our divisions, and are in the process of shifting a number of personnel from the Washington office to the field. By so doing, regional operations are being further strengthened to bring decisionmaking close to the people, and to provide better technical assistance to the States and cities. One major step applies to the Land and Water Conservation Fund to be discussed later, but which deserves mention in this context. During the past year, consistent with the Federal assistance review program, we delegated to the regions additional responsibilities in the State grant program; now all projects, except those under the Secretary's contingency reserve, are approved in the field. Previously, the field limit had been $100,000 per project. We also delegated authority for approval of State plan projects to regional directors.

In his environmental message to the Congress on February 8, 1972, President Nixon again gave emphasis to providing recreational opportunities in our major urban centers. We will continue to provide technical assistance to cities by advising them and coordinating with other Federal agencies that can contribute to meeting their outdoor recreation needs. Also, the Bureau hopes to again assist the cities and the Department of Labor in administering the recreation support program which last year provided grants to the Nation's 111 largest cities for recreation activities for disadvantaged children.

Salaries and Expenses

The total "Salaries and Expenses" portion of the fiscal year 1973 budget request is $4,011,000. I will present it in its three main categories: "Planning and Research," "Federal Coordination," and "Technical Assistance."

The request for the first, "Planning and Research," is $1,871,000. The nation wide outdoor recreation plan is scheduled for completion and publication during 1973. The principal staff effort will be devoted to the development of information and data to enable the Bureau through the Secretary to provide the President and the Congress with a plan to meet the outdoor recreation needs of the American people.

We are progressing on schedule in accordance with the direction received from the Secretary and in consonance with the language contained in the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act of 1972. We have maintained progress even though appropriations for this activity were substantially cut for the current fiscal year.

The Bureau recognizes the significance and value inherent in the preparation of what truly is a historic document; and while our initial effort at publication was unsuccessful, it was not fruitless. Much information and valuable experience has been gained. Both the information obtained and the experience gained have and will serve the outdoor recreation needs of the American people. The Secretary of the Interior is firmly committed to the development of a quality plan in 1973 which will provide a sound basis for decisionmaking.

We are pleased to report that publications containing basic data gathered earlier for the nationwide plan on both public and private recreation lands, on facilities, and on two surveys of outdoor recreation activities are being printed and will be available shortly. The basic data is useful to States in the preparation of their outdoor recreation plans and to other public and private agencies.

Water resource problems and special natural resources situations will be investigated and reviewed as a part of the planning and research activity. Water continues to play an increasingly significant role as a resource base for providing outdoor recreation opportunities. Nearly one-fourth of all outdoor recreation is and will continue to be dependent on water. The Bureau will participate in studies of the Bureau of Reclamation and selected proposals of the Corps of Engineers and of other Federal agencies to provide assistance in the formulation of the recreation component of such studies. In addition, it will review other Federal agency reports on water development proposals, as well as applications by private interests which require a Federal license or permit for hydroelectric developments or for dredging and other related work in navigable waters. The purpose of our review work will be to assure that adequate consideration is given to the preservation of natural, scenic, and recreational resources and to providing opportunities for meeting outdoor recreation needs. Of particular importance in this area will be our greatly increased responsibility for reviewing environmental impact statements prepared by Federal water resources development and regulatory agencies as required by the National Environmental Policy Act. We expect to handle an estimated 600 statements in the water resources field alone.

The Bureau will also continue to study rivers to determine if they qualify for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic River System. Trails, noted by Congress as possible additions to the National Trails System will be investigated, and wilderness proposals will be reviewed in relation to recreation needs. The Bureau will continue to evaluate national recreation area proposals against the criteria for national recreation areas.

The fiscal year 1973 budget request for Federal coordination is $1,077,000. This will involve a large number of environmental impact statements regarding major Federal actions. Our aim is to see that Federal expeditures create or preserve high quality outdoor recreation opportunities and experiences in high quality environmental settings.

The Bureau's role in the recreation and environmental aspects of Federal highway development projects is expanding. From some 8,000 highway improvement projects anticipated in fiscal year 1973, we expect to receive over 3,000 environmental statements, and about 1,500 of these will require extensive review under section 4(f) of the 1966 Department of Transportation Act. Our manpower will be rationed to those projects of major environmental impact.

The Bureau will continue to use the COMPARE System to determine the potential effectiveness of various proposed Federal recreation projects toward meeting priority recreational needs. In addition, the Bureau will continue to monitor and encourage research activities in the outdoor recreation field and serve as a clearinghouse for recreation research.

The fiscal year 1973 budget request for technical assistance is $1,063,000. The President's February 8, 1972, message on the environment specifically referred to administration and departmental actions in making unutilized and underutilized Federal real properties available to States and their political subdivisions for park and recreation purposes. These actions are the direct result of Executive Order No. 11508 and the enactment of Public Law 91–485, which serve as one of the vehicles to carry out the President's "Legacy of Parks" program of creating parks where people live.

Under the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, and prior to 1970, some 400 surplus Federal real properties had been conveyed to States and their political subdivisions. Since 1970 and the enactment of Public Law 91–485 the President has announced the transfer of 63 properties for park and recreation purposes. These comprise nearly 12,000 acres and are valued at over $53 million. These 63 properties are in 28 States and nearly all are located in or near urban centers. During fiscal year 1973, we estimate that 100 or more will be made available to States and their political subdivisions for park and recreation purposes.

In addition to planning and negotiating transfer, the Bureau has compliance responsibility on all of this ever growing total. Experience indicates that we can expect numerous requests to provide technical and planning assistance to State and local governments and the concerned private sector in their efforts to establish and develop recreation programs and projects to meet national and regional needs. The Bureau will screen these requests to determine priorities on the basis of public need for both urban and rural recreation opportunities and seek to service those of greatest significance.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please summarize your general statement.

Mr. HOFE. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

Before I summarize the statement I would like to indicate to you and the committee that Assistant Secretary Larson is out of town. Representing him here today is the Deputy Assistant Secretary, Mr. Lyons.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you want to introduce your staff?

Mr. HOFE. Yes; at the table with me is the Deputy Director, Mr. Koenings. Also accompanying us, Assistant Director Underhill; our Budget Officer, Mr. Brodsky; Assistant Director Jones; Assistant Director Eastman; and Assistant Director Dent of my staff.

In summarizing my statement, Madam Chairman, I will be very brief.

REORGANIZATION

As you know, since we last appeared before you on our salaries and expenses budget the Bureau has been realined departmentally under the Assistant Secretary for Program Policy, Mr. Larson. With his broad responsibilities for departmentwide program policy, a favorable climate has been created for exercising the Bureau's recreation coordinative functions.

Within the Bureau, we have created a new structure that I mentioned to you last year as being in the planning stage. We have been working on it for a year or more. In general, we merged related functions and thereby reduced the number of divisions. We are in the process of shifting a number of personnel from the Washington office to the field. By doing so, the regional operations are being further strengthened to provide technical assistance to the States and cities.

STATE GRANTS

You alluded, Madam Chairman, to our prior meeting. There is one point on the Land and Water Fund which is appropriate to mention here, the fact that on the grant program we have decentralized so that all grants other than those from the contingency reserve are now handled in the regions and may be approved there. The only ones that come to Washington are those which might have a policy implication not previously decided, and those which are for contingency funding.

Mrs. HANSEN. Where are your regional offices located?

Mr. HOFE. The regional offices are located in Seattle, San Francisco, Denver, Ann Arbor, Atlanta, and Philadelphia.

Mrs. HANSEN. You say your regional offices approve the grants. What procedures do you have so that one region doesn't exceed its grant ceiling?

Mr. HOFE. In terms of the grants themselves, each region is responsible for a particular number of States. Each State has been apportioned a particular amount of money. There would be no chance of overlap. With regard to the salaries and expenses, the budget request of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation is $4,011,000 in three categories—planning and research, Federal coordination, and Technical Assistance.

NATIONWIDE PLAN

The request for planning and research is $1,871,000. We are progressing on schedule with the nationwide outdoor recreation plan,

which we now schedule for publication during 1973. This is in accordance with the direction received from the Secretary and in consonance with the language contained in the Interior and Related Agencies Apropriations Act of 1972.

I can also report that publications containing basic data gathered earlier for the nationwide plan on both public and private recreation lands, on facilities, and on two surveys of outdoor recreation activities are being prepared and will be available shortly. Water resource problems and natural resources situations will be investigated and reviewed as a part of the planning and research activity. Nearly one-quarter of all outdoor recreation is, and will continue to be, dependent on water. We will also continue to study rivers to determine if they qualify for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic River System. Trails, noted by Congress as possible additions to the National Trails System, will be investigated and wilderness proposals will be reviewed in relation to recreation needs.

FEDERAL COORDINATION

In fiscal year 1973, the budget request for Federal Coordination is $1,077,000. This will involve a large number of environmental impact statements regarding major Federal actions. The Bureau's role in the recreation and environmental aspects of Federal highway development projects is expanding. From approximately 8,000 highway projects for fiscal year 1973, we expect to receive over 3,000 environmental statements. Fifteen hundred of these will require extensive review under section 4(f) of the 1966 Department of Transportation Act.

SURPLUS PROPERTY

The fiscal year 1973 budget request for Technical Assistance is $1,063,000. The President's February 8, 1972, Message on the Environment specifically referred to administration and departmental actions in making unutilized and underutilized Federal real properties available to States and their political subdivisions for park and recreation purposes. These actions are the direct result of Executive Order 11508 and the enactment of Public Law 91–485, which serve as one of the vehicles to carry out the President's "Legacy of Parks" program of creating parks where people live.

Since 1970 and the enactment of Public Law 91–485 the President has announced the transfer of 83 properties for park and recreation purposes. These are valued at over $57 million and comprise over 14,000 acres.

I might note that these statistics are up-to-date figures, which are different from those in the printed statement. This statement was prepared some months ago.

That concludes the summary of my statement. I and members of my staff will be pleased to try to answer any questions you and committee members might have.

REALINEMENT WITHIN DEPARTMENT

Mrs. HANSEN. Until recently your Bureau reported directly to the Assistant Secretary for Public Land Management. We understand your operations have now been assigned to the Assistant Secretary for

Program Policy. Give us the details on this realinement and indicate the benefits which are expected to accrue from this change.

Mr. HOFF. The shift from Assistant Secretary for Public Land Management to Assistant Secretary for Program Policy was directed by the Secretary in late August, I believe, of last year. The underlying principle with regard to the shift stems from the fact that the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation performs a coordinating role with regard to recreation within the Department and within the executive branch. It is not a land managing agency. As such, perhaps it does not fit within the categories of those agencies that were under the jurisdiction of the Assistant Secretary for Land Management. On the other hand, the Assistant Secretary for Program Policy has departmentwide responsibility for coordinating policies of the Department.

Since the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation is a coordinating planning agency, it seemed logical that moving it under the new Assistant Secretary, whose role was the same, albeit on a broader aspect, was the proper thing to do. Those were the reasons, as I understand it, for the transfer.

I can say that it is working as was intended. As I am sure, Madam Chairman, you can understand, at the beginning there was a matter of becoming acquainted with the new role and working out varying situations—which have all worked out. It seems to me a propitious move for the Bureau.

JUSTIFICATION MATERIAL

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert the justifications at this point in the record.

(The justifications follow:)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

Salaries and Expenses

Appropriation, 1971	$3,895,000	
Supplemental appropriation, 1971	275,000	
Total appropriation, 1971		$4,170,000
Appropriation, 1972		3,949,000

Summary of Increases and Decreases, 1973

	Base for 1973	Increase + or Decrease (-) 1973	
Planning and Research			
Program decrease, Nationwide Plan substantially completed F.Y. 1972	$ 525,000	$-275,000	
Program increase, Water Resources - Environmental statement review	1,017,000	+205,000	
Program decrease, Resource Area Studies - Elimination of studies of State/local trails, urban recreation areas and rural NRAs	517,000	-117,000	
Federal Coordination			
Program increase, Environmental Impact Statements/4f reports	926,000	+201,000	
Technical Assistance			
Program increase, Surplus property aspects, "Legacy of Parks"	879,000	+233,000	
Savings resulting from employment reduction		-185,000	
Net increase, 1973			+62,000
Budget estimate, 1973			$4,011,000

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Analysis by Activities

Activity	F.Y. 1971 Amount Available	Fiscal Year 1972		
		Total Appropriation	Transfers	Adjusted Amount Available
1. Planning and research	$2,514,016	$2,144,000	--	$2,144,000
2. Federal coordination	899,082	926,000	--	926,000
3. Technical assistance	751,248	879,000	--	879,000
Unobligated balance lapsing ..	5,654	--	--	--
Total	4,170,000	3,949,000	--	3,949,000

	F.Y. 1971 Amount Available	F.Y. 1972 Amount Available	F.Y. 1973 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1973 Compared with 1972	Page Reference
1. Planning and research	$2,514,016	$2,144,000	$1,871,000	$-273,000	BOR-3
2. Federal coordination	899,082	926,000	1,077,000	+151,000	BOR-13
3. Technical assistance	751,248	879,000	1,063,000	+184,000	BOR-17
Unobligated balance lapsing ..	5,654	--	--	--	
Total	4,170,000	3,949,000	4,011,000	+ 62,000	

1. PLANNING AND RESEARCH

Analysis of Subactivities

Subactivity	F.Y. 1971 Amount Available	F.Y. 1972 Amount Available	F.Y. 1973 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1973 Compared with 1972	Page Reference
1. Nationwide Planning	$1,005,606	$ 525,000	$ 239,000	$-286,000	BOR-4
2. Water Resources and Resource Area Studies	1,378,686	1,534,000	1,550,000	+16,000	BOR-5
3. Research and Education	129,724	85,000	82,000	-3,000	BOR-12
Total	2,514,016	2,144,000	1,871,000	-273,000	

1. PLANNING AND RESEARCH

A. Nationwide Planning: F.Y. 1972, $525,000; F.Y. 1973, $239,000; decrease $286,000. The decrease consists of:

	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount	Positions	Total Program	Total Positions	Explanation
1.	$ - 275,000	-15	$239,000	10	Substantial completion accomplished in F.Y.72
2.	- 11,000	--	--	--	Savings resulting from employment reductions
	$ - 286,000	-15			

Cost Factors Involved in Decrease

1. Reduction of salaries and related costs.

2. Savings resulting from employment reductions.

Need for Funds Requested:

Nationwide outdoor recreation planning, like most other planning, is a continuous process. Through coordination with Federal, State, and local agencies, opportunities and needs are identified. The planning process then allows assessment of problems and alternative solutions necessary to provide the types of recreation opportunities needed and desired.

The Nationwide Plan is a prime vehicle for providing guidelines to State and local governments and the private sector, which must continue to carry the major responsibility for meeting needs. The plan must be action oriented and continually addressed to current problems needing resolution.

In accordance with the directives from the Secretary of the Interior and the Congress, the Bureau is engaged in the preparation of a plan for publication in 1973. The major data gathering and analytical work and the preparation of the initial draft of the plan permits a reduction in the staff required for the final preparation of the plan in fiscal year 1973.

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Fiscal year 1973 will be the period of time in which the final draft will be completed and prepared for publication. The major thrust of the plan will be the identification of significant recreation and related environmental problems to be resolved in achieving outdoor recreation goals and the development of alternative solutions. Principal staff activities will be devoted to: (a) drafting of final policy, program and action alternatives to be included; (b) redrafting selected narrative materials as appropriate to reflect policy decisions and to reflect the latest legislative and other accomplishments occuring prior to the time the plan goes to press; and (c) preparing final graphics, charts, tables, and other statistical materials needed to complement and illustrate the plan text.

In carrying out the responsibility of the Secretary of the Interior for plan maintenance, preliminary staff work will also be devoted to development of procedures for monitoring the implementation of the plan; development of a system of trend indicators covering both activities and governmental and private investments in outdoor recreation; and establishment of a broadened, continuous data supply and planning information system for assistance to public agencies.

B. Water Resources and Resource Area Studies: Fiscal year 1972, $1,534,000; fiscal year 1973, $1,550,000; increase $16,000. The increase consists of:

	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount	Positions	Total Program	Total Positions	Explanation
1.	$+205,000	--	$1,168,000	66	Provides for increased workload in multidisciplinary study and review of environmental aspects of water development proposals.
2.	-117,000	-6	382,000	18	Elimination of urban recreation area, rural NRA and State/local trail studies.
3.	-72,000		--	--	Savings resulting from employment reductions.
	+16,000	-6			

This subactivity may be further subdivided:

	1972	1973	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
Water Resource Studies	1,017,000	1,168,000	+151,000
Resource Area Studies	517,000	382,000	-135,000
Total	1,534,000	1,550,000	+ 16,000

Cost Factors Involved in Increases

1. In fiscal year 1973, no additional new positions are requested. Funds in the amount of $166,000 are required for salaries, benefits and supportive costs to annualize the equivalent of eight permanent positions authorized in a prior fiscal year, and $39,000 is required to cover a proportionate share of increases in general Bureau expenses and statutory within-grade salary costs.

2. Reduction of salaries and related costs.

3. Savings resulting from employment reduction.

Water Resource Studies

In fiscal year 1973, additional manpower is required to support the Bureau's activity in the field of Federal water resources planning which stems primarily from the Bureau's Organic Act (Public Law 88-29), the Federal Water Project Recreation Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-72), and the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (Public Law 91-190).

Need for Increase: The additional workload in this area results directly from the Bureau's responsibilities in the implementation of the National Environmental Policy Act. Additional personnel trained in natural resources management, biology, forestry, economics, and related social sciences are necessary to provide multidisciplinary skills needed to assess adverse environmental impacts or proposed developments and to determine feasible alternatives. The minimal increase in funds requested in fiscal year 1973 will allow the Bureau to augment its staff slightly and to intensify its effort in this sensitive area. The Bureau expects to receive for review about 600 environmental statements prepared by the Bureau of Reclamation, Corps of Engineers, and other water resources development and regulatory agencies. The requested increase will permit in-depth review of only 1/3 of the statements anticipated -- selected on the basis of significance of impact on recreation and the environment.

In addition, Bureau activity in water resource planning work will continue in three major areas:

Investigation of Federal Water Development Projects - The Bureau participates in the investigation of water development proposals of the Bureau of Reclamation and selected proposals of the Corps of Engineers and other Federal agencies to determine the impact of water development on outdoor recreation, natural and scenic resources, and other aspects of associated environmental values. Measures needed for resource conservation and for recreation enhancement are recommended as a component of the proposed project. Assistance is provided in the formulation of overall project plans to assure that full consideration is given to outdoor recreation potentials and the environmental values.

Review of Reports and License and Permit Applications - The Bureau reviews reports on proposals for water resource development by the Bureau of Reclamation, the Corps of Engineers, other governmental agencies, and by private interests which require a Federal license or permit. Such reviews determine whether adequate consideration has been given to the preservation of natural, scenic, and recreational resources and related environmental values, to the opportunities which the project may afford for meeting outdoor recreation needs, and to determine the extent to which proposed recreation and fish and wildlife developments conform to and are in accord with State outdoor recreation plans.

The Bureau is involved in the reevaluation of certain Corps of Engineers projects involving significant changes in recreation benefit and cost data during the post-authorization planning phase. The Bureau expects about 40 post-authorization review requests from the Corps of Engineers in fiscal year 1973. It is expected that the Bureau will review the recreation aspects of authorized projects of the Bureau of Reclamation as well.

The Bureau reviews permit applications submitted by the Corps of Engineers for dredging, filling, excavation or other related work in navigable waters. Bureau participation in the permit program is on a highly selective basis wherein substantive comments are provided only in those cases where it is believed significant recreational and environmental values would be adversely affected. Consequently, of the more than 6,000 permit applications screened annually by the Bureau, comments are provided on about 200.

Water and Related Land Resources Planning - Comprehensive water and related land resources planning for the Nation is an interagency program coordinated by the Water Resources Council. Work is scheduled in accordance with a consolidated interagency budget which provides for reimbursable financing of the Bureau's studies.

Bureau participation in regional studies requires an appraisal of outdoor recreation needs which can be met through conservation, development, and use of water and related land resources. Studies are made of outdoor recreation potentials and environmental values giving full consideration to alternative or competing uses of the resources. The Bureau assists in plan formulation and prepares reports for the river basin commission or other State-Federal interagency groups having primary responsibility for preparing a coordinated plan. The Bureau expects to be involved in 4 regional studies in fiscal year 1973.

Status of Program

During the past year about 85 individual Federal water development projects were studied by the Bureau. A general plan of development with respect to outdoor recreation and environmental considerations is recommended in each study report prepared for such projects.

The Bureau reviewed and prepared comments on nearly 900 reports regarding water development proposals submitted by Federal and non-Federal interests. Of these, about 400 involved the review of environmental impact statements. Other reports included about 70 applications by private interests seeking licenses from the Federal Power Commission; more than 75 water resources development projects reports by the Bureau of Reclamation and the Corps of Engineers including about 25 post-authorization reviews; and 100 miscellaneous reports of other agencies. The Bureau furnished formal comments on 216 applications for Department of the Army navigation permits.

The Bureau's program of comprehensive water and related land resources planning studies during the past year involved 19 major water resources regions. The field effort for 15 of these studies involved final report review requiring close coordination with the concerned River Basin Commissions and State-Federal Interagency Groups. At the Washington level, some effort was directed toward providing staff assistance to the Water Resources Council. In addition to the comprehensive studies, the Bureau began participation on a full-time basis in the Western United States Water Plan Study being conducted under the direction of the Bureau of Reclamation.

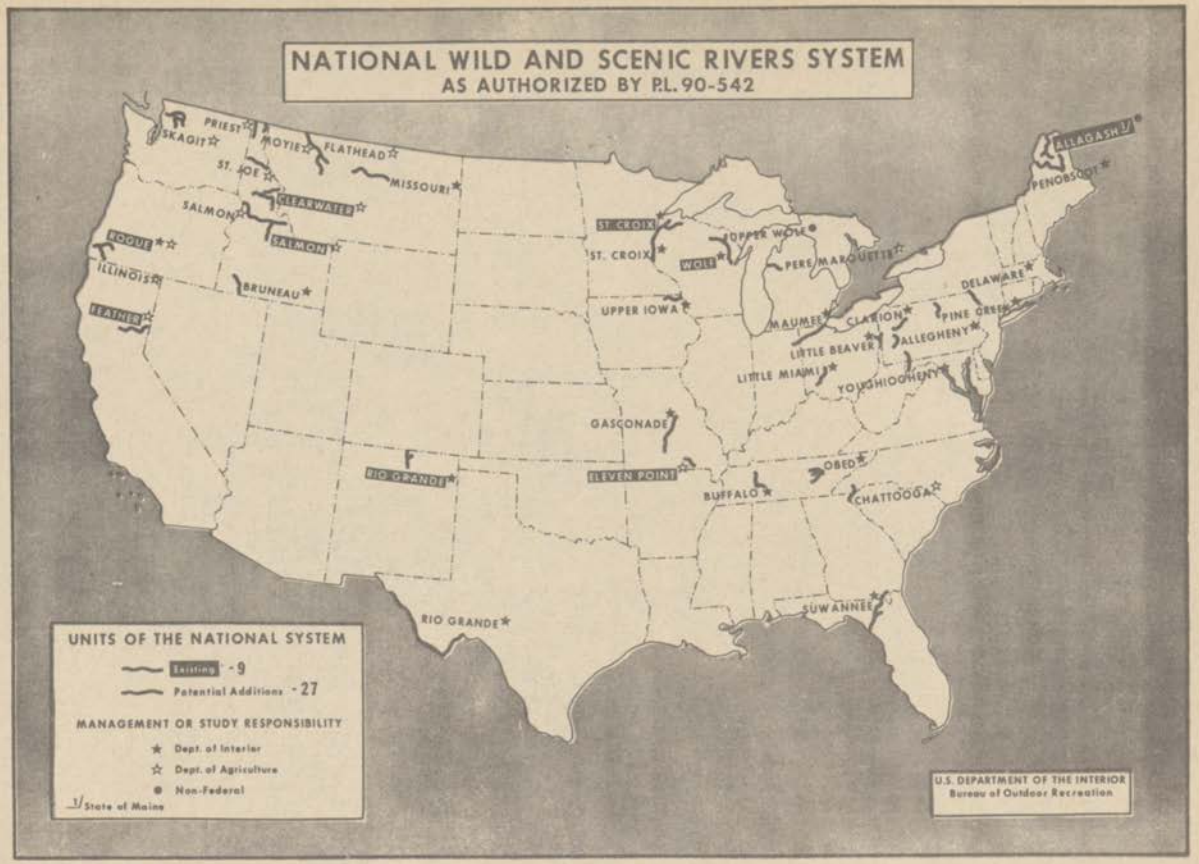
Resource Area Studies

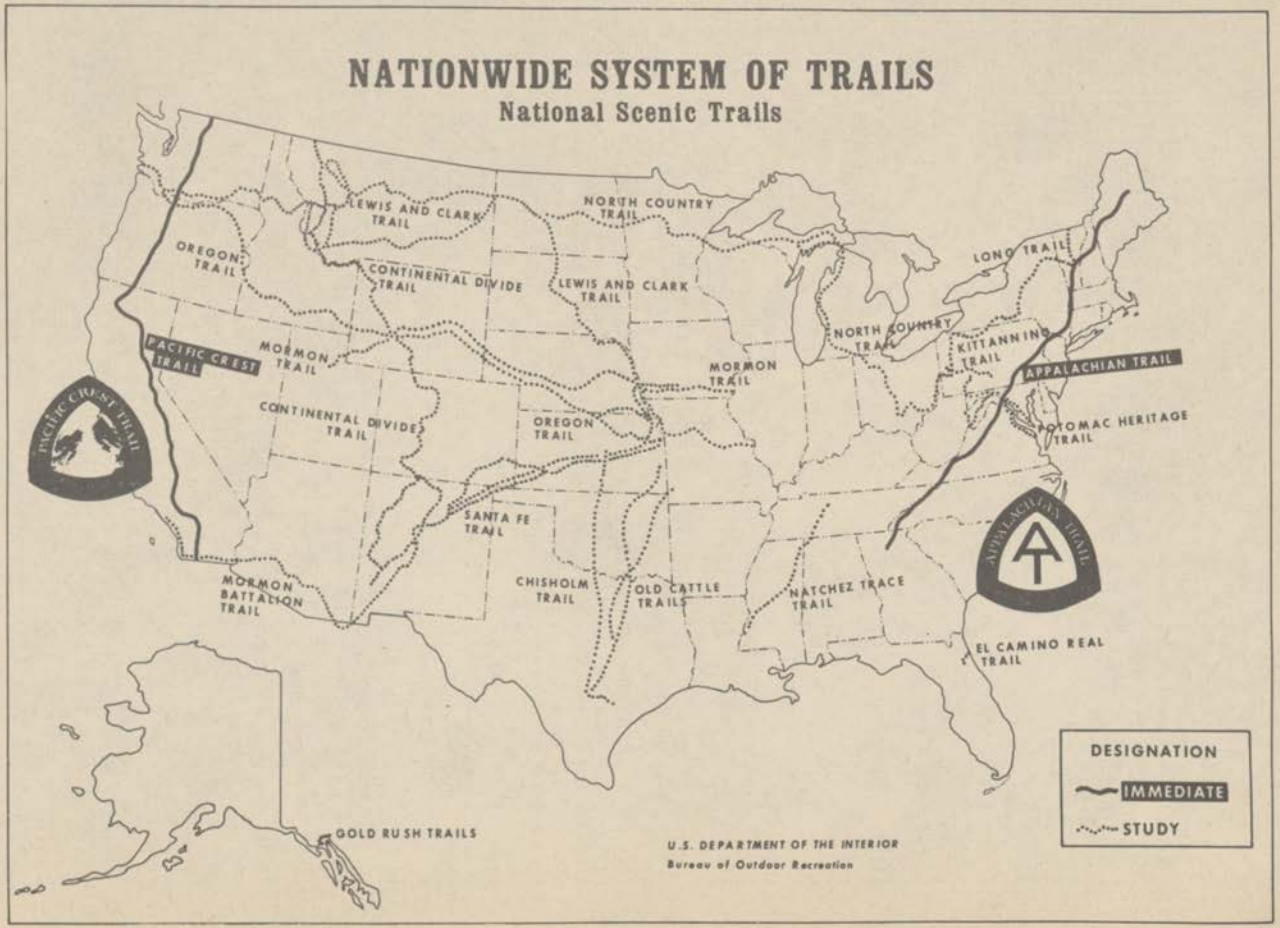
In fiscal year 1973, the Bureau's activity in resource area studies will be reduced by elimination of studies of urban recreation areas, rural National Recreation Areas, and State/local trails. Work in the following areas will remain at basically the same program level as in the previous year.

Wild and Scenic Rivers Studies - Section 5 of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (Public Law 90-542) designated 27 rivers for study during the period 1968-1978, to determine whether they should be included in the national system. The Bureau expects to complete 4 studies, continue 2 studies and initiate 4 new studies in fiscal year 1973. In addition, the Bureau will continue to assist and coordinate the Department of the Interior input into Forest Service studies involving 8 rivers. The Bureau will also continue to work with State and local governments to provide guidance and assistance which would permit the inclusion of selected State designated free-flowing river areas in the national wild and scenic rivers system. More than 400 such areas have been identified by the States as having potential free-flowing values.

National Trail Studies - Section 5(c) of the National Trails System Act (Public Law 90-543) designated 14 trails to be studied in order to determine the feasibility and desirability of including them in a national system of recreation and scenic trails. During fiscal year 1973, the Bureau will complete the Continental Divide Trail study and continue action on the North Country and Oregon Trails. Investigation of the Long Trail, is expected to be started in fiscal year 1973.

The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation encourages States, counties, and communities to make full and creative use of existing or potential recreation trails.


NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM
AS AUTHORIZED BY P.L. 90-542
PRIEST
SKAGIT
MOYIE
FLATHEAD
ST. JOE
MISSOURI
CLEARWATER
SALMON
ROGUE
SALMON
ILLINOIS
BRUNEAU
FEATHER
ST. CROIX
UPPER WOLF
WOLF
PERE MARQUETTE
ST. CROIX
UPPER IOWA
MAUMEE
CLARION
DELAWARE
PINE CREEK
LITTLE BEAVER
ALLEGHENY
LITTLE MIAMI
YOUGHIOGHENY
ALLAGASH 1/
PENOBSCOT
GASCONADE
RIO GRANDE
ELEVEN POINT
BUFFALO
OBED
CHATTOOGA
RIO GRANDE
SUWANNEE
UNITS OF THE NATIONAL SYSTEM
Existing - 9
Potential Additions - 27
MANAGEMENT OR STUDY RESPONSIBILITY
Dept. of Interior
Dept. of Agriculture
Non-Federal
1/ State of Maine
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation


NATIONWIDE SYSTEM OF TRAILS
National Scenic Trails
LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL
NORTH COUNTRY TRAIL
OREGON TRAIL
CONTINENTAL DIVIDE TRAIL
LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL
LONG TRAIL
NORTH COUNTRY TRAIL
KITTANNING TRAIL
PACIFIC CREST TRAIL
MORMON TRAIL
MORMON TRAIL
APPALACHIAN TRAIL
CONTINENTAL DIVIDE TRAIL
OREGON TRAIL
POTOMAC HERITAGE TRAIL
SANTA FE TRAIL
MORMON BATTALION TRAIL
CHISHOLM TRAIL
OLD CATTLE TRAILS
NATCHEZ TRACE TRAIL
EL CAMINO REAL TRAIL
GOLD RUSH TRAILS
DESIGNATION
IMMEDIATE
STUDY
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation

Wilderness Areas - Under the provisions of the Wilderness Act (Public Law 88-577), the Bureau is responsible for reviewing wilderness area proposals of the National Park Service, the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and the Forest Service for inclusion of new areas in the National Wilderness Preservation System. In fiscal year 1973, the Bureau expects to review 23 such proposals. The Bureau also conducts studies and makes reports as necessary, and participates in field and legislative hearings on wilderness matters.

Status of Program

During the past year the Bureau completed its work on wild and scenic river studies on the Lower St. Croix, Little Miami, Missouri and the Delaware. Studies continued on the Obed, Buffalo, Allegheny and the Youghiogheny. Bureau studies of the Gasconade and Little Beaver were initiated. In addition, the Bureau provided planning assistance on eight wild and scenic river studies being conducted by the Forest Service, and aided the States in developing programs that will permit inclusion of selected State and local free-flowing rivers in the national system.

The Bureau completed its report on the Potomac Heritage Trail. Studies of the North Country and Oregon Trails continued through fiscal year 1972. The Bureau also reviewed proposals for national recreation trails to be administered by appropriate Federal, State, local and private interests. Secretary Morton has named 30 such trails to be included in the national system of trails. The Bureau played the lead role in the National Symposium on Trails held in June 1971, in Washington, D.C. The symposium, sponsored jointly by the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture, and the Open Lands Project, a Chicago-based conservation organization, was attended by approximately 450 people from 41 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and two Provinces of Canada.

The Bureau reviewed and prepared comments on 41 wilderness proposals prepared by the Forest Service, National Park Service, and the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. During the past year, the President forwarded to the Congress 21 proposals comprising 2.2 million acres to be added to the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Recreation reports of the proposed Golden Gate National Recreation Area (NRA) in San Francisco and the Addicks-Barker Reservoirs in Houston have been completed by the Bureau. The Four Seasons urban recreation study in Denver has been substantially completed by the Bureau. A number of special studies involving complex and controversial proposals have required considerable staff effort during the past year. These studies include Lake Tahoe, Pyramid Lake, a proposed Upper Mississippi NRA, and the Alaska Pipeline. The Bureau also had a lead role in the completed joint study of a proposed San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge. Legislation for this proposal is pending before the Congress.

C. Research and Education: Fiscal year 1972, $85,000; fiscal year 1973, $82,000; decrease $3,000. The decrease consists of:

	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount	Positions	Total Program	Total Positions	Explanation
1.	$-3,000	--	$82,000	5	Savings resulting from employment reductions

Cost Factors Involved in Decrease

1. Savings Resulting from Employment Reductions

Program of Work: The Bureau's research and education program will be maintained at a level just slightly lower than that of the previous year. It will be at a level considered to be the minimum at which a supportive in-house effort can be sustained. The principal areas of interest will consist of: (1) evaluating and reporting on current techniques for measuring and predicting the need for and use of outdoor recreation areas and facilities; (2) continuing to monitor current recreation research activities and publication of a Catalog of Outdoor Recreation Research; (3) cooperative staff efforts with others in the continuing development of environmental education programs; (4) engaging in and encouraging research directed at providing needed analytical techniques for dealing with problem areas and assessing the effectiveness of recreation programs in meeting needs; and (5) continuing evaluation of certain socio-economic aspects such as recreation spending, leisure time trends, vacations, and variations in work weeks and their effect on outdoor recreation.

The Bureau will continue to perform planning and monitoring activities in the Interior Department's Earth Resources Observation Satellite (EROS) program. The Bureau also participated with N.A.S.A. and the U.S.G.S. in exploratory research in the EROS program.

Status of Program: The Bureau has centered its efforts on monitoring research in progress and current research reference literature. Research in progress has been published in the Bureau's Catalog of Outdoor Recreation Research, prepared in cooperation with the Science Information Exchange of the Smithsonian Institution.

2. FEDERAL COORDINATION

Federal Coordination: Fiscal year 1972, $926,000; fiscal year 1973, $1,077,000; increase $151,000. The increase consists of:

	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount	Positions	Total Program	Total Positions	Explanation
1.	$+201,000	--	$1,077,000	61	To enable the Bureau to review Environmental Impact Statements/Section 4(f) statements of major environmental significance.
2.	-50,000	--	--	--	Savings resulting from employment reductions.
	$+151,000	--			

Cost Factors Involved in Increase

1. $166,000 is needed for salaries, benefits and supportive costs to annualize the equivalent of eight permanent positions authorized in a prior fiscal year, and $35,000 is required to cover a proportionate share of increases in general Bureau expenses and statutory within-grade salary costs.

2. Savings resulting from employment reductions.

A. Federal Programs Review

Review of Environmental Statements and Section 4(f) Reports

Need for Increase: The expanded workload results from the Bureau's overview responsibility on the recreation and environmental aspects of Federal highway development projects. Due to recent administrative limitations on the number of governmental personnel, no new permanent positions are requested for this significant area of Bureau activity. Because of these manpower restrictions, our efforts will be limited to reviewing statements which have major environmental significance.

Plan of Work: Environmental impact and Section 4(f) activities are concerned with all forms of transportation projects--highways, airports, bridges, railroads, and urban transit systems--involving Federal assistance or approval. The Bureau's objectives in this area are: (1) to prevent the encroachment of transportation projects on public recreation areas and wildlife refuges; (2) if encroachment is unavoidable, to insure that maximum planning is effected to minimize the harm to such areas; (3) to insure that the potential of the Nation's highway program to meet outdoor recreation needs is fully realized; and (4) to comment on the adequacy of the statement in describing the effect of the proposed project on the environment.

Status of Program: The Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, estimates that there will be up to 8,000 highway improvement projects in fiscal year 1973. The Bureau expects to receive over 3,000 statements and estimates that approximately 1,500 of these will require extensive review. Section 4(f) reviews--now an integral part of the Department of Transportation environmental statements--are included in the number of statements requiring extensive review. This workload entails, at a minimum, a preliminary review and screening of all statements, requiring coordination with programs involving existing and proposed park and recreation areas, wild rivers, trails, national recreation areas, grant-in-aid projects, etc. Detailed or in-depth reviews either

for preliminary or final consideration require attendance at agency meetings, public hearings, field reviews, reports and comments, and general coordination of the project. In order to utilize our limited manpower in the most effective manner, we are presently reviewing only those statements which indicate a probability of major environmental consequences.

Data Processing and Statistics

Plan of Work: The data processing function maintains a data bank and provides recurring and special tabulations for administrative and research purposes. In fiscal year 1973, the major new effort will be directed toward expanding the historical and current computer tape record to include up-to-date socio-economic and recreation resource statistics, and expanded information on the grant-in-aid program. These data will improve program administration by providing a more current and complete picture of resources and population for new area studies and for measuring program effectiveness.

The first issue of Selected Outdoor Recreation Statistics was published early in fiscal year 1972, but many important sectors of the recreation field could not be covered in the initial report. Identification of additional sources of data will be carried out to fill some of these gaps. The availability of Selected Outdoor Recreation Statistics provides Bureau staff and the general public with a convenient handbook of reference material on recreation data.

Status of Program: The facility, budget, program and employment information from local government recreation agencies, collected by the National Recreation and Park Association, has been added to the computer files and data on the financial and administrative aspects of the Land and Water Conservation Fund are on a current basis.

Tabulations and analytical runs of resource and socio-economic information in the data bank are provided regularly to program staff and administrators. Copies of computer tapes in the data bank are also made available to qualified recreation researchers upon request.

Historical series on the number of visits to Federal and State recreation areas by State are being assembled and will be maintained on a current basis for general distribution. One of the environmental monitoring indices to be published by the Council on Environmental Quality will utilize the material produced from these series.

COMPARE Program Review and Evaluation System

Plan of Work: Program evaluation activities in fiscal year 1973 will include a cost-benefit and/or cost-effectiveness evaluation of proposed Federal recreation projects, with principal emphasis on projects proposed for authorization or funding under the Land and Water Conservation Fund. As in the past, this work will assist officials in determining the potential effectiveness of proposed projects toward meeting the nation's most critical outdoor recreation needs.

Status of Program: During the past year, program accomplishments include (1) completion of quantitative evaluations of all projects proposed for funding under the Land and Water Conservation Fund; (2) identification for further study of potential Federal lands which might be converted to park and recreation use in areas of highest need; (3) completion of the initial development and testing of improved evaluation procedures, which will enable the Bureau to consider the relative merits of three alternative means of meeting outdoor recreation needs, i.e., purchase of land, more intensive development of existing land, or increased emphasis on non/capital programs; (4) conduct of analyses to determine relative need for recreation land, facilities and programmed activities (e.g., Summer in the Parks) at various population density levels; and (5) initiation of work which

will accord fuller consideration to plans of State and local agencies when determining need for Federal outdoor recreation projects.

Other Federal Program Review

Plan of Work: Pursuant to Section 2(g) of Public Law 88-29, the Bureau promotes coordination of Federal plans and activities generally related to outdoor recreation. This coordination effort involves evaluation of various programs and reports, preparation of special studies, and keeping informed on the growing number (over 260) of Federal programs related to outdoor recreation. These Federal outdoor recreation programs provide a vast amount of recreation opportunities to the public, but they are numerous, complex, diverse, and costly. The objective of Federal Program Review is to maximize the effectiveness of recreation programs through improved coordination among Federal agencies and with State and local governments, as well as private organizations.

Status of Program: New steps are underway to improve the Federal Program Review effort by strengthening coordination among agencies concerned with outdoor recreation activities. Intra and inter-departmental advisory groups are being reestablished on a regular basis to serve as a coordinating mechanism to deal with outdoor recreation problems. The advisory groups will be the vehicle for joint studies of various subjects in conjunction with nationwide planning for outdoor recreation. One of the problems now under discussion concerns the overuse of Federal recreation areas.

B. Legislative Review and Liaison

Plan of Work: Because of the broad scope of the Bureau's functions in the fields of outdoor recreation, environmental enhancement, and conservation generally, the relationship of other Federal agencies in these fields, and the cooperative work with the States, the Bureau is necessarily concerned and heavily involved with a large number of legislative proposals suggested by Executive agencies. The sharply increased activity in such legislation during the past several years is expected to continue during fiscal year 1973. It is anticipated that many new bills covering the entire spectrum of outdoor recreation programs and the quality of the environment will be introduced during the fiscal year. These proposals are reviewed by the Bureau and analyses are made of their outdoor recreation implications and effect upon the environment.

Status of Program: Under the legislative review and liaison program, drafts have been made of proposed legislation and amendatory language to existing laws affecting Bureau responsibilities, and substantive and policy positions of the Bureau have been developed on a wide range of legislation such as conservation, resource development, fish and wildlife, and outdoor recreation proposals. Such work includes an analysis of existing laws and programs that may be affected as well as an analysis of the new legislative proposals.

The legislative review and liaison program also includes the preparation of testimony and related material for use at Congressional hearings and the monitoring of such hearings. In addition, the program involves continuing contacts with Congressional committees and their staffs, individual Members of Congress and their staffs, governmental offices and agencies, and non-governmental organizations involved in outdoor recreation and related legislative proposals.

During 1971, the Bureau reviewed in detail 70 major legislative proposals, prepared 14 proposals, and reviewed and commented on 370 bills.

C. Recreational Cooperative Services and Environmental Quality

Plan of Work: Assuring high quality outdoor recreation opportunities in quality environments is a major Bureau goal. The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (Public Law 91-190), specifically Section 102(2)(C), requires all Federal agencies to: (a) consider the environmental ramifications of proposed program actions; (b) prepare written environmental assessments of those proposed actions (called environmental statements); and (c) consult with other agencies having regulatory or enforcement authorities, or special expertise, regarding matters considered in the statements.

The Bureau has special expertise in matters relating to outdoor recreation and the recreation environment.

The rate of increase in numbers of environmental statements coming to the Bureau for technical review rose steadily during fiscal year 1972 and is expected to continue through fiscal year 1973. Those statements relating to actions to be taken by other agencies, which are not directly related to water resources or transportation matters, are reviewed by a small group of outdoor recreation generalists. The Bureau expects about 35 such generalized actions per month during fiscal year 1973.

To achieve balanced, constructive reviews, the Bureau utilizes a multidisciplinary approach. This assures identification of actions that might degrade existing or potential outdoor recreation opportunities and associated environmental values. Each Bureau unit bearing basic responsibility for a review assures that simultaneous reviews are undertaken by appropriate field and Washington office staff.

Status of Work: During fiscal year 1972, the Bureau's cooperative services work on environmental matters was wide-ranging. A large number of environmental statements prepared by other Federal agencies were reviewed, with constructive comments and criticisms prepared for each. During the first six months of the year, 133 general environmental statements other than highways and water, were received. Many of these arrived in two steps, i.e., a statement and later an amendment. Each of these steps requires the equivalent review time of separate statements. So an estimate of the magnitude of environmental review is about 400 for the full year. Cooperative work with departmental offices was carried out to refine and clarify Departmental Manual instructions dealing with environmental matters. New Bureau Manual counterpart instructions regarding environmental matters were finalized and published in the Federal Register and the Manual. The volume of informal consultations with other Federal agencies on environmental subjects increased dramatically. Work continued with the Council on Environmental Quality and its contractor (Mitre Corporation) in providing advice and technical services regarding a nationwide environmental monitoring system.

The Bureau actively participated in a number of intra-departmental task forces which were established to conduct specialized environmental studies and prepare accompanying environmental statements. Cooperative work with the National Tourism Resources Review Commission continued. An internal study and analysis of total environmental workload was completed and submitted to the Department. The Bureau participated in several specialized subcommittees of a Committee on the Urban Environment established by the Council on Environmental Quality. It also participated in a departmental response to the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee regarding a two-year energy study.

3. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Technicial Assistance: Fiscal year 1972, $879,000; fiscal year 1973, $1,063,000; increase $184,000. The increase consists of:

Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount	Positions	Program	Positions	Explanation
1. $+118,000	+7	1,063,000	59	Increased workload in surplus property area of "Legacy of Parks" Program.
2. +115,000	---			
3. -49,000	---	---	---	Savings resulting from employment reductions.
+184,000	+7			

Cost Factors Involved in Increases

1. Nine months funding of seven additional positions including salaries, related benefits, travel and other necessary supportive costs.

2. $83,000 is required to annualize the equivalent of four permanent positions authorized in a prior fiscal year, and $32,000 is needed to cover a proportionate share of increases in general Bureau expenses and statutory within-grade salary costs.

3. Savings resulting from employment reductions.

Federal Lands for Parks and Recreation

Need for increase: In fiscal year 1973 additional manpower is required to augment the Bureau's staff in implementing the Federal surplus property aspects of the President's "Legacy of Parks" program. The nationwide scope of this activity necessitates the placement of additional personnel in our Regional Offices to alleviate a critical shortage of manpower. The recent emphasis on surplus property as a means of bringing "parks to the people" has caused a marked increase in the Bureau workload. A major factor in the expansion of this program has been strong and rising White House interest.

At the present time, the Bureau has compliance responsibility for 450 surplus properties conveyed for park and recreation or historic monument purposes since 1949. As an example of the rapid growth and popular appeal of this program, it is anticipated that more than 100 additional surplus Federal properties will be conveyed for public use during the current fiscal year. By the end of fiscal year 1973, the President's Property Review Board and the General Services Administration are estimating that 200 additional surplus properties will be available for transfer.

The Bureau is unable to handle this increased workload with its present staff. To keep pace with these developments, additional highly skilled personnel are urgently needed to: (a) identify federally held property suitable for recreation purposes and conduct onsite evaluation of these lands for outdoor recreation purposes; (b) identify an appropriate non-Federal public agency to apply for the land; (c) provide assistance in the development of an appropriate plan for park and recreation purposes; (d) conduct negotiations to select the most suitable agency in the event of multiple applicants; (e) negotiate with the applicant and the General Services Administration, as appropriate, to resolve any existing outgrants and easements incompatible with park and recreation use; (f) supply necessary data to the Office of the Solicitor and assist that office in preparation of the deeds of conveyance from the Department

of the Interior to the recipient; and (g) follow up with the recipient to insure that the plan of intended use is carried out.

Many of the properties to be conveyed are within or adjacent to major urban areas and admirably suited to meet the park and recreation needs of people.

Technical Assistance

The Nation's deficiency of outdoor recreation areas and facilities cannot and should not be met entirely through direct Federal programs or by grant-in-aid assistance. Progressive ideas and technical assistance to States, local units of government, and to the private sector can generate significant non-Federal government investment in outdoor recreation and increase the effectiveness and benefits of present expenditures. During fiscal year 1973, the Bureau will:

(a) provide selective direct assistance to local governments in identifying recreation needs of urban communities. An example of increased direct technical assistance to urban administrators is that the Bureau during the summer of 1971 assisted the Department of Labor in cooperation with the President's Council on Youth Opportunity in carrying out an urban area Recreation Support Program. The Bureau's six Regional Offices assisted recreation officials in 111 cities which received $12.8 million to expand program activities for disadvantaged children, ages 8-13 years.

(b) assemble a wide variety of technical assistance information through a national outdoor recreation clearinghouse, and disseminate it to public and private agencies and individuals through the publication of Outdoor Recreation Action.

(c) assist, on a selected basis, States, local governments, and private organizations in planning meetings and seminars to build close working relationships and formulate cooperative technical assistance programs, utilizing the capabilities of government agencies and private organizations at all levels.

(d) provide technical and planning assistance to State and local governments and the concerned private sector in their efforts and studies leading to the establishment and development of recreation programs and projects to meet national or regional needs. Experience indicates that the Bureau can anticipate receiving numerous requests for this kind of assistance. These requests will be screened to establish priorities on the basis of public need for both urban and rural recreation opportunities. In addition, the Bureau will evaluate proposed projects having national significance against the criteria for the establishment of national recreation areas as set forth in Recreation Advisory Council Circular No. 1.

Personnel Summary

	1971 Actual	1972 Estimate	1973 Estimate
Total number of permanent positions	252	233	219
Full-time equivalent of other positions	6	5	5
Average paid employment	226	213	214
Average GS grade	9.7	9.5	9.4
Average GS salary	$13,932	$13,836	$14,111

ITEMIZATION OF ESTIMATE

Department of the Interior
Appropriation Title:
Salaries and Expenses

Bureau of Outdoor Recreation

	Actual 1971	Estimate 1972	Estimate 1973	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
Program and Financing:				
Total obligations	4,164,346	3,807,000	4,011,000	+204,000
Unobligated balance lapsing	5,654	142,000	--	-142,000
Appropriation	4,170,000	3,949,000	4,011,000	+62,000
Obligations by Objects:				
11.0 Personnel compensation	3,211,211	3,022,000	3,072,000	+50,000
12.1 Personnel benefits (civilian employees)	273,372	263,000	269,000	+6,000
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	195,474	138,000	188,000	+50,000
22.0 Transportation of things	7,761	10,000	13,000	+3,000
23.0 Rent, communications & utilities	102,663	123,000	134,000	+11,000
24.0 Printing and reproduction	90,760	56,000	116,000	+60,000
25.0 Other services	236,438	166,000	176,000	+10,000
26.0 Supplies and materials	32,626	23,000	32,000	+9,000
31.0 Equipment	13,972	5,000	10,000	+5,000
42.0 Insurance claims and indemnities	68	1,000	1,000	--
Total obligations	4,164,346	3,807,000	4,011,000	+204,000

PERSONNEL

Mrs. HANSEN. In your justification you list 233 positions for fiscal year 1972. How many employees do you currently have on board?

Mr. HOFE. 483 overall, many of whom come under the land and water conservation fund.

Mrs. HANSEN. Give us in general terms the geographical distribution of these employees.

Mr. HOFE. Unless you want the total number of employees broken out. We have approximately 200 in round figures in Washington, the balance in the field. The number of employees varies from region to region. The largest regional office is in Ann Arbor, with some 60 employees. The smallest is in Seattle.

Mrs. HANSEN. Does this include the positions allocated to the Land and Water Conservation fund?

Mr. HOFE. That is correct. We can supply for the record the breakout of land and water positions, as well, among our regional offices.

(The information follows:)

Geographical Distribution of On-Board Employees by Source of Funds

	Land & Water Conservation Fund	Salaries & Expenses	Transfer Funds	South Florida Study	Total Personnel
Washington Office	81	94	3	0	178
Regional Offices:					
Pacific Northwest, Seattle, Washington	17	15	3	0	35
Pacific Southwest, San Francisco, California	19	15	3	0	37
Mid-Continent, Denver, Colorado	30	19	3	0	52
Lake Central, Ann Arbor, Michigan	34	25	5	0	64
Southeast, Atlanta, Georgia	32	17	2	3	54
Northeast, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	36	21	6	0	63
Sub-Total - Regional Offices	168	112	22	3	305
Bureau - Totals	249	206	25	3	483

SUMMARY

	Land & Water Conservation Fund	Salaries & Expenses	Transfer Funds	South Florida Study	Total Personnel
Washington Office	81	94	3	0	
Regional Offices	168	112	22	3	

Mrs. HANSEN. How are you affected by the 5-percent personnel limitation?

Mr. HOFE. We were able to reduce personnel by 5 percent without a significant effect on the Bureau's programs. We accomplished this through attrition. We are now down to the ceiling and there has been no significant impact on any one of the Bureau's programs.

BUREAU AUTHORITY

Mrs. HANSEN. You have extensive activity in planning, research, and in the preparation of general recommendations. Define for the committee the specific authorities you have wherein a decision by your Bureau would definitely affect the future of a project.

Mr. HOFE. The statutory authority under which the Bureau operates is Public Law 88–29, from which we draw the general authority. We also have authority delegated under various other acts.

Mrs. HANSEN. Such as?

Mr. HOFE. Wild and scenic rivers, national trails, and under the Surplus Property Act, which I alluded to in my statement, the role of the Secretary of the Interior has been delegated to the Bureau. As for the second part of your question, how our decisions would affect projects, we make studies of the rivers, for instance, as required under the act. Those recommendations of the Bureau go forward, once having departmental clearance, through the executive branch, with recommendations, to the Congress. So we do have a significant impact in that area.

With regard to the surplus property, the Bureau is very active in ascertaining properties to be surveyed and in assisting GSA in their surveys. Then it is through the Bureau that the States, cities or counties apply for the property, once it is declared surplus, for park and recreation purposes. We process the applications and work with GSA in advocating that a particular piece of property be turned over for park and recreation purposes, as opposed to other purposes.

When the decision is made by GSA that it will be for park and recreation purposes, the Bureau makes the actual transfer of the properties. There are a number of areas where our decisions and recommendations and activities have significant effects on projects throughout the country.

SCENIC AND WILD RIVERS

Mrs. HANSEN. How many agencies are involved in the Wild and Scenic Rivers program?

Mr. HOFE. The studies of the wild and scenic rivers are done by either the Secretary of Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture. The wild and scenic rivers, when established, are managed by a number of agencies within the two departments. What you might see in terms of appropriations may be for the operation of these rivers. Basically, the initial review of the rivers is done by the two departments. Studies of rivers outside of national forests are led by this Bureau; those within national forests are led by the Forest Service.

Mrs. HANSEN. Does your agency recommend which agency of Government will be the managing agency for a particular river?

Mr. HOFE. Depending on where the lead is for a particular river, either the Department of Agriculture or the Department of the Interior

would put the report together and forward it to Congress. No review or study of a river can be done without consulting with various agencies, especially if it becomes clear that our recommendation may recommend a particular agency as the managing agency.

INFORMATION FUNCTION

Mrs. HANSEN. According to information furnished the committee, you have eight full-time employees engaged in information work in fiscal year 1972 at a total cost of $163,600. What are the responsibilities of these employees?

Mr. HOFF. Basically, Madam Chairman, they are to answer inquiries that we get from the public and they are to produce publications. I will be pleased to submit for the record a list of those which we have printed and which we have distributed.

(The information follows:)

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Dec. 1971

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS OF THE BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION AVAILABLE TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC...

* (Means) Make check or money order payable to the Superintendent of Documents and mail to Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Be sure to give complete title of the publication and furnish your complete address for mailing, including your ZIP CODE.

** (Means) The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation has limited number of copies available upon request. Write the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C. 20240.

Title & Summary of Contents	Availability	No. of Pages	Price
A Program for Outdoor Recreation Research - Reports on a Study Conference conducted June 2-8, 1968, by the National Academy of Sciences for the Bureau.	NAS 2101 Constitution Ave., NW Wash., D.C. 20418	90 pages	$3.00
Camping in Transition - A report on four Seminars on Camping and Outdoor Recreation, 1964-1965-1966-1967, prepared by the American Camping Association in cooperation with BOR.	BOR**	23 pages	---
Community Action for Environmental Quality - A report by the Citizens' Advisory Committee on Environmental Quality prepared as a guide for citizens who want to participate in practical action to make their communities better places to live in.	GPO*	42 pages	$0.60
Coordination of Federal Outdoor Recreation Assistance Programs - Tells of the relationship of the Land & Water Conservation Fund to other Federal Assistance Programs.	GPO*	33 pages	$0.30
The Demand and Supply of Outdoor Recreation - An Econometric Analysis by Charles J. Cicchetti, Joseph J. Seneca and Paul Davidson, Bureau of Economic Research - Rutgers, The State University, New Brunswick, New Jersey. This study was financed by this Bureau.	BOR** Not available (Out of Print)	301 pages	---

Education and Outdoor Recreation - A report prepared for the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation by Dr. Samuel T. Dana discusses the scope of needed programs for outdoor recreation in elementary and secondary education, higher education, and in related and general fields.	GPO*	74 pages	$0.75
Federal Assistance in Outdoor Recreation - Gives short descriptive of the Federal Assistance Programs of Government agencies with responsibilities in outdoor recreation.	GPO* (Revised and reprinted 1970)	100 pages	$0.50
Federal Credit for Recreation Enterprises - Reports on results of a special study on the extent to which Federal Credit programs constitute to commercial outdoor recreation.	GPO*	96 pages	$0.50
Federal Focal Point in Outdoor Recreation - Tells of the assignments and responsibilities of the Bureau and gives a summary of events and achievements of the Bureau's first 4 years.	GPO* Not Available (Out of Print)	76 pages	$0.35
Federal Outdoor Recreation Programs - In all, 263 programs of Federal Government agencies relating to outdoor recreation are covered and classified. Classifications range from resource management through grant and credit programs to information and regulatory programs.	GPO* (Revised & reprinted Feb. 1970)	226 pages	$2.75
Financing of Private Outdoor Recreation - Reports on survey of private financial institutions to evaluate the need of private enterprises providing outdoor recreation for credit assistance programs.	GPO* Not Available (Out of Print)	24 pages	$0.20
Focus on the Hudson Report - Reviews, summarizes, and evaluates the various proposals for the Hudson River Corridor.	BOR** Limited Supply	51 pages	---
From Sea to Shining Sea - A report on the American environment, issued by the President's Council on Recreation and Natural Beauty. It discusses the problems and opportunities associated with the level of our environment from neighborhood areas to the vast beauty of the wilderness.	GPO*	304 pages	$2.50

Guides to Outdoor Recreation Areas and Facilities - Lists sources of various publications of interest to those seeking information on outdoor recreation areas and facilities.	GPO* Not available (out of print)	116 pages	$0.40
Index to Selected Outdoor Recreation Literature No. 1 - A partial index to periodicals and certain other publications received by the Department of the Interior Library during 1966.	GPO*	151 pages	$0.75
Index to Selected Outdoor Recreation Literature No. 2 - A successor to the above document and covers materials received at the Interior Department late in 1966, and through the first 6 months of 1967.	GPO*	239 pages	$1.25
Index to Selected Outdoor Recreation Literature No. 3 - This is the 3rd compilation in this series and covers materials noted late in 1967 and early 1968. Most items were published in 1967; a few, however, have a 1966 publication date.	GPO*	232 pages	$1.75
Index to Selected Outdoor Recreation Literature No. 4 - Several changes have been made in this Index since Vol. 3. Another category "Education" has been added.	GPO*	224 pages	$1.75
Islands of America - A report giving the first comprehensive inventory of the islands of America. Gives recommendations for conservation guidelines, etc.	GPO*	96 pages	$2.00
Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, As Amended - A pamphlet printed in July 1968 which provides detailed and supplemental information on the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, as amended, since it was originally passed by Congress in 1964 through Public Law 90-401 approved by the President July 15, 1968.	BOR**	12 pages	---
Lewis & Clark Biennial Report - An interim report to the President and the Congress October 1966 of activities to date.	BOR** Limited Supply	24 pages	---

Lewis & Clark Trail - The Second Interim Report to the President and the Congress - Reports on the Lewis & Clark Trail Commission's important activities from October 1, 1966 to June 1, 1968.	BOR**	6 pages	---
Lewis & Clark Trail - Final Report to the President and the Congress. Printed June 1970. 1/ and 2/	BOR**	31 pages	---
New England Heritage (Connecticut River National Recreation Area Study) - Reports on a 2-year study by the Bureau on the recreation potential of the valley.	GPO*	92 pages	$1.00
Northern New England Vacation Home Study 1966 - Examines the role of vacation homes as to the extent occupants participate in outdoor recreation and the amounts they spend in connection with their vacation homes.	BOR**	12 pages	---
Outdoor Recreation Action - Published quarterly and is available from GPO on a subscription basis. This document is a compilation of major Federal, State, local and private actions affecting outdoor recreation, natural beauty and related conservation matters.	GPO* Subscription	----	$2.00 per year $2.50 foreign
Outdoor Recreation Grants-in-Aid Manual - Subscription covers purchase of the basic manual and entitles subscriber to approx. 2 years of amendments totaling approx. 200 pages of releases.	GPO* Subscription	220 pages	$4.00 domestic $5.50 foreign
Outdoor Recreation Planning for the Handicapped - Contains technical assistance information designed to provide helpful information to planners, administrators and individuals in improving outdoor recreation opportunities for the handicapped.	Not available. Copies available in many major libraries. (Out of Print)	34 pages	
Outdoor Recreation Research 1966 - A reference catalog based on project outlines submitted by outdoor recreation research workers throughout America.	BOR**	97 pages	---
Outdoor Recreation Research 1967 - A second catalog of the above material.	GPO*	177 pages	$1.25

1/ and 2/ -----(See Page #6)

Outdoor Recreation Research 1969 - This third volume of the Outdoor Recreation Research Catalog was prepared by the Science Information Exchange of the Smithsonian Institution under support from BOR. This volume assembles brief descriptions of some 371 currently active or recently completed outdoor recreation and related environmental research projects.	GPO*	123 pages	$1.25
3/ Outdoor Recreation Space Standards - Compiles recreation area and facility space standards currently being used by many organizations throughout the United States.	GPO*	67 pages	$0.45
Outdoor Recreation Trends - Reports on survey information gathered in 1965 and provides an easy means of comparison with 1960 demand information contained in report "Outdoor Recreation for America."	GPO* Not available (Out of Print) (Info. copy is avail. in limited supply from BOR)	24 pages	$0.40
Private Assistance in Outdoor Recreation - Lists many sources of assistance including publications and other aids. Covers most outdoor recreation activities.	GPO* Revised & Reprinted June 1970	82 pages	$0.45
Recreation in the Nation's Cities - A report by the National League of Cities jointly financed by them and the Bureau.	BOR** Limited Supply & N.L. of Cities Washington, D.C. 20006	56 pages	---
Recreation Land Price Escalation - Reports on effect of price escalation in connection with needed purchase of recreation lands and waters for recreation purposes.	Not Available (Out of Print)	33 pages	$0.45
5/ The Middle Missouri: A Rediscovery - Evaluates the potential of the recreation resources of the Middle Missouri. Information developed finds that the Middle Missouri is an area of national recreation significance and suggests action to provide for its coordinated development.	Not Available (Out of Print)	103 pages	$1.25

3/ See Page 6
5/ See Page 7

The North Cascades Report - Joint report by Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior on results of 2½ years study. Contains photos and maps of the area.	GPO*	190 pages	$3.25
Trails for America Report - Describes existing trail systems in the U. S. and suggests role for Federal, State and local governments and private groups in providing new trails, etc.	GPO*	155 pages	$3.00
The Recreation Imperative - A 3½x8½ booklet that contains in text and pictures a presentation of Secretary Hickel to President Nixon and the Environmental Quality Council on The Recreation Imperative.	BOR**	28 pages	---
Wild Rivers Brochure - A joint report of the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior. (Printed with private funds.)	Not available	40 pages	---
Wild and Scenic Rivers - A 3½x8½ brochure produced jointly with the Forest Service, USDA, tells about the Act (PL 90-542) and how, through classifications, etc., protection is now provided for our waterways. 4/	GPO*	28 pages	$0.25
2/ National Scenic & Recreation Trails - A 3½x8½ booklet produced jointly with the Forest Service, tells of procedures authorized by the National Trails System Act (PL 90-543) to establish a National Trails System.	GPO*	28 pages	$0.30
1/ Minature Environments - A 20 page 9"x11½" illustrated book. It describes ways to build minature environments for living things. A new useful tool that can be used by teachers and students regarding environmental education bringing the outdoors inside using minature environments in the classroom.	GPO*	20 pages	$0.25
3/ Outdoor Recreation Research 1970 - This 4th Volume lists and describes briefly 427 currently active or recently completed outdoor recreation & related environmental quality research projects.	GPO*	128 pages	$1.25
4/ Working for the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation - A 12-page (self cover) brochure. It describes the Bureau's programs and tells of opportunities in working for the government and the Bureau. Provides information about requirements and qualifications.	GPO*	12 pages	$0.25
5/ Selected Outdoor Recreation Statistics - 1971 Report consists of recreation data from BOR programs and surveys together with recreation-related statistics compiled by other governmental agencies and private sources.	GPO*	145 pages	$1.25

Mr. HOFE. Also, in the past year they have done some of the informational aspects of the golden eagle program, although that was very minor.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many people were employed in your public information activity last year?

Mr. HOFE. We had 11.

PLANNING EFFECTIVENESS

Mrs. HANSEN. You have been performing recreational planning and research for several years now. Give me a few specific examples of the effectiveness of your work.

Mr. HOFE. One of the areas where we are effective is in studying particular areas for whether or not they are suitable for recreation.

Mrs. HANSEN. Such as?

Mr. HOFE. There comes to mind the proposal now pending for the gateway in New York City. We were involved in that initially, and now the National Park Service, as the managing agency has done the master planning. Together with the National Park Service, we did the original reconnaissance to determine what lands we would recommend be included and those which we would recommend be excluded.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you work jointly with the National Park Service in such a determination? I can foresee the possibility of a collision between agencies over jurisdiction.

Mr. HOFE. I wouldn't categorize it as a collision.

Mrs. HANSEN. Nonsense. You know that there are disputes between Government agencies over who will administer a particular program.

Mr. HOFE. At times there are differences of opinion. I would not want to use the word "collision." We work with the Park Service in many of these studies. There are differences.

Mrs. HANSEN. Such as?

Mr. HOFE. Such as our thought that a particular proposed area should be larger than they believe it should be, or we contend it might be smaller and they might believe that as a management unit that small a unit is not manageable, and believe me, they have the expertise in managing. We do not manage. There are points of view brought to bear on the subject.

Rather than a collision, it brings out a much better final report. In these reports we have the lead and we make the recommendations. The Secretary can accept that which he cares to.

GATEWAY PROJECT

Mrs. HANSEN. I had the privilege of flying over the Gateway project this fall. What does the Gateway area consist of?

Mr. HOFE. The gateway consists of Jamaica Bay, Breezy Point on the New York side, Sandy Hook on the New Jersey side of the entrance to New York Harbor, and two small islands in the middle of the harbor were included in the original proposal. That generally is the area encompassed, with Floyd Bennett Field, also.

Mrs. HANSEN. What progress has been made on the Gateway authorization?

Mr. HOFE. It is my understanding it is now pending in the House. It passed the Senate.

Mrs. HANSEN. Have they held hearings?

Mr. HOFE. The House has held field hearings. In fact, I think it was last May I accompanied the committee on a tour of the Gateway over a period of 2 days. We toured the entire area.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the population the Gateway area would serve?

Mr. HOFE. It will serve the entire New York metropolitan area, on which the latest count is 17 million within an hour's drive.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the amount of acreage that is available for use?

Mr. HOFE. In the Gateway proposal?

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes.

Mr. HOFE. A good share of the land is programed for open area, not intensive recreation entirely. The entire proposal is some 23,000 acres of land and water. I would say, Madam Chairman, that a portion of this, as I said, is water. I think we have maybe 6,000 acres that would be open area. This is open area in relation to the position in which we find gateway geographically. It would not be called open area in some of the western areas of the United States, but for those of us that come from there, it is open. Much of the beach at both Sandy Hook and Breezy Point will not be developed other than for the necessities for those who want to enjoy the beach.

Jamaica Bay, which is now a wildlife refuge, will be left in its natural state. There will be some improvements in terms of trails and walks or that kind of thing.

Mrs. HANSEN. Will the Jamaica Bay wildlife refuge be retained?

Mr. HOFE. It will retain its wildlife characteristics. As one of my staff says, it is the only wildlife refuge perhaps in the United States and in the world with a subway stop on it.

Mrs. HANSEN. Who will manage this area?

Mr. HOFE. It will be within the national recreation area to be operated by the National Park Service as an area in wildlife management combined with its use for environmental education. It is now operated, as I understand it, by the city of New York as a wildlife refuge.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is an example of the effectiveness of your work in a project that has been completed?

NORTH CASCADES

Mr. HOFE. Madam Chairman, North Cascades is one example.

Mrs. HANSEN. That has not been completed.

Mr. HOFE. Some of it is. It is a matter of degree. There are a number of——

Mrs. HANSEN. What was your input into this project?

Mr. KOENINGS. Coordination, and the former Director, Dr. Crafts, headed up a task force which had to evaluate what agency should carry on what purposes up there between the national parks or the U.S. Forest Service. I know they finally came up with a report separating the wilderness and management and recreation areas.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many acres of wilderness lands are there in the North Cascades area?

Mr. KOENINGS. I have to submit that for the record. I don't recall off hand.

(The information follows:)

The land area that was included in the joint study of the North Cascades by the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture, leading to establishment of the North Cascades National Park, encompassed 7,038,000 acres. The use to which the area is presently devoted is as follows:

North Cascades Study Area (acres)*

Federal Lands		
Wilderness		
North Cascades (NPS)	515,880 (proposed)	
Pasayten (FS)	505,524	
Glacier Peak (FS)	464,219	
Goat Rocks (FS)	82,680	
Mt. Adams (FS)	42,411	
Total		1,610,714
Other NPS Lands		399,120
Other Forest Service Lands		4,299,166
Non-Federal lands		729,000
Total		7,038,000

*No wilderness proposal for Mt. Rainier has yet been made.

OTHER STUDIES

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you have any other examples?

Mr. UNDERHILL. We had a study that eventually led to the establishment of the Bighorn National Recreation Area in Wyoming and Montana. We led the studies that led to the passage of the Wild Rivers Act and the National Trails Act, Madam Chairman, and have been conducting the studies following up on that. We did the study originally that led to the establishment of the Allagash as a wilderness waterway in Maine and later its addition to the National System as a State-managed wild river.

Mrs. HANSEN. I am particularly interested in your accomplishments in urban areas. Everything you have mentioned is related to other areas.

Mr. HOFE. In terms of that which is completed or substantially so—as you know these things take a little bit of time to accomplish. The first one that I mentioned was the Gateway.

Mrs. HANSEN. It is still in committee?

Mr. HOFE. That is correct. The recognition of the urban needs perhaps has come at a later date than recognition of other needs. As a result, the proposals are not as far along as are some of the others that are not associated with urban needs.

NATIONWIDE PLAN

Mrs. HANSEN. $239,000 is requested for the nationwide plan. Is this for the first or second nationwide plan?

Mr. HOFE. This is for the nationwide plan proposed to be published during calendar year 1973.

Mrs. HANSEN. You still have not answered whether it is the first or the second plan.

Mr. HOFE. Frankly, I don't know which to call it. As I said in my statement, under the language in the Appropriations Act last year and pursuant to the Secretary's directive, we have put our efforts now into publishing a plan in calendar year 1973.

Mrs. HANSEN. Whatever happened to the first nationwide plan?

Mr. HOFE. Madam Chairman, I would be pleased to give you a status report on the nationwide plan, as I have done in our hearings in other years. There were a number of drafts produced over the last 2½ or 3 years and it was concluded that these drafts were not in the proper form to be submitted to the Congress. This was made in varying levels above the Bureau. What we have done now is to shift our emphasis to producing a plan by looking at it freshly with a new outlook, using what data we do have. I also indicated that much of the data will shortly be published so it can be available to be used by others. We will produce a plan which can come to the Congress in 1973.

Mrs. HANSEN. What was the total amount of funds expended for the first nationwide plan?

Mr. HOFE. $6.8 million, I believe, was the testimony that I gave last year.

Mrs. HANSEN. How much have you invested so far in the second nationwide plan?

Mr. HOFE. The answer is $1.5 million, including this year's request. Prior to fiscal year 1973 it would be $1.5 million less this year's request.

Mrs. HANSEN. How much of the data from the original plan will be incorporated into this new plan?

Mr. HOFE. A considerable amount. In a number of ways the experience we have had in data gathering and putting together a plan really is something that you cannot put a dollar value on. The statistics form a base that we already have and they will be published.

A number of the thoughts and ideas that were generated in it, if I can call it now the first plan, have initiated thoughts and have resulted in, I think, a number of changes which, while not associated with the plan, certainly manifested themselves. I think the urban concept, recognition of urban needs, is one of the items which has come through.

Mrs. HANSEN. When was the first plan initiated?

Mr. HOFE. Madam Chairman, this goes back quite a ways. I would assume it was begun in 1963 when the Act was signed indicating that the Secretary should submit a Nationwide Outdoor Recreation Plan.

Mrs. HANSEN. You said that this plan will be available for publication in 1973. What will be the cost per copy?

Mr. HOFE. That I cannot tell you for certain, Madam Chairman, because we don't know exactly what form it will take. I can tell you this: At the present time our thinking is to develop a plan and to have available to the general public through the Government Printing Office a summary of it which would be available at relatively small cost. Backup data and material would also, in our view, be available at some additionl cost to those who can use all of the statistics, data, and the backup.

Mrs. HANSEN. What groups have an interest in this data?

Mr. HOFE. I assume there would be many, many groups. All of the State planning offices would want it. Many of the organizations, private individuals would want the plan, and Federal agencies, of course.

Mrs. HANSEN. The summary will be available?

Mr. HOFE. Yes. We would estimate that the price for the first volume would likely range between $1 and $2. The final price would depend on the printing cost per page and the quality of printing. The larger volume we estimate may cost $5 per copy.

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENTS

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting an increase of $205,000 for study and review of environmental aspects of water development proposals. What is the justification for this request?

Mr. HOFE. These are the environmental impact statements which are becoming more and more important as we understand NEPA.

Mrs. HANSEN. Your buildings are going to collapse from the sheer weight of these documents.

Mr. McDade had a statement relative to gypsy moth that was 2 inches thick.

How many pages was that report, Mr. McDade?

Mr. MCDADE. Enormous. The tragedy of it is there is not some way to be more selective and study the impact statements that we need and eliminate some of those which are routine. Why should you have to have an impact statement when the Bureau of Sport Fisheries is going to build a hatchery? Why should you have an impact statement if the Bureau of Mines is going to do a flushing project? Yet they still have

to submit one and justify it. In some instances it seems to me a complete waste of time and duplication of people's efforts.

It is too bad there is not some way to be more selective with it and get the input where you need it.

Mr. HOFE. I think that we can develop some system of effective screening. Of course, a screening process is not going to help if it is not properly selective. We have to be able to anticipate where a project may have a substantial impact. It may be a small one. Size need not be the criteria. The amount of dollars or area involved are not necessarily the proper criteria.

Mr. MCDADE. Do you know what a flushing project is?

Mr. HOFE. No, I don't.

Mr. MCDADE. There is no reason you should. It is an effort to fill up a void that existed created by deep mining, which was an environmental disturbance. The flushing project is an effort to fill up that void and therefore restore the surface above the void created by the deep mining and indeed create a tremendous enhancement of the environment. It is a positive step toward, what shall we say, refurbishing the total environment.

Why a positive step like that has to go through the Bureau of Mines, spending countless hours of time on developing that statement and filing it and getting comments from CEQ and everybody else that must be involved eludes me. That is one example that is not within your province and I don't expect your comment.

Mr. HOFE. In the budget justification we do indicate that the money requested will give us sufficient resources to review in depth about one-third of those that are referred to us. So we do have to have a built-in screening process. Our hope is that it is 100 percent effective and one does not get by. I think that as we go on we can develop the process.

Mr. MCDADE. I hope you are right.

Mrs. HANSEN. If you do decide to establish a park to improve the environment isn't an environmental impact statement required?

Mr. HOFE. In many instances we are filing them, Madam Chairman.

When I left here 2 weeks ago from our other hearing, I was greeted by a desk on which there was an envelope from the U.S. marshal with a summons and complaint indicating that a particular project should not go forward because an environmental statement had not been filed. As best I could judge, the contention of the plaintiff in that suit was (a) an environmental statement must be filed, and (b) the project was creating a park. I gather from the allegations in the complaint that to create part of the recreation opportunity a number of trees were being cut down—therefore the suit. This now rests with the solicitor's office.

Mrs. HANSEN. The Department of the Interior had to file an environmental impact statement because they planned to stop purchasing helium.

This indicates the extent and extremes to which these statements are being applied. I can foresee innumerable delays, particularly in the area of acquiring land.

It would seem to me there should be a careful scrutiny by the Administration and Congress of some of these problems to decide what steps should be taken.

Mr. WYATT. If you would yield at this point——

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes.

Mr. WYATT. I think the problem is that the agencies have very little discretion in trying to determine when an impact statement is required, not when the U.S. Court of Appeals will rule that the Federal Government has to file an impact statement before they can stop buying helium. It seems to me like almost everything is going to require an impact statement and you are absolutely right that some of the so-called special interests are going to start going to court and working this thing the other way.

Mrs. HANSEN. I expect eventually you and I will have to get permission to draw a breath.

This committee appropriates funds for parks and forest lands upon the recommendation of the bureaus involved. Then in many cases they have to prepare an environmental impact statement which might not allow development in those areas.

Mr. HOFE. I am sure that you would agree, Madam Chairman, there are some positive aspects to the whole situation. We are trying to cut down on how much time we spend and trying to screen them from our point of view.

Mrs. HANSEN. There are projects that have already been authorized and funds appropriated which according to the environmental impact statements should never have been funded. The total environmental aspect should be studied long before the projects become authorized or funded.

Mr. HOFE. I think that is the intention.

Mrs. HANSEN. I don't think it is operating that way.

Mr. HOFE. No, because of the court decisions requiring that a statement be filed for a project which is authorized, even funded, and at times under construction. I am thinking of one particular decision, I think the judge's attitude was file it, but he was suggesting that the criteria by which one would judge whether or not it is an adequate statement might be different in applying it to a project already funded, authorized, and perhaps partially constructed, than it would be to a project which had not gone that distance.

Mrs. HANSEN. An environmental impact statement should be issued prior to the authorization of a project, if it is going to be effective.

Mr. HOFE. Madam Chairman, I would like for the record to indicate that with regard to reports now being drafted by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, as part and parcel of the report, when it goes forward from the Bureau there will be appended, where appropriate, where it recommends a project, an environmental impact statement. Even at that point, which is about the first point you could have one, it is our intention to have an environmental statement.

Mrs. HANSEN. I think it is appropriate. There is no use appropriating funds if a project might be delayed for a year or so. You study and review the water development proposals, then what happens?

Mr. DENT. Madam Chairman, on these projects which are reviewed, these are Corps of Engineers projects, we review the projects and we also review the environmental impact statements to see their relation-

ship with the project, what kind of land is being inundated, and so on, in relation to the project. We prepare the recreation aspects of all Bureau projects. In this process we participate with the Bureau in the preparation of environmental statements.

Mrs. HANSEN. What happens if there is a disagreement on your environmental impact statement?

Mr. DENT. We have an exchange of views, and through this process we have differences of opinion sometimes, but we have been able to work it out, I think, satisfactorily.

Mrs. HANSEN. Suppose you cannot settle your difference, then what happens?

Mr. DENT. Our views are appended in the projects. The ultimate decision would be that of the Secretary of Interior in terms of the project going forward. The Secretary has both Bureau of Reclamation and this Bureau's responsibilities.

Mrs. HANSEN. Would a project not proceed if it received an adverse environmental impact statement from the Department of the Interior?

Mr. DENT. I think basically we are looking to see that the project environmental statement is an adequate one and does fully cover the impact of the project. I think that is our role here, not stopping the project necessarily, but assessing the adequacy of environmental statements on all the impacts of projects, such as pipeline construction.

Mrs. HANSEN. For example on the Columbia River they are building a 40-foot channel which creates the problem of disposition of spoils. The major thrust of this project is to make more lands available for public recreation use.

Suppose one agency in the Department of the Interior decides this project must be stopped because it will have a damaging effect on the environment. The Army Corps of Engineers who is in charge of the project thinks the project should continue. How do you reconcile these differences?

Mr. HOFE. Our comments on a proposal such as that would be to point out as best we can the impact, as you have indicated, that the dredging will have certain impact on the environment, that the filling of certain lands will change the characteristics of those lands, that to the extent it is devoted to recreation, we would say that this either meets a known need for recreation or it may not meet it. Our comments merely provide facts for the impact statement—our knowledge on what impacts there are to the environment, both good and bad.

STATE PROPOSALS RE ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENTS

Mrs. HANSEN. Are these Federal proposals or will you review State proposals?

Mr. HOFE. We will not be involved with State proposals, because it is a major Federal action which triggers an environmental impact statement. A State action taken solely by the State, where there is no Federal involvement, would not trigger a statement under NEPA.

Mrs. HANSEN. Suppose a particular State plans to purchase five additional acres for one of its existing State parks and it requests funds from the Federal Government. Because of this purchase the environment will be changed. Would you review the status of the entire State park to see if it complies with existing standards?

Mr. HOFE. We would confine our comments to the additional 5 acres.

Mrs. HANSEN. If you disagree completely with a State proposal or a Federal proposal, then what happens?

Mr. HOFE. As I understand NEPA where we are commenting upon an environmental statement being prepared by another agency, we make our comments and point out the impacts we see, but we do not make suggestions with regard to whether or not a project should go forward. We merely point out that which we know.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. McDade.

TOCKS ISLAND DAM

Mr. MCDADE. Thank you very kindly, Madam Chairman. I note your comments about your responsibility under the Environmental Protection Act, and I assume your Bureau has certainly commented on the environmental aspects of the Tocks Island Dam.

Mr. EASTMAN. No, sir; they are preparing three different statements.

Mr. MCDADE. Who is "they"?

Mr. EASTMAN. The Corps of Engineers and the National Park Service. The Corps of Engineers is proposing one on the reservoir.

Mr. MCDADE. There was a 102 statement filed by the corps some time ago, and it was sent back by CEQ as being not adequate.

Mr. EASTMAN. That was a draft statement that was sent back for revision. They are revising that. The Park Service has prepared a draft statement and, we understand, a separate report of the possibility of an NRA proposal without the reservoir, if something should happen to the reservoir.

The final statements are under preparation at this point in time. We have furnished some information on recreation for use in the statement, but we have not as yet reviewed the final statement.

Mr. MCDADE. There is not any question that you will review it?

Mr. EASTMAN. We will review them when they are available.

Mr. MCDADE. Once the corps and the Park Service have filed their 102 statements, how much time do you have to comment on whatever it is they say?

Mr. EASTMAN. Normally they send them out for a 45-day review, but you are permitted to ask for additional time if you feel you cannot give adequate review in a 45-day period. Council of Environmental Quality guidelines provide a minimum of 30 days.

Mr. MCDADE. There is no question, is there, that the corps is not able to begin construction of that proposed dam until such time as all comments on the impact statement are received?

Mr. EASTMAN. That is my understanding with respect to new projects.

Mr. MCDADE. That is the law, is it not?

Mr. EASTMAN. That is right.

Mr. MCDADE. There is no doubt about that, is there?

Mr. HOFE. No, sir; not with respect to new projects or those initiated after the Environmental Policy Act. I believe that Tocks Island is effectively halted by CEQ's action of returning the environmental statement for review.

PARAMETERS OF IMPACT STUDY

Mr. McDade. We have heard a great deal—and I am vitally interested in some of the subjects that have been raised in connection with the proposed construction of the dam and its effect on the water resource, the water resource being one of the words that you single out in your justification. What exactly do you address yourself to when you examine the impact on a water resource of a proposed dam? What are you looking at? What are the parameters of your study? I assume pollution, for example, is obvious. What else?

Mr. Eastman. We are primarily looking at the recreation aspects of a project and what the potentials are for recreation, either enhancement or are there areas presently used for recreation which would not be available after the project was put into place.

Pollution is an obvious one. The water has to be of a quality that is suitable for the recreation uses. But the parameters, I would judge that you are talking about, are those, such as, what is the area, the recreational facilities, and services available within the service area of the project. This might be an hour driving time or 2 hours' driving time or whatever. In this project, what demands would it meet, what services would it provide that are not presently provided, is there a need for the facilities, can the facility be provided without adversely affecting the ecology—any effect is probably adverse—but without greatly affecting adversely the environment of the area.

Mr. McDade. Let me be more specific. Do you, for example, when you are preparing your views, look at the effect on fish and wildlife?

Mr. Eastman. Only insofar as that is a recreation function.

Mr. McDade. Fishing is a recreational function.

Mr. Eastman. That is right.

Mr. McDade. Do you look at fishing as a recreational function?

Mr. Eastman. Yes.

Mr. McDade. Do you examine the question of whether or not the dam might inhibit fishing from the point of its construction in a northward direction along the river?

Mr. Eastman. We would look at what type of fishing is available, how much fishing is available at the present time without the project.

Mr. McDade. In that particular body of water?

Mr. Eastman. That is correct. As compared to the fishing that would be available, including the types of fish that would be available and the amount of man-days fishing available with the project.

Mr. McDade. Suppose a specific species of fish would no longer be available above the construction of the dam, I would assume that would be considered a negative impact or an adverse impact.

Mr. Eastman. Yes, sir.

IMPACT ON SHAD RUN

Mr. McDade. It is my information that there is a deepening controversy developing in connection with the construction of the dam, about its impact on the shad run. These are the fish that come from the sea and come up to the headwaters of the Delaware and spawn.

Mr. Eastman. The impact of the project on the anadromous fish run would be the responsibility of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and they would be reviewing the statement for that type of thing.

We would look at it on the impact from the change of characteristics on the recreational use.

Mr. McDade. If the controversy is whether or not the fish can migrate above the dam, what position do you take?

Mr. Eastman. This would be the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife responsibility.

Mr. McDade. Not yours?

Mr. Eastman. No, sir.

Mr. McDade. There are fishermen almost foot to foot when that run is on.

Mr. Eastman. Only to the extent of what is the relative value of the fishing during the shad run compared to the relative value of fishing for bass or whatever types of fish are available with the project.

Mr. McDade. Value to whom?

Mr. Eastman. To the fisherman, the recreationist.

Mr. McDade. How do you judge that?

Mr. Eastman. The number of recreational fish-days that are available. You cannot say that a day's fishing for shad is worth less than a day's fishing for bass. You would have to go to how many man-days of activity are available to how many people.

Mr. McDade. You must address yourself to the question of whether or not there will be a shad run?

Mr. Eastman. There would undoubtedly be, I would assume, a run up at least as far as the dam once it is constructed, or someplace below the dam where the water characteristics still would support a run. So it is a question of taking into account also the difference in cost of the fishermen in having to get to the place. Maybe he would have to spend another hour of driving.

Mr. McDade. What you are saying is that if one assumes that the construction of the dam will prevent a northward migration of the shad, and therefore the elimination of the shad run north of the dam, that is not sufficient in your judgment to create an adverse environmental impact—if the fisherman can get in his car and go somewhere else and fish?

Mr. Eastman. It creates an adverse impact, but it depends on what other types of fishing might be enhanced. You lose in one area and gain in another. It gets to the question of whether or not a shad run can be maintained by fish ladders and that would be under the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. We would be very happy to work with them and justify the benefits that would be accrued in order to maintain that run if it is possible to do so.

I do not know enough about the type of fish and I do not know whether this would be possible.

Mr. McDade. I hope you would take a strong look at this. The Pennsylvania Fish Commission, I understand, has come out in total opposition to the construction of the dam based on their findings that this will totally eliminate this run and may have other negative impacts as well. The shad run on the northern part of the Delaware to me is an incalculable sort of national asset and one that provides enormous low-cost recreational opportunities for thousands of people. I think it is one that the Bureau ought to look at very strongly.

Mr. Eastman. Normally, sir, our field office in reviewing projects of this nature would contact the State games or fish departments.

Mr. McDade. Where is your field office?

Mr. EASTMAN. In Philadelphia.

Mr. MCDADE. Do you know if they have contacted them?

Mr. EASTMAN. No, sir. Normally in the review process we would contact them, but I will check and furnish a statement for the record.

(The information follows:)

The Philadelphia regional office of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation has been involved in several studies of the Delaware River over the past several years, and there are in that office people who have previously worked with the States or other Federal agencies on other studies of the river. Therefore, the day-to-day contacts, especially as they affect the Delaware River, are well established. Studies for which this Bureau has been responsible include: a study of the island resources of the Delaware River which was, in part, the basis for the report, "Islands of America" in 1970; participation in the ad hoc committee established by section 5(b) of Public Law 91-282 (84 Stat. 310) to investigate the Kittatinny Mountain pumped storage project; and the ongoing study of the Upper Delaware River as a potential addition to the national wild and scenic rivers system. The Philadelphia regional office also participated with the corps and the NPS on postauthorization studies of the Tocks Island project related to recreation, and continues to work with these agencies in the land acquisition phases were land and water conservation fund moneys are used.

Insofar as the draft environmental statements on the Tocks Island project are concerned, the Philadelphia office supplied comments to the Philadelphia district office, Corps of Engineers on the draft statement on the reservoir. That office also provided comments for incorporation in the Department's review of the amended application to the Delaware River Basin Commission on the Kittatinny Mountain project and also provided information on the draft environmental statement prepared by the National Park Service on the NRA.

Although there was no official consultation as such on these matters with the concerned State agencies or conservation groups, the regional office was fully aware of their views through their day-to-day contacts.

All of the studies done by the Bureau and the comments on the potential impact of the Tocks Island Dam upon the shad fishery have proceeded on the basic assumption that the problems of getting shad around or over the dam will be solved and that fishing in the upper river will remain a viable, high-quality recreation experience.

Mr. MCDADE. You mean after the 102 is finally filed and comments have taken place.

Mr. EASTMAN. Yes. We send it through the normal processes when we determine that we are going to review the environmental impact statement and we send it to the field office which does the field review and prepares the comments for our consideration.

Mr. MCDADE. The Bureau has been studying multi-purpose projects like this for some time around the Nation. Have you found any instances of other construction projects like this that have completely eliminated by reason of the construction a fish migration?

You can amplify that for the record if you want to, but I would like a complete answer.

Mr. EASTMAN. I will have to. I cannot recall off hand. We will take a look at it.

Mr. MCDADE. I would like an answer. I would like it in a "Yes" or "No" form and any explanations.

(The information follows:)

The answer is: "Yes, in very many instances," In fact, although there is no complete catalog of such projects, they must number in the thousands. The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife indicates that major dam projects which completely block anadromous fish number in the hundreds. A few examples of Federal dams are: Grand Coulee Dam on the Columbia River, Wash.; Keswick Dam on the Sacramento River, and Friant Dam on the San Joaquin River, Calif.; and Dorena Dam on the Willamette River, Oreg. In addition, there are literally thousands of small structures, power and irrigation diversion dams which completely block fish passage. They exist in every coastal State including those bordering the Great Lakes.

Efforts are continually being made by the States and the Federal Government to have fishways, screens, and other facilities installed on older dams and diversions. In rivers such as the Susquehanna, Connecticut, Penobscot, and others, anadromous fish restoration programs are making good progress. Much remains to be done, however, In many cases, corrections can only be achieved at public expense. The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife advises that funding in such cases has been notoriously inadequate.

Tocks Island Dam will not eliminate fish migration, provided plans now being developed by the Corps of Engineers in consultation with the Department of the Interior and the States for fish passage devices during and after construction are implemented in a timely manner. A high proportion of adult and juvenile shad and other anadromous species now moving upstream or downstream past the site will continue to do so—at least there seems to be no insurmountable obstacles which would prevent it. It is expected that a substantial proportion of the shad production which now occurs upstream from the reservoir site will be maintained. Elimination of pollution blocks in the lower reaches of the Delaware River would go a long way toward stabilizing the runs on a year-to-year basis and increasing average annual productivity.

DELAWARE WILD AND SCENIC RIVER STUDY

Mr. McDade. I note in your statement you have finished with the study of the scenic river aspects of the Delaware River.

Mr. Eastman. Yes.

Mr. McDade. Your justification on page 11, status of the program, says: "During the past year the Bureau has completed its work on wild and scenic river studies on"—skipping some of the others—"Delaware."

Mr. Eastman. That is correct. Our report is out for review by the Federal agencies. We have completed our report.

Mr. McDade. What were the parameters of that study? What did you look at?

Mr. Eastman. Sir, I will have to furnish that.

Mr. Underhill. It was from the junction of the East and West Branches of the Delaware at Hancock, N.Y. to the head of the Tocks Island pool at Port Jervis, N.J., that was within the purview of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. This calls for consideration of an average of 320 acres per mile for acquisition. It would be the immediate stream, and whether or not it meets the qualifications of a wild, scenic, or recreational river.

Mr. McDade. Did you do that study bearing in mind the possible construction of the Tocks Island Dam? In other words, that must have been a factor in the things you looked at, was it not?

Mr. Underhill. Yes, sir.

Mr. McDade. Whether or not it would be constructed.

Mr. Underhill. Whether or not it would be constructed. Of course, the whole study is above the pool.

Mr. McDade. Yes.

Mr. Underhill. So it would be a type of river that would complement the type of recreation that would be provided by the reservoir if it were developed and it would stand on its own even if there were no reservoir because of the nature of the stream.

Mr. McDade. If you did have a negative impact like a run of fish——

Mr. Underhill. Obviously that has to be considered.

Mr. McDade. Was it considered in your study?

Mr. Underhill. It was considered in the study; yes.

Mr. McDade. Can you tell me what the conclusion was?

Mr. UNDERHILL. I cannot. I was working on it a year ago, and since then I have not been working on it and I have not seen it.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. UNDERHILL. I would mention a couple of points. The Tocks Island impoundment, stretching over 37 miles, will eliminate about one-half of the stretch of river where almost all of the shad fishing is now done. However, in evaluating the shad above Tocks Island, you also have to consider the possibility of a greatly increased trout fishery below Tocks Island if the dam were built.

Mr. MCDADE. That may be a benefit to those down river.

Mr. UNDERHILL. There are two different stretches of the river. As you know, the cold water coming down from the east and west branches has converted the upper Delaware from a small mouth bass stream to a trout stream.

Mr. MCDADE. It is one of the most beautiful stretches of river we have in the Nation.

Mr. UNDERHILL. That is right.

Mr. MCDADE. That is why I am very much interested in what the Bureau is doing in examining it.

Would you furnish for the record and me, a conclusion if any, that you have reached about the trade-offs—and that is what you are talking about—of the impact on the shad run should the dam be constructed?

Mr. UNDERHILL. I am sure we can.

(The information follows:)

If the dam is constructed, there are several ways that adult shad can be moved upstream. However, the reservoir will have eliminated a major portion of the present spawning area. The big problem is the downstream movement of young shad in that late summer and early fall. At present no way is known that significant numbers of young shad can successfully navigate the reservoir and the dam (overflow or penstocks) and continue down stream.

There can be successful shad spawning below the dam and in the Lehigh (if present pollution is eliminated). There will also be considerable shad fishing in the river from Trenton to Tocks Island with the dam concentrating fish and probably resulting in a greater total catch by anglers. There can also be a very fine trout fishery for 15 to 20 miles below the dam if adequate provision is made for penstocks to control water temperature and flow below the dam.

It is supposed that the reservoir and tail race fishery could accommodate and satisfy more anglers than does the river at present. All shad fishing above the dam will probably be lost. However, the river above Port Lewis will continue to provide good trout, smallmouth bass and walleye fishing.

Mr. UNDERHILL. I would say one thing, Mr. McDade, I do not believe either the Fish and Wildlife Service or the Pennsylvania Fish Commission have yet reached a conclusion as to whether or not a fish ladder would work at Tocks Island, and whether the adult fish would continue on upstream through the pool if there is a ladder and also whether the young shad in September would come though the pool and on down to the ocean. Until this can be determined, the impact of the dam obviously cannot be fully evaluated.

Mr. MCDADE. That is the key to what we are discussing. My impression was that the Pennsylvania Fish Commission was now reacting negatively and indicating that it was not possible to have this run. I would appreciate your amplifying for the record that statement that you have made, whether or not this question is still an open one insofar as the construction is concerned.

(The information follows:)

The Bureau study of the Upper Delaware as a potential addition to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System proceeded on the basic assumptions that the 71,300 acre Delaware Water Gap NRA would provide both intensive and extensive public recreation opportunities and that the dam would be constructed. It was further assumed that the significant recreation opportunities associated with catching smallmouth bass, walleye, American shad, rainbow and brown trout would continue substantially as they exist today.

Since the States of Pennsylvania and New York, the Delaware River Basin Commission, Office of Water Quality-EPA, Forest Service, Corps of Engineers, the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, and National Park Service are full and active members of the study effort, the Bureau looks to these agencies to make sure these assumptions were indeed valid. Of course, the two Governors and other Federal agencies must, under the terms of the Wild and Scenic River Act, review the final report and the Secretary of the Interior must consider their comments before submitting the report and recommendations to the President and the Congress.

OTHER STUDIES

Mr. McDADE. Are there any other studies that you know of that have been done by anybody about the upper river effects of the construction of the dam?

Mr. UNDERHILL. In this instance?

Mr. McDADE. Yes.

Mr. UNDERHILL. You mean in the Delaware?

Mr. McDADE. Yes, on the Delaware.

Mr. UNDERHILL. There has been quite a bit of work done on that, but so far to the best of my knowledge they have not conducted any studies of the reaction of shad, because obviously the dam is not in there. They have some studies on the Columbia of the actions of shad above some of those dams.

Mr. McDADE. Let me put the question to you that I asked before. Do you know whether or not at any of these multipurpose dams that have been constructed around the country, the construction of the dam has stopped a fishrun above it?

Mr. UNDERHILL. I am sure there are, although I cannot cite them.

Mr. McDADE. You are sure there are dams which have stopped a run?

Mr. UNDERHILL. Yes, I am sure.

Mrs. HANSEN. Don't those facilities have fish ladders?

Mr. UNDERHILL. In many instances they have not been successful. They may move some fish over the dam, but the fish do not continue on upstream to spawn or the young are not successfully brought down.

Mr. McDADE. This is the issue that exists in this particular instance.

Mr. UNDERHILL. On the Susquehanna, they have done quite a bit of work on the shad movements, and there has been quite a bit of work done on the Connecticut on the power dams at Enfield and above. At Holyoke they are actually trucking the fish around the dam. They have also put in an elevator. The shad have successfully gone through the Enfield Dam, but they do not pass Conowingo on their own.

Mr. McDADE. Would you check that for the record? That would be deeply appreciated.

(The information follows:)

Shad do not pass Conowingo unless they are netted and trucked.

Mr. McDADE. Thank you very much, Madam Chairman.

URBAN STUDIES

Mrs. HANSEN. You show a decrease of $117,000 in the elimination of urban recreation area work, among other things. I thought additional emphasis was being placed on urban recreation areas.

Mr. HOFE. We undertook a series of studies, as you know, in varying urban areas. Many of those are now nearing completion, and some are already completed. The thought is that with the knowledge we developed in those studies, and as that knowledge is distributed around the country, the other metropolitan areas could take up where we have gotten to and undertake studies of their own.

We will remain available to provide technical assistance to them, but the main thrust would be local. The theory being that we have shown the way. We have done a number of them, and they will be out, and now the metropolitan areas can undertake their studies, and we will assist them.

TRAIL USE

Mrs. HANSEN. As I went through your justifications, I noticed a lot of activity on trails. You have an ever-increasing problem, I would suspect, with the various uses of these trails. Are motorbikes permitted on these trails?

Mr. HOFE. By the act of Congress, on any trail designated by the Congress as a national scenic trail, no motorized vehicles are allowed.

EROS

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the extent of your participation in planning and monitoring activities in the Eros program?

Mr. HOFE. Generally, Madam Chairman, we are becoming involved in the Eros program in the hope we can assist in the development of techniques which ultimately will assist those who are in the recreation planning field to plan even more properly than they are now.

I think I can characterize it as being in its infancy. We believe that there is a tremendous potential. It is a matter of determining what information we would like by working with those who know how earth satellites operate and what they can transmit and what they can give us and what we need, and a matter of developing some data gathering that could provide us with information at a cost much below what is now required.

FEDERAL COORDINATION

Mrs. HANSEN. You have requested an increase of $201,000 with no additional employees for Federal Coordination. Who will do the work?

Mr. HOFE. The employees now on board will do the work. This money is needed, we are finding, in 4(f) and environmental statements. Many times we can process our review more effectively and more rapidly with onesite inspection, so this money is going more for travel.

(Discussion off the record.)

TRANSPORTATION PROJECTS

Mrs. HANSEN. You say in your justification: "The Bureau's objective in this area is to prevent the encroachment of transportation proj-

ects on public recreation areas and wildlife refuges." Is this the case particularly in regard to highways?

Mr. HOFE. Highways and airports.

Mrs. HANSEN. You go on to say: "If encroachment is unavoidable, to insure that the potential of the Nation's highway program to meet outdoor recreational needs is fully realized."

Mr. HOFE. That is the other side of the coin. We are trying to provide recreation opportunities for people in this country. Many are going to be provided not right next to the house. They are going to have to get to them. So while we prefer that a highway not take away a park, we do recognize that a system of highways or transportation is needed.

Mrs. HANSEN. I think you should read Sylvia Porter's article on Amtrak in yesterday's Evening Star. Do you remember my conversation with you urging that special attention be focused on railroad transportation in areas which would cut down on the motor traffic. She has an excellent article on proposals Amtrak might want to incorporate in their system. I would hope the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation might have an input into how Amtrak can improve their service. There are many people who do not fly or drive, who want the opportunity to visit the outdoor recreational areas. What will the additional $200,000 be used for?

Mr. HOFE. Much of this is to annualize eight permanent positions authorized in a prior fiscal year. This is an increase of positions.

COMPARE PROGRAM

Mrs. HANSEN. The Compare program has now been in effect for a few years. What has been your total investment in this program to date?

Mr. HOFE. Madam Chairman, I would like to supply that for the record, if I may. I do not believe I have it broken down.

Mrs. HANSEN. You know I cannot talk to the record.

Mr. HOFE. I know that, but I would rather do that than give you a figure that is incorrect.

(The information follows:)

The total investment in the Compare program through fiscal year 1972 has been approximately $300,000.

Mrs. HANSEN. Give me a few specific achievements produced by this program.

Mr. HOFE. I do not know that I can give a particular project as a specific achievement, but through the Compare program, we have been able to work out a system whereby we can balance certain factors and come up with a priority ranking. I think we discussed this in our Land and Water hearings. That does not mean that priority remains hard and fast. Working with the Forest Service now, we are trying to work out——

FOREST SERVICE

Mrs. HANSEN. Considering the amount of the Forest Service's Land and Water Conservation fund request it doesn't appear you balanced each factor.

Mr. HOFE. You might so characterize the end result. We worked with the Forest Service, and I will have to let the record stand with those words. We are working out a system with them to put their recreation lands, the ones that are not yet acquired, into composites within National Forests. In doing so, in delineating an area or areas within a national forest that are suitable for recreation acquisition, we eliminate the need to submit to those who have to pass upon them requests for funding on a tract by tract basis. In other words, we can create an area within a national forest, and we can say that this has a recreational potential. So acquisition within that area, wherever that acquisition might occur, is a beneficial acquisition. This is as opposed to the system we have used heretofore in analyzing it tract by tract, which is probably a greater expenditure of manpower and funds.

Mrs. HANSEN. There is a great deal of interest in acquiring land on the Snake River which would protect this area from development. Yet you have cut the Forest Service request to such a level that funds for the Snake River were not requested.

Mr. HOFE. I have to state this, Madam Chairman. The allocation of Land and Water Funds to the Forest Service which came forward was an administration proposal, and I do not think that necessarily says that we, if you meant the Bureau, cut them. The figures that came forward in the budget proposal for the Forest Service were not the figures that the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation sent forward.

LEGACY OF PARKS PROGRAM

Mrs. HANSEN. Please give me a good description of what the Legacy of Parks Program involves.

Mr. HOFE. As we talk about it here, it is confined to the use of Federal lands for park and recreation purposes when those lands are found to be underutilized by the Federal land holding agency. This program began 2 years ago with an Executive order and with a congressional enactment which allowed the transfer of these properties up to 100-percent discount. Since that time the Bureau, working with the GSA, has surveyed a number of areas, though GSA has the primary responsibilities for the surveys. Ultimate decision in a dispute is settled by the Property Review Board, set up by the President.

PROPERTY REVIEW BOARD

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert in the record a list of the members of the Property Review Board.

Mr. HOFE. I can place the names in the record.

(The information follows:)

PROPERTY REVIEW BOARD

MEMBERSHIP

Hon. John D. Ehrlichman
Hon. Rod Kreger
Hon. Herbert Stein
Hon. Russell Train
Hon. Donald Rumsfeld (Chairman)
Hon. Darrell M. Trent (Executive Secretary)
Hon. Frank Carlucci
Hon. Clark MacGregor

Mr. HOFE. The Bureau, then, as I indicated a little earlier in my testimony, has the responsibility delegated by the Secretary to transfer these lands when they have been declared surplus to Federal needs and have been determined suitable for park and recreational purposes.

Mrs. HANSEN. When you transfer these lands, do you recommend how they should be used?

Mr. HOFE. On the applications which I indicated are submitted to us, we require that there be a proposed plan of use for them. There are a number of instances where the development of these lands will be accomplished by using the 50-percent matching grants from the Land and Water Conservation Fund. So we do become intimately involved in many of these.

Mrs. HANSEN. What other Federal agencies are involved in this program?

Mr. HOFE. General Services Administration in its overall role of determining whether or not Federal property should be disposed of, and if so, for what purpose.

BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

Mrs. HANSEN. What part is the Bicentennial Commission playing in this program?

Mr. HOFE. At this point they have put forward a proposal to make use of surplus Federal lands for certain park complexes, one in each State. At this point—as a matter of fact, later this week—we are to meet with personnel of the Commission to explore exactly the details of their proposal.

We will be working with them to the extent that we can.

Mrs. HANSEN. I urged them to coordinate their activities with your agency.

Mr. HOFE. I think it has to work within the existing program.

SURPLUS PROPERTY

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert in the record a tabulation of surplus property that has been transferred to date in fiscal 1972. This tabulation should indicate the location, the acreage, to whom it was transferred, and the proposed use in each instance.

(The information follows:)

FEDERAL SURPLUS REAL PROPERTY DETERMINED SUITABLE AND NEEDED FOR PUBLIC PARK PURPOSES AND CONVEYED OR CONVEYANCE PENDING UNDER PUBLIC LAW 91-485, AS OF MAR. 27, 1972

Property, location, and applicant	Acres	Type of park
Alabama: Farm storage facility, Flomaton, city of Flomaton	1	Neighborhood park.
Alaska:		
Woodland Park addition, Anchorage, Greater Anchorage Area Borough.	1	Do.
Finger Lake, Palmer, State of Alaska	47	State park addition.
Arizona: Alvord Estate, Phoenix, Ariz., city of Phoenix	346	Urban park.
Arkansas: VA Hospital, North Little Rock, City of North Little Rock	85	Do.

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FEDERAL SURPLUS REAL PROPERTY DETERMINED SUITABLE AND NEEDED FOR PUBLIC PARK PURPOSES AND CONVEYED OR CONVEYANCE PENDING UNDER PUBLIC LAW 91-485, AS OF MAR. 27, 1972—Continued

Property, location, and applicant	Acres	Type of park
California:		
Camp Parks, Alameda County, city of Pleasanton	104	City park.
Camp Parks, Alameda County, East Bay Regional Park District	460	Regional park.
Naval Hospital, Norco, city of Norco	6	City Park.
Naval Net Depot, Tiburon, county of Marin	5	Vista park.
Border Field, San Diego, State of California	371	State beach park.
Linda Vista Housing Project, San Diego, city of San Diego	14	City park.
Naval Training Center and Marine Recruit Depot, San Diego, San Diego Unified Port District	21	Urban park.
Nike Battery LA-57, Redondo Beach, city of Redondo Beach	12	Urban vista park.
City Park, Nevada City, city of Nevada	1	City park.
Nike Batteries 08-09, Contra Costa County, East Bay Regional Park District	77	Regional park.
Naval Retraining Command, San Diego, city of San Diego	703	Do.
VA Hospital, San Fernando, County of Los Angeles	94	Urban park.
Camp San Luis Obispo, San Luis Obispo County, county of San Luis Obispo	513	Regional park.
Colorado:		
Lowry communications annex, Aurora, city of Aurora	27	City park addition.
Lowry AFB railroad spur, Aurora, city of Aurora	3	City park.
Connecticut: VA Hospital, West Haven, city of West Haven	4	Do.
Florida:		
Boca Grande light station, Lee County, county of Lee	15	County waterfront park.
Crooked River light, Carrabelle, city of Carrabelle	10	City waterfront park.
Dinner Key Air Station, Miami, city of Miami	5	Do.
Panama City Harbor jetties, St. Andrews Bay, State of Florida	41	State park addition.
Federal Correctional Institute, Tallahassee, county of Leon	254	Urban park.
Winter Garden gap filler annex, Orange County, county of Orange	1	County park.
Palm Beach outer marker, Palm Beach, county of Palm Beach	1	County park addition.
Georgia: Honor Farm No. 2, Panthersville, county of DeKalb	207	Urban park.
Indiana:		
Tent City (Stout Field), Indianapolis, city of Indianapolis	4	Neighborhood park.
Camp Atterbury, Edinburg, State of Idniana	8	State park addition.
Iowa: VA Hospital reservation, Knoxville, county of Marion	11	City park.
Kansas:		
VA Center reservation, Wadsworth, city of Leavenworth	15	Do.
VA Hospital, Topeka, city of Topeka	26	Do.
Maine:		
Naval Air Station sewer plant, Brunswick, township of Brunswick	8	Townpark.
West Quoddy headlight station, Lubec, State of Maine	91	State park addition.
Massachusetts:		
Westover communications annex, Chicopee, city of Chicopee	18	Urban park.
VA Hospital, Bedford, town of Bedford	7	Town park.
Michigan:		
South Fox Island Light, Leelanau County, State of Michigan	115	State natural area.
40 Mile Point Light Station, Presque Isle Co., county of Presque Isle	24	County waterfront park.
Fort Custer, Battle Creek, State of Michigan	2,937	State park.
Old Post Office, Rogers City, city of Rogers City	1	Neighborhood park.
Grand Rapids Target Range, Kent County, county of Kent	12	County waterfront park.
Federal Correctional Institute, Milan, county of Milan	137	County park.
Minnesota:		
Fort Snelling, Minneapolis, State of Minnesota	141	State park addition.
Federal Correctional Institute, Sandstone, State of Minnesota	165	Do.
Missouri: Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis County, city of St. Louis	2	County park addition.
Nevada: Elko H facility, Elko, city of Elko	2	City park.
New Hampshire: Gap Filler Annex, Rye, State of New Hampshire	1	State park addition.
New Jersey:		
Nike Battery N.Y.-65, South Plainfield, borough of South Plainfield	1	Neighborhood park.
Nike Battery N.Y.-54, Holmdel, township of Holmdel	8	Do.
Nike Battery N.Y.-54, Holmdel, county of Monmouth	15	County park addition.
Camp Kilmer, Edison, township of Edison	59	Urban park.
New York:		
Old Field Point Light Station, Old Field, village of Old Field	1	Neighborhood park.
Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, State of New York	2,137	State park.
Naval Devices Training Center, Sands Point, county of Nassau	128	County park.
North Carolina: Old U.S. Post Office, Thomasville, city of Thomasville	1	Neighborhood park.
Ohio:		
Cleveland Support Facility, Parma, city of Parma Heights	25	City park.
Cleveland Support Facility, Parma, city of Parma	93	Do.
Gap filler annex, Marblehead, village of Marblehead	1	Neighborhood park.
Chillicothe monitoring station, Ross County, county of Ross	76	County park.
Oregon:		
Naval Air Station, Tillamook, county of Tillamook	230	Do.
Naval Reserve Training Center, Roseburg, city of Roseburg	2	Community recreation center.
Camp Adair, Corvallis, county of Benton	4	County waterfront park.
Camp White, Medford, county of Jackson	421	County park.
Puerto Rico:		
Fort Amezquita, Cabras Island, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico	27	Urban area park.
Fort Mascaro, Toa Baja, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico	149	Do.
Naval fringe tract (parcel 110), Roosevelt Roads, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico	5	Neighborhood park.

FEDERAL SURPLUS REAL PROPERTY DETERMINED SUITABLE AND NEEDED FOR PUBLIC PARK PURPOSES AND CONVEYED OR CONVEYANCE PENDING UNDER PUBLIC LAW 91-485, AS OF MAR. 27, 1972—Continued

Property, location, and applicant	Acres	Type of park
Tennessee:		
AEC Oak Ridge operations, Oak Ridge, city of Oak Ridge	21	City Park.
VA Hospital, Murfreesboro, city of Murfreesboro	3	Neighborhood park.
Military family housing, Memphis, city of Memphis	3	City park.
Texas:		
NIMH Clinical Research Center, Fort Worth, city of Fort Worth	207	Urban park.
Nike Battalion Headquarters, Duncanville, city of Duncanville	9	City park adddition.
VA Hospital, Waco, city of Waco	174	City park.
Fort Hood sewage disposal plant, Killeen, city of Killeen	139	City park.
Utah: Fort Douglas, Salt Lake City, State of Utah	155	State park addition.
Washington:		
Navy Eastpark defense housing, Bremerton, city of Bremerton	18	City park.
Rattlesnake Slope, Richland, county of Benton	117	County park.
Wisconsin:		
Upson Gap filler annex, Hurley, county of Iron	7	County park addition.
Old South Pier, Algoma, city of Algoma	1	Neighborhood park.
Wyoming: VA Hospital, Cheyenne, city of Cheyenne	28	City park.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. McDade, do you have a question?
Mr. MCDADE. Not at this juncture, thank you, Madam Chairman.
Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much, Mr. Hofe.
Mr. HOFE. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

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